

Textual Criticism Part 2 Mark 16:9-20

Review

Textual Critic	cism:	Determining what the original manuscripts of the Bible said, by gathering as many ancient manuscripts as possible (over 25,000) and comparing them word for word. Including: Greek Transcripts (Averaging 400 pages per Manuscript) Transcripts translated from Greek into various languages - A complete copy of the four gospels and Acts dating back to A complete copy of the entire New Testament dating back to A complete copy of the entire Bible dating back to One N.T. quotes from the writings of the church fathers - The dead sea scrolls
Results of Tex	xtual (Criticism?
A.		% of the Bible we hold in our hands is absolutely unquestioned as to its validity of origin
В.	repeat	_% of the remaining portions only generate questions regarding spelling, punctuation, ed words, and/or omitted words which are easily corrected and un-noteworthy.
C.		emaining%, where we truly don't know what the original author said or did not clearly marked, footnoted, and options given in all modern translations.
D.	compl	an trust that% of the Bible you and I hold in our hand, is a trustworthy and ete representation of what the original texts, directly inspired by the Holy Spirit, ly said. IE: has preserved His Holy Scriptures for our use and benefit.
How Should	we dea	l with these differences?
A.	With i	integrity and honesty.
	i.	Yes, there were copy errors in the manuscripts as they were created over time.
	ii.	However, 99% of the errors were spelling and punctuation errors, the omission, or repetition of a word, or phrase.
	iii.	Of the other 1%, we know exactly where they are, and what the original text said.
	iv.	Not a single essential doctrine is changed or questioned because of any such change/error.
B.	In Hu	mility and Awe:
		anly has God done what is impossible with man. God has providedx the script evidence for the Bible than exists for almost any other ancient books combined.

What do we know about its origin?

	A. B. C.	There are endings to Mark that show up in the various manuscripts after verse 8. Everything in verses 9-20 show up in some fashion or another elsewhere in scripture. The logical explanation (external evidence) seems to be that rather than verses 9-20 being removed by a scribe, or being skipped - yet not noticed by others; it is more likely that verses 9-20 were added by a scribe who did not like the conclusion of Mark.			
		 i. Mark's conclusion was rather, but that's not unusual. ii. Mark did however end at the moment when his big idea was iii. Mark's writing was much more about making a point, that telling a story. 			
Wha	t can w	re say about Mark 16:9-20s presence in our Bibles beyond Textual Criticism?			
	A. B.	Textual Criticism results in the conclusion that Mark 16:9-20 does belong. Verse 9 re-states what verses 1-8 say (first day, empty tomb), and re-introduces Mary			
	C. D.	Magdalen as if we don't know her; yet we do. Verses 9-16, and 19-20 are accurate and agree with the whole of the Bible. (day summary) Verses 17-18 do agree with the whole of the Bible. i. "These signs will accompany" means all of them, in everyone. ii. Even if you take it as one of them, in everyone - it falls short.			
	E.	More than one false teaching has been built around verses 17-18. i. Snake handling as part of worship, and proof of your faith. ii. Speaking in Tongues as a proof of your salvation. iii. Speaking in Tongues as a requirement of your salvation. iv. Fraudulent healing ministries that use the laying on of hands.			
Wha	t do we	e do with Mark 16:9-20 as far as study and application?			
	A.	We preach Mark 16:8 as the of Mark, just as Contextual Criticism would have us do.			
	В.	We use vss 9-20 ONLY as proof that Bible Translators are and upfront whenever they have found any issues in the text, thus making our Bible MORE trustworthy, not less.			
	C.	We acknowledge that Mark 16:9-20 remains in our Bibles as a tribute and honor to the good work done by the King James translators.			
Wha	t are yo	our take home points from these past two weeks?			
	A.	There are several English translations of the Bible, including the KJ, NKJ, NAS, ESV, NIV, NLT, AMP, etc.			
	B.	Copying errors, even intentional additions to the text, does not the integrity of God's Word, because God has protected it and given us plenty of and to use in determining exactly what the original documents actually said.			
	C.	These copy errors, and erroneous additions, when acknowledged and explained only lead to (not mistrust) in the English translations produced for our use.			