

- Modern Versions: Verse removed or placed in footnotes
- ✦ The clearest single verse defining the Trinity is removed

▶ BAPTISM AND SALVATION

Acts 8:37

- KJV: "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God."
- Modern Versions: Entire verse omitted
- ✦ Removes a direct confession before baptism. Confusing whether belief is required before baptism.

▶ JESUS DIDN'T THINK HE WAS GOD?

Philippians 2:6

- KJV: Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God"
- ESV: "who, though he was in the form of God, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped"
- ✦ New versions clearly state that Jesus didn't think he was God; the KJV keeps it clear that he was God.

▶ WHO IS LUCIFER?

Isaiah 14:12

- KJV: "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!"
- NIV: "How you have fallen from heaven, morning star, son of the dawn!"

Revelation 22:16

- KJV: "I am the root and the offspring of David, and the bright and morning star."
- NIV: "I am the Root and the Offspring of David, and the bright Morning Star."
- ✦ The KJV and NKJV are the ONLY Bibles to mention Lucifer's name. The NIV calls Jesus and Satan "morning star"

5. TRANSLATION METHODS — WHICH IS BIBLICAL?

There are two main approaches to translating the Bible:

▶ WORD-FOR-WORD (FORMAL EQUIVALENCE)

This approach translates:

- ✦ words as words
- ✦ as directly and accurately as possible

This is the method used by the King James Bible.

This matches Scripture:

Matthew 4:4; Proverbs 30:5-6; Matthew 5:18

"...by every word..." /

"Every word of God is pure... Add thou not..." /

"...one jot or one tittle..."

✦ God emphasizes:

- every word
- exact words

▶ THOUGHT-FOR-THOUGHT (DYNAMIC EQUIVALENCE)

This approach translates:

- ✦ ideas instead of exact wording
- ✦ rephrases for readability

This is the method used by modern versions: this method assumes:

- wording can be adjusted
- ideas matter more than words
 - But Scripture never says that.

6. THE MEN OF THE KING JAMES BIBLE

The KJV was translated by over 50 highly trained scholars: experts in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and multiple languages working in teams, checking and re-checking each other comparing manuscripts carefully translating with the belief they were handling the words of God

7. READABILITY — IS THE KJV HARD TO UNDERSTAND?

It is commonly claimed that the King James Bible is too difficult to read.

The evidence shows otherwise.

▶ READABILITY SCORES (FLESCH-KINCAID)

- Genesis 1 — 8th grade (8.13)
- Exodus 1 — 8th grade (7.94)
- Romans 3:1-23 — 6th grade (5.63)
- Romans 8 — 8th grade (7.72)
- Jude — 10th grade (10.11)

✦ Average readability: around 8th grade level

▶ WHAT THIS MEANS

The KJV is not overly difficult

It is readable by the average person

It uses consistent, precise vocabulary

The KJV:

- ✦ keeps the wording accurate
- ✦ keeps the meaning consistent

▶ SOURCES

Dr. Joel Munday, Readability of Bible Versions (University of Texas at Arlington); Dale & Chall, Readability Studies of the English Bible; Flesch-Kincaid Readability Index tools

CONCLUSION

The Big Question: Is there a book I can hold and read that I can trust every word/marking 100% as promised in the word of God? —→ We believe the evidence points to the KJV, written in the universal language of the last days, English. It is the language of economics, politics, the most universal (if it is not someone's first language, it is usually a 2nd or 3rd), it is the most descriptive language ever, having the largest vocabulary of any language to ever exist.

If no such book exists, then the promises of God have fallen short, we cannot trust the words of the Bible, we cannot be sure of salvation, heaven, eternity, etc.. How could we be? These promises are all based on the specific wording of the verses. What if John 3:16 promised "long" life instead of "everlasting life". The idea is similar, but the promises ring very different. Either God kept his book preserved as promised and we can find it and hold it and read it; or he didn't and we can't be sure of anything.

Why KJV?

By: Dr. Luke Johnston

Do you believe what
God said about
preserving His
words?

If yes, then: should we use the Bible as our authority to find those preserved words, OR should we use manmade philosophies, sciences, and other such things as though we are recovering the words of any ancient writing, as though God is not involved anymore?

If we believe the Bible and are going to use it as our sole rule of faith, as of all things pertaining to life and godliness, then we need to find and use biblical principles as our guide

If no, then everything collapses. If God did not preserve His words, then you cannot be sure what He said, you cannot be sure what is true, you cannot be sure what has been changed, and you cannot be sure of salvation, eternal life, heaven, eternal security, or any other promise in Scripture, because every promise in the Bible is made of words.

If we desire to use manmade philosophies, sciences, and treat the Bible as any other ancient document, as though God is not involved in keeping it, then why believe in the Bible at all? Why believe he inspired it at all? Did he inspire it to leave it after a few decades when the "originals" disappeared? If so, what can we trust if ANY of it?

1. THE BIBLE EMPHASIZES WORDS — EVERY WORD

The Bible never says God preserved:

- ideas
- teachings
- general messages

It always says:

“Every word of God is pure... Add thou not...” /

“...by every word...” /

“...one jot or one tittle...”

Proverbs 30:5–6; Matthew 4:4; Matthew 5:18

✚ Preservation is about exact words and markings, NOT thoughts/ideas/doctrines

2. GOD TOLD US WHO WOULD HANDLE HIS WORD IN THE OT

“...unto them were committed the oracles of God...” /

“...commanded the Levites...” /

“...the priest’s lips should keep knowledge...”

Romans 3:2; Deuteronomy 31:24–26; Malachi 2:7

✚ God entrusted His Word to:

- the Jews (OT)
- the priesthood
- His people

Not to:

- Egypt, Pagans, Grecians, etc.
- MODERN VERSIONS ARE BASED ON A GREEK O.T; ONE NOT KEPT BY THE JEWS/HEBREWS (Septuagint)

3. TWO LOCATIONS, TWO LINES

✚ ANTIOCH — THE LINE OF “CHRISTIANS” & BELIEVERS

Acts 11:26; Acts 13:1–3

“the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch...” / missionary sending church

✚ Antioch represents:

- gospel preaching
- discipleship
- model for world missions

This line is connected to:

- the Byzantine / Majority Text
- the Textus Receptus
- the King James Bible

✚ ALEXANDRIA / EGYPT — THE LINE OF CORRUPTION

Isaiah 30:1–2; Exodus 20:2; Acts 6:9

“Woe... that go down to Egypt...” / Egypt is shown in a negative light from it’s first mention onward in the Bible. It pictures the world, man’s own strength, own wisdom, etc...

Egypt in Scripture consistently pictures:

- bondage
- corruption
- the world
- false doctrine
- Historically:
- ✚ Alexandria was the center of:
 - philosophy

- allegorical interpretation
- textual changes
- **Origen (Alexandria, Egypt):**
 - denied literal interpretation
 - mixed in Apocryphal books
 - corrupted manuscripts used in modern bibles
 - ALL MODERN VERSIONS trace back to his works/hexapla

✚ THE PRESERVED LINE (TR / MAJORITY)

- 5,000+ manuscripts
- 90–95% of all manuscripts
- Quoted by early believers
- Used, copied, preached by the “priesthood of believers” (1 Pet. 2:9; Rev. 1:6).
 - This is how the NT was determined, by what the NT version of the “priesthood” received, copied, and used; just as the OT with the Jewish Levitical priests
 - The manuscripts of modern versions were rejected, not used, not copied, and not “received” by the priesthood of believers

✚ Evidence shows this line existed early:

- Peshitta Syriac, 100–150 A.D.; Sinaitic Syriac (sys), 300–400 A.D.; Codex Argenteus (Gothic Version), 350 A.D.; P66, 100–200 A.D.; P45, 200 A.D.; P46, 175–225 A.D.; Old Latin (Itala), 2nd century; A (02) — Codex Alexandrinus, 5th century (c. 400–450); W (032) — Codex Washingtonianus (Freer Gospels), 4th century (c. 300–400 AD); Q (026) — Codex Guelferbytanus B, 5th century (c. 400–450 AD); D (05) — Codex Bezae Cantabrigiensis, 5th century (c. 400–450 AD)

✚ This proves: The TR is just as ancient in content, but preserved through use of the church.

For more information on this, check out: oldestandbest.com

✚ THE CORRUPT LINE (ALEXANDRIAN / MINORITY TEXT)

This line rests on only a handful of manuscripts, about 45 total, less than 2% of the existing Greek manuscript evidence.

✚ And in actual practice, it leans mainly on just 3 manuscripts:

- Vaticanus (B)
- Sinaiticus (Aleph)
- Alexandrinus (A)

✚ Of those 3, Vaticanus (B) has been given the heaviest weight by modern textual critics.

KEY MARKS OF THIS LINE:

- Tiny in number- About 45 manuscripts, less than 2% of the evidence
- Built mainly on only 3 manuscripts- B, Aleph, and A, especially B

Historical path of these manuscripts- Origen → Eusebius → Constantine’s 50 Bibles

✚ Alexandrian / Egyptian connection

Tied to Egypt, Alexandria, philosophy, allegory, and

corruption

NOT THE TEXT OF GOD’S PEOPLE:

- ✗ Not used by the churches
 - ✗ Not copied by the churches
 - ✗ Not preached by the churches
 - ✗ Not received by the priesthood of believers
- 1 Timothy 3:15, 1 Peter 2:9
- ✚ God’s people were entrusted with the truth and the oracles of God
- ✚ This line was not the believing church’s used text

THEY SAT UNUSED FOR 1500+ YEARS:

- ✗ Not in common circulation
 - ✗ Not worn out through use
 - ✗ Not multiplied through faithful copying
- ✚ They appear “older” largely because they were not used

THEY DO NOT AGREE WITH EACH OTHER:

! B and Aleph differ in over 3,000 places in the Gospels alone

! They often disagree more than they agree

! A does not consistently agree with either one

✚ **This is not one pure line**

✚ It is a conflicting minority witness

ADDITIONAL MARKS OF CORRUPTION:

- ! Vaticanus (B) leaves out major portions, including Revelation and the Pastoral Epistles (1 Tim-Titus)
- ! Sinaiticus (Aleph) contains thousands of corrections
- ! They mix in Apocryphal books
- ! They omit major passages like:
 - Mark 16:9–20
 - Romans 16:24
 - Matthew 16:2–3

✚ THE SIMPLE TRUTH

These manuscripts were:

- not received
- not used
- not copied
- not preached
- not accepted by the believers

✚ Yet modern versions are built primarily on them, especially B, Aleph, and A.

4. DOCTRINAL DIFFERENCES — WORDS MATTER

God said every word matters (Matthew 4:4; Matthew 5:18). When words change, doctrine is affected.

✚ THE TRINITY

1 John 5:7

- KJV: “For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one.”