

THE HOLY Bible Revised Standard Version

CONTAINING THE

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL TONGUES BEING THE VERSION SET FORTH A.D. 1611 REVISED A.D. 1881-1885 AND A.D. 1901 COMPARED WITH THE MOST ANCIENT AUTHORITIES AND REVISED A.D. 1952

THOMAS NELSON & SONS

NEW YORK

EDINBURGH

TORONTO

1953

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PREFACE

The Revised Standard Version of the Bible is an authorized revision ▲ of the American Standard Version, published in 1901, which was a revision of the King James Version, published in 1611.

The first English version of the Scriptures made by direct translation from the original Hebrew and Greek, and the first to be printed, was the work of William Tyndale. He met bitter opposition. He was accused of willfully perverting the meaning of the Scriptures, and his New Testaments were ordered to be burned as "untrue translations." He was finally betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and in October 1536, was publicly executed and burned at the stake.

Yet Tyndale's work became the foundation of subsequent English versions, notably those of Coverdale, 1535; Thomas Matthew (probably a pseudonym for John Rogers), 1537; the Great Bible, 1539; the Geneva Bible, 1560; and the Bishops' Bible, 1568. In 1582 a translation of the New Testament, made from the Latin Vulgate by Roman

Catholic scholars, was published at Rheims.

The translators who made the King James Version took into account all of these preceding versions; and comparison shows that it owes something to each of them. It kept felicitous phrases and apt expressions, from whatever source, which had stood the test of public usage. It owed most, especially in the New Testament, to Tyndale.

The King James Version had to compete with the Geneva Bible in popular use; but in the end it prevailed, and for more than two and a half centuries no other authorized translation of the Bible into English was made. The King James Version became the "Authorized

Version" of the English-speaking peoples.

The King James Version has with good reason been termed "the noblest monument of English prose." Its revisers in 1881 expressed admiration for "its simplicity, its dignity, its power, its happy turns of expression . . . the music of its cadences, and the felicities of its rhythm." It entered, as no other book has, into the making of the personal character and the public institutions of the English-speaking peoples. We owe to it an incalculable debt.

PREFACE

it is more than a classic of English literature to be cherished and admired. It is a record of God's dealing with men, of God's revelation of Himself and His will. It records the life and work of Him in whom the Word of God became flesh and dwelt among men. The Bible carries its full message, not to those who regard it simply as a heritage of the past or praise its literary style, but to those who read it that they may discern and understand God's Word to men. That Word must not be disguised in phrases that are no longer clear, or hidden under words that have changed or lost their meaning. It must stand forth in language that is direct and plain and meaningful to people today. It is our hope and our earnest prayer that this Revised Standard Version of the Bible may be used by God to speak to men in these momentous times, and to help them to understand and believe and obey His Word.

THE NAMES AND ORDER

OF THE

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

	Dago		Page
	Page	X Ecclesiastes	694
Genesis	1	Ecclesiastes	703
Exodus	50	Song of Solomon	709
Leviticus	102	Isaiah	787
Numbers	136	Jeremiah	952
Deuteronomy	183	Lamentations	061
Deliteronomy	225	Ezekiel	801
Joshua	2.52	Daniel	910
Judges	280	Hosea	930
Duth	200	Toel	947
1 Camuel		Amos	952
2 Camuel		Obadiah	961
1 17:ngc		Jonah	963
2 1/		Micah	965
1 01-0010168	Part Control	Nahum	972
2 01		Nanuili	975
	The state of the s	Habakkuk	070
Ezra	500	Zephaniah	002
Nehemiah	516	Haggai	905
		Zechariah	905
		Malachi	995
Job Psalms	662		
Psalms Proverbs		Marthew	

ABBREVIATIONS

In the notes to the books of the Old Testament, the following abbrevia-In the notes to the for manuscript; Mss for manuscripts. Heb denotes the tions are used: Mss for manuscript Toyl of the Old Toylor of the tions are used. The denotes the Hebrew of the consonantal Masoretic Text of the Old Testament; and MT denotes the Hebrew of the Old Testament and MT Testament. The ancient versions of the Old Testament are indicated by:

Septuagint, Greek Version of Old Testament

Samaritan Hebrew text of Old Testament Gk

Syriac Version of Old Testament Sam

Syr Tg Vulgate, Latin Version of Old Testament

Vg Valgato, Considered in transmissions provide no satisfactory restorational in transmissions are satisfactory restorational in transmissions and the satisfactory restoration in transmissions are satisfactory restoration. on indicates a competent scholars as to the Committee sion and the versions provide no satisfactory restoration but the Committee sion and the version of competent scholars as to the most probable agrees with the judgment of competent scholars as to the most probable agrees with the regional text. The reader is referred to the Preface for reconstruction of the original text and notes a statement of policy concerning text and notes.

ABBREVIATIONS

References to quoted and parallel passages are given following the notes on pages where these are relevant. The following abbreviations are used for the books of the Bible:

OLD TESTAMENT

Gen Ex Lev Num Deut Josh Judg Ruth 1 Sam 2 Sam 1 Kings 2 Kings 1 Chron 2 Chron Ezra Neh Esther Job Ps Prov	Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy Joshua Judges Ruth 1 Samuel 2 Samuel 1 Kings 2 Kings 1 Chronicles 2 Chronicles Ezra Nehemiah Esther Job Psalms Proverbs	Eccles Song Is Jer Lam Ezek Dan Hos Joel Amos Obad Jon Mic Nahum Hab Zeph Hag Zech Mal	Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon Isaiah Jeremiah Lamentations Ezekiel Daniel Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi
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NEW TESTAMENT

Mt Mk Lk Jn Acts Rom 1 Cor 2 Cor Gal Eph Phil Col 1 Thess	Matthew Mark Luke John Acts of the Apostles Romans 1 Corinthians 2 Corinthians Galatians Ephesians Philippians Colossians 1 Thessalonians	1 Tim 2 Tim Tit Philem Heb Jas 1 Pet 2 Pet 1 Jn 2 Jn 3 Jn Jude Rev	1 Timothy 2 Timothy Titus Philemon Hebrews James 1 Peter 2 Peter 1 John 2 John 3 John Jude Revelation	
2 Thess	2 Thessalonians			

THE Old Testament