

“What Must I Do To Be Saved?”

Acts 16:30

Learn The Gospel

John 6:45; Romans 10:17;

Believe On GOD In CHRIST

Hebrews 11:6; John 3:16

Confess CHRIST

Matthew 10:32-33; Romans 10:9-10

Repent Of Sin

Acts 3:19; 17:30

Be Baptized Into CHRIST

Mark 16:16; Romans 6:3-6

Remain Steadfast

1st Corinthians 15:58; Revelation 2:10

“Let The Word... Dwell In You Richly”

Colossians 3:16

The new memory assignment is: *“Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints”* (Psalm 116:15).

Commit this passage to heart. Read it, write it, hear it, and recite it aloud.

“Sound Doctrine”

Titus 2:1

“ADMONISH THE YOUNG WOMEN... TO BE... HOMEMAKERS”

Bryan Matthew Dockens

Given the rise in popularity of stay-at-home-dads and women with full-time jobs outside the home, it is appropriate to consider the validity of such an arrangement.

The word of God affirms the duty of women to fulfill the role of homemaker. Paul instructed *“older women”* to *“admonish the young women... to be... homemakers”* (Titus 2:3-5).

Elsewhere, the apostle made clear the responsibility of young women to *“manage the house”* (1st Timothy 5:14). In no wise is this a slight against women. This term is translated from a Greek word which is derived from two other words meaning *“house”* and *“master”*. The one who manages the house occupies a position of leadership worthy of respect.

A woman's primary role is domestic in nature. This is not to the total exclusion of all else, for the *“virtuous wife”* extolled by King Lemuel was quite active beyond the walls of her house (Proverbs 31:10-31). A woman is not necessarily prohibited additional employment, but she would need to quit such if it interfered with her function at home.

Men are nowhere in scripture commanded to manage the house or be homemakers. They have other work to do. God told man, apart from woman, *“In toil you shall eat”* and *“In the sweat of your face you shall eat”* (Genesis 3:17, 19).

Men must be out working, while women stay home to manage the house. It's that simple.

“The Assembling Of Ourselves Together”

Hebrews 10:24-25

Sunday

10:00 am.....Children's Study

10:15 am.....Worship

Las Vegas Library

833 Las Vegas Boulevard North

Tuesday

7:00 pm.....Ladies' Study

Barajas residence

Wednesday

7:00 pm.....Study & Worship

Jerry & Beverly Dockens residence

**Visitors Welcome.
Members Expected.**

“Give Attention To Reading”

1st Timothy 4:13

Sunday...Proverbs 1; Isaiah 3:13-6:5;
Colossians 2:16-3:17

Monday...Psalm 93; Isaiah 6:6-8:22;
Colossians 3:18-4:18

Tuesday...Psalm 94:1-11; Isaiah 9:1-
10:32; Ephesians 1

Wednesday...Psalm 94:12-23; Isaiah
10:33-14:2; Ephesians 2:1-22

Thursday...Proverbs 12; Isaiah 14:3-
17:3; Ephesians 3

Friday...Psalm 95; Isaiah 17:4-20:6;
Ephesians 4:1-24

Saturday...Proverbs 13; Isaiah 21:1-
23:18; Ephesians 4:25-5:21

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HAS THE NEW TESTAMENT BEEN CHANGED?

Josh McDowell, adapted

A common misconception is that the text of the Bible has not come down to us the way in which it was originally written. Accusations abound of zealous monks changing the biblical text throughout Church history. This issue is of the utmost importance, since an altered text would do grave damage to the credibility of the story.

As F.F. Bruce says, "The historical 'once-and-for-all-ness' of Christianity which distinguishes it from those religious and philosophical systems, which are not specially related to any particular time, makes the reliability of the writings which purport to record this revelation a question of first-rate importance".

Fortunately, the problem is not lack of evidence. There are three different types of evidence that are to be used in evaluating the New Testament text. These are the Greek manuscripts, the various versions in which the New Testament is translated, and the writings of the Church fathers.

The New Testament was originally composed in the Greek language. There are approximately 5,500 copies in existence that contain all or part of the New Testament. Although we do not possess the originals, copies exist from a very early date.

The New Testament was written from about A.D. 50 to A.D. 90. The earliest fragment dates about A.D. 120, with about 50 other fragments dating within 150-200 years from the time of composition.

Two major manuscripts, Codex Vaticanus (A.D. 325) and Codex Sinaiticus (A.D. 350), a complete copy, date within 250 years of the time of composition. This may seem like a long time span, but it is minimal compared to the most ancient works.

The earliest copy of Caesar's *The Gallic Wars* dates 1,000 years after it was written, and the first complete copy of *The Odyssey* by Homer dates 2,200 years after it was written. When the interval between the writing of the New Testament and earliest copies is compared to other ancient works, the New Testament proves to be much closer to the time of the original.

The 5,500 copies are far and away the most we have of any ancient

work. Many ancient writings have been transmitted to us by only a handful of manuscripts (Catullus - three copies, earliest one is 1,600 years after he wrote; Herodotus - eight copies and 1,300 years).

Not only do the New Testament documents have more manuscript evidence and a close time interval between the writing and earliest copy, but they were also translated into several other languages at an early date. Translation of a document into another language was rare in the ancient world, so this is an added plus for the New Testament. The number of copies of the versions is in excess of 18,000, with possibly as many as 25,000. This is further evidence that helps us establish the New Testament text.

Even if we did not possess the 5,500 Greek manuscripts or the 18,000 copies of the versions, the text of the New Testament could still be reproduced within 250 years from its composition. How? By the writings of early Christians. These ancient writers quote the biblical text, thus giving another witness to the text of the New Testament.

John Burgon has catalogued more than 86,000 citations by the early Church fathers who cite different parts of the New Testament. Thus we observe that there is so much more evidence for the reliability of the New Testament text than any other comparable writings in the ancient world.

F.F. Bruce makes the following observation: "The evidence for our New Testament writings is ever so much greater than the evidence for many writings of classical authors, the authenticity of which no one dreams of questioning". He also states, "And if the New Testament were a collection of secular writings, their authenticity would generally be regarded beyond all doubt".

Sir Frederic Kenyon, former director and principal librarian of the British Museum, was one of the foremost experts on ancient manuscripts and their authority. Shortly before his death, he wrote this concerning the New Testament: "The interval between the dates of the original composition (of the New Testament) and the earliest extant evidence becomes so small as to be in fact negligible, and the last foundation for any doubt that the Scriptures have come down to us substantially as they were written has now been removed. Both the authenticity and the general integrity of the books of the New Testament may be regarded as finally established".