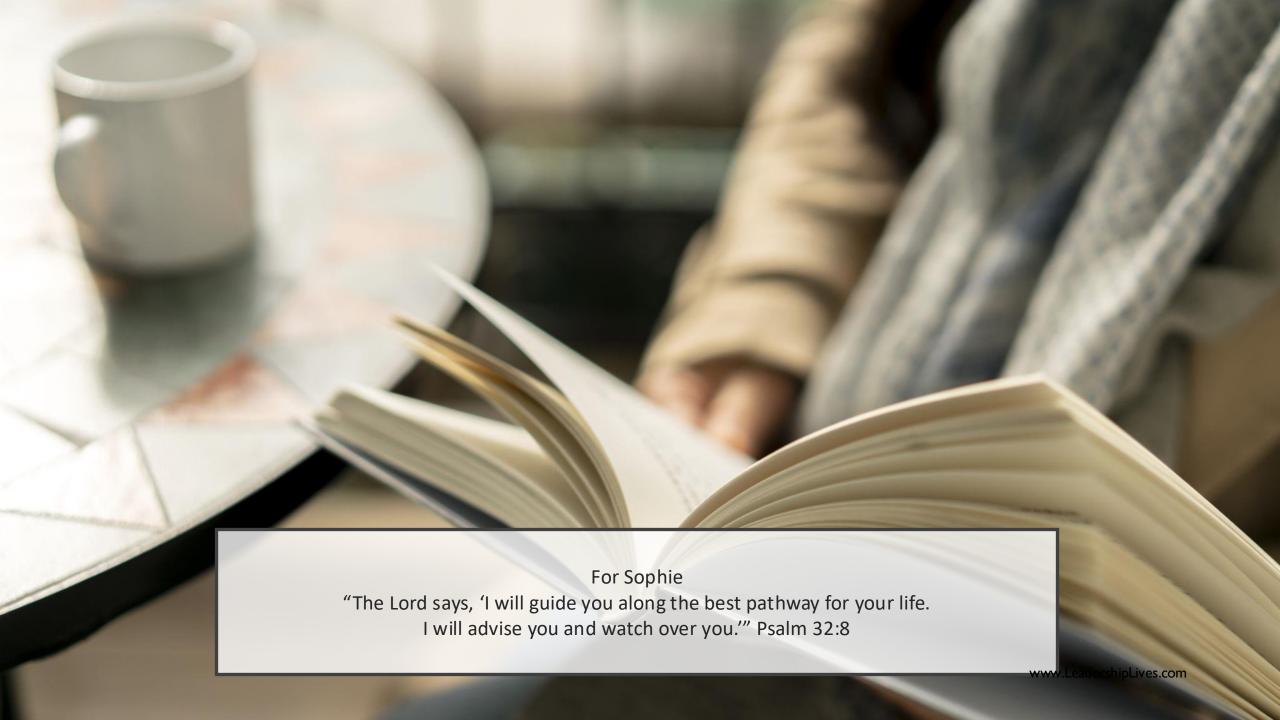
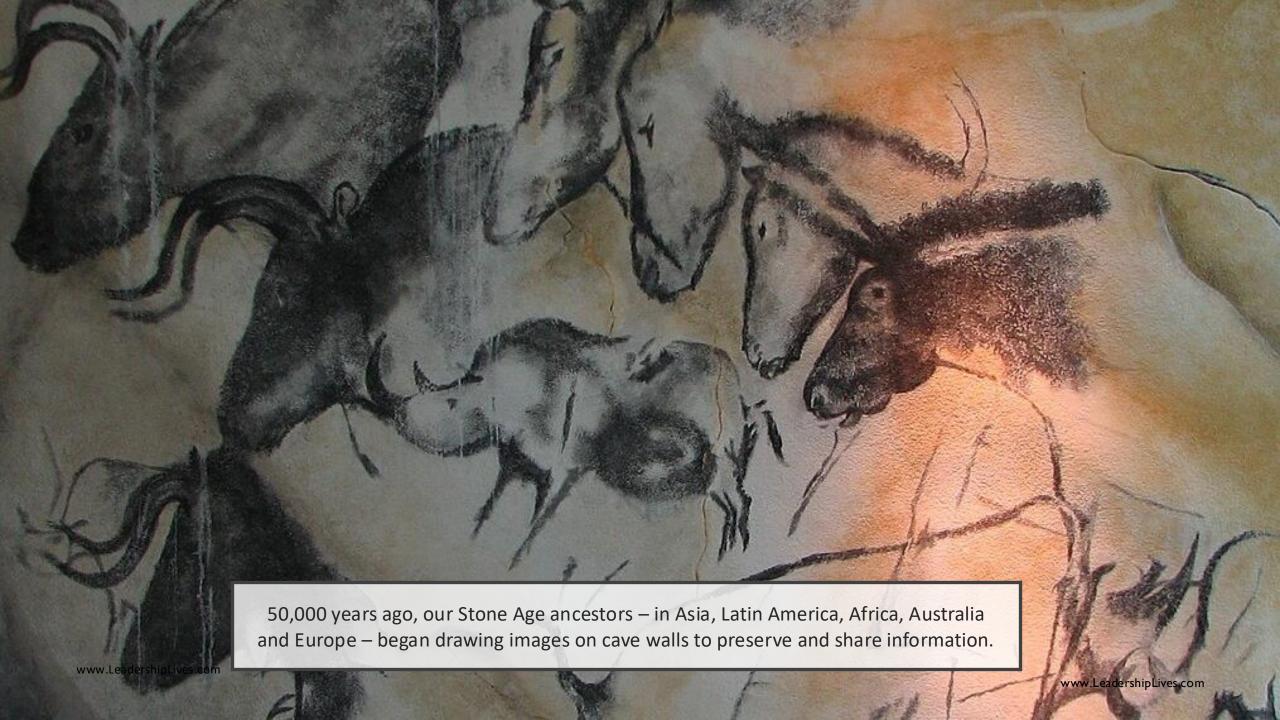
THE STORY OF THE BIBLE

The World's Most Important Book

By Margot Morrell www.LeadershipLives.com



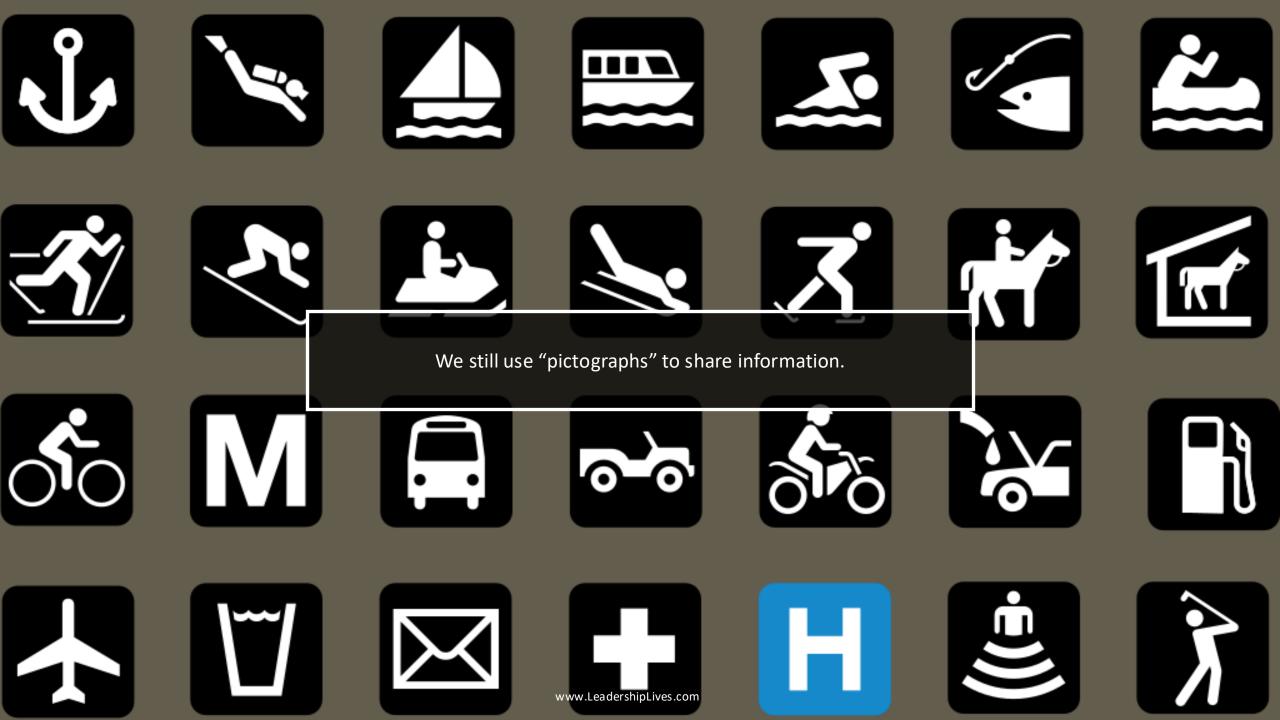






Images evolved into pictographs, and then, into letters and alphabets. Each letter represented a sound and, when combined, created words that told stories.

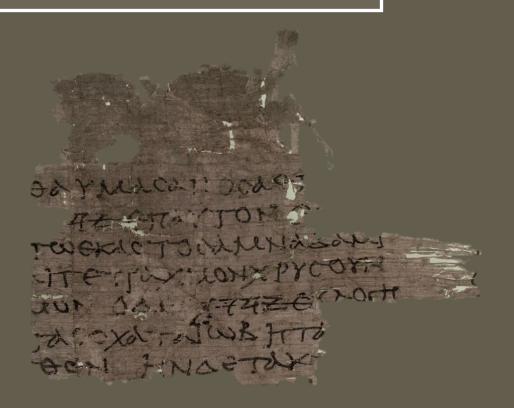


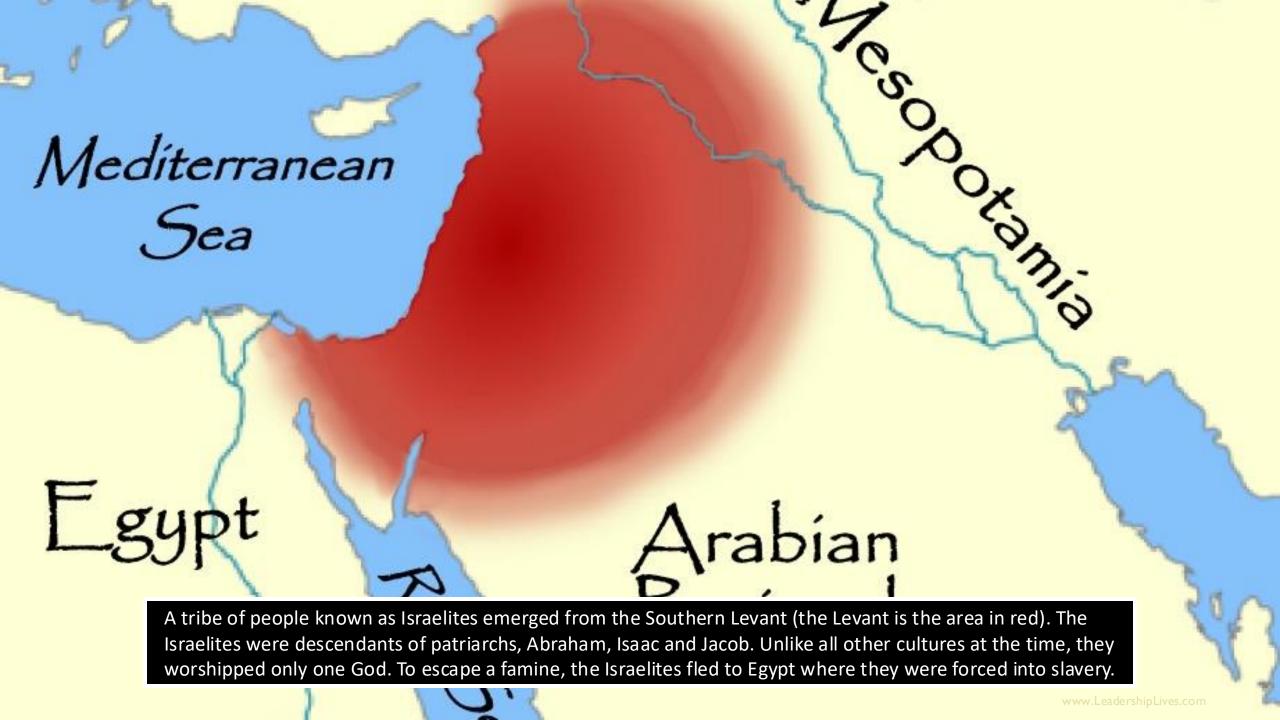




Small communities grew up, and people began to develop pottery and libraries.







A 13th century BC monument, documents an Egyptian victory over the Israelites during the reign of Merneptah, ca. 1213 – 1203 BC.

The Merneptah Stele Ca. 1213 – 1203 BC

Around this time, the Israelites began to document their relationship with God.

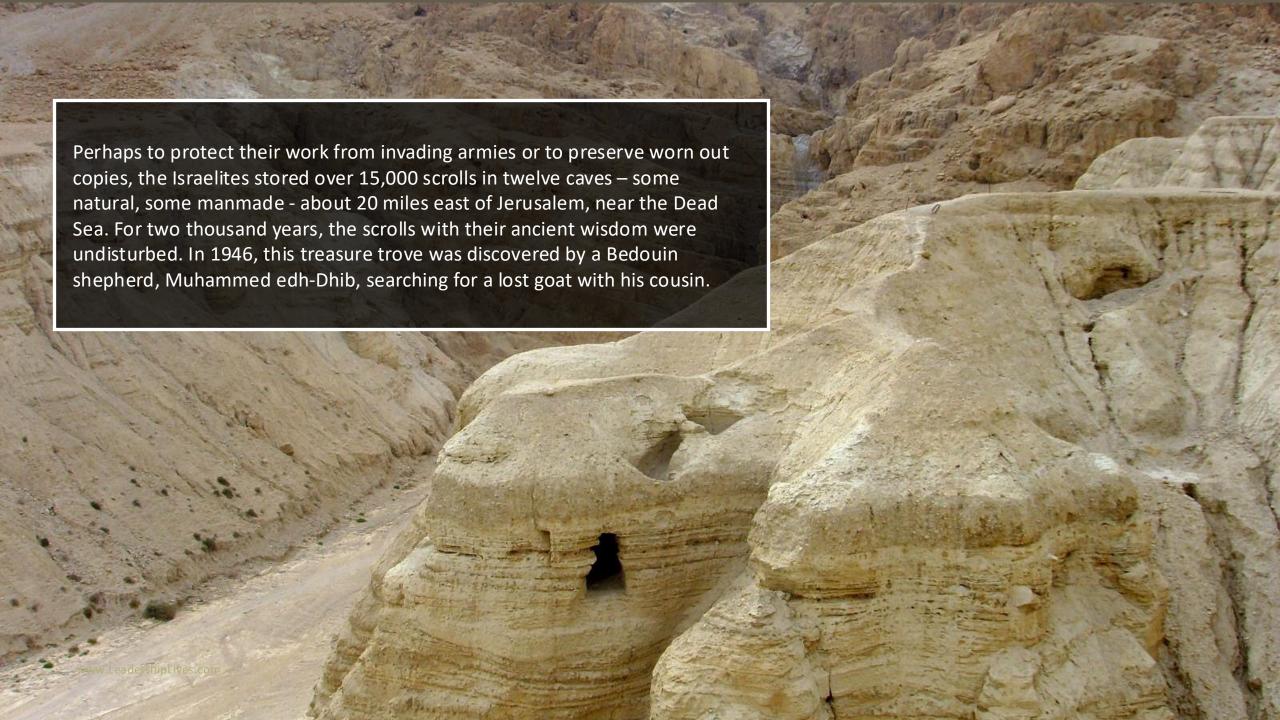
One of their earliest stories dates from the 13th century BC. The Song of the Sea celebrates the tribe's miraculous escape from captivity in Egypt. This story was later incorporated into the Book of Exodus.

"Then Moses and the sraelites sang this song to the Lord: "will sing to the Lord, for he is highly exalted. Both horse and driver he has hurled into the sea. The Lord is my strength and my defense; he has become my salvation. He is my God, and will praise him, my father's God, and will exalt him."

Exod. 15:1-2

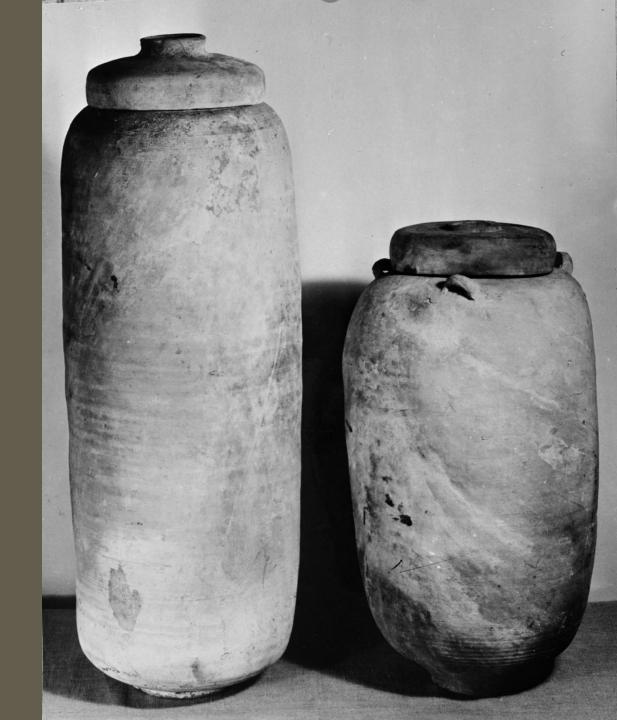


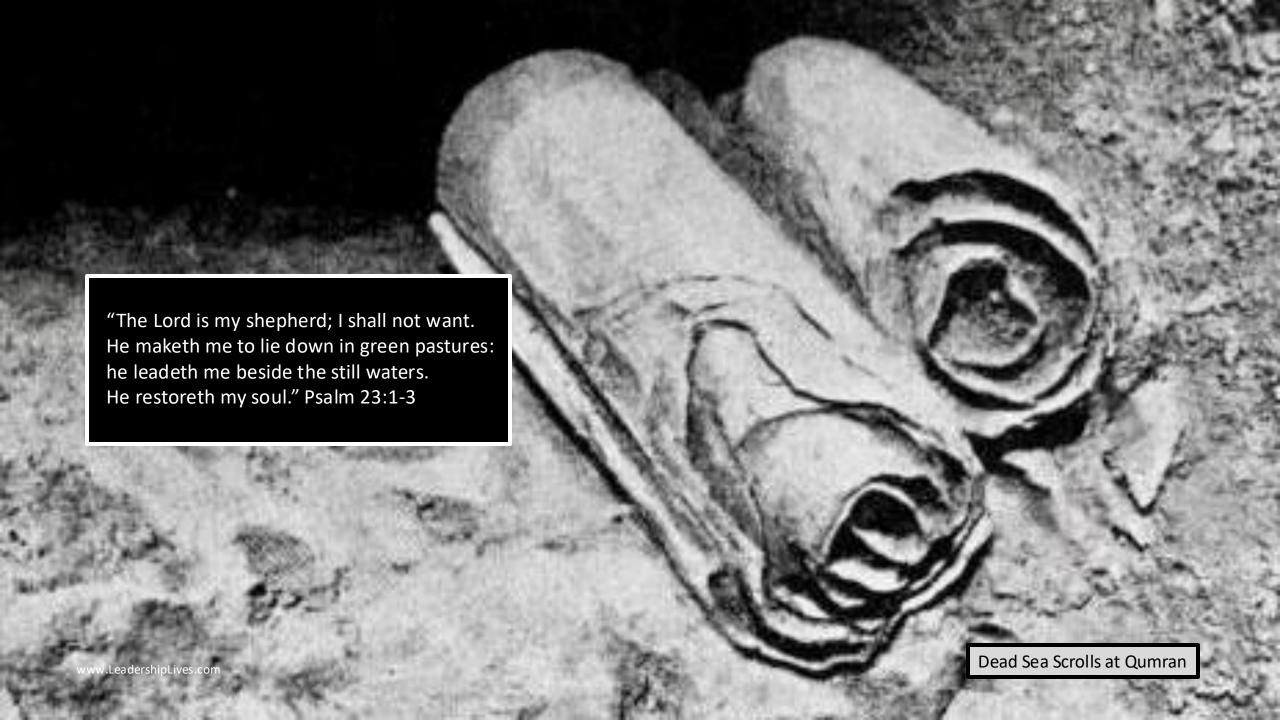


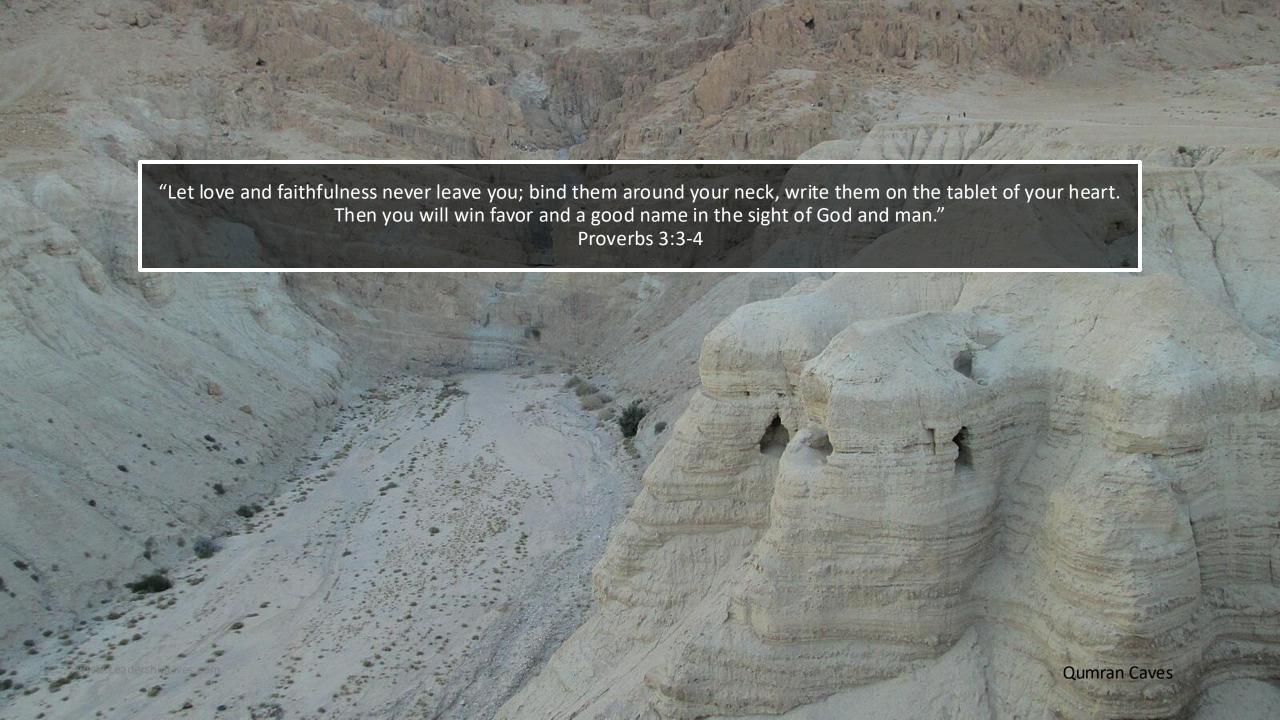


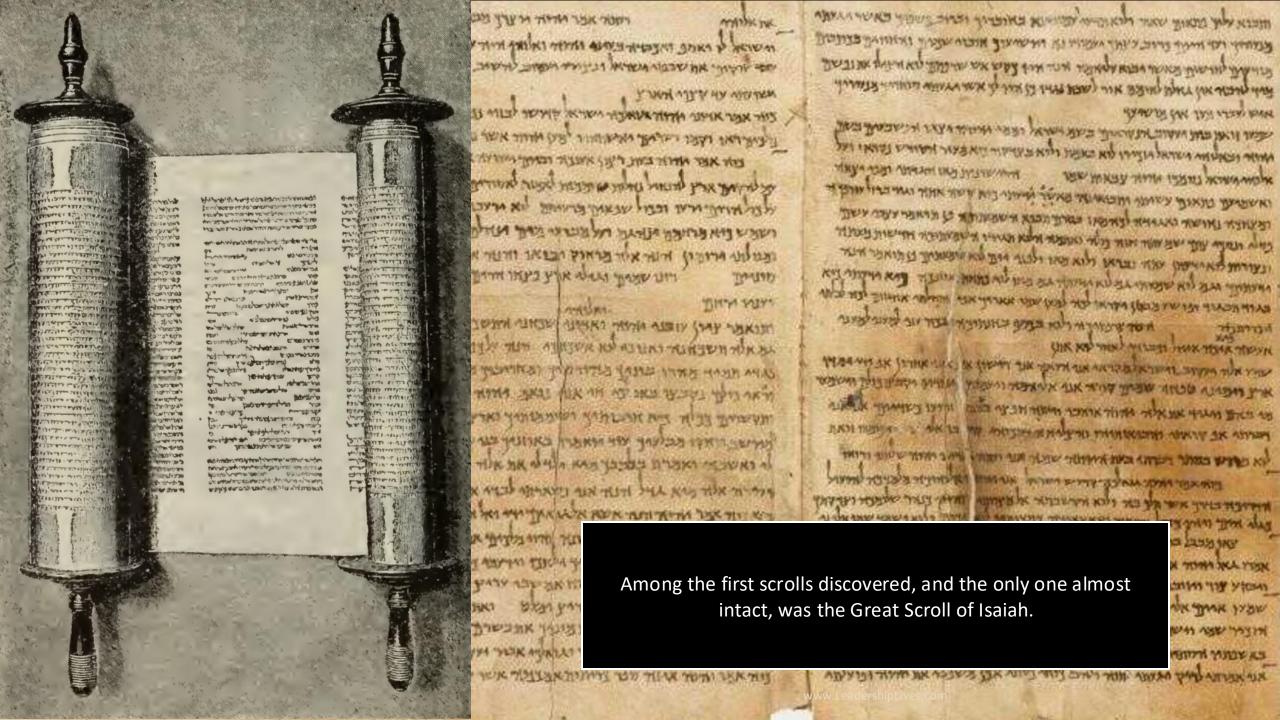
"For I know the plans I have for you,' declares the Lord, 'plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future."

Jeremiah 29:11









In the 8th century BC, the prophet Isaiah predicted the birth of a Savior.

"For to us a child is born, to us a son is given, and the government will be on his shoulders. And he will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace." Isaiah 9:6 NIV

700 years later, Isaiah's prophecy was fulfilled.



A few years after Christ's death on the cross, a Hebrew Pharisee "breathing threats and murder" set out for Damascus to round up and imprison believers.

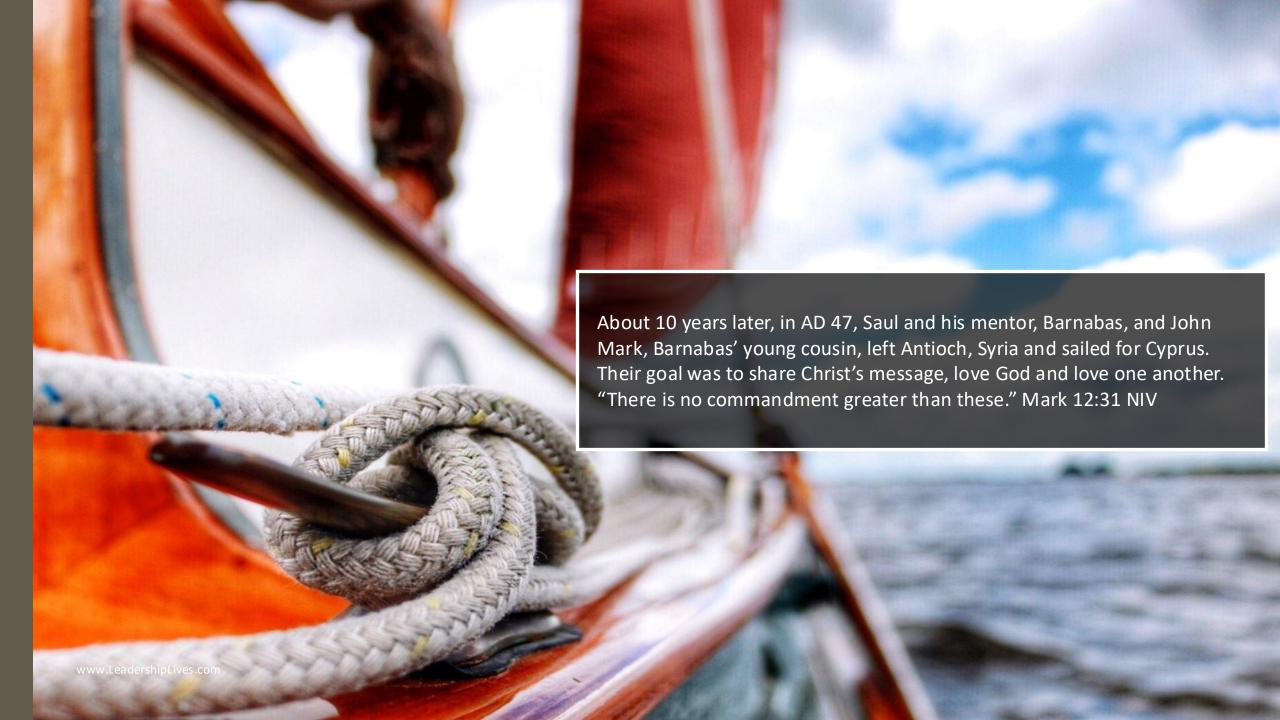
In sight of his destination, the Pharisee was knocked to the ground by a brilliant flash of light. He heard a voice asking, "'Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?'

'Who are you, Lord?' Saul asked.

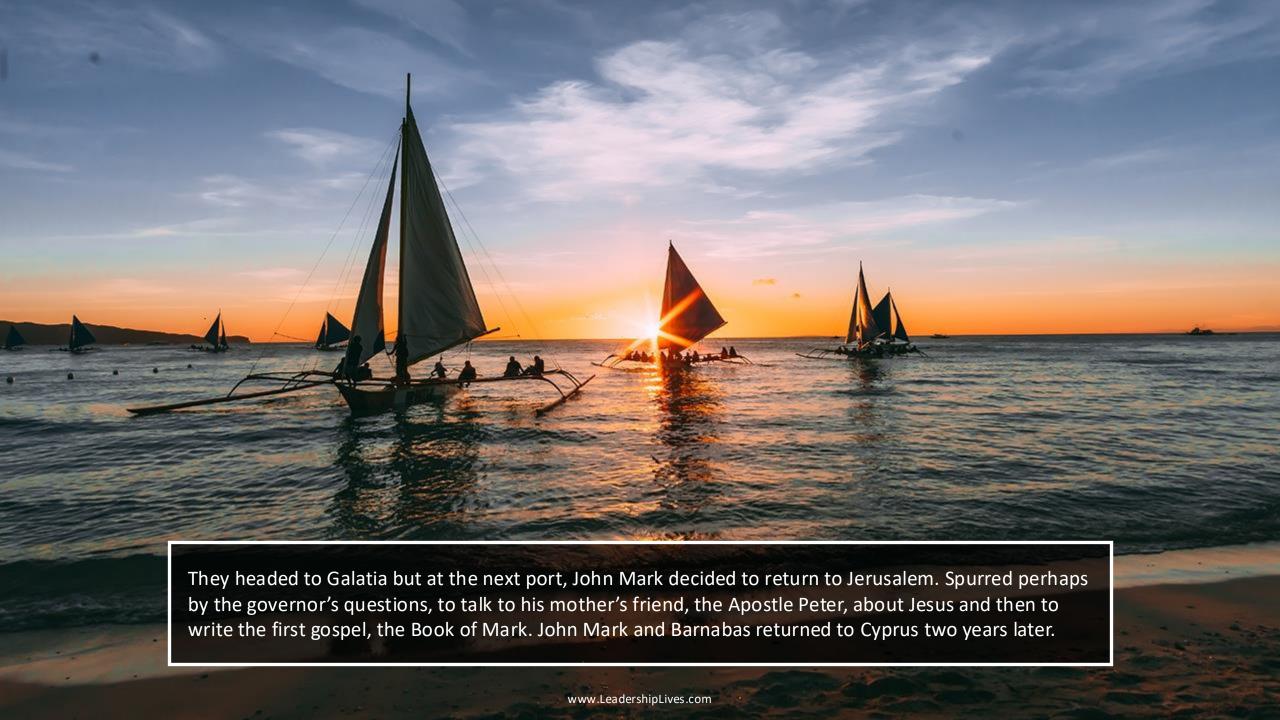
'I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting,' he replied. 'Now get up and go into the city, and you will be told what you must do.'" Acts 9:5-6

Saul, who later used the Greek version of his name, Paul, dedicated his life to spreading Jesus' teachings.









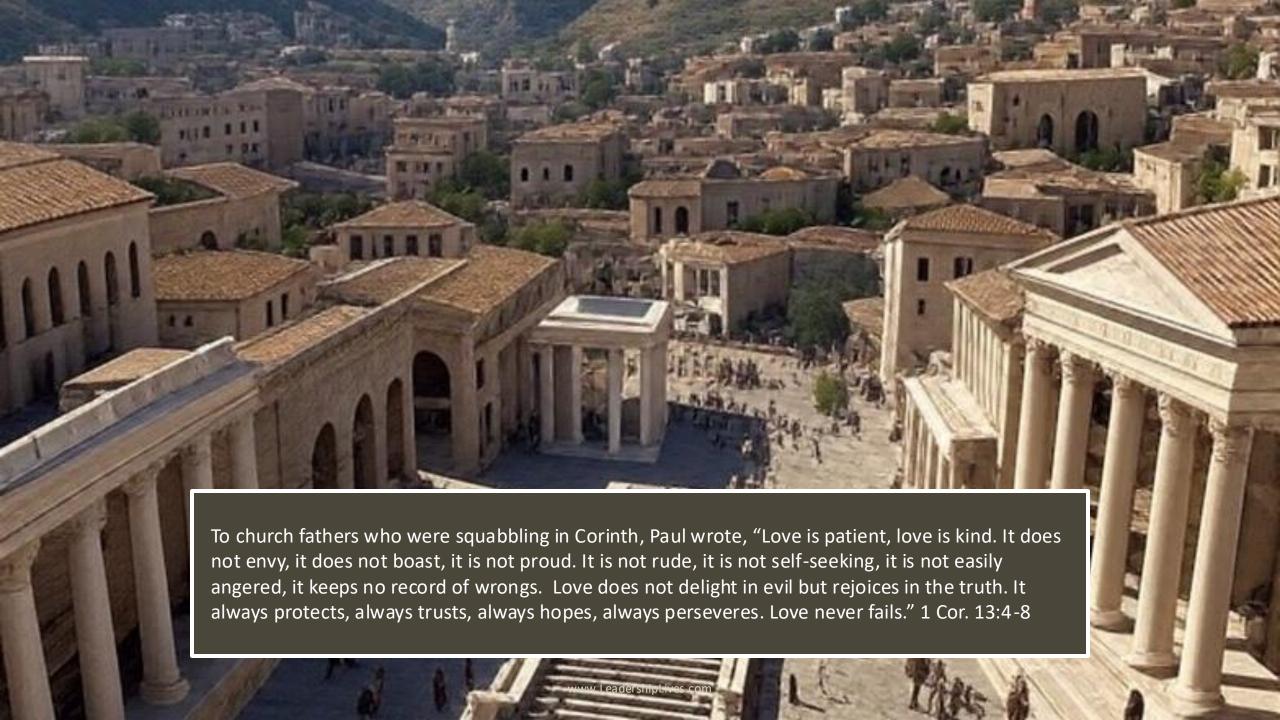
Back in Antioch, Paul heard that believers in Galatia had begun to listen to false preachers.

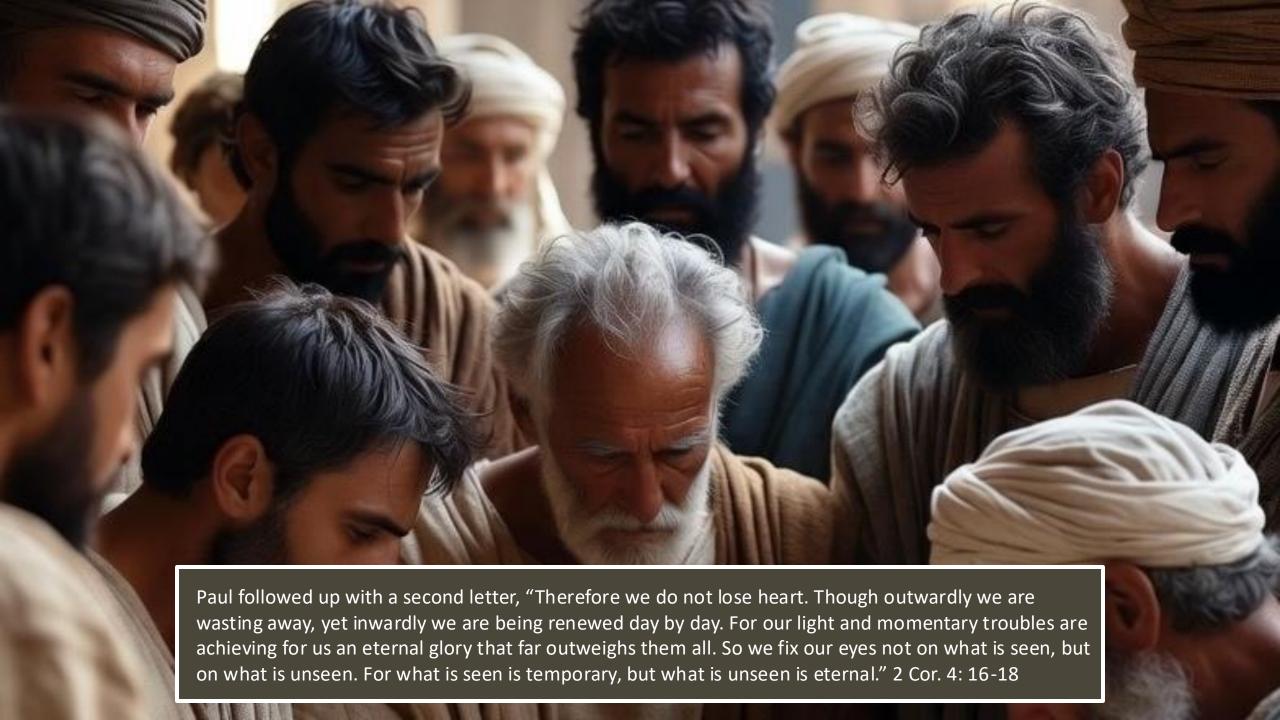
He wrote his first epistle to them saying, "I am surprised at you! In no time at all you are deserting the one who called you by the grace of Christ and are accepting another gospel." Gal. 1:6

He added, "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control. Against such things there is no law." Gal. 5:22-23

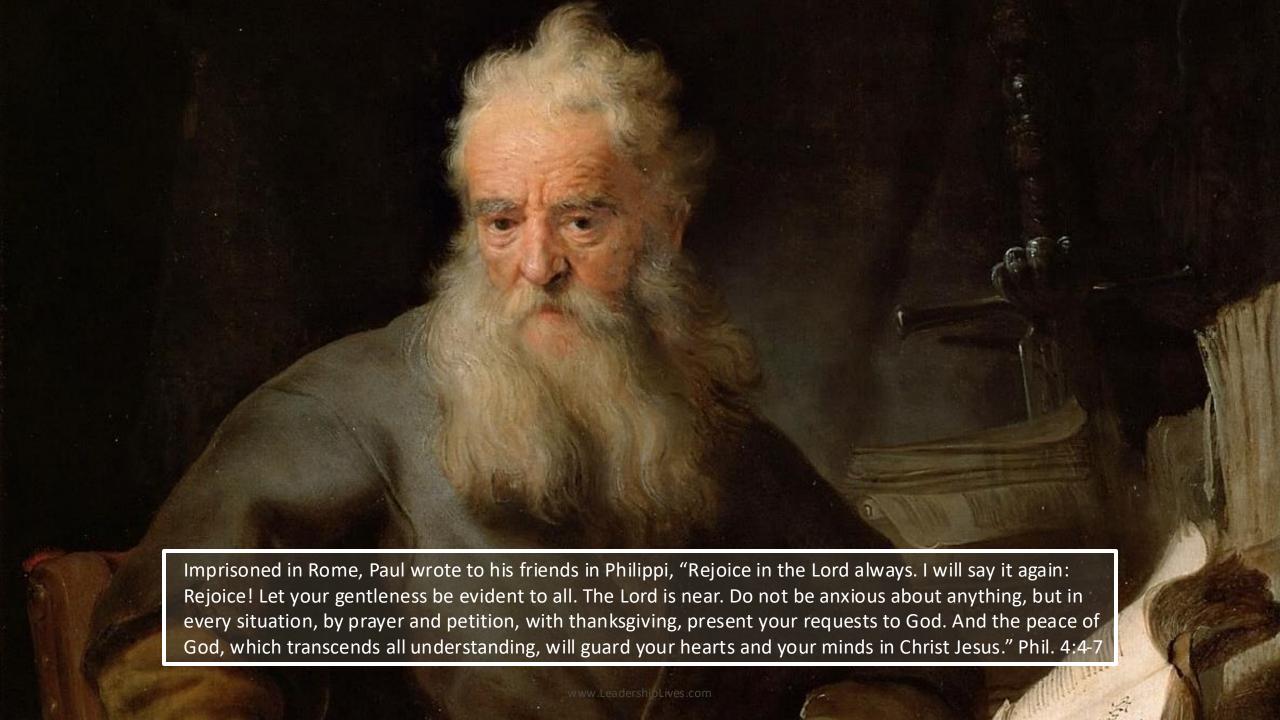
Over the next 18 years, Paul wrote 13 of the 27 books of the New Testament, and some of the Bible's most beautiful and inspiring words.

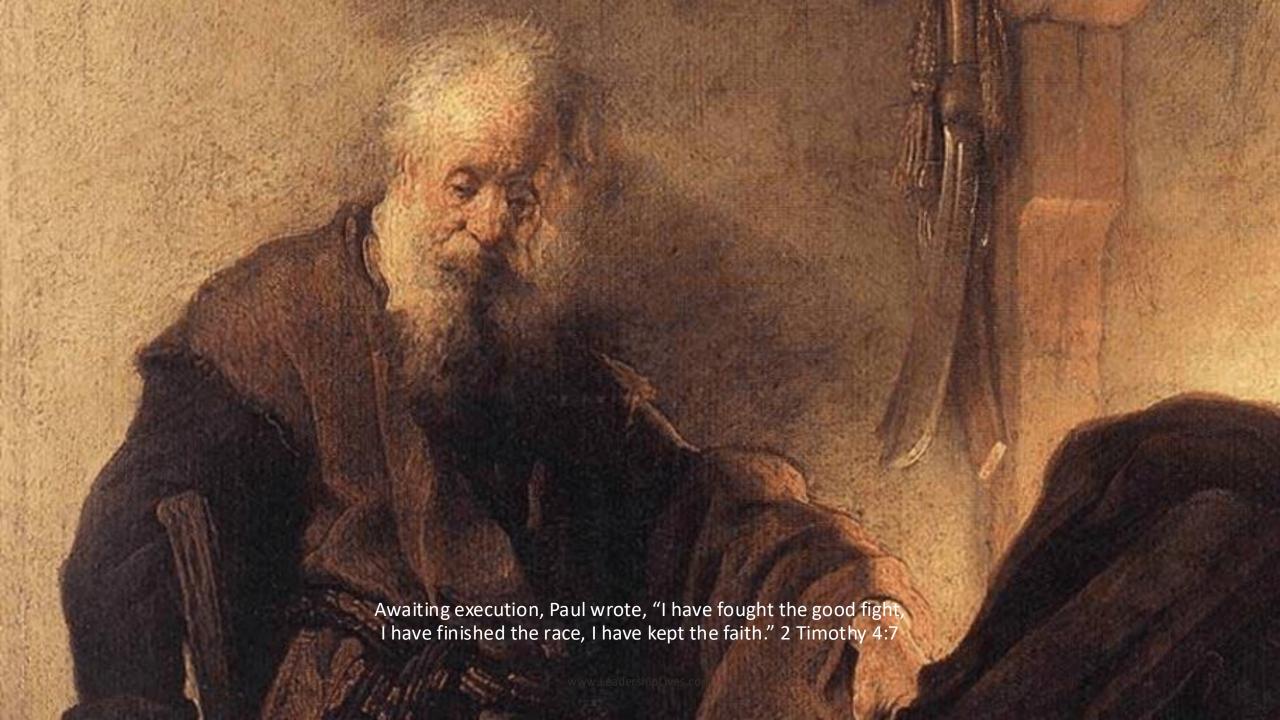








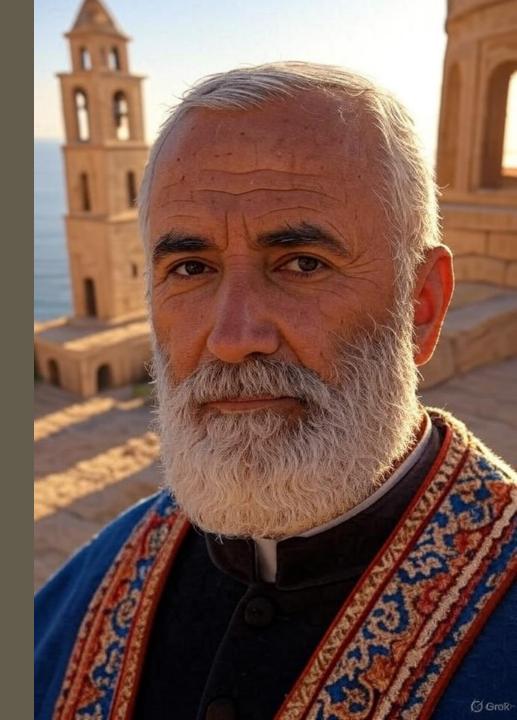


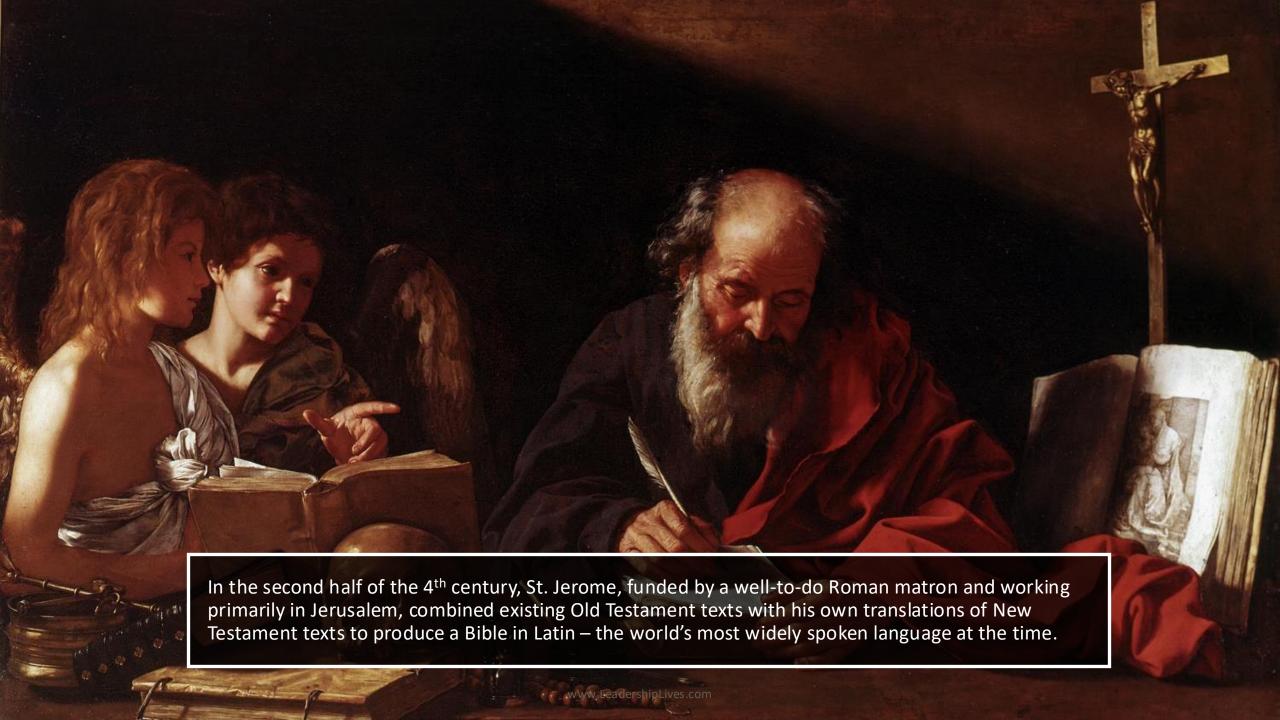


For the next 200 years, Paul's letters were transcribed and shared throughout the Roman Empire.

In the early 4th century, learned historian and bishop, Eusebius of Caesaria, meticulously documented the evolution of the church and organized early Christian texts into three categories – accepted, rejected and disputed. He shaped the New Testament by accepting the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles and Paul's letters, among others.

Eusebius' work provided a structure for the earliest Bible handwritten in Greek with a New Testament. Today part of a 4th century Bible, Codex Sinaiticus, based on Eusebius' work is at the British Museum.





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र्कामकावरकावमा कामामकोवरः भा वृ प्रस romano mplan punico a plo nuncan amo merabilit cambar di aur uova morri munini. Din mi nament at full fines at initio ratifuminum no ma proprio un puna mi cultobiranar illat. All nubro mi हित्त राम वर्गामिक क्षेत्र से सूच वर्गाम में वर्गाम provia fint importator, a fi adma de marino de minano de profando vinno per que profando vinno per que manu vibêno ma mirabihan mon-रिता. रिवार्वार्थे क्या स्थाम क्रिकामणार denn a muqua agan quimmant magnituines et domine qui libratii illos, Manorro mi car abbur coni que un incolacu illou facta fucăr que abmobil p natione animalia tourte men mulea o re p pulebs mulante Ennino mulatubmi ranas Montilis मार कार्य प्रांपेशवर्ष सक्तार्व वस्त्राच्या कार्यः nam aboudi maupilannia pollulane nunctore quitanonie. In alloquione uni belibuci) alimbir illio be mari omponima a manone paratori. bus appunute non that illis of aute कियंत्र कोर बागुणमात्त्व व वामा विवासामार्थे. Julie enim panebānir kojus luga nequinao diani mondiabili bolpitali. non mapichar abunias. Aly aumy ponos polpias in launnau moigebane. Exnontolum bor fer valena वृध्यक्रमा व्यक्तां भीठाचं क्याः वृत्तां भागतं recipiedar mantos. Dur amancum विश्व स्वकृताम ५०० वृत्ता विश्व स्वय

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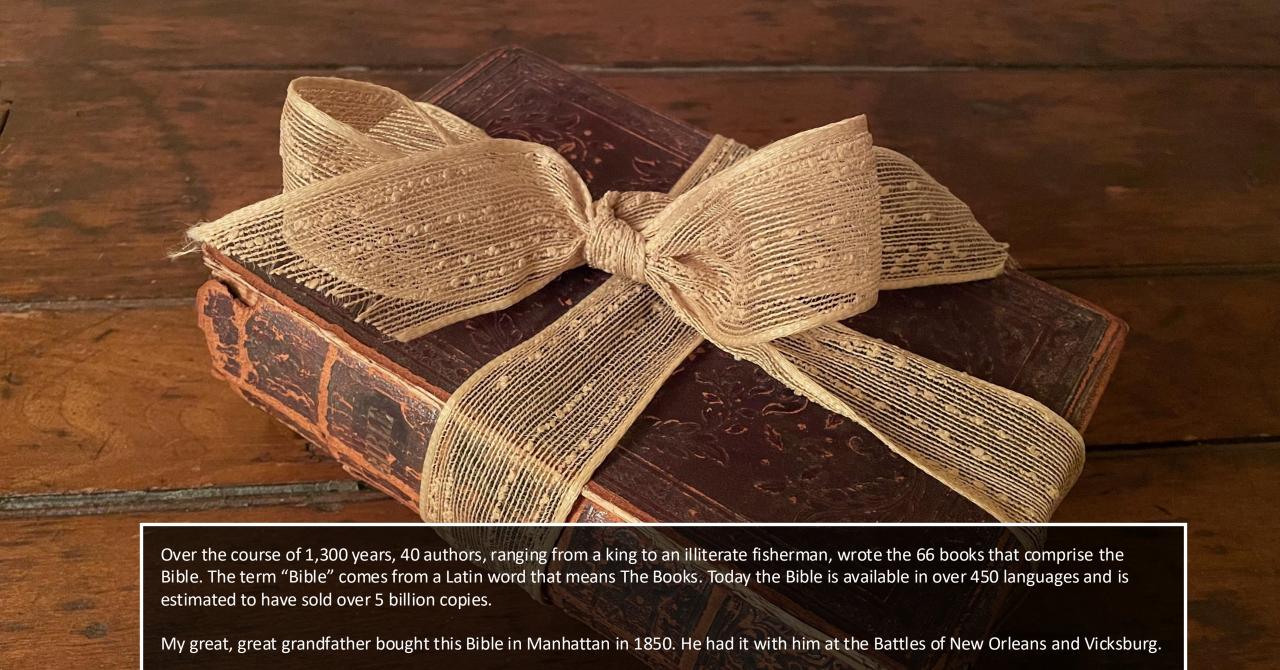
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inflianto: fariar automant baia abs. Dandit fi 1100 years later, German entrepreneur, Johannes Gutenberg, invented movable type and made the Bible widely available. In 1539, the Bible was translated into English for the first time.

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