

# Which Bible is God's Word?

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“But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.”

**Matthew 4:4**

## Introduction

When I first became a Christian at the age of 17, the only Bible I had was a King James Version (KJV) New Testament. Indeed, it was through reading that New Testament that I got saved. Soon after my salvation, a good friend invited me to an independent Baptist Church, which I quickly became a part of. They, too, used the KJV. While studying engineering at the University of Sydney, I became involved with a Christian group called Student Life, where I made some dear friends. I was surprised to find that I was the only Christian in our study group using the “outdated” KJV. My friends were amused that I used this “hard to understand” Bible version, and seemed almost sorry for me. They asked me why I used the KJV, and I really had no answer, other than “This is what my church uses.” I began to wonder why I used the KJV when so many modern English translations were available. I thought, in my naivete, that all the modern versions did was replace the “thees” and “thous” and other outdated words. I bought myself a New King James Version for my devotional reading, and was excited when a friend gave me a New International Version (NIV) study Bible.

However, as I began to read these two modern versions and compared them with my KJV, I became confused. There were many more differences than I had thought. Scores of verses in the new translations were completely different to the KJV, and the new versions even disagreed a lot with each other. “If these Bibles are so different to each other,” I thought, “how can they all be God’s Word?” To complicate matters, my pastor showed me verses in the KJV that were **completely omitted** from the modern versions! The question that I finally asked myself was,

*“Which Bible is God’s Word?”*

Perhaps you are saying right now, “But aren’t all the Bible versions just slightly different translations of the ancient original writings?” Is that really true? Are you sure?

Let me challenge you to look up Acts 8:37 in your NIV or other modern translation. In the KJV, this verse reads,

“And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.”

What does your Bible say? If you have a modern version, either the verse is left out completely; or, it is included at the bottom of the page with a confusing remark in the footnotes; or, it is included in the Bible text, but a footnote for that verse sheds much doubt on whether it that verse should really be in the Bible. You will find a similar story in your modern version for these other “dubious” Scriptures:

Matthew 17:21; 18:11; 23:14

Mark 7:16; 9:44,46; 11:26; 15:28; 16:9-20  
Luke 17:36; 23:17  
John 5:4  
Acts 15:34; 24:7; 28:29  
Romans 16:24

**Obviously there is much more to the modern Bible versions than just updating outdated language!** If that does not bother you, then remember what the Lord says about changing His words:

“Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the LORD your God which I command you.” (Deuteronomy 4:2)

There are a host of different Bible versions available on the market today. They all use a different vocabulary, they were translated by different people, and they come in all shapes and sizes. Each Bible claims to be the Word of God, yet each one is different. This is very confusing for the Christian. However, God is not the author of confusion (1 Corinthians 14:33). Remember this very simple statement concerning the different Bible versions that each claim to be the Word of God:

**Things that are different are not the same.**

In other words, if the modern versions are all different, and they are, then they CANNOT be the Bible.

In this booklet, I will use Scripture, logic, and historical evidence to answer the all-important question,

*“Which Bible is God’s Word?”*

## **1. Scriptural arguments for the preservation of God’s Word.**

The Bible is no ordinary book. As Christians, we believe that the Bible contains the very words of God, written down centuries ago by godly men who were inspired by the Holy Spirit:

“All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:” (2 Timothy 3:16)

“For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.” (2 Peter 1:21)

No true Christian would deny that the original words of the Bible, written down in the Hebrew and Greek languages thousands of years ago, were the inspired and infallible words of God. But, how do we know that the Bible we hold in our hands today is God’s perfect Word? Could there not have been human errors in copying the handwritten Scriptures over so many centuries? Could not the translators have made mistakes in translating the Bible into English from the original languages? This certainly is an important question, for the Bible is the sole basis of our Christian faith. If the Bible that we have today is not reliable and trustworthy, then we stand on shaky ground. The question that we must ask is,

*“Has God preserved His words for us today in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?”*

Because there are so many opinions concerning this question, let us settle the matter by considering what God has to say about His Word:

### **a) Man cannot live without every word of God.**

Just as a baby must drink nourishing milk several times a day if it will grow and live, the Christian must feed on the words of God if he will grow and live spiritually.

“And he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that he might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the LORD doth man live.” (Deuteronomy 8:3)

“And Jesus answered him, saying, It is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of

God.” (Luke 4:4)

Notice that we must have **every word of God** - not just some of them, or most of them, or the main ideas that the words convey. To enjoy a rich, fruitful Christian life, we must have every word of God. If the Bible that we use is missing some of the words, or some are changed, then we cannot live as we ought to live. You can be saved through reading just one verse of Scripture, but Jesus Christ said that you cannot properly live without every word of God. Why?

“It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life.” (John 6:63)

We have no strength, power or wisdom in our sinful body and mind to live the fruitful, victorious Christian life. Our power and strength and wisdom come from the words of God - every word.

**b) Therefore, God must have inspired, transmitted and preserved a copy of His words for us today, so that we might live.**

If we must have every word of God in order to live the Christian life, then it follows that the Lord must have provided for us a copy of His words. Not only must they have been available for those who read the original writings many years ago, but also they must be available for us Christians in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. God is a just and fair God, and He would not give the first-century Christians something so essential that He would not also give to us. Besides, God has already promised to preserve His Words forever:

“The words of the LORD are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times. Thou shalt keep them, O LORD, thou shalt preserve them from this generation for ever.” (Psalms 12:6,7)  
“For ever, O LORD, thy word is settled in heaven.” (Psalm 119:89)

The Lord Jesus Himself promised the disciples,

“Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.” (Matthew 24:35)

Some so-called scholars today claim that they believe that the original writings of the Bible were inspired, but that the copies and translations of those copies are not the perfect words of God. But this does not align with what the Bible teaches about itself. For example, we know that the man of God, Timothy, knew the holy Scriptures from a young age:

“And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.” (2 Timothy 3:15)

What Scriptures did he hear and learn? Certainly not the original Hebrew writings of Moses and the prophets. He would have been exposed by his mother to copies of the original writings of the Old Testament. Yet these copies of originals are called, by inspiration of the Holy Spirit, “the holy Scriptures.” Also, when Jesus quoted the Old Testament, he translated the Hebrew words into Greek, but His words were still Scripture. So, the Bible is clear that copies of the original inspired writings and translations of those writings are just as much Scripture, as the originals themselves. What do we have in our hands today? A translation of copies of the originals - the holy Scriptures!

**c) It remains for us to find out which Bible is God's preserved word, and use it.**

If God promised to preserve His inspired words for us today, intact and infallible, then there must be a Bible today which contains the very words of God. The original language of the New Testament, Koine Greek, is no longer used in our society. At the time when the New Testament was written, that language was used in many nations and was the ideal vessel for transmitting God’s truth. But, that is not now the case, as the ancient language is not in use today. The English language is now the most logical choice for Gods’ Book to reach the majority of people around the world. So, God must have an English Bible in existence today that contains His every word.

If we will live the Christian life as we ought to, we must have every word of God. God has promised to preserve His every word for us today. So, we must find the Bible that contains every word of God. Let us obey the words of Isaiah,

“Seek ye out of the book of the LORD, and read: no one of these shall fail, none shall want her mate: for my mouth it hath commanded, and his spirit it hath gathered them.” (Isaiah 34:16)

Which Bible has been used by God for almost four centuries to save souls, change hearts, salvage families, stir revivals, and transform nations? Which Bible was used by the great preachers such as John Wesley, George Whitefield, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, D.L. Moody, Billy Sunday and Bob Jones, Sr., to see millions saved? Which Bible caused great missionaries such as Adonira Judson, Hudson Taylor, C.T. Studd, and David Brainerd to leave their families and loved ones to preach the Gospel in a foreign land? Which Bible has formed the backbone of the judicial, moral and ethical systems of nations all over the world? Surely this Bible would be the “every word” Bible which God has preserved for the Christians of our generation. That Bible is the King James Version.

God promised to preserve His every word for us today, and for every future generation of Christians. If we don't have a perfect Bible today, then God has failed to keep His promise. But God always keeps His promises. So, Scripture gives a clear verdict: The KJV is the Word of God. Next, we will see from the historical and manuscript evidence that the only Bible that is pure and reliable, and the only one that is qualified to be called the Word of God, is the KJV.

## **2. Historical and manuscript evidence shows which Bible is God's Word.**

The English Bible that you hold in your hands today, whatever version it may be, is a translation of the Hebrew (Old Testament) and Greek (New Testament) texts. The Hebrew and Greek texts were assembled using the hand-written manuscripts that have been passed down through the centuries. These manuscripts are copies of copies of the original words that were penned by the various inspired human authors of the different books of the Bible. No one in the world today possesses even one word of the original writings that were written over 1,900 years ago. These original writings have long since crumbled into dust. We do, however, have hand-written copies of these writings, or manuscripts.

For example, over 5,000 Greek copies of the New Testament exist today, ranging in size from fragments containing two or three verses to nearly entire Bibles. Their ages vary from the second to the sixteenth century. This is impressive, especially considering the centuries of persecution levelled against the Holy Scriptures. These copies were written on two types of material: papyrus and parchment. Papyrus was a vegetable product fashioned from bark, and parchment came from the scraped skins of sheep, goats, and other such animals.

Just as our Bibles wear out through frequent study and usage, any high-quality, accurate manuscript was soon thumbed to pieces. Because of this fact, only a fraction of the 5,000 surviving manuscripts are of exceptional antiquity. These very old manuscripts owe their survival to a lack of acceptance and use by the Christians. This is easily proven by examining their obvious errors and disagreement with each other. For example, two of the oldest manuscripts in existence, the Chester Beatty and Bodmer papyri, have 73 disagreements with each other in just 70 verses! Conversely, there exists a large degree of accuracy and conformity among the larger body of well-used later copies. **It is this larger body of accurate and uniform manuscripts that form the Received Text (the Textus Receptus, or Majority Text) from which the KJV was translated in 1611.**

It is crucial to note the high percentage of agreement among the thousands of manuscripts that make up the Received Text. Approximately 90% of all existing manuscripts agree with one another in such a way that they form their own unique text, the Received Text, thus called the Majority Text. The remaining 10% comprises a selection of corrupted and inaccurate manuscripts that disagree both with the other 90% and with each other!

One piece of valuable historical evidence that confirms the accuracy of the Received Text is the testimony of the church fathers. These men were the church's earliest pastors and theologians, dying before the year 400 A.D. The surviving correspondence and miscellaneous writings of these men bear witness to the trustworthiness of the Received Text. For example, the writings of Tertullian, Irenaeus, Hippolytus, Origen, and Clement of Alexandria have supplied us with 30, 147 quotations of Scripture. The great majority of the Scripture quotations made by these church fathers agree with the Received Text. The two corrupt manuscripts used to create the text for modern Bible versions (explained later) were not even copied until 20-150 years after the death of these church fathers. The readings of the Received Text, and thus the KJV, are then established beyond question.

A third and final piece of evidence that proves the reliability of the Received Text is the agreement of early Bible translations. We possess today a number of ancient translations of the Bible, including the Peshitta (A.D. 145), the Old Syriac (A.D. 400), the Palestinian Syriac (A.D. 450) and the Philoxenian (A.D. 508). These ancient witnesses collaborate with the readings of the Received Text, and pre-date the oldest Greek

manuscripts. For example, the Armenian Bible (translated in approximately 400 A.D.) has 1,244 copies in existence today, and its readings match those of the KJV. Why do these ancient Bibles agree with the KJV and disagree with modern versions? Because the Greek text used for the basis of the modern versions is corrupt.

The question begs to be asked: **If the manuscripts used to create the King James Version are so reliable and accurate, and if other ancient historical evidence supports their credibility, then why are all modern versions based on corrupted and discredited manuscripts?** Enter two heretics: Brooke Foss Wescott (a London spiritualist) and Fenton John Anthony Hort (an unsaved Cambridge professor). Both men believed that heaven existed only in the mind of man, and both believed it possible to communicate with the dead. These two liberal “scholars” conspired together from 1853 to 1871 to produce a radical Greek New Testament based on two ancient and corrupt manuscripts. Their erroneous text became the catalyst for the English Revision Committee of 1871-1881 that produced the corrupt Revised Version New Testament of 1881.

Wescott and Hort employed two ancient and recently discovered manuscripts to pull the wool over the eyes of unsuspecting Christians and create a Bible that was not the very words of God. The two manuscripts are called Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus. These two documents form the backbone of the changes made to the Received Text in order to produce the “new and improved” modern Bible translations that are so prevalent and accepted today. **Just how reliable and trustworthy are these two ancient witnesses? So “reliable” that they disagree with each other in over 3,000 places in the Gospels alone!** Matthew: 656 discrepancies; Mark: 567 discrepancies; Luke: 791 discrepancies; John: 1,022 discrepancies; Total discrepancies: 3,036.

Dean John Burgon, the outstanding conservative Christian scholar of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, writes of these two manuscripts:

“I have convinced myself by laborious collation that they are the most corrupt of all. They are the depositories of the largest amount of fabricated and intentional perversions of truth which are discoverable in any copies of the word of God. They exhibit a fabricated text... [and are] shamefully mutilated.”

When your modern Bible version refers in footnotes to “the most reliable and ancient manuscripts/MSS” it is referring to these two corrupted, inconsistent, and unreliable manuscripts: Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus (often referred to as Aleph and B).

Dr. Wilbur Pickering says of these two false witnesses,

“To judge by the circumstances that codices like Aleph and B were not copied, to speak of, that the church by and large rejected their form of text, it seems that they were not respected in their day...If readings...died out in the fourth or fifth century we have the verdict of history against it...They [Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus] are remnants of the abnormal transmission of the text reflecting ancient aberrant forms. It is dependency upon such forms that distinguishes contemporary critical editions of the New Testament...**Their respectability quotient remains near zero...**”

Harvard and Princeton textual scholar, Dr. Edward Hills, summarises:

“ Old corrupt manuscripts, which have been discarded by the God-guided usage of the believing church were brought out of their hiding place and re-instated...and today thousands of Bible-believing Christians are falling into this devils trap through their use of modern speech versions.”

What have diligent scholars seen when examining Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus? What causes them to reject these manuscripts and their resultant versions such as the NIV and NASB?

### **Codex Vaticanus (B):**

- It agrees with the Received Text (KJV) only about 50% of the time. It differs from the Received Text New Testament in nearly 8,000 places. It omits several thousand key words from the Gospels, nearly 1,000 complete sentences, and 500 clauses. It adds approximately 500 words, and has nearly 600 readings that do not occur in any other manuscript.
- It does not consider the following as part of the Bible: Revelation, Philippians, Titus, 1 and 2 Timothy,

large parts of Samuel, Kings, Nehemiah, the Psalms and Genesis. In their place it adds apocryphal books.

- Bible believers question its lack of use by anyone for 1,300 years, then its sudden “discovery” in the Vatican in 1481. Bible-believing scholars have never been permitted to examine the actual manuscript, and work only from copies provided by the Vatican.
- It agrees essentially with Origen’s Hexapla, omitting the deity of Christ frequently and making other Gnostic or Aryan alterations.

### **Codex Sinaiticus (Aleph):**

- Princeton Professor Bruce Metzger reveals that as many as nine correctors have been at work on the manuscript. Tischendorf’s edition of the manuscript exhibits some 14,800 places where some alteration has been made to the text. By use of ultra-violet lamps, it has been discovered that the original reading of the manuscript was erased.
- There are about 9,000 changes in this text from the Received Text, amounting to one difference in every verse. It omits some 4,000 words from the Gospels, adds 1,000, repositions 2,000, and alters another 1,000. It has approximately 1,500 readings that appear in no other manuscript, affecting nearly 3,000 words.
- The following passages are omitted: The end of Mark and John; Exodus; Joshua; 1 and 2 Samuel; Hosea; Daniel; Judges; etc.
- Because of its blatant omissions and alterations, it was relegated to a wastepaper basket in a monastery, where it was “discovered” by Constantine Von Tischendorf in the mid-eighteen hundreds.

### **Comparing the two false witnesses, Aleph and B:**

- The 8,000 changes in B and the 9,000 changes in Aleph are not the same changes. Together they differ from the Received Text in about 13,000 places. Together they omit 4,000 words, add 2,000, and modify 2,000.
- They disagree with each other a dozen times on every page.
- Colwell says they disagree 70% of the time and in almost every verse of the Gospels.
- Burgon says, “It is easier to find two consecutive verses in which these manuscripts differ than two in which they agree.”

So, let us summarise the historical and manuscript evidence. Firstly, the Received Text that was used to translate the KJV is based upon the much larger, more accurate, more uniform and more well used body of manuscripts. Secondly, the KJV is supported by the ancient testimony of the church fathers. Then, the early Bible translations also support the readings of the KJV. Finally, the two manuscripts which were most used as the basis for modern Bibles translations, Aleph and B, are proven to be unused, corrupt, unharmonious, unreliable, and of dubious origin. The historical and manuscript evidence gives a clear verdict: The KJV is the Word of God.

### **3. Examples of Scripture verses that are corrupted by modern versions.**

What kind of changes do the modern versions make to the Word of God? Other than the verses that are omitted (listed in the introduction), there are thousands of verses whose meaning is completely changed, and many words are omitted. The following is a brief tabulation of examples of the insidious corruption of the Word of God by the modern translations. We will use the NIV as a benchmark, as it is so widely used by Christians today. This list is by no means exhaustive, and readers should consult the books listed in my bibliography for a more extensive listing.

Reference and description of change	KJV reading	NIV reading
Luke 11:2-4. Key parts of the Lord's prayer are omitted by the NIV.	"And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Father which <u>art in heaven</u> , Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. <u>Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth</u> . Give us day by day our daily bread. And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation; <u>but deliver us from evil</u> ."	"He said to them, 'When you pray, say: Father, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come. Give us each day our daily bread. Forgive us our sins, for we also forgive everyone who sins against us. And lead us not into temptation.'"
Micah 5:2. In the NIV, the Lord Jesus Christ is said to have an origin, wrongly making Him a created being.	"But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose <u>goings forth</u> have been from of old, from everlasting."	"But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, though you are small among the clans of Judah, out of you will come for me one who will be ruler over Israel, whose <u>origins</u> are from of old, from ancient times."
1 John 4:3. The NIV changes the test of a wrong spirit and so fails the test itself.	"And every spirit that confesseth not that <u>Jesus Christ is come in the flesh</u> is not of God: and this is that spirit of antichrist, whereof ye have heard that it should come; and even now already is it in the world."	"but every spirit that does not acknowledge <u>Jesus</u> is not from God. This is the spirit of the antichrist, which you have heard is coming and even now is already in the world."
Luke 2:33. The NIV denies the virgin birth by stating that Joseph was Jesus' father.	"And <u>Joseph and his mother</u> marvelled at those things which were spoken of him."	" <u>The child's father and mother</u> marvelled at what was said about him."
Matthew 8:2, 9:18, and 15:25. The NIV denies the worship of Christ as God.	"And, behold, there came a leper and <u>worshipped him</u> , saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean...While he spake these things unto them, behold, there came a certain ruler, and <u>worshipped him</u> , saying, My daughter is even now dead: but come and lay thy hand upon her, and she shall live... Then came she and <u>worshipped him</u> , saying, Lord, help me.	"A man with leprosy came and <u>knelt before him</u> and said, 'Lord, if you are willing, you can make me clean.... While he was saying this, a ruler came and <u>knelt before him</u> and said, 'My daughter has just died. But come and put your hand on her, and she will live...' The woman came and <u>knelt before him</u> . 'Lord, help me!' she said."
Ephesians 3:9. The NIV removes Christ from being the Creator.	"And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things <u>by Jesus Christ</u> :"	"and to make plain to everyone the administration of this mystery, which for ages past was kept hidden in God, who created all things."
1 Corinthians 15:47. The NIV denies Jesus Christ's deity.	"The first man is of the earth, earthy: the second man is <u>the Lord</u> from heaven."	"The first man was of the dust of the earth, the second man from heaven."
1 Timothy 3:16. The NIV denies Jesus Christ's deity.	"And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: <u>God was manifest in the flesh</u> , justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory."	"Beyond all question, the mystery of godliness is great: <u>He appeared in a body</u> , was vindicated by the Spirit, was seen by angels, was preached among the nations, was believed on in the world, was taken up in glory."

John 4:42. The NIV removes “Christ” from the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. The NIV removes “Lord” 39 times, “Christ” 52 times, “Jesus” 87 times, and “God” 48 times from the KJV New Testament.	“And said unto the woman, Now we believe, not because of thy saying: for we have heard him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the <u>Christ</u> , the Saviour of the world.”	“They said to the woman, ‘We no longer believe just because of what you said; now we have heard for ourselves, and we know that <u>this man</u> really is the Savior of the world.’”
Ephesians 5:30. The NIV denies Christ’s literal resurrection body.	“For we are members of his body, <u>of his flesh, and of his bones.</u> ”	“for we are members of his body.”
Colossians 1:14. The NIV omits Christ’s blood.	“In whom we have redemption <u>through his blood</u> , even the forgiveness of sins:”	“in whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins.”
Revelation 21:24. The NIV teaches universalism, ie, that everybody will be saved.	“And the nations of <u>them which are saved</u> shall walk in the light of it: and the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honour into it.”	“The nations will walk by its light, and the kings of the earth will bring their splendor into it.”
Romans 13:9. The NIV omits the 8 <sup>th</sup> commandment, or lying.	“For this, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not steal, <u>Thou shalt not bear false witness</u> , Thou shalt not covet; and if there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.”	“The commandments, “Do not commit adultery,” “Do not murder,” “Do not steal,” “Do not covet,” and whatever other commandment there may be, are summed up in this one rule: “Love your neighbor as yourself.””
1 Peter 2:2. The NIV teaches that salvation is a process that one grows in.	“As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may <u>grow thereby</u> :”	“Like newborn babies, crave pure spiritual milk, so that by it you may <u>grow up in your salvation</u> ,”

## **Conclusion**

I hope that after prayerfully and thoughtfully considering the evidence that I have presented, you now know the answer to the crucial question, “*Which Bible is God’s Word?*”

Of course, this study has not been exhaustive, and neither has it answered all the questions that you may have. That is not my purpose, as other much more extensive works already written serve that role. I recommend that you purchase and read at least one of the books listed in my bibliography.

Now that you know which Bible is God’s Word, your work has just begun. You must read, study, memorise, obey, apply and teach this wonderful Book. At first you will be unfamiliar with the beautiful old language of the King James Version, but do not let that deter you. The more that you read and study it, the more you will understand and love it. There is nothing like drinking pure, clean spiritual milk, rather than the corrupted and watered down milk of the NIV and other modern versions.

A final word of warning to those who would change the words of God, and to those who support such infidels by purchasing their corrupt versions:

“For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book.” (Revelation 22:18, 19)

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