

## 1: REV Bible | Spirit & Truth Fellowship International

*The Revised English Bible (REB) is a English-language translation of the Bible and updates the New English Bible of As with its predecessor, it is published by the publishing houses of both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.*

My son, if sinners entice you, do not yield. We shall swallow them like Sheol though they are alive; though in health, they will be like those who go down to the abyss. We shall take rich treasure of every sort and fill our houses with plunder. Throw in your lot with us and share the common purse. A net is spread in vain if any bird that flies can see it. It is for their their own blood they lie in wait; they waylay no one but themselves. Such is the fate of all who strive after ill-gotten gain: Truly I tell you: But when you give alms, do not let your left hand know what your right is doing; your good deed must be in secret, and your Father who sees what is done in secret will reward you. But when you pray, go into a room by yourself, shut the door, and pray to your Father who is in secret; and your Father who sees what is done in secret will reward you. Do not imitate them, for your Father knows your needs before you ask him. We know that the law is spiritual; but I am not: I am unspiritual, sold as a slave to sin. I do not even acknowledge my own actions as mine, for what I do is not what I want to do, but what I detest. But if what I do is against my will, then clearly I agree with the law and hold it to be admirable. This means that it is no longer I who perform the action, but sin that dwells in me. For I know that nothing good dwells in me--my unspiritual self, I mean--for though the will to do good is there, the ability to effect it is not. The good which I want to do, I fail to do; but what I do is the wrong which is against my will; and if what I do is against my will, clearly it is no longer I who am in the agent, but sin that has dwelling in me. I discover the principle, then: IN my inmost self I delight in the law of God, but I perceive in my outward actions a different law, fighting against the law that my mind approves, and making me a prisoner under the law of sin which controls my conduct. Wretched creature that I am, who is there to rescue me from this state of death? Thanks be to him through Jesus Christ our Lord! To sum up then: The decision to form a joint committee to revise the NEB was made as early as with the initial goal of publication in However, the modest goals of the committee grew more extensive overtime. The full revision resulting in what would be the REB was not completed until and did not see publication for another two years. The second edition of the NLT is much more traditional than the first edition. If anything, the REB, while perhaps never gaining as much attention and prestige as the version it replaced, is a much more mature translation than the NEB. The use of male-oriented language, in passages of traditional versions of the Bible which evidently apply to both genders, has become a sensitive issue in recent years; the revisers have preferred more inclusive gender reference where that has been possible without compromising scholarly integrity or English style. The last issue, English style, often becomes the most difficult aspect of gender neutrality. This led to a compromise in the REB. Masculine universals are removed such as "man" and "mankind. Adelphoi is consistently translated as "friends" less preferable to simply "brothers and sisters" in my opinion. Interesting point of trivia: These errors were caused from a lack of communication between the translators and the publishers. The translators felt that issues of punctuation could be left to the publishers. However, the publishers held the task of Bible translation in such esteem that they felt it inappropriate to change anything the translators gave them, not realizing the assumptions made by the committee. The NEB had been the first major Bible version to employ dynamic equivalency as a translation method. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The earth was a vast waste, darkness covered the deep, and the spirit of God hovered over the surface of the water. Below is a comparison of these verses with the the text from the REB:

**2: The Revised English Bible (Top Ten Bible Versions #6) - Blog Posts - This Lamp**

*Preface to the Revised English Bible. The second half of the twentieth century has produced many new versions of the Bible. One of the pioneers was the New English Bible, which was distinctive inasmuch as it was a new translation from the ancient texts and was officially commissioned by the majority of the British Churches.*

The method of translation is comparable to that of the New International Version ; but, being the work of non-evangelical scholars, it lacks the distinctively evangelical interpretation of the Old Testament to be seen in the NIV. It does however return to some more traditional renderings, as in the opening verses of Genesis: NEB In the beginning of creation, when God made heaven and earth, the earth was without form and void, with darkness over the face of the abyss, and a mighty wind that swept over the surface of the waters. REB In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The earth was a vast waste, darkness covered the deep, and the spirit of God hovered over the surface of the water. The Hebrew word *el* is translated "hero" instead of "God": NEB For a boy has been born for us, a son given to us to bear the symbol of dominion on his shoulder; and he shall be called in purpose wonderful, in battle God-like, Father for all time [margin, "of a wide realm"] Prince of peace. REB For a child has been born to us, a son is given to us; he will bear the symbol of dominion on his shoulder, and his title will be: The REB introduces some gender-neutral language the preface explains that this was done only to the extent that it was deemed possible "without compromising scholarly integrity" , but much less than the New Revised Standard Version The style is more dignified than the NEB, which had presented some problems for liturgical use. Most of the venturesome transpositions and text-critical conjectures of the NEB are reversed. The Director of Revision was W. Anderson; The Very Rev. Murray, SJ; The Rev. Cordy, Baroness de Ward, The Rev. Larkin, Miss Doris Martin, Dr. Roberts, Sir Richard Southern, P. Stewart, Mary Lady Stewart. Roger Coleman, New Light and Truth: Preface to the Revised English Bible The second half of the twentieth century has produced many new versions of the Bible. One of the pioneers was the New English Bible, which was distinctive inasmuch as it was a new translation from the ancient texts and was officially commissioned by the majority of the British Churches. The translators themselves were chosen for their ability as scholars, without regard to Church affiliation. The translation of the New Testament appeared in Two years later a new impression appeared with some very minor corrections, and the New English Bible has remained substantially as it was first produced until the present day. It has proved to be of great value throughout the English-speaking world and is very widely used. The debt of the Churches to those who served on the various committees and panels is very considerable and has been gladly acknowledged on many occasions. One name that will always be associated with the New English Bible is that of Dr. Dodd, who as Director from start to finish brought to the enterprise outstanding leadership, sensitivity, and scholarship. McHardy, Deputy Director from It was right that the New English Bible in its original form, like any other version, should be subject to critical examination and discussion, and especially the Old Testament, which had not had the advantage of even a limited general revision. From the beginning helpful suggestions and criticisms had come in from many quarters. Moreover the widespread enthusiasm for the New English Bible had resulted in its being frequently used for reading aloud in public worship, the implications of which had not been fully anticipated by the translators. As a result it became desirable to review the translation, and in the Joint Committee of the Churches decided to set in train what was to become a major revision of the text. McHardy, who was appointed Director of Revision. The result of their work is the Revised English Bible, a translation standing firmly in the tradition established by the New English Bible. The original initiative for making the New English Bible translation had come from the Church of Scotland in , and a number of other Churches later joined them and formed a committee which was to plan and direct a new translation in contemporary language. Roman Catholic representatives later attended as observers. After publication of the complete translation, there were changes in the composition of the Joint Committee. The Roman Catholic Church entered into full membership, with representatives from the hierarchies of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Following the union of the Presbyterian Church of England with the Congregational Church as the United Reformed Church, the united church was represented on the Committee. After the

review began, the Committee was joined by representatives of the Salvation Army and the Moravian Church. The progress of the work of the revisers has been regularly reported to meetings of the Joint Committee, taking place once and sometimes twice a year in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. The Committee has much appreciated the courtesy of the Dean and Chapter in making the Chamber available for these meetings. Members of the Joint Committee have given guidance and support to the Director of Revision throughout, and have had the opportunity of inspecting drafts as the work on each book approached its final stage, in many cases making detailed comments and criticisms for the consideration of the Director and revisers. Care has been taken to ensure that the style of English used is fluent and of appropriate dignity for liturgical use, while maintaining intelligibility for worshippers of a wide range of ages and backgrounds. The revisers have sought to avoid complex or technical terms where possible, and to provide sentence structure and word order, especially in the Psalms, which will facilitate congregational reading but will not misrepresent the meaning of the original texts. As the "you"-form of address to God is now commonly used, the "thou"-form which was preserved in the language of prayer in the New English Bible has been abandoned. The use of male-oriented language, in passages of traditional versions of the Bible which evidently apply to both genders, has become a sensitive issue in recent years; the revisers have preferred more inclusive gender reference where that has been possible without compromising scholarly integrity or English style. The revision is characterized by a somewhat more extensive use than in the New English Bible of textual subheadings printed in italic type. These headings are used, for example, to mark broad structural divisions in the writing or substantial changes of direction or theme. They should not be regarded in any way as part of the biblical text. The headings in the Psalms are a special case; these have been translated from those prefixed in ancient times to the Hebrew Psalms. Where the Authorized Version contains passages which are found in the manuscripts on which that version rests, but which are absent from those followed by the Revised English Bible, these passages are reproduced in footnotes, in order to explain gaps in the verse numbering. A table of measures, weights, and values will be found on pages xi-xii. The ancient terms usually appear in the text, but modern equivalents have been used when it seemed appropriate to do so. The Joint Committee commends the Revised English Bible to the Churches and to the English-speaking world with due humility, but with confidence that God has yet new light and truth to break forth from his word. The Committee prays that the new version will prove to be a means to that end.

### 3: Revised English Bible by Anonymous

*Revised English Bible - Pro's and Con's Like its predecessor the NEB, the Revised English Bible never gained wide acceptance, either in the United Kingdom or the United States. While the REB is an adequate translation, there is nothing "special" about it that attracts people to use it as their primary Bible.*

### 4: Catholic Bibles: Guest Post: The Revised English Bible (Part 3)

*The Revised English Bible (REB) is a revision of the New English Bible (NEB), which was a completely new translation from the original languages. The REB's predecessor paraphrased many passages, trying to achieve a "sense-for-sense" translation.*

### 5: Revised English Bible - Wikipedia

*The Revised English Bible is an update to the New English Bible, originally completed in The decision to form a joint committee to revise the NEB was made as early as with the initial goal of publication in*

### 6: Revised English Bible: Nonfiction | eBay

*The Revised English Bible with the Apocrypha is a complete and thorough revision of The New English Bible, and like its*

*predecessor, it was translated straight into British English. Avoiding technical, over-literary, and traditionally "religious" forms of expression, it renders the Bible accessible to everyone.*

### 7: Browse Bible Texts - Oxford Biblical Studies Online

*The Revised English, and printings, is the ONLY BIBLE ENDORSED BY EVERY SINGLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN THE U.K. AND IRELAND. Read more 4 people found this helpful.*

### 8: What is the Revised English Bible (REB)?

*The Genealogy of Jesus. 1 A scroll of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.. 2 Abraham fathered Isaac,. and Isaac fathered Jacob, and Jacob fathered Judah and his brothers.*

### 9: Revised English Bible | Revolv

*Revised English Bible: the Holy Bible, according to the Authorized version, compared with the Hebrew and Greek texts, carefully revised; arranged in paragraphs and sections, with supplementary notes, references to paralled and illustrative passages, chronological tables, and maps.*

*Object Oriented Applications in Engineering Design Life cycle of earthworm Harvard Business School (Part II: 1968-1969) Functions and applications 11 textbook A bone to gnaw, for the democrats Flowers of the Field 22 State sovereignty, international legality and moral disagreement Wisconsin law of easements Process and Practice with Multicultural Readings Trial of Mr. Gandhi U00a7 3. The Shepherd of Hennas 111 Residential electrical plan symbols Painting sea and shore Formal learning theory in artificial intelligence Collingwood on art as amusement Jewish love Los Angeles style How to take good care of your kids without being driven nuts Leading your students in worship Just Siamese 2006 16-Month Wall Calendar Lightning Lucy Strikes Again Little Witches bad dream The election and the XV legislature Licia Papavero and Luca Verzichelli. Spiders and evil red eyes : the shadow sides of Gandalf and Galadriel Marjorie Burns A few useful tips on fixing and framing, etc. Touchstone 2 students book Charterhouse in London Bringing mesenchymal stem cells to clinic Robert Deans. Munk, K. Spring comes so gently. An idealist. The word. An introduction to the kalman filter III. From the beginning to the end of Vespers, 272 V. 1. The buildings and their contents, by C. W. Blegen and M. Rawson. pt. 1. Text. pt. 2. Illustrations. An unforgettable night Engineering circuit analysis solution manual 8th edition Monsters of the Big Thicket Rescissions of budget authority Html to library c Cooking with Very Little Energy The concept of the palace in the Andes Joanne Pillsbury English learning books for kindergarten Like a singing bird*