

*Before and After the Reformation*

Jerome's rejection of the Septuagint and his Vulgate helped widen the gap between what two churches? What books did Jerome exclude from his Bible?

Whom can we identify amongst the earliest translators of the Bible into English? Why is Wycliffe (or Wycliffite) especially important?

The Hebrew Bible falls into which three main categories? The Christian Bible into which four main categories?

During the Reformation, what happened to apocryphal book with Luther? Erasmus? Tyndale? Coverdale?

What are proto-canonical books? Deutero-canonical ones?

What are the "hagiographa"? Why did this term appear in the Great Bible of 1539? How was that Bible a composite?

How did the Council of Trent attempt to counter the Protestant Reformation? What did the Council decide about Jerome's Vulgate and books in the Apocrypha?

What is the Clementine Vulgate of 1592? Why is that Bible, the Rheims-Douai, especially important for the English?

Why does the Anglican lectionary admit certain readings from apocryphal books without admitting the books into the Anglican Bible?

Who produced and used the Geneva Bible? The Bishops' Bible?

What was the Westminster Confession? When and why did it occur? Among whom? How did affect the Bible we use today?

Although the Reformation returned the Apocryphal readings to the C of E, American Protestants generally followed which practice—that of the C or E or of the Non-Conformists with regard to reading from and printing apocryphal texts? Why?

What did Bible societies do? How did they affect the Bible we use now?