The Holy Bible From Ancient Eastern Manuscripts: Containing the Old and New Testaments Translated from the Peshitta- The Authorized Bible of the Church of the East

George M. Lamsa
This handsome new edition of the authoritative English translation of the Aramaic (Syriac) Old and New Testaments—the language of Jesus—clarifies difficult passages and offers fresh insight on the Bible's message. For the Old Testament, the two textual traditions that the Church has preserved are that of the Greek Septuagint and the Syriac Peshitta. The Latin Vulgate played an important role in the pre-schism western Church, and so it too is a translation worthy of consultation. The Orthodox Church is of course well aware of the fact that most of the Old Testament books were written in Hebrew and Aramaic (the Deuterocanonical books having mostly been written in Greek), however, the Hebrew text that we have today is not the same text that existed during the Old Testament period or at the time of Christ.
The original translation of the Bible was the Septuagint (known as the "LXX"), which was Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament). It is the oldest version of the Bible extant today. This is the version of the Old Testament was used by Jesus and His followers, and few disputed interpretations in that Bible (such as the prophesy of a virgin birth of the Messiah) were carried over into the New Testament. Buy a cheap copy of The Holy Bible: From Ancient Eastern book. About the Author George M. Lamsa brings to this work a lifetime of scholarship and translation of the Eastern manuscripts of the Bible. He was raised in Assyria; Free shipping over $10.Â We use Cookies to collect information when you visit our site. You can learn more about how we use this information in our Privacy Policy. By closing this banner or continuing to use our site, you consent to our use of Cookies. Accept & Close. Skip to content. The Holy Bible from Ancient Eastern Manuscripts (commonly called the Lamsa Bible) was published by George M. Lamsa in 1933. It was derived, both Old and New Testaments, from the Syriac Peshitta, the Bible used by the Assyrian Church of the East and other Syriac Christian traditions. Lamsa, following the tradition of his church, claimed that the Aramaic New Testament was written before the Greek version, a view known as Aramaic primacy. This contrasts with the academic consensus that the language of