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ONE WIFE

I am lucky enough to have an original copy of CRITICA SACRA. It is dated 1650.

The Authorised version of the Bible was published as a complete version in 1611. There was great interest amongst scholars in translating the original text. Almost all the text is in early greek (known as Koine Greek). The New Testament is almost all in Greek, it is the Old Testament in which you find Hebrew (Though not entirely as the book of Daniel is in Greek).

It was after publication of the Authorised Version of the Bible that Critica Sacra was published.

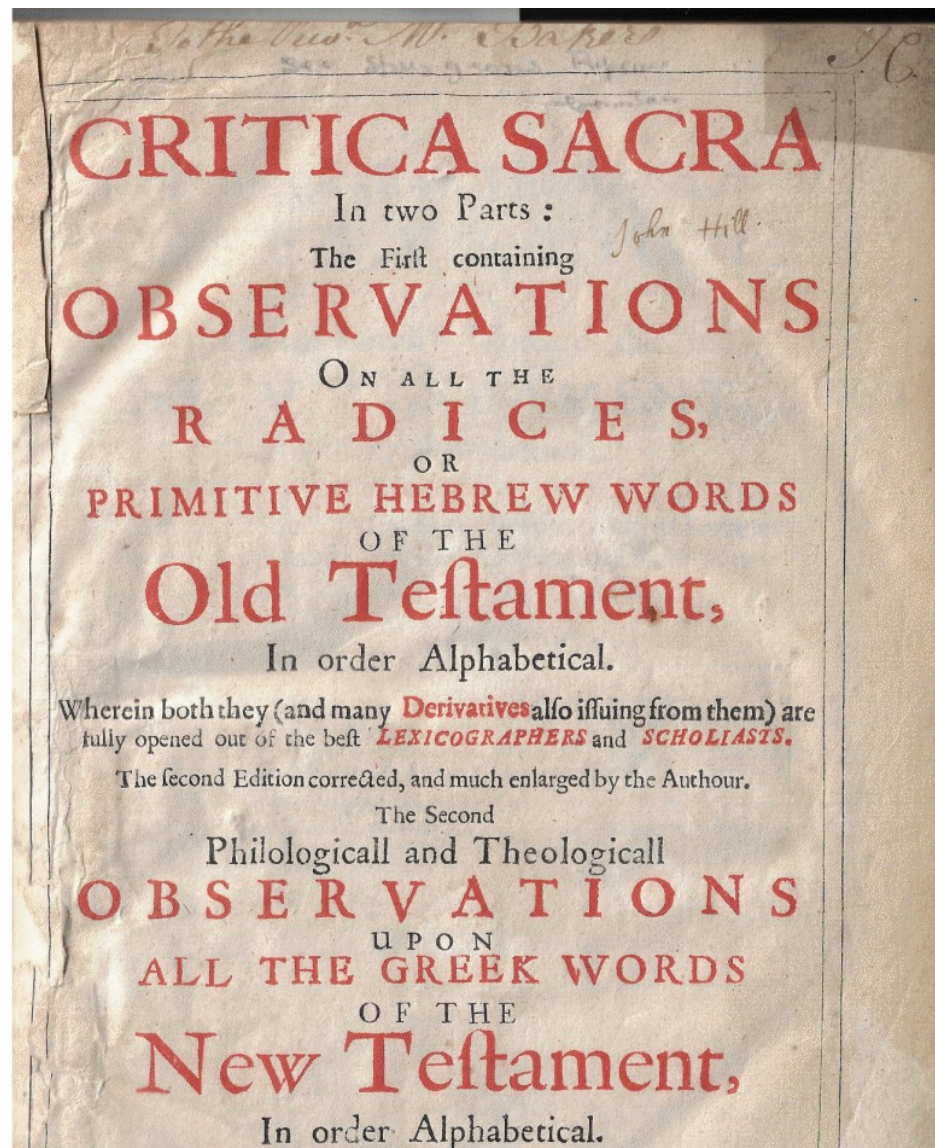
It is a dictionary showing Koine Greek words alongside their meaning in Old English.

This reveals important words

For example, there is NO Koine Greek word for “wife”, instead you have to substitute the word for “woman” and get the meaning from the context.

In Matthew chapter 19 there is a section allegedly titled “divorce”:

Allegedly because the title is not there at all in the original Greek but added by the publishers, so it is not in the Bible



CRITICA SACRA printed in 1650 as both volumes in one book.

The text in the Authorised Version there says:

³ The Pharisees also came unto him, tempting him, and saying unto him, Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every (any) cause?

⁴ And he answered and said unto them, Have ye not read, that he which made them at the beginning made them male and female,

⁵ And said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife: and they twain shall be one flesh?

⁶ Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.

What it actually says is:

³ The Pharisees also came unto him, tempting him, and saying unto him, Is it lawful for a man to put away a woman for every cause?

Since you could only put away a wife the context shows that “a woman” in this case is “a wife”

⁴ And he answered and said unto them, Have ye not read, that he which made them at the beginning made them male and female,

⁵ And said, For this cause shall a man shall leave their father and mother, and shall cleave to his woman: and the two people shall become one flesh.

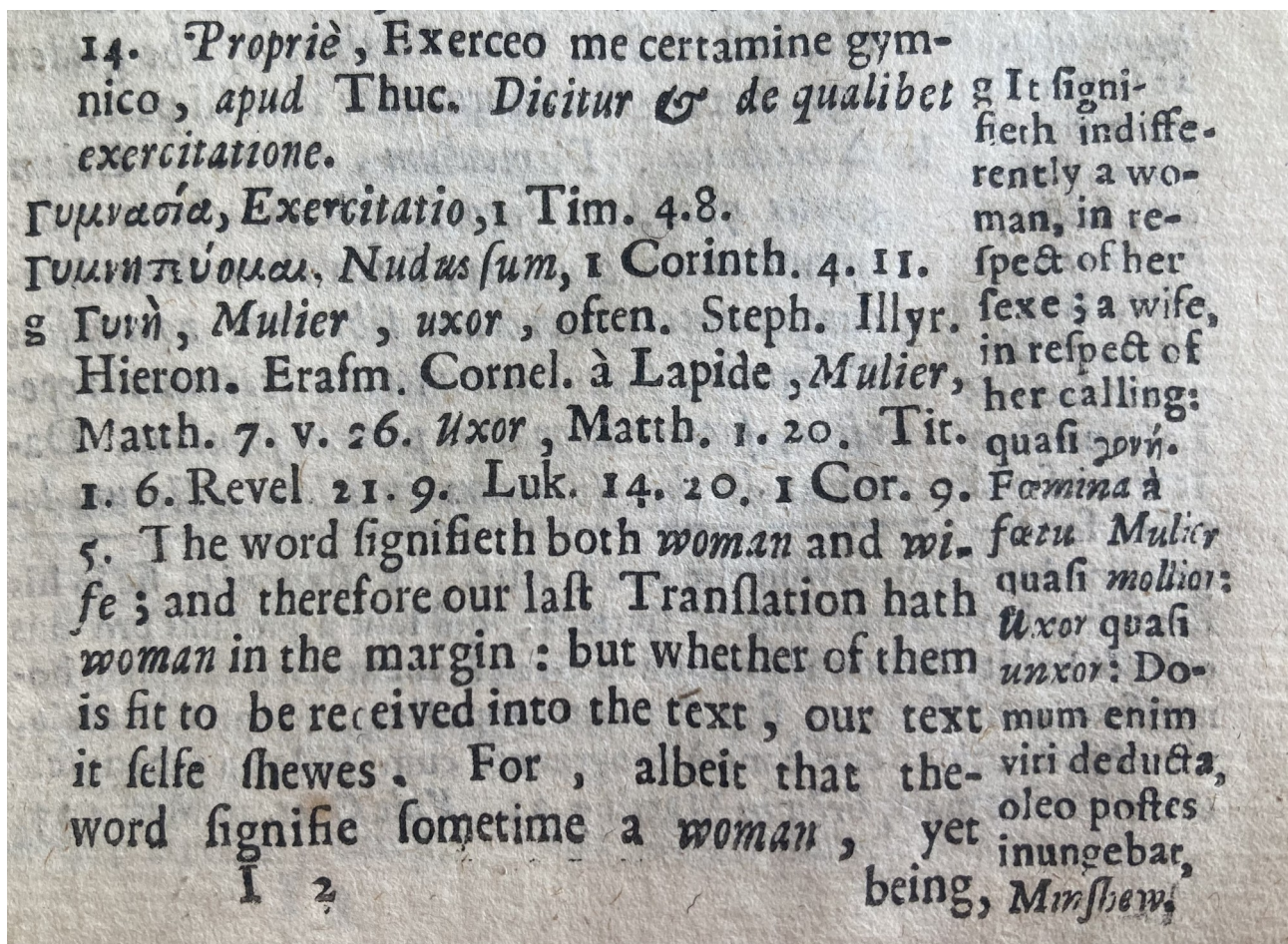
⁶ Wherefore they are no more two people, but one flesh. What therefore God has joined together, let nobody put asunder.

Jesus used the same technique before. When Jesus was asked about taxes by the Pharisees he does not tell anyone what tax is but asks to see a coin and asks whose head is on the coin, saying “Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar and give to God what belongs to God.

Likewise when Jesus is asked about divorce Jesus does not tell anyone what divorce is but tells everyone what marriage is. And Jesus tells us that marriage is between a woman and a man.

The image below shows what the Critica Sacra “dictionary says about the word Γυνε (which can be transliterated as the word “Gune” in modern English letters.

You can see that here it also tells us the Bible references, in which it is the next page in Critica Sacra which refers to Matthew 19 verse 5.



Yet that isn't all. In Biblical times, if a Father had several sons then as each one got married, the new wife was expected to move in to the big family and it was the Father who was the Patriarch, or ruler of them all.
In verses 5 and 6 Jesus says:

⁵ And said, For this cause shall a man shall leave their father and mother, and shall cleave to his woman: and the two people shall become one flesh.

⁶ Wherefore they are no more two people, but one flesh. What therefore God has joined together, let nobody put asunder.

The act of leaving both Father and Mother and the two becoming one, meant they formed a new and separate family. They did NOT belong to the Patriarch. So Jesus and Christianity does not support Patriarchy.

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