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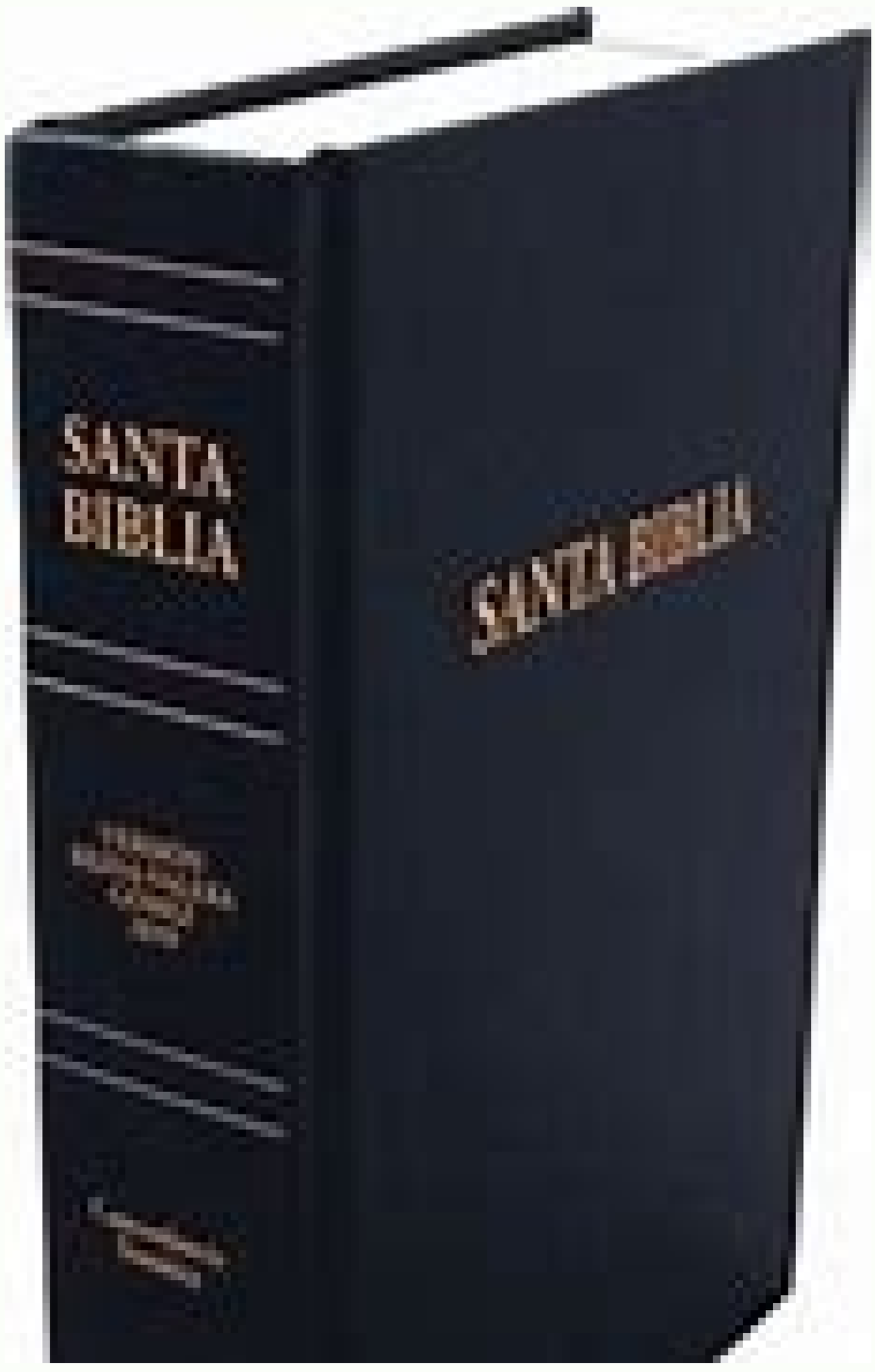

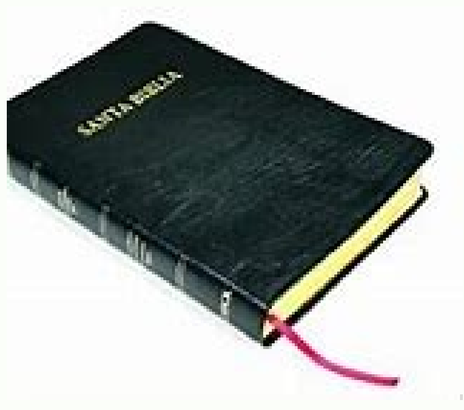

Queen Ã ¢ â € "The Valerable's title is traced to the printer Bávara Mattias Apiarius," The Bee-Keeper ". Watch the emblem of a honey taste bear. The tasting en English says: Bible, this is, the SA-CRED BOOKS OF THE OLD AND NEW TE-STAMP.FULL NAMEINA - VALALINANGUAGESPANISHAUTHMSHIPSIODORO REQUAD'S REQUIVÃO DE

VALVERSION REVISION1602, 1977, 1909, 1960, 1977, 1995 and 2011Publisher Bible Sociesegenesis 1: 1 - 3 At the beginning, God created the Cés and Earth. And the earth was confused and empty, and the darkness was on the face of the abyss, and the spirit of God moved over the face of the waters And God said: Be the light; And it was Luz.Genesis 1: 1 In other translations John 3:16 For in such a way, God loved the world, who gave his son not significant, For all who do not miss, more eternal life .: 16 In other translations the Queen Ã ¢ â € "is a Spanish translation of the Bible originally published in 1602 until [1] UN Bible Societies Ida in 1909 revised the previous translation produced in 1569 by Casadoro de Reina. This translation was known as the "Bear Bible" (in English: Bible Bible) [2] Because the illustration in the title page showed a bear trying to reach the vessel of honey. [3] Since that date, several revisions ranges from 1602, 1862, 1909, 1960, 1977, 1995, [1] and more recently in 2011. History Point Cavoadoro de Reina, an old Catholic monk of the order of They are jerome, and then a Lutheran Luthero, [4] with the help of several employees [5] produced the Bear Bible, the first complete Bible printed in Spanish. (Previous translations, as the Alfonsin Bible of the century XIII, translated from the vulgate of Jerã'nimo, had been copied to the hand.) It was first published on September 28, 1569, in Basel, Switzerland The. [6] [7] Translation was based on the Hebrew Mortical Text (Bomberg's Edition, 1525) and Greek Receptus (Stephanus Building, 1550). As secondary sources, from Reina used the Ferrara Bible for the Old Testament and the Latin building of Pagnino Santes all its way. For the New Testament, he was greatly helped by the translations of Francisco de Enzinas and Juan P o. © Pineda rez. The 1569 version included the Deuterocanon books within the Old Testament and the 1602 version included the Deuteronomy books pasted between the Old and New Testaments. In 1602 Cipriano de Valera, a student of Reina, published a review of the Bible of Oso which was printed in Amsterdam, in which Deuterocanon books were placed in a section between the Old and the New Testament called Apocrypha[8] Among the reasons for the revision was the fact, For some time, it was known simply by the name of Valera[10] Other revisions The British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society and the United Bible Societies published a total of fifteen revisions between 1808 and 1995[10] of which the 1909, 1960 and 1995 are the most significant today and continue to be published[1] and another revision appeared in 2011. Modern editions often omit the Apocrypha. The principle behind these revisions has been to remain as close as possible to the original Kingdom without causing confusion or misunderstanding[11] Even the New Testament of 1995 is based on the traditional Receptus Textus, Although United Public Societies use modern Greek cryptic texts as the basis for other translations [12] Preserves the traditional form of God's name, "Jehovah" (with the exceptional news from Nueva Reina Valera 1990, reviews replacing "Jehovah" with "Eternal El" and Reina Valera Contemporary, 2011's review replacing "Jehovah" with "El Se o". Hello. © m of this, use for the plural of second person the pronoun "vosotros" (except for: the Valera ContemporÃ¡nea replacing "vosotros" with "ustedes"), which is© obsolete outside Spain[13©] In addition to the updating of the vokabulÃ¡rio whenever necessary, its main innovations lie in the area of visual display: the Hebrew verse Ã© printed in a way that reflects its structure and not as if it were a prose, and while the numbering of the verses has been maintained, the text © clearly presented in the parãgrafos [14] Since the resurgence of the King James Only movement in the United States (and its export to other countries), there has been much debate among the Christian groups using the ReinaÃÃ Ã¢A Valera Bible. However, the 1960 review became the Bible common to many million Spanish-language Protestants worldwide, surpassing that of 1909 in its reception. Almost all Hispanic churches use it, despite further attempts to revise it (e.g., the unofficial review ReinaÃ¢Valera-Gomez). The Bible ReinaÃ¢Valera Ã© one of the translations of the Library authorized to be used in the Spanish language services of the Church of Christ, Scientist[15] of the Anglican Commune, as well as by many religious groups[16][17] Unofficial reviews The Purified Library of 1602 made in Monterrey, MÃ©xico, by defenders of King James Onlyism[17] The first edition was printed in 2001, with the second edifce in 2002. His goal was to create (or rather restore) a Spanish-language bible that would honor and remain faithful to the former Spanish Spanish spanish rule-worth Castilian. The ReinaÃ¢Valera 1865, made by Dr. Ãngel H. de Mora of Spain, and later printed by the American Society. The ABS continued to reprint this issue of Valera until © 1950s. It was reprinted again in 2000 by the Local Church Publishing the Library of Lansing, Michigan, and the Valera Society of Miami, Florida. The ReinaÃ¢ValeraÃ¢GÃÃ³mez Bible, a 1909 review, made in Matamoros, MÃ©xico, by defenders of King James Onlyism[18][19] The Trinitarian Civil Society has been in a review of the 1909 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints published in 2009 their first official Spanish edition of the Bible, based on the 1909 Valera Building, with "a very conservative update of outdated grammar and vocabulary."[20] See also © m Wikisource has the original text related to this article: Reinstatement Aha Ahab Valera 1909 Wikimedia Commons is related to the Reina-Valera Bible. Public translations of the Bible into the Spanish References to Anon. It is refreshing and glowing that never! B companies © United Kingdom (1995) p.9 The facsimile reproduction was published by the Spanish Benelux Society (1970s ISBNis is is is