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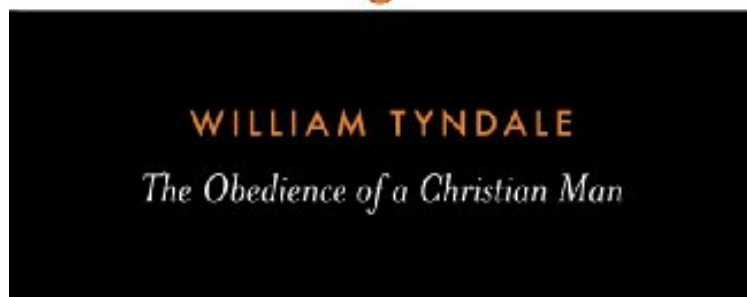
The Obedience of a Christian Man (Penguin Classics)

William Tyndale

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William Tyndale : The Obedience of a Christian Man (Penguin Classics) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Obedience of a Christian Man (Penguin Classics):

5 of 5 people found the following review helpful. Much more than a mere English LutherBy David TeemsAstounding work by this pioneer, architect, and visionary of our English language. Tyndale had a great ear, and this is perhaps his best and most exemplary non-translation text. I was tempted to give it a four star rating but only because of slight formatting issues with Kindle. However, these issues were negligible considering the treasure this work was, is, and

remains. Tyndale here is very readable, accessible, and is worth the inquiry particularly for anyone interested in the Christian life as told by this brilliant and dedicated scholar. The text was modernized, which is commendable. OCM was written in the first tumultuous wave of the Protestant Reformation, so Tyndale can be somewhat ruthless with the Roman Catholic church and the papacy (that eventually had him burned at the stake). But Tyndale is much more than an English Luther. You would not find a Shakespeare in Luther. That honor goes to the Englishman. His English sustains both simplicity and grandeur, economy and splendor. As scholars still maintain, "no Tyndale, no Shakespeare." I recommend this book certainly, but I commend you to William Tyndale himself, particularly if you love the English language. [Protestant Reformation, Tudor England, English language]

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Why the Reformation was needed By prlabadorf "Straight from the horses mouth" my dad would say when he wanted you to know what he was telling you was not hearsay. And when you read this book by William Tyndall, martyred for translating the New Testament into English, you will understand the necessity of the Reformation. Tyndall was a priest in the church who came to understand that salvation comes through faith in Christ alone when in his graduate studies he came in contact with the Scriptures. Convinced that England's great need was to have the Bible in her mother tongue, he left England and lived abroad undercover to accomplish the task. This book was written after he had translated the New Testament. It details how Christians in different roles in life owe their obedience to those in authority. However obedience cannot be given when told to do what God in Scripture forbids, says Tyndall. Much of the book is given to how the church had abused its authority and denied the common people the means to know what was right by denying them the Bible. It is interesting to note that King Henry VIII was said to have been given a copy of this book by Ann Boleyn. In "Obedience" Tyndall recommends that kings take back lands that the church had wrongly, he believed, taken. We know from history that Henry VIII did just that.

4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. genev By genev Those who read this e-book should realize that William Tyndale set forth this work in 1528. Although the truths found in Scripture endure forever (Psalm 119:89; Isaiah 40:8; Matthew 24:35; 1 Peter 1:24-25), man's traditions are unreliable and change over time (Matthew 15:1-9; Mark 7:6-9; Colossians 2:8). Such observations should be kept in mind as you work through this entry. Quotes from this entry include: "O how sore differeth the doctrine of Christ and his apostles from the doctrine of the pope and his apostles!" "God requireth the law to be kept by all men, let them keep it for whatever purpose they will. Will they not keep the law? So vouchsafeth he not that they enjoy this temporal life." "...mark this: the root of all evil, the great damnation and most terrible wrath and vengeance of God that we are in, is natural blindness. We are all out of the right way, every man his ways: one judgeth this best, and another that to be best. Now is worldly wit nothing else but craft and subtlety, to obtain that which we judge falsely to be best. As I err in my wit, so err I in my will. When I judge that to be evil which indeed is good, then hate I that which is good. And when I suppose that good which is evil indeed, then love I evil." "Let us receive all things of God, whether it be good or bad: let us humble ourselves under his mighty hand, and submit ourselves unto his nurture and chastising, and not withdraw ourselves from his correction." "Compare the pope's doctrine unto the word of God, and thou shalt find that there hath been, and yet is, a great going out of the way; and that evil men and deceivers (as Paul prophesied in 2 Timothy 3) have prevailed, and waxed worse and worse, beguiling others as they are beguiled themselves." "Now must a sacrament be an outward sign that may be seen, to signify, to represent, and to put a man in remembrance of some spiritual promise, which cannot be seen except by faith only." "Antichrist turneth the roots of the trees upward. He maketh the goodness of God the branches, and our goodness the roots. We must be first good, after antichrist's doctrine, and move God, and compel him to be good again for our goodness' sake: so must God's goodness spring out of our goodness. Nay, verily, God's goodness is the root of all goodness; and our goodness, if we have any, springeth out of his goodness."

One of the key foundation books of the English Reformation, *The Obedience of a Christian Man* (1528) makes a radical challenge to the established order of the all-powerful Church of its time. Himself a priest, Tyndale boldly claims that there is just one social structure created by God to which all must be obedient, without the intervention of the rule of the Pope. He argues that Christians cannot be saved simply by performing ceremonies or by hearing the Scriptures in Latin, which most could not understand, and that all should have access to the Bible in their own language - an idea that was then both bold and dangerous. Powerful in thought and theological learning, this is a landmark in religious and political thinking.

.com *The Obedience of a Christian Man* by William Tyndale, a principal translator of the King James Bible, was published in 1528, three years after the first publication of his English translation of the New Testament. *Obedience* defends the basic goal of his translation, and of the English Reformation that he helped incite: opening direct access for all believers, even the "boy that driveth the plough" to Scripture, the supreme authority of the Church. For reformers such as Tyndale, obedience to Scripture was a revolutionary act requiring complete commitment. Tyndale described this commitment with forcefulness that still reads fresh today: To preach God's word is too much for half a man. And to minister a temporal kingdom is too much for half a man also. Either other requireth an whole man. One therefore cannot well do both. The book is a landmark of political thought, expounding another fundamental principle

of the English Reformation: that the king is the supreme authority of the state. (Tyndale's ideal of royal authority, however, is determined by Scripture's authority: "The most despised person in his realm is the king's brother and fellow member with him and equal with him in the kingdom of God and Christ.") The *Obedience of Christian Man* includes much rhetoric about obedience of woman to man that now appears archaic and offensive, but its tough-minded description of the uneasy relationship between power and love is timeless. --Michael Joseph Gross

About the Author William Tyndale (c1495-1536) produced the first translation of the New Testament from the original Greek rather than the church's Latin version. It was denounced by the English bishops and Tyndale settled in Antwerp. Arrested for heresy and imprisoned in 1535, he was then strangled and burnt at the stake. David Daniell is Emeritus Professor of English at the University of London, author of the authoritative biography of Tyndale (Yale, 1994) and editor of Tyndale's Biblical translations.