Bibliology — Codex Sinaiticus

"Codex Sinaiticus is generally dated to the fourth century, and sometimes more precisely to the middle of that century. This is based on study of the handwriting, known as palaeographical analysis. Only one other nearly complete manuscript of the Christian Bible – Codex Vaticanus (kept in the Vatican Library in Rome) – is of a similarly early date. The only manuscripts of Christian scripture that are definitely of an earlier date than Codex Sinaiticus contain small portions of the text of the Bible."

Website Reference: http://www.codexsinaiticus.org/en/codex/date.aspx

"Codex Sinaiticus, also called S, the earliest known manuscript of the Christian Bible, compiled in the 4th century CE."

Website Reference: https://www.britannica.com/topic/Codex-Sinaiticus

"Produced in the middle of the 4th century, the Codex is one of the two earliest Christian Bibles. (The other is Codex Vaticanus in Rome.)"

Website Reference: https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/codex-sinaiticus

"Dating to the mid-fourth century C.E., Codex Sinaiticus is the oldest complete manuscript of the New Testament. In his article "Hero or Thief?""

Website Reference: https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-topics/bible-versions-andtranslations/absent-from-codex-sinaiticus-oldest-new-testament/

"The Codex was written sometime in the 4th century (between 325 and 360 AD), and is an Alexandrian text-type manuscript."

Website Reference: https://www.historychannel.com.au/this-day-in-history/codex-sinaiticusdiscovered/

"The Codex Sinaiticus (formerly known as the Codex Sinaiticus Petropolitanus) was written in Koine Greek in the mid-4th century, by at least three scribes."

Website Reference: http://www.historyofinformation.com/detail.php?entryid=577

"Scholars estimate its date to sometime in the fourth century. It represents an early form of the text, though it includes many corrections added by later editors."

Website Reference: https://www.compellingtruth.org/Codex-Sinaiticus-Vaticanus.html