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Today we notice with surprise, that the majority of believers does not know the predominant Bible text of the time of CHRISTOS.

THEOS is **not the author of confusion**. He gave us the combined Bible in **1 language**, not **in 2 (3) languages including a Modern Hebrew no biblical character could understand**. It is no accident that the Old Testament had been translated precisely in the Intertestamental Period and that it was well established when CHRISTOS came and when the New Testament in that same language was added. It shows a perfect and rather divine timing.

Not only did the Greek-speaking world highly value the Greek Old Testament, it is more importantly the Bible CHRISTOS and His disciples (also) read and regularly quoted from, and the Bible of Paul the Apostle and of the earliest Christian missions. For 5-6 centuries (2/1 c. BC - 5/6 c. AD), this Bible text was not only predominant in use, but even the preferred source text for translations into other languages. The earliest Codices had not been penned using the Paleo-Hebrew, but precisely based on the Greek text. The earliest existing Bible map, the Madaba Map, was created in ~550 AD in the Greek language, and exclusively used the Greek Old Testament for its numerous Scripture quotations.

The accessibility of the **Greek Old Testament (GOT; consisting of the Pentateuch - also called Septuagint / LXX; plus 17 other books = 22 (39) books in total)** is not the problem - it is available in major online stores and through several online versions. The problem is rather that generations of Christians grew up with **(Proto-) Masoretic Bible texts** (NASB, NKJV, NIV, et al) and that we are simply used to it, while retailers and Bible scholars would also have difficulties to change the Bibles and their respective interpretations. But a 'change' to the correct Bible texts would not only be beneficial for the sales of corrected Bible translations.

Most importantly, it would mean to have a fully inspired Word of THEOS, to increase the credibility of the Bible in regards of its timeline and to ultimately attract new believers - those who doubt the Bible e.g. because its common timeline does even overlap the accepted construction date of the Egyptian pyramids (flood), while the Greek Old Testament provides a perfect harmony.

Webster's Dictionary (1828 AD)	"SEP'TUAGINT, noun [Latin septuaginta, seventy; septem, seven, and some word signifying ten.] A Greek version of the Old Testament, so call because it was <i>the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two interpreters</i> . This translation from the Hebrew is supposed have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about <i>two hundred and seventy or eighty years before the birth of Christ</i> . SEP'TUAGINT, adjective. Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the <i>Greek copy of the Old Testament</i> . The Septuagint <i>chronology makes fifteen hundred years more from the creation to Abraham, than the present Hebrew copies of the Bible.</i> "	Websters dictionary 1828.com
Greek Language	Greek is the <i>world's oldest recorded living language</i> , first spoken in the Balkan peninsula since the 3rd millenium BC or earlier (which can only mean that Greek was most probably one of the languages with the Tower of Babel in -2841 BC (line of Japeth). The earliest examples of written Paleo-Hebrew date only back to the 10th century BC and the Hebrew of today's Bibles has little to do with Paleo-Hebrew and the Aramaic / Hebrew of the original Bible).	Wikipedia Timeline FitForFaith.ca

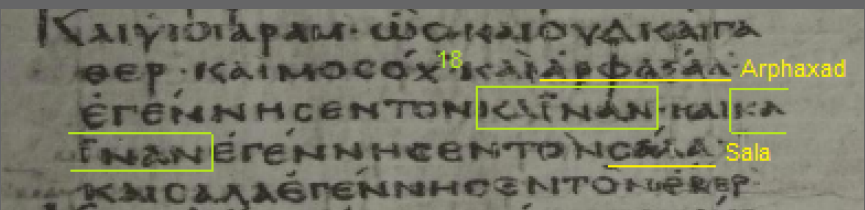
Online Bibles (Greek Old Testament, translated into English)	Lancelot Brenton Translation (1851; based on Codex Vaticanus; by Lancelot C. Brenton; extra-biblical Apocrypha included)	Wikipedia BibleStudyTool
	New English Translation (NETS; 2014; based on several critical editions included in the Göttingen, Rahlfs' for the remainder and the NRSV translation; by Pietersma, Wright & others; extra-biblical Apocrypha included)	NETS
Audiobooks	The Septuagint Genesis: Brenton Translation, narrated by Christopher Glyn	Available on several platforms
	The Pentateuch from the Septuagint, narrated by Joseph B. Lumpkin	Available on several platforms
	The Minor Prophets of the Septuagint in English, narrated by Mel Jackson	Available on several platforms
General Reading	What Is The Septuagint?	Wikipedia
	What is the (Proto-) Masoretic text / Ussher chronology?	Wikipedia
Reviews, of Books (by Thomas Lorenz)	Discovering the Septuagint, by David W. Bercot (5 out of 5 stars Reviewed 07/12/2023)	Goodreads Review
	An Evangelical Appeal for the Septuagint, by C.W. Henry (2 out of 5 stars Reviewed 27/06/2024)	Review
	Invitation to the Septuagint, by Karen Jobes, Moisés Silva (1 out of 5 stars Reviewed 21/06/2024)	Review
	Translation and Survival: The Greek Bible of the Ancient Jewish Diaspora, by Tessa Rajak (1 out of 5 stars Reviewed 28/09/2024)	Review



Comments	Scripture / References
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What I now entitle in unorthodox terms 'smoking guns', shows us perfect proofs for the superiority of the Greek Old Testament compared with the Masoretic texts. We have to be aware that a perfect proof can rather not come from outside Scripture (e.g. based on history only), but necessarily has to come from within Scripture – comparing the different texts to each other.

#1
Genealogies

<p>IESOUS CHRISTOS came in the 77th generation, not in the 76th generation, outgoing from THEOS the FATHER, being the FATHER of the first human, Adam.</p> <p>► see also the study 'Genealogies'</p>	Luke 3	
	<p>And IESOUS [77], when He began His ministry, was Himself about thirty years old, being the son (as it was believed) of Joseph [76] the son of Eli [75], the son of Matthat [74], the son of Levi [73], the son of Melchi [72], the son of Jannai [71], the son of Joseph [70], the son of Mattathias [69], the son of Amos [68], the son of Nahum [67], the son of Esli [66], the son of Naggai [65], the son of Maath [64], the son of Mattathias [63], the son of Semein [62], the son of Josech [61], the son of Joda [60], the son of Joanan [59], the son of Rhesa [58], the son of Zerubbabel [57], the son of Shealtiel [56], the son of Neri [55], the son of Melchi [54], the son of Addi [53], the son of Cosam [52], the son of Elmadam [51], the son of Er [50], the son of Joshua [49], the son of Eliezer [48], the son of Jorim [47], the son of Matthat [46], the son of Levi [45], the son of Simeon [44], the son of Judah [43], the son of Joseph [42], the son of Jonam [41], the son of Eliakim [40], the son of Melea [39], the son of Menna [38], the son of Mattatha [37], the son of Nathan [36], the son of David [35], the son of Jesse [34], the son of Obed [33], the son of Boaz [32], the son of Sala [31], the son of Nahshon [30], the son of Amminadab [29], the son of Arni [28], the son of Hezron [27], the son of Perez [26], the son of Judah [25], the son of Jacob [24], the son of Isaac [23], the son of Abraham [22], the son of Terah [21], the son of Nahor [20], the son of Serug [19], the son of Reu [18], the son of Peleg [17], the son of Eber [16], the son of Shelah [15], the son of Cainan [14], the son of Arphaxad [13], the son of Shem [12], the son of Noah [11], the son of Lamech [10], the son of Methuselah [9], the son of Enoch [8], the son of Jared [7], the son of Mahalaleel [6], the son of Cainan [5], the son of Enosh [4], the son of Seth [3], the son of Adam [2, the second], the son of THEOS [1, the First].</p>	<p>Luk 3:23-38 Greek NT</p>
<p>Even our common Bibles contradict themselves – when comparing the NT with 77 generations – with the OT resulting in 76 generations.</p>	Genesis 10	
	<p>77 Greek OT Sons of Sem, Elam, and Assur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram, and Cainan. And sons of Aram, Uz, and Ul, and Gater, and Mosoch. And Arphaxad begot Cainan, and Cainan begot Sala. And Sala begot Heber.</p> <p>76 Masoretic The sons of Shem: Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram. And the sons of Aram: Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash. And Arphaxad fathered Shelah, and Shelah fathered Eber.</p>	<p>Gen 10:23-24 Greek OT</p> <p>Gen 10:22-24 Masoretic OT</p>
<p>Same verses in Greek OT vs. Masoretic texts:</p>	Genesis 11	
	<p>77 Greek OT And Arphaxad lived a hundred and thirty-five years, and begot Cainan. 13 And Arphaxad lived after he had begotten Cainan, four hundred years, and begot sons and daughters, and died. And Cainan lived a hundred and thirty years and begot Sala; and Cainan lived after he had begotten Sala, three hundred and thirty years, and begot sons and daughters, and died. 14 And Sala lived an hundred and thirty years, and begot Heber.</p> <p>76 Masoretic When Arphaxad had lived thirty-five years, he fathered Shelah. 13 And Arphaxad lived four hundred and three years after he fathered Shelah, and he fathered other sons and daughters.</p> <p>14 When Shelah had lived thirty years, he fathered Eber.</p>	<p>Gen 11:12-14 Greek OT</p> <p>Gen 11:12-14 Masoretic OT</p>
<p>Same verses in Greek OT vs. Masoretic texts:</p>	1Chronicles 1	
	<p>77 Greek OT And Arphaxad procreated Cainan, and Cainan procreated Shelah, and Shelah procreated Eber.</p> <p></p> <p>18 ΚΑΙ ΑΡΦΑΞΑΔ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕ ΤΟΝ KAINAN ΚΑΙ KAINAN ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕ ΤΟΝ CΑΛΑ ΚΑΙ CΑΛΑ ΕΓΕΝΝΗCΕ ΤΟΝ ΕΒΕΡ.</p> <p>Transliteration: 18 kai arphaxad egennese ton kainan kai kainan egennese ton sala kai sala egennese ton eber.</p>	<p>1Chr 1:18 Greek OT</p> <p>Codex Alexandrinus, page 309</p>
<p>1Chronicles 1:18 also references in the often excluded verses 11 to 16 and verses 18 to 23 the 'missing' Cainan.</p>	<p>"William Hales asserts that the Septuagint, in 1Chron. i, 24, omits Cainan; which is an incorrect account. Many copies have Cainan in both the passages of 1 Chron. i. In verse 18, Cainan appears in twenty-one copies, collated by Dr. Parsons, including the Alexandrine. In verse 24 he is inserted in six copies." – Fasti Hellenici, vol. i, p. 288"</p> <p><i>The Patriarchal Age; or, The history and religion of mankind' by George Smith, Page 317</i></p> <p><i>Fasti Hellenici, vol. i, p. 288</i></p>	

Historical Development of 'Cainan' Scepticism		
1c. AD	"It appears very evident that the second Cainan was originally in the Hebrew text [500 BC, Vorlage], and the Septuagint version derived from it [-250 BC]; also, that his name continued in all the Greek and Hebrew copies to the Christian era [1c. AD], and after, to the time of Josephus , and the end of the first century." – Chronological Antiquities, vol. i, p. 79.	<i>The Patriarchal Age' by George Smith, Page 318</i>
2c. AD (-100-150 AD, before Justin Martyr documented the falsifications in 150 AD)	"... It is remarkable that despite the omission of Cainan from the Hebrew text, and his later general rejection by historians, there are more traditions surviving about him than about his son, Salah. The Alexandrian Chronicle states [5-6c. AD] that the Samaritans came from Cainan ... ":	<p>“, Page 319</p> <p>An Alexandrian World Chronicle, Apocalypse of Pseudo-Methodius, page 160-161</p> <p>* discernment of the book required</p>
<p>The fact that the Samaritans came from Cainan, provides an overwhelming justification for the Jews to have excluded precisely his name. It is well known and described in the biblical account that the Jews had a deep aversion of the Samaritans. The inclusion of Cainan in their own writing must have been thorn for centuries.</p> <p>In addition, it has to be noted that the heritage of the Samaritans is even 2-3 generations older than that of the Hebrews / the lineage of Abraham.</p>	<p>And the sons of Aram, the son of Shem, the son of Noah are [Uz] and Hul, from whom the Lydians arose, and Gether, whence the Gasphenians, and Mash, whence the Mossinians.</p> <p>And Arphaxad begat Cainan, whence come, from the east, the Samaritans. Cainan begat Salathee (i.e., Sala), whence come the Salathians.” And Salathee begat Heber, whence come the Hebrews. Two sons were born to Heber, Peleg, whence arises the lineage of Abraham, and Joktan his brother.</p> <p>The Samaritan woman, therefore, saith unto him – How dost, thou, being, a Jew, ask to drink, of me, who am, a Samaritan woman? [for, Jews, have no dealings with Samaritans.]</p>	<p>Joh 4:9</p>
Conclusion:	"The point is decided by an unquestioned text of Holy Scripture in the New Testament, Luke, when giving the genealogy Christ, says that Sala "was the son of Cainan, which was the son of Arphaxad." Luke iii, 36. The genuineness of this text has never been disputed; and we are disposed to rest the question entirely upon it. If it be admitted that Luke wrote under the plenary inspiration of the HOLY SPIRIT , it must be believed that the quotations from the Old Testament Scriptures which be has made are strictly true. It can be no answer, that the writer was deceived in quoting from a translation, or a vitiated copy; for if this be allowed, he might by the same rule be mistaken in any other way, and the doctrine of efficient inspiration would be made worthless. "	<i>The Patriarchal Age' by George Smith, Page 318</i>

Further Extra Biblical References		
Cainan does not appear in the (Proto-) Masoretic Text and in other texts mainly associated with the interests of certain people groups, but does appear in numerous biblical and extra biblical texts:	C. Robert Fetter 'A Critical Investigation of The Second Cainan' lists the following texts and versions which omit the name of Cainan : (1) all the passages in the (Modern) Hebrew text (Gen 10:24; 11:12-13; 1Chr 1:18, 24; (2) the Samaritan Pentateuch ; (3) [...] (5) the Syriac Version ; (6) the Latin Vulgate ... But those which do mention Cainan are (1) nearly all Greek manuscripts of Luke 3:36 ; (2) the Septuagint of Gen 10:24, 11:12-13, and 1Chr 1:18 ; (3) the Book of Jubilees ; and (4) Demetrius, according to Polyhistor and Theophilus of Antioch . [He did not mention that Cainan is included in the Hebrew Midrash (not endorsed) and venerated in the Orthodox Church (not endorsed)]	<p>Source</p> <p>Source</p>

The Numerical Balance Between Genesis 5 & 11			
Genesis 1-2	Genesis 5	Genesis 11	
1 – THEOS (1) 2 – Adam	(2) 3 – Seth (3) 4 – Enosh (4) 5 – Kenan (5) 6 – Mahalalel (6) 7 – Jared (7) 8 – Enoch (8) 9 – Methuselah (9) 10 – Lamech (10) 11 – Noah (Shema, Ham, Japeth) (11) 12 – Shem	(12) 13 – Arphaxad (13) 14 – Cainan (14) 15 – Shelah (15) 16 – Eber (16) 17 – Peleg (17) 18 – Reu (18) 19 – Serug (19) 20 – Nahor (20) 21 – Terah (Abram, Nahor, Haran) (21) 22 – Abraham	<p>See study 'Genealogies'</p>
	10	10 (NOT 9!)	



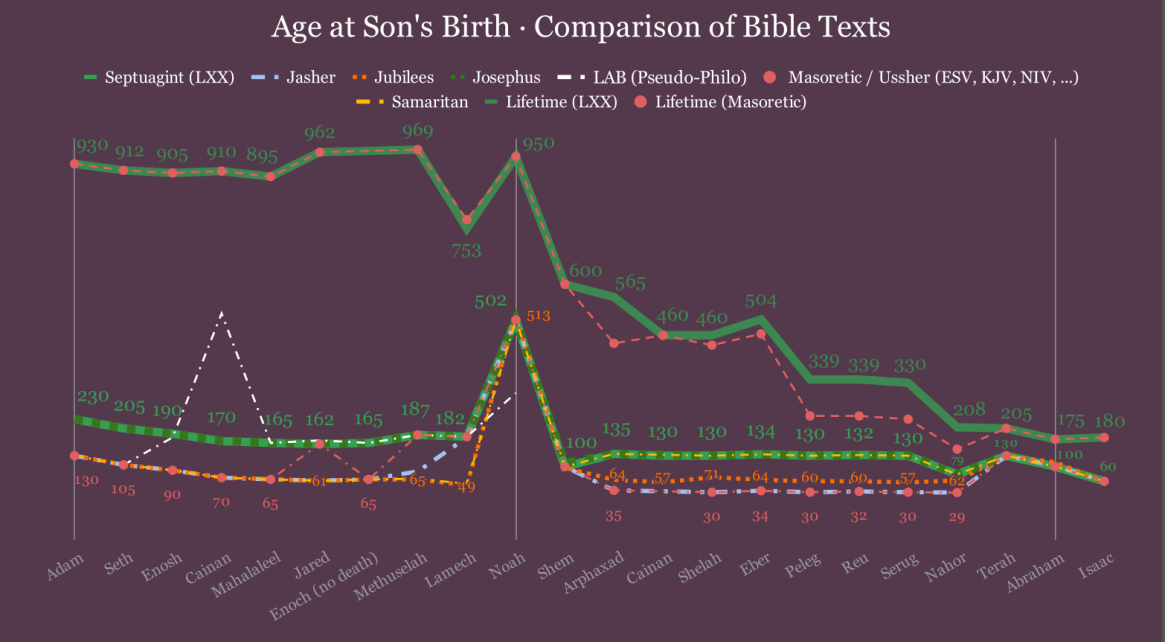
Comments	Scripture / References
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Genealogies – Manipulation of Begetting Ages.

When we compare all the begetting ages (see link with overview), it becomes clear that only the Greek OT harmonizes overall and with the respective lifetimes.

► see the study 'Genealogies'

Please download the PDF for high resolution images!



We also notice by comparing historical resources, that the **Alexandrian World Chronicle** (5–6c. AD), **Eusebius of Caesarea** (4c. AD), **Flavius Josephus** (1c. AD), **Julius Africanus** (3c. AD; in his Five Books of Chronology) and **Theophilus of Antioch** (2c. AD; in his apologetic work to Autolytus) **affirm the same pattern of begetting ages as provided in the Greek OT**,

while the manipulated begetting ages are reflected in the **Book of Jasher** (not authentic), **Jubilees**, **Samaritan Pentateuch** and the **Modern Hebrew (Proto-Masoretic) text**, all sources easily accessible and to be manipulated by the second century Jews.

Genealogies – Significant overlap of up to 11 generations in the Masoretic texts vs. 0-1 generations in the Greek Old Testament.

► see also the study 'Genealogies'

230 Greek OT	And Adam lived thirty and two hundred years.	Gen 5:1 Greek OT
130 Masoretic	And when Adam had lived one hundred and thirty years, he fathered a child in his likeness, according to his image. And he called his name Seth.	Gen 5:3 Masoretic OT
135 Greek OT	And Arphaxad lived a hundred thirty five years, and he procreated Cainan.	Gen 11:12 Greek OT
35 Masoretic	When Arphaxad had lived thirty-five years, he fathered Shelah.	Gen 11:12 Masoretic OT
79 Greek OT	And Nahor lived seventy nine years, and he procreated Terah.	Gen 11:24 Greek OT
29 Masoretic	When Nahor had lived twenty-nine years, he fathered Terah.	Gen 11:26 Masoretic OT
100 Greek OT	And Abraham was a hundred years old when was born to him Isaac his son.	Gen 21:5 Greek OT
100 Masoretic	And Abraham was one hundred years old when Isaac his son was born to him.	Gen 21:5 Masoretic OT

While the overlap of generations is not visible in the generations from Adam to Shem (due to the very high lifespans), it becomes apparent in the generations from Shem to Terah, where the lifespans after the flood are significantly reduced and therefore reveal the manipulation done in respect to the begetting ages.

GREEK OLD TESTAMENT		
Noah	502 (Age At Fatherhood)	448 (Remaining Years)
Shem	100	500
Arphaxad	135	430
Cainan	130	330
Shelah	130	330
Eber	134	370
Peleg	130	209
Reu	132	207
Serug	130	200
Nahor	79	129
Terah	130	75
Abraham (birth 2166 BC)	100	75
Isaac	60	120
Jacob	87	60
HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT (AMP, ESV, KJV, LEB, NIV, NASB, NLT...)		
Noah	502 (Age At Fatherhood)	448 (Remaining Years)
Shem	100	500
Arphaxad	35	403
Cainan removed!		
Shelah	35	403
Eber	34	430
Peleg	36	209
Reu	32	207
Serug	35	200
Nahor	29	119
Terah	130	75
Abraham (birth 2166 BC)	100	75
Isaac	60	120
Jacob	87	60
Let us run through the scenarios the Masoretic text is painting.		
Then we cannot do otherwise but see the incredible damage the Masoretic text has suffered through its botched and heretical manipulation.		
1. Noah would have met Terah, his great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson born 9 generations after him.	9 Masoretic	According to the Masoretic timeline, Noah would have: · fathered Shem [1st generation · son] · met Arphaxad [2nd generation · grandson] · met Shelah [3rd generation · great-grandson] · met Eber [4th generation · great-great-grandson] · met & outlived Peleg by 10 years [5th generation · great-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met Reu [6th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met Serug [7th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met & outlived Nahor by 9 years [8th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met Terah [9th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · and only died 2 years before Abram. Calculation from Noah to Abraham: 2166 BC (birthdate Abram) + 130 years (Terah fathered Abram; see Gen 11:26) + 29 years (Nahor fathered Terah; see Gen 11:24) + 30 years (Serug fathered Nahor; see Gen 11:22) + 32 years (Reu fathered Serug; see Gen 11:20) + 30 years (Peleg fathered Reu; see Gen 11:18) + 34 years (Eber fathered Peleg; see Gen 11:16) + 30 years (Shelah fathered Eber; see Gen 11:14) + 35 years (Arphaxad fathered Shelah; see Gen 11:12) + 100 years (Shem fathered Arphaxad; see Gen 11:10) + 502 years (Noah fathered Shem; Gen 5:32) -950 years (total lifetime of Noah) = 2168 BC, meaning a death of Noah 2 years before the birth of Abram - according to the standard Bibles we hold in our hands today!
2. Shem would have met Jacob, his great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson born 11 generations after him.	11 Masoretic	According to the Masoretic timeline, Shem would have: · fathered & outlived Arphaxad by 62 years [1st generation · son] · met & outlived Shelah by 32 years [2nd generation · grandson] · met Eber [3rd generation · great-grandson] · met & outlived Peleg by 162 years [4th generation · great-gt.-grandson] · met & outlived Reu by 131 years [5th generation · great-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met & outlived Serug by 109 years [6th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met & outlived Nahor by 161 years [7th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met & outlived Terah by 75 years [8th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met Abraham [9th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met Isaac [10th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met Jacob [11th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson]. Shem having died in 2166 BC and therefore having met Abraham for 150 years (born in 2166 BC) is an outrageous claim regularly made by teachers. THEOS is not the author of confusion, and even the previously very long life spans had a certain pattern.
3. Arphaxad would have met Abraham, his great-great-great-great-great-grandson born 8 generations after him.	8 Masoretic	According to the Masoretic timeline, Arphaxad would have: · fathered Shelah [1st generation · son] · met & outlived Terah by 13 years [7th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson] · met Abraham [8th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson].
4. Shelah would have met Isaac, his great-great-great-great-great-grandson born 8 generations after him.	8 Masoretic	According to the Masoretic timeline, Shelah would have: · fathered Eber [1st generation · son] · met Abraham [7th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson]. · met Isaac [8th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson]
5. Eber would have met Jacob, his great-great-great-great-great-grandson born 8 generations after him.	8 Masoretic	According to the Masoretic timeline, Eber would have: · fathered & outlived Peleg by 191 years [1st generation · son] · met & outlived Abraham by 4 years [6th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson]. · met Isaac [7th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson]. · met Jacob [8th generation · great-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson]. Eber would have outlived his great-great-great-great-grandson Abraham (6th) , but is not even mentioned in the Abrahamic covenant !

The Bible rather points out the very rare cases a father outlived his son. In all the genealogies, only Bartholomew (2:23) by 29 / 31 years (2 out of 76 (77 including THEOS) generations). It is therefore unsettling to assume that 5 generations outlived their descendants of the 8th to 11th generation!	1 Greek OT	And Haran died in the presence of two his father [special mention] in the land of his birth, in Ur of the Chaldeans.	Gen 11:28
	0 Greek OT	And Nadab and Abihu [strange fire] died before their father , and they had no sons, so Eleazar and Ithamar served as priests.	1Num 3:4 1Chr 24:2
		Then he [Jacob] instructed them [...] Bury me among my ancestors in the cave that is in the field of Ephron the Hittite [...] in the land of Canaan, which Abraham bought with the field from Ephron the Hittite as a burial site. There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife. There they buried Isaac and Rebekah his wife. [...] When Jacob finished instructing his sons he drew his feet up to the bed. Then he took his last breath and was gathered to his people. Now the length of time that we had traveled from Kadesh Barnea until the time when we crossed the wadi of Zered was thirty-eight years, until the perishing of all of your generations [...] when all the men of war had died from among the people, KYRIOS spoke to me, saying, "You are about to cross over the boundary of Moab today at Ar. [Rahab] Now then, please swear to me by KYRIOS that, as I have dealt kindly with you, you also will deal kindly with my father's house, and give me a sure sign that you will save alive my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and all who belong to them , and deliver our lives from death." [...] you shall gather into your house your father and mother, your brothers, and all your father's household . And all that generation [conquest of Canaan] also were gathered to their fathers. And there arose another generation after them who did not know (= limited overlap) KYRIOS or the work that he had done for Israel.	Gen 49:29-33 Deu 2:14-18 Jos 2:12-18 Jdg 2:10
		So Joseph remained in Egypt, he and the house of his father. And Joseph lived one hundred and ten years. And Joseph saw Ephraim's children to the third generation [a fact that deserved a special mention in the Bible].	Gen 50:22-23
		And Job lived after his affliction a hundred and seventy years: and all the years he lived were two hundred and forty : and Job saw his sons and his sons' sons, the fourth generation. 17 And Job died, an old man and full of days: 17a and it is written that he will rise again with those whom KYRIOS raises up.	Job 42:16

The main reason why we still believe in a deflated timeline, is essentially the lack of spiritual discernment in academic circles.

- Edwin R. Thiele's chronology 'The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings' has become the consensus view among Old Testament scholars. It certainly contains much valuable work, but fails spectacularly when it comes to the superiority of the Greek over Modern Hebrew. Should we have not be more cautious knowing that he was a Seventh-Day-Adventist, a very problematic cult? Why are we blindly accepting core teachings from someone who is possibly not even a Christian?

Another highly regarded book which also fails spectacularly when it comes to the superiority of the Greek Old Testament, is 'Primeval Chronology' by William R. Thiele. It certainly requires more discernment, to recognize a Presbyterian Pastor as a Calvinist (who are closer to the truth than SDA's, but still teach a different Evangelium), but such a discernment should be one of the fundamental skills of a serious biblical scholar. He did not only reject the Greek Old Testament "A simple glance at these numbers is sufficient to show that the Hebrew is the original", but went as far as to reject the entire biblical timeline "We conclude that the Scriptures furnish no data for a chronological computation prior to the life of Abraham; and that the Mosaic records do not fix and were not intended to fix the precise date either of the flood or of the creation of the world." [which is an opinion at odds with many earlier historians and scholars who defined the creation date; see page 9 for an overview of proposed dates]

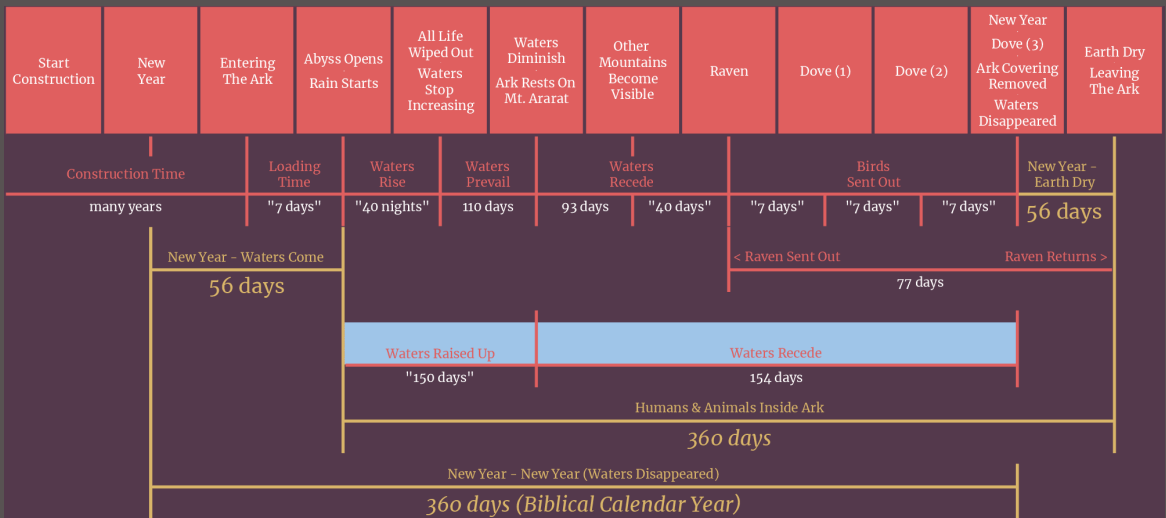
Even the book 'The Genesis Flood: The Biblical Record and Its Scientific Implications', which is a masterpiece in many regards, fails to recognize the superiority of the Greek Old Testament over the Modern Hebrew Old Testament and misses this as great opportunity to strengthen many of their arguments (e.g. more population before Noah because of greater time elapsed between Adam and Noah). Whitcomb and Morris came apparently close to an acceptance of the Greek Old Testament, but once again bowed to the consensus shaped by Green and Thiele, by hastily and awkwardly arguing in the appendix of the book why Genesis 5 and 11 should not be strictly interpreted, contradicting the entire essence of the book. ► see also the study 'Genealogies' which clearly shows the requirement and overall harmony of a strict interpretation of Genesis 5 & 11 in the light of the Greek Old Testament.



Comments	Scripture / References
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<div>Genealogies – Abraham's 'Golden Age'.</div> <div>The promise in Genesis 15 was, that Abraham would join his ancestors in a good old age. Did THEOS fulfill His promise?</div> <div>Yes, according to the Greek OT. No, not according to the Masoretic text.</div> <div>Abraham died at the age of 175.</div> <div>While he was still alive, 4 of his ancestors would have died at the age of 433, 438, 464 and 600 years. Noah would have died at the age of 950 years, only 2 years before the birth of Abram.</div>	<div>After these things the word of KYRIOS came to Abram in a vision [...] And as for you, you shall go to your ancestors in peace; you shall be buried in a good old age.</div> <div>And Abraham passed away and died in a good old age, old and full of years. And he was gathered to his people.</div> <table><tr><td>11. Noah</td><td>502</td><td>448</td><td>950 years • 3118 – 2168 BC</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>12. Shem</td><td>100 500</td><td>600 years • 2616 – 2016 BC</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>13. Arphaxad</td><td>35 403</td><td>438 years • 2516 – 2078 BC</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>14. Shelah</td><td>30 403</td><td>433 years • 2481 – 2048 BC</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>15. Eber</td><td>34 430</td><td>464 years • 2451 – 1987 BC</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>20. Terah</td><td>130 75 205</td><td>years • 2296 – 2091 BC</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>21. Abraham</td><td>100 75</td><td>175 years • 2166 – 1991 BC</td></tr></table>	11. Noah	502	448	950 years • 3118 – 2168 BC		12. Shem	100 500	600 years • 2616 – 2016 BC		13. Arphaxad	35 403	438 years • 2516 – 2078 BC		14. Shelah	30 403	433 years • 2481 – 2048 BC		15. Eber	34 430	464 years • 2451 – 1987 BC		20. Terah	130 75 205	years • 2296 – 2091 BC		21. Abraham	100 75	175 years • 2166 – 1991 BC	<div>Gen 15:1-15</div> <div>Gen 25:8</div>
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	<div>When we look at the Masoretic genealogies, we observe the following inconsistencies:</div> <div>464 Eber outlived Abraham and died at age of 464 years – already more than double the age of Abraham.</div> <div>950 Noah died at the age of 950 years – 5 times older than Abraham,</div> <div>600 Shem at the age of 600 years,</div> <div>438 Arphaxad at the age of 438 years and</div> <div>433 Shelah at the age of 433 years,</div> <div>all within the same generation / lifetime of Abraham.</div> <div>175 In summary – a death of Abraham at the age of 175 would not come anywhere close to the wording 'good old age' and 'old', if his age is directly contrasted by ages of 433, 438, 464, 600 and even 950. He would have actually died at a -very- 'young age' and earlier than any of his direct ancestors.</div>	<div>Gen 11:16</div> <div>Gen 9:29</div> <div>Gen 11:11</div> <div>Gen 11:13</div> <div>Gen 11:15</div>																												
<div>By contrast and looking at the Greek OT, we see a constant and balanced decrease of lifetimes in the previous generations (see #2 above) – with no conflict at all. Abraham died a little younger than his father and son, but we have to remember that those biblical fathers are only a small fragment of the generation surrounding them and that the 'good old age' rather refers to the life expectancy of his generation. We can conclude from the Bible, that righteous believers had been rather blessed with older ages (with exceptions) – compared to the average population.</div>	<div>There will be no one suffering miscarriage or infertile in your land. I will make full the number of your days.</div> <div>Look, days are coming when I will cut off your strength and the strength of the house of your ancestor so that no one in your house will live to old age. You will look at the distress of my dwelling place, despite all the good caused for Israel, but there will never be an old man in your household forever!</div> <div>But you, O THEOS, you will bring them down to the pit of corruption. The men of bloodshed and deceit will not live half their days, but I will trust you.</div> <div>With long life I will satisfy him, and show him my salvation.</div> <div>The righteous will flourish like the date palm. They will grow like a cedar in Lebanon. Planted in the house of KYRIOS, they will flourish in the courts of our THEOS. They will still prosper in old age.</div> <div>The fear of KYRIOS adds length of days: but the years of the impious shall be shortened.</div> <div>Out of the fruit of righteousness grows a tree of life; but the souls of transgressors are cut off before their time.</div> <div>The righteous shall spend many years in wealth: but the unrighteous shall perish suddenly.</div>	<div>Exo 23:26</div> <div>1Sam 2:31-32</div> <div>Psa 55:23</div> <div>Psa 91:16</div> <div>Psa 92:12-14</div> <div>Pro 10:27</div> <div>Pro 11:30</div> <div>Pro 13:23</div>																												

Flood

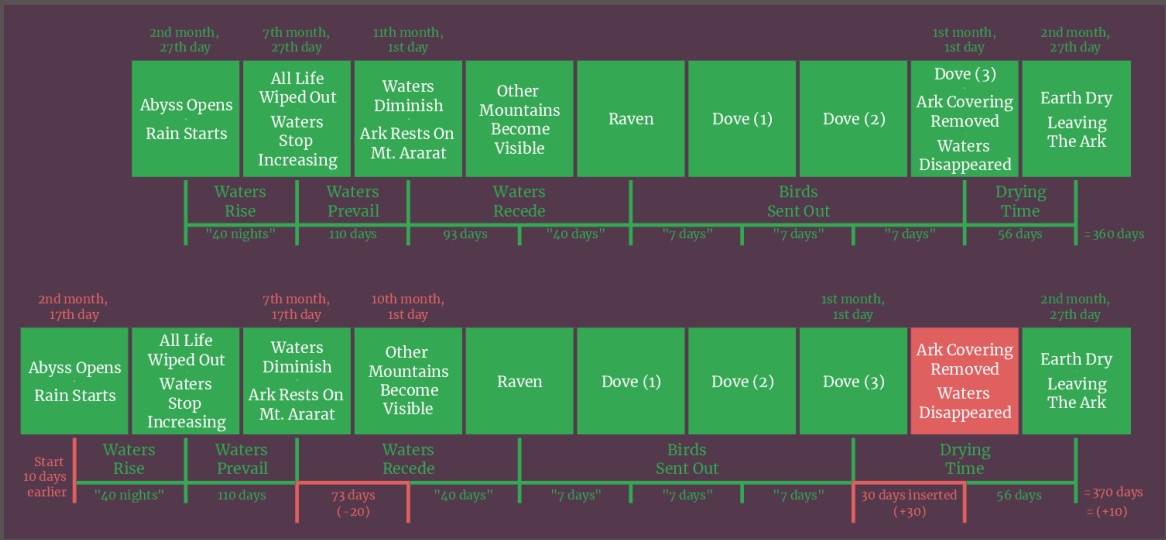


A biblical calendar year is 360 days long (see study 'Creation'), divided into 12 months of 30 days each.

Rev

Rev 22-2

► see the study 'Flood of Noah · 360-Day Chronology According to the Greek OT' for more details and precise calculation



The misinterpretation of Genesis 8:5 (10th instead of 18th month) is the origin of this additional waiting time. After this verse, other dates are simply added by counting days (40 days, 7+7+7 days).

Most scholars simply and unknowingly merge this unexplained gap into a longer waiting time of 86 instead of 56 days, effectively adding another waiting time of 30 days before the final wait of 56 days. But when we look at the Greek OT dates, we see a **perfect match of Gen 8:12 and 13**, initiating the 56-day waiting period on the **very same day the dove did not return** and Noah opened consequently the covering.



Comments	Scripture / References
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#5
Flood

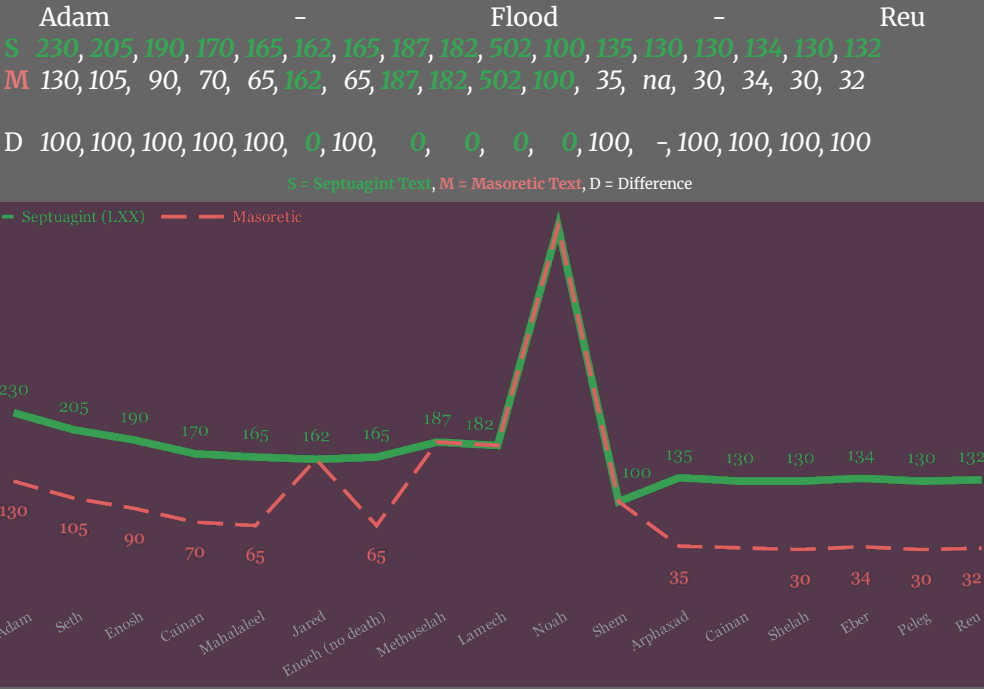
Noah's father (Lamech) and grandfather (Methuselah) – death before the flood.

1. It is clear that either

A) The Greek OT texts added 100 years or that

B) The Masoretic texts deducted 100 years from most of the begetting ages.

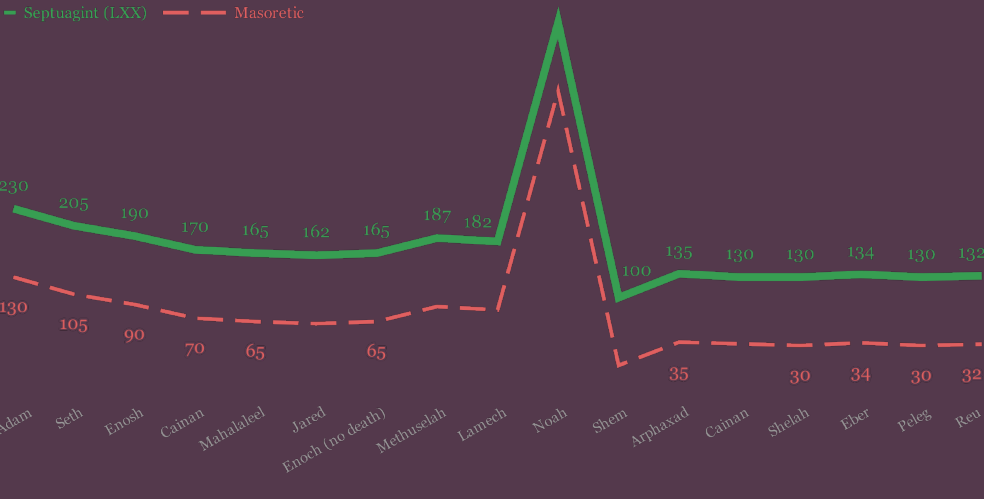
How can we now prove which text had been manipulated? Precisely through the bottle-neck of Noah and the flood.



Gen 5,11

2. This is how the Masoretic begetting ages should look alike, if the 100 years would have been deducted consistently. But this implies that **Shem would have become father in the first year of his life** and that **Methuselah and Lamech would have died after the flood.**

The small fact that the begetting age of Shem remains at its original, is already a clear proof for the correctness of the Greek OT.



-

3. Both Methuselah and Lamech had -NOT- been on the ark, which clearly implies their deaths (either through the flood or) before the flood.

... my covenant with you, and you must go into the ark – you, and your sons, and your wife, and the wives of your sons with you.

Gen 6:18

“Go – you and all your household – into the ark ...

Gen 7:1

And Noah and his sons and his wife, and the wives of his sons with him, went into the ark because of the waters of the flood.

Gen 7:7

4. The flood ocured when Noah had been exactly 600 years old.

Noah was six hundred years old when the flood waters came upon the earth.

Gen 7:6

5. Consequently, Lamech died 29 years before the flood and Methuselah in the year of (or through) the flood.

Lamech: 3298 BC (Flood) + 600 Years (Noah)
+ 182 Years (Lamech, Begetting Age) – 753 Years (Lamech, Life Time)
= 3327 BC (29 Years Before the Flood)

Methuselah: 3298 BC Flood + 600 Years (Noah)
+ 182 Years (Lamech, Begetting Age) + 187 Years (Methuselah, Begetting Age)
– 969 Years (Methuselah, Life Time)
= 3298 BC (Year of the Flood)

6. What would be the consequence if the deduction of the 100 years would have been applied consistently for all generations and Methuselah would have become father at the age of 87 and Lamech at the age of 82?

Lamech: 3298 BC (Flood) + 600 Years (Noah)
+ 82 Years (Lamech, Begetting Age) – 753 Years (Lamech, Life Time)
= 3227 BC (71 years After flood)

Methuselah: 3298 BC (Flood) + 600 Years (Noah) + 82 Years (Lamech, Begetting Age)
+ 87 Years (Methuselah, Begetting Age) – 969 Years (Methuselah, Life Time)
= 3098 BC (200 Years After Flood).

7. The consequence is that Lamech would have died 71 years after the flood and Methuselah 200 years after the flood. This is the reason why the Masoretic texts retained the original begetting ages at the bottleneck of Noah's flood, though being manipulated in most parts of the genealogies.



	Comments	Scripture / References	
Angel of KYRIOS	Generations of theologians assumed CHRISTOS to be the Angel of THEOS, but no proof was found. The latter can only be found in the Greek Old Testament, which content is nearly identical with the Paleo-Hebrew text, while the Modern Hebrew text deviates from it.	5 For a CHILD is born to us, and a SON is given to us, whose government is upon His shoulder: and His name is called the MESSENGER OF GREAT COUNSEL . [ΑΓΓΕΛΟC ΜΕΓΑΛΗC ΒΟΥΛΗC · Aggelos Megales Boules · Messenger of Great Counsel], for I will bring peace upon the princes, and health to Him. 6 His government shall be great, and of His peace there is no end: it shall be upon the throne of David, and upon His kingdom, to establish it, and to support it with judgment and with righteousness, from henceforth and for ever. The zeal of KYRIOS OF HOSTS shall perform this.	Isa 9:6 Greek OT
	One single Bible verse, Isaiah 9:6, provides us with the identity of the Angel of KYRIOS. The decisive word 'Messenger / Angel' had been removed and 3 other names had been retroactively added. Those words only appear in the Modern Hebrew text and were not quoted by Early Christians until after 325 AD. It is highly probable that the 2nd-century Jews (specifically Rabbi Akiva) knew very well that the MESSIAH was the Messenger who appeared many times in the Old Testament, and they therefore deleted the clearest reference and added 3 other titles in order to distract from the manipulation. This addition of 4 anthropomorphisms in one single verse is also a strong argument against scholars who claim that the Greek OT watered down anthropomorphisms such as a 'rock' for 'THEOS' (Psa 18:31, 46).	6 For a child has been born for us; a son has been given to us. And the dominion will be on his shoulder, and his name is called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty G-d , Everlasting Father , Prince of Peace . 7 His dominion will grow continually, and to peace there will be no end on the throne of David and over his kingdom, to establish it and sustain it with justice and righteousness now and forever. The zeal of Y-hw-h of hosts will do this.	Isa 9:6 Masoretic OT
	When Jacob blessed his grandsons in Egypt, he confirmed that CHRISTOS is the Angel of KYRIOS. There is only one who delivered us from evil - no 'ordinary' angel could deliver us the way CHRISTOS can do.	And Joseph took his two sons, both Ephraim in his right hand, but on the left of Israel, and Manasse on his left hand, but on the right of Israel, and brought them near to him. 14 But Israel having stretched out his right hand, laid it on the head of Ephraim, and he was the younger; and his left hand on the head of Manasse, guiding his hands crosswise. 15 And he blessed them and said, The THEOS in whose sight my fathers were well pleasing, even Abraam and Isaac, the THEOS who continues to feed me from my youth until this day. Is the Angel (Ο ΑΓΓΕΛΟC) who delivers me from all evils , bless these boys, and my name shall be called upon them, and the name of my fathers, Abraam and Isaac; and let them be increased to a great multitude on the earth.	Gen 48:16
	Mal 3:1 then eliminates any doubts, by stating:	1 Behold, I send forth my messenger [John the Baptist], and he shall survey the way before me: and KYRIOS, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come into His temple, even the Angel of the Covenant [ΑΓΓΕΛΟC ΤΗC ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗC · Aggelos Tes Diathekes · Angel / Messenger of the Covenant / Testament], whom ye take pleasure in: behold, He is coming, saith KYRIOS ALMIGHTY. 2 And who will abide the day of His coming? or who will withstand at his appearing?	Mal 3:1-2
Cain & Abel	While generations of pastors and theologians have (been) taught that we simply do not know the reason for THEOS having rejected Cain's sacrifice, we always had the precise reason given in the Greek Old Testament. Cain brought a perfect sacrifice, but He did not divide it, either between THEOS and him, or between THEOS, him and others (no priests at that time). In short, he ate the sacrifice while he had the obligation to share it. It was this sin of sacrilege / greediness that led after 'THEOS' respective rejection to the first murder in history. It is not hard to imagine why this verse had been manipulated. IESOUS Himself called out the greediness of the Pharisees in Luk 11:39, and Gen 4:7 surely was a thorn in their eyes when it came to the correct handling of sacrifices.	And it was so after some time that Cain brought of the fruits of the earth a sacrifice to KYRIOS . 4 And Abel also brought of the firstborn of his sheep and of his fatlings, and THEOS looked upon Abel and his gifts, 5 but Cain and his sacrifices he regarded not, and Cain was exceedingly sorrowful and his countenance fell. 6 And KYRIOS THEOS said to Cain, Why art thou become very sorrowful and why is thy countenance fallen? 7 Hast thou not sinned if thou hast brought it rightly, but not rightly divided [Strong's G1244 ΔΙΕΛΗC - dieles, to divide, to distribute] it? be still, to thee shall be his submission, and thou shalt rule over him." 7ΟΥΚ, ΕΑΝ ΟΡΘΩC ΠΡΟCΕΝΕΓΚΗC, ΟΡΘΩC ΔΕ ΜΗ ΔΙΕΛΗC, ΗΜΑΡΤΕC? ΗCΥΧΑCΩΝ. ΠΡΟC CΕ Η ΑΠΟCΤΡΟΦΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ, ΚΑΙ CΥ ΑΡΕΙΕΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ.	Gen 4:3-7 Greek OT
	It is surprising (or rather a scandal) that this had not been revealed decades or even centuries earlier, considering how many formal students of the Bible read the Apostolic fathers, where Clement of Rome quotes the precise passage from the Greek Old Testament (the letter being problematic, but this detail is important).	In the course of time Cain brought to the Lord an offering of the fruit of the ground , 4 and Abel also brought of the firstborn of his flock and of their fat portions. And the Lord had regard for Abel and his offering, 5 but for Cain and his offering he had no regard. So Cain was very angry, and his face fell. 6 The Lord said to Cain, “Why are you angry, and why has your face fallen? 7 If you do well, will you not be accepted? And if you do not do well, sin is crouching at the door. Its desire is contrary to you, but you must rule over it.”	Gen 4:3-7 Masoretic OT
	The obligation to divide the first fruits was codified in -1406 BC in the book of Deuteronomy:	And G-d said to Cain, 'Why are you deeply grieved, and why are you downcast? If you offered rightly but did not divide rightly , did you not sin?	1st Letter of Clement Chapter 4, Verse 4
	The Sin of Sacrilege in the biblical context: The sin of Ananias and Sapphira is now also much easier to comprehend, when referring back to Cain & Abel. THEOS made such a dramatic (one-time) example precisely because of the historical reference and in first instance for stealing of the sacred = touching His holiness.	1ΓΕΓΡΑΙΗΤΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΤΩC: ΚΑΙ ΕΤΕΝΕΤΟ ΜΕΘ' ΗΜΕΡΑC, ΗΝΕΙΚΕΝ ΚΑΙΝ ΑΒΟ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΡΠΩΝ ΤΗC ΤΗC ΘΥCΙΑC ΤΩ ΘΕΩ, ΚΑΙ ΑΒΕΛ ΗΝΕΙΚΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΩC ΑΒΟ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΤΟΚΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΒΟ ΤΩΝ CΤΕΑΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ. 2ΚΑΙ ΕΒΕΛΑΝ Ο ΘΕΟC ΕΙΗ ΑΒΕΛ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΗ ΤΟΙC ΔΩΡΟΙC ΑΥΤΟΥ, ΕΙΗ ΔΕ ΚΑΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΗ ΤΑΙC ΘΥCΙΑΙC ΑΥΤΟΥ ΟΥ ΠΡΟΕCΧΕΝ. 3ΚΑΙ ΕΛΥΘΙCΕΝ ΚΑΙΝ ΑΝ ΚΑΙ CΥΝΕΒΕCΕΝ ΤΩ ΠΡΟCΩΠΩ. 4ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΕΝ Ο ΘΕΟC ΠΡΟC ΚΑΙΝ: ΙΝΑ ΤΙ ΒΕΡΙΑΥΘΟC ΕΤΕΝΟΥ, ΚΑΙ ΙΝΑ ΤΙ CΥΝΕΒΕCΕΝ ΤΟ ΠΡΟCΩΠΟΝ CΟΥ; 5ΟΥΚ, ΕΑΝ ΟΡΘΩC ΠΡΟCΕΝΕΓΚΗC, ΟΡΘΩC ΔΕ ΜΗ ΔΙΕΛΗC, ΗΜΑΡΤΕΙ; 6ΗCΥΧΑCΩΝ: ΠΡΟC CΕ Η ΑΠΟCΤΡΟΦΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ, ΚΑΙ CΥ ΑΡΕΙΕΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ. 7ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΕΝ ΚΑΙΝ ΠΡΟC ΑΒΕΛ ΤΟΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ: ΔΙΕΛΘΩΜΕΝ ΕΙC ΤΟ ΘΕΛΙΟΝ. ΚΑΙ ΕΤΕΝΕΤΟ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΥC ΕΝ ΤΩ ΘΕΛΩ, ΑΝΕCΤΗ ΚΑΙΝ ΕΙΗ ΑΒΕΛ ΤΟΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΚΤΕΙΝΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ. 7ΟΡΑΤΕ, ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ, ΖΗΛΟC ΚΑΙ ΦΘΟΝΟC ΑΔΕΛΦΟΚΤΟΝΙΑΝ ΚΑΤΕΙΡΓΑCΑΤΟ. 3ΚΑΙ ΕΤΕΝΕΤΟ ΜΕΘ' ΗΜΕΡΑC ΗΝΕΙΚΕΝ ΚΑΙΝ ΑΒΟ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΡΠΩΝ ΤΗC ΤΗC ΘΥCΙΑC ΤΩ ΚΥΡΙΩ, 4ΚΑΙ ΑΒΕΛ ΗΝΕΙΚΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΩC ΑΒΟ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΤΟΚΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΒΟ ΤΩΝ CΤΕΑΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ. ΚΑΙ ΕΒΕΛΑΝ Ο ΘΕΟC ΕΙΗ ΑΒΕΛ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΗ ΤΟΙC ΔΩΡΟΙC ΑΥΤΟΥ, 5ΕΙΗ ΔΕ ΚΑΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΗ ΤΑΙC ΘΥCΙΑΙC ΑΥΤΟΥ ΟΥ ΠΡΟΕCΧΕΝ. ΚΑΙ ΕΛΥΘΙCΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΚΑΙΝ ΑΝ, ΚΑΙ CΥΝΕΒΕCΕΝ ΤΩ ΠΡΟCΩΠΩ. 6ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΕΝ ΚΥΡΙΟC Ο ΘΕΟC ΤΩ ΚΑΙΝ ΙΝΑ ΤΙ ΒΕΡΙΑΥΘΟC ΕΤΕΝΟΥ, ΚΑΙ ΙΝΑ ΤΙ CΥΝΕΒΕCΕΝ ΤΟ ΠΡΟCΩΠΟΝ CΟΥ? 7ΟΥΚ, ΕΑΝ ΟΡΘΩC ΠΡΟCΕΝΕΓΚΗC, ΟΡΘΩC ΔΕ ΜΗ ΔΙΕΛΗC, ΗΜΑΡΤΕC? ΗCΥΧΑCΩΝ. ΠΡΟC CΕ Η ΑΠΟCΤΡΟΦΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ, ΚΑΙ CΥ ΑΡΕΙΕΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ. 8ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΕΝ ΚΑΙΝ ΠΡΟC ΑΒΕΛ ΤΟΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΔΙΕΛΘΩΜΕΝ ΕΙC ΤΟ ΘΕΛΙΟΝ. ΚΑΙ ΕΤΕΝΕΤΟ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΥC ΕΝ ΤΩ ΘΕΛΩ, ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕCΤΗ ΚΑΙΝ ΕΙΗ ΑΒΕΛ ΤΟΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΚΤΕΙΝΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ 9ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΕΝ Ο ΘΕΟC ΠΡΟC ΚΑΙΝ ΠΟΥ ΕCΤΙΝ ΑΒΕΛ Ο ΑΔΕΛΦΟC CΟΥ?	Comparison With Gen 4:3-7 Greek OT
Sons of THEOS	Who has not heard of the foolish controversies regarding the interpretation of the 'Sons of THEOS'?	Hebrews 1:6 is a quotation of Deuteronomy 32:43, where the word 'sons' is exchanged for 'angels'. This clearly proves the identity of the 'sons'.	► See also the separate study 'Divine, Spiritual & Human Beings'
	If we would have followed in the past centuries the Greek Old Testament, we could have avoided those controversies almost entirely.	... let all the sons of THEOS worship Him; ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟCΚΥΝΗCΑΤΩCΑΝ ΑΥΤΩ ΠΑΝΤΕC ΥΙΟΙ ΘΕΟΥ. ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟCΚΥΝΗCΑΤΩCΑΝ ΑΥΤΩ ΠΑΝΤΕC ΑΓΓΕΛΟΙ ΘΕΟΥ. “ Let all angels of THEOS worship him. ”	Deu 32:43 Heb 1:6



	Comments	Scripture / References				
Greek Old Testament Quotations	The Greek Old Testament is / was the Bible of IESOUS CHRISTOS and His Apostles, of the Early Christians and of the Greek-Speaking Jews.	<i>IESOUS CHRISTOS</i>				
	CHRISTOS and the NT writers not only read, but regularly quoted from the Greek OT.	... Ο ΛΑΟC ΟΥΤΟC ΤΟΙC ΧΕΙΛΕCΙΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΙΜΩCΙΝ ΜΕ, Η ΔΕ ΚΑΡΔΙΑ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΠΟΡΡΩ ΑΠΕΧΕΙ ΑΠ' ΕΜΟΥ, ΜΑΤΗΝ ΔΕ CΕΒΟΝΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΔΙΔΑCΚΟΝΤΕC ΕΝΤΑΛΜΑΤΑ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑCΚΑΛΙΑC.	<i>Isa 29:13</i>			
		Ο ΛΑΟC ΟΥΤΟC ΤΟΙC ΧΕΙΛΕCΙΝ ΜΕ ΤΙΜΑ, Η ΔΕ ΚΑΡΔΙΑ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΠΟΡΡΩ ΑΠΕΧΕΙ ΑΠ' ΕΜΟΥ. 9ΜΑΤΗΝ ΔΕ CΕΒΟΝΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΔΙΔΑCΚΟΝΤΕC ΔΙΔΑCΚΑΛΙΑC ΕΝΤΑΛΜΑΤΑ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ.	<i>Mat 15:8</i>			
		ΟΥΤΟC Ο ΛΑΟC ΤΟΙC ΧΕΙΛΕCΙΝ ΜΕ ΤΙΜΑ, Η ΔΕ ΚΑΡΔΙΑ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΠΟΡΡΩ ΑΠΕΧΕΙ ΑΠ' ΕΜΟΥ. 7ΜΑΤΗΝ ΔΕ CΕΒΟΝΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΔΙΔΑCΚΟΝΤΕC ΔΙΔΑCΚΑΛΙΑC ΕΝΤΑΛΜΑΤΑ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ.	<i>Mar 7:6-7</i>			
	It would already be remarkable if the HOLY SPIRIT would have caused just one verse of the Greek Old Testament to be quoted in the Greek New Testament . But it is much more, the -majority- of NT quotations are taken from the GOT. This does not mean that there is not also a great familiarity with the Masoretic text when translated properly into NT Greek, but it means that the familiarity with the GOT is substantially higher , both overall and in the substantive agreement within the quoted verses.	<i>Paul</i>				
		ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΙ ΟΙΝ ΑΦΕΘΗC ΑΝ ΑΙ ΑΝΟΜΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΝ ΕΠΕΚΑΛΥΦΘΗCΑΝ ΑΙ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΙ. 2ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟC ΑΝΗΡ ΟΥ ΟΥ ΜΗΔΟΥCΗΤΑΙ ΚΥΡΙΟC ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΝ.	<i>Psa 31:1-2</i>			
		7ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΙ ΟΙΝ ΑΦΕΘΗC ΑΝ ΑΙ ΑΝΟΜΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΝ ΕΠΕΚΑΛΥΦΘΗCΑΝ ΑΙ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΙ. 8ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟC ΑΝΗΡ ΟΥ ΟΥ ΜΗΔΟΥCΗΤΑΙ ΚΥΡΙΟC ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΝ.	<i>Rom 4:7-8</i>			
		<i>Jacobus (James) and Peter</i>				
		ΚΥΡΙΟC ΥΠΕΡΗΦΑΝΟΙC ΑΝΤΙΤΑCΕΤΑΙ, ΤΑΠΕΙΝΟΙC ΔΕ ΔΙΔΩCΙΝ ΧΑΡΙΝ	<i>Pro 3:34</i>			
		Ο ΘΕΟC ΥΠΕΡΗΦΑΝΟΙC ΑΝΤΙΤΑCΕΤΑΙ, ΤΑΠΕΙΝΟΙC ΔΕ ΔΙΔΩCΙΝ ΧΑΡΙΝ.	<i>Jam 4:6</i>			
	Ο ΘΕΟC ΥΠΕΡΗΦΑΝΟΙC ΑΝΤΙΤΑCΕΤΑΙ, ΤΑΠΕΙΝΟΙC ΔΕ ΔΙΔΩCΙΝ ΧΑΡΙΝ.	<i>1Pet 5:5</i>				
	<i>The Ethiopian Eunuch (The Hebrew Masoretic Differs Significantly)</i>					
	... ὁκ τῆρβατον ἐπὶ τῶατῆν ἡχώη καὶ ὁκ ἀμνόκ ἐναντιὸν τοῦ κερπαντόκ αὐτὸν ἀμμόνοκ ὅτῃρ οὐκ ἀνοῖετὶ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ. 8ἐν τῇ ταπεινώσει ἡ κριεὶς αὐτοῦ ἦρῃ. τὴν γένεαν αὐτοῦ τὴ ἀνιθεταί? ὅτὶ ἀρεταὶ αὐτοῦ τῆς τῆς ἡ ζωῆς αὐτοῦ ...	<i>Isa 53:7-8</i>				
	ὁκ τῆρβατον ἐπὶ τῶατῆν ἡχώη καὶ ὁκ ἀμνόκ ἐναντιὸν τοῦ κερπαντόκ αὐτὸν ἀμμόνοκ, ὅτῃρ οὐκ ἀνοῖετὶ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ. 9ἐν τῇ ταπεινώσει [αὐτοῦ] ἡ κριεὶς αὐτοῦ ἦρῃ. τὴν γένεαν αὐτοῦ τὴ ἀνιθεταί? ὅτὶ ἀρεταὶ αὐτοῦ τῆς τῆς ἡ ζωῆς αὐτοῦ.	<i>Act 8:32-33</i>				
	<i>The Longest Coinciding Passage</i>					
	... ἔcτῖν cυνῖωv ἡ ἐκzῆτῶv τὸν θεὸν. 3πᾱντεc ἐξεκλῖναν, ἀμᾱ ἡxρεθῶῃcαν, οὐκ ἔcτῖν ποίωv xῡcτὸτῆτᾱ, οὐκ ἔcτῖν ἐωc ἐνοc. τᾱφοc ἀνεωγμενοc ὁ λᾱρυτ῔ αὐτῶv, τᾱic γᾱωccᾱic αὐτῶv ἐδοῶιοϋcαν. ἰοc ἀcπῖδῶv ὑπο τᾱ xεῖῃῃ αὐτῶv, ὦv τὸ cτόμα ᾱpac καὶ πικρίαc γεμει. ὅεεic οἱ ποᾱεc αὐτῶv ἐκxεᾱι αἶμα. cύντῖμμα καὶ τᾱλᾱπῶρῖᾱ ἐν τᾱic ὁδοῖc αὐτῶv, καὶ ὁδὸν εἰρῆνῆc οὐκ ἐγνώcαν. οὐκ ἔcτῖν φοβοc θεοῦ ἀπεναντὶ τῶv ὀφῶλλμῶv αὐτῶv.	<i>Psa 132-3</i>				
Books Named After Greek OT	Old Testament books are in last instance named after the Greek Old Testament, with many words of unique Greek origin.	English Title	Greek Titles Greek Origin	Transliteration	Dictionary	
		GENESIS	ΓΕΝΕCΙC	genesis	G1078 origin, birth	
		EXODUS	ΕΞΟΔΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ	exodos aiguptous	G1841 departure	
	This becomes especially clear through the name of ' Deuteronomy ', which comes from the Greek ' deutero ' and ' nomos ', meaning literally 'second law'.	LEVITICUS	ΛΕΥΙΤΙΚΟΝ	leitikon	G3020 belonging to the tribe of Levi; Levitical.	
		NUMBERS	ΑΡΙΘΜΟΙ	arithmoi	G706 number	
		DEUTERONOMY	ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝΟΜΙΟΝ	deuteronomion	G1208 second G3551 usage, custom, law	
	Anther important title is ' Ecclesiastes ', which comes from the Greek ' Ekklesia ', and of course ' Psalms ' which comes from the Greek ' Psalmoi '.	JOSHUA	ΙΗCΟΥC	iesous	G2424 Jesus or Joshua	
		JUDGES	ΚΡΙΤΕC	krites	G2923 judge, magistrate, ruler	
		RUTH	ΡΟΥΘ	routh	G4503 Ruth (Hebrew origin)	
	► see also 'A Handbook to the Septuagint' by Richard R. Ottley	SAMUEL	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ	basileion	G935 king	
How The Greek OT Influenced The Greek NT		KINGS	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ	basileion	G935 king	
		CHRONICLES	ΠΑΡΑΛΕΙΠΟΜΕΝΩΝ	paraleipomenon	G3844, G3007 things cast aside, omitted, forgotten	
		ISAIAH	ΗCΑΙΑC	esaias	G2268 Esaias (Hebrew org.)	
		JEREMIAH	ΙΕΡΕΜΙΑC	ieremias	-	
		LAMENTATIONS	ΘΡΗΝΟΙ	threnoi	G2355 lamentation	
		EZEKIEL	ΙΕΖΕΚΙΗΛ	iezekiel	-	
		DANIEL	ΔΑΝΙΗΛ	daniel	G1158 Daniel (Hebrew org.)	
		HOSEA	ΩCΗΕ	hosee	-	
		JOEL	ΙΩΗΛ	ioel	-	
		AMOS	ΑΜΩC	amos	-	
		OBADIAH	ΑΒΔΙΟΥ	abdious	-	
	JONAH	ΙΩΝΑC	ionas	-		
	The Greek Old Testament coined many terms we commonly assume to have originated with the Greek New Testament!	67_x <i>Greek OT</i>	ΑΙΔΗC, haides (G86, Hades , the abode of departed spirits)		<i>Biblearc.com (Platform not endorsed due to its Calvinism; but very useful for comparing the GOT and GNT.)</i>	
		10_x <i>Greek NT</i>				
		15_x <i>Greek OT</i>	ΑΓΑΠΕ, agape (G26, love , benevolence, good will, esteem; plur: love-feasts)		<i>Biblearc.com</i>	
		116_x <i>Greek NT</i>				
		240_x <i>Greek OT</i>	ΑΓΓΕΛΟC, aggelos (G32, an angel , messenger)		<i>Biblearc.com</i>	
		176_x <i>Greek NT</i>				
		76_x <i>Greek OT</i>	ΧΑΡΙC, charis (G5485, grace , favor, kindness)		<i>Biblearc.com</i>	
		156_x <i>Greek NT</i>				
		77_x <i>Greek OT</i>	ΕΚΚΛΗCΙΑ, ekklesia (G1577, an assembly, congregation, church ; the Church, the whole body of Christian believers)		<i>Biblearc.com</i>	
		114_x <i>Greek NT</i>				
		13_x <i>Greek OT</i>	ΕΠΙCΚΟΠΙΟC, episkopos (G1985, a superintendent, i.e. Christian officer in genitive case charge of a (or the) church (literally or figuratively): - bishop, overseer)		<i>Biblearc.com</i>	
		5_x <i>Greek NT</i>				
	487_x <i>Greek OT</i>	ΟΥΡΑΝΟC, ouranos (G4245, heaven , (a) the visible heavens: the atmosphere, the sky, the starry heavens, (b) the spiritual heavens.)		<i>Biblearc.com</i>		
	273_x <i>Greek NT</i>					
	152_x <i>Greek OT</i>	ΠΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡΟC, presbuteros (G4245, elder, a member of the Sanhedrin, an elder of a Christian assembly)		<i>Biblearc.com</i>		
	66_x <i>Greek NT</i>					



	Comments	Scripture / References																																				
Age of Humanity	<p>Genealogies – leading to the Age of Humanity.</p> <p>The following sources affirm the Greek OT in regards of the age of humanity – approx. 5500 BC.</p> <p>► See also the study 'Genealogies', where I precise this date with the year 5508 BC (Biblical 360-Day Calendar) / 5554 BC (Gregorian Calendar).</p> <p>Most notably, the Byzantine calendar, also called the Roman calendar and used by the Eastern Orthodox Church at least until the 18c. AD, placed the date of creation at 5509 years (Julian Calendar) before the incarnation of IESOUS CHRISTOS.</p>	Demetrius the Chronographer (225 BC)	approx. —	He computed the date of the flood and the birth of Abraham exactly as in the Greek Old Testament.	Wikipedia 'Byzantine Calendar'																																	
		Eupolemus (158 BC)	5307	He wrote a chronological summary indicating 5149 years from Adam to the 5th year of Demetrius (= 5307 years).	Wikipedia																																	
		Flavius Josephus (1c. AD)	5467	"Those Antiquities contain the history of five thousand years , and are taken out of our sacred books, but are translated by me into the Greek tongue."	Wikisource 'Josephus, Against Apion 1.1'																																	
		Hippolytus of Rome (2c. AD)	5502	"...from Adam to the flood 2242 years, thence to Abraham 1141 years, thence to the Exodus 430 years, thence to the passover of Joshua 41 years, thence to the passover of Hezekiah 864 years, thence to the passover of Josiah 114 years, thence to the passover of Ezra 107 years, and thence to the birth of CHRISTOS 563 years." [total of 5502 years]	Wikipedia 'Byzantine Calendar'																																	
		Theophilus of Antioch (2c. AD)	5559	"Until Abraham, therefore, there are 3278 years [...] they spent 40 years in the wilderness, as it is called. All these years, therefore, amount to 3938 [...] Until the sojourning in the land of Babylon, there are therefore, in all, 4954 years 6 months and 10 days." [–605 BC + 4954 years = 5559 BC]	To Autolyclus Ad Autolycum																																	
		Clement of Alexandria (198 AD)	5627	"From Adam to the Flood comprises 2148 years 4 days; from Shem to Abraham, 1250 years; from Isaac to the grant of the promised inheritance, 616 years. Then from Judges to Samuel, 463 years seven months. After the Judges 572 years 6 months 10 days of monarchy. After this period, 235 years of Persian monarchy, and then 312 years 18 days of Macedonian monarchy up to the removal of Antony. After that period, the Roman empire to the death of Commodus, 222 years." [31/DEC/0192]. [= 5627 BC]	Stromateis, Book 1, Ch. 21, Page 127																																	
		Julius Africanus (221 AD)	5500	"... and from their remaining Hebrew histories, they [the Jews] have handed down a period of 5500 years up to the advent of the Word of salvation [CHRISTOS]"	Bible.ca																																	
		John Chrysostom (4c. AD)	4967	"CHRISTOS opened for us today Paradise, which had remained closed for some 5000 years ."	Wikipedia 'Byzantine Calendar'																																	
		Augustine of Hippo (5c. AD; strong discernment required)	approx. 5580	"Let us omit the conjectures of men who know not what they say when they speak of the nature and origin of the human race ... They are deceived by those highly mendacious documents which profess to give the history of many thousands of years, though reckoning by the sacred writings we find that not 6,000 years have passed [written in 413–426 AD, minus 6000 = ~5580]."	Wikipedia 'Byzantine Calendar'																																	
		Alexandrian World Chronicle (~5–6c. AD)	5462	"Altogether this makes from Adam to the death of Cleopatra 5,432 years." [30 BC + 5432 = 5462 BC]	Page 225																																	
		Isaac the Syrian (7c. AD)	5500	"... before CHRISTOS for five thousand years five hundred and some years G-d left Adam to labor on the earth."	Wikipedia 'Byzantine Calendar'																																	
		Quinisext Council (691 AD)	5500	"... as of the fifteenth day of the month of January last past, in the last fourth Indiction, in the year six thousand one hundred and ninety" [= 5500 BC]	Wikipedia 'Byzantine Calendar'																																	
		Doukas (~1460 AD)	5500	"The first, which was from G-d, was that of Adam. The second, after 230 years, was that of Seth begotten of Adam. The third, 205 years after Seth, was that of Enos begotten of Seth. The fourth, 190 years after Enos, was that of Kainan begotten of Enos. The fifth, 170 years after Kainan , was that of Mahaleel begotten of Kainan. The sixth, 165 years after Mahaleel, was that of Jared begotten of Mahaleel. The seventh, 162 years after Jared, was that of Enoch begotten of Jared. The eighth, 165 years after Enoch, was that of Methuselah begotten of Enoch. The ninth, 167 years after Methuselah, was that of Lamech begotten of Methuselah. The tenth, 188 years after Lamech, was that of Noah. Noah was 600 years old when the flood of water came upon the earth. Thus 2242 years may be counted from Adam to the flood. There are also ten generations from the flood to Abraham numbering 1121 years. [...] From the Babylonian Captivity to CHRIST there are fourteen generations totaling 504 years." [total of ~5500 years]	Wikipedia 'Byzantine Calendar'																																	
		average ø 5455 years																																				
The 'Last Days'	<p>The 'Last Days' / This Age / This Generation = The New Covenant.</p> <p>The Bible states that the First – Century Christians were already living in the 'last days' (time between IESOUS' first –, and second coming). If creation would have occurred only in ~4000 BC, then those 'last days' would only relate to approx. 1/3 of the time humanity exists (~4000 Old Days vs. 2000 Last Days), which can hardly serve as a reference for the 'last days'.</p> <p>When we take the correct creation date of approx. 5500 BC, then those 'last days' (up to date) only account for 1/4 of the time of humanity, which appears much more feasible as reference for the 'last days' (~5500 Old Days versus 2000 Last Days).</p>	... go and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the FATHER and of the SON and of the HOLY SPIRIT; teaching them to observe everything I have commanded you, and behold, I am with you [through the HOLY SPIRIT] all the days until the end of the [present] age ."		Mat 28:20																																		
		‘And it will be in the last days [already implying Pentecost] ,’ THEOS says, ‘I will pour out my SPIRIT on all flesh, and your sons and your daughters will prophesy, and your young men will see visions, and your old men will dream dreams.Over-above all principality, authority, and power, and lordship, and every name that is named, not only in this age [New Covenant], but also in the coming one [eternity] ...		Act 2:17																																		
		But know this, that in the last days [-current time] difficult times will come, for people will be lovers of themselves, lovers of money, boasters, arrogant, slanderers, disobedient to parents, ungrateful, unholy, hardhearted, irreconcilable, slanderous, without self-control ...		Eph 1:21																																		
		... in these last days [reference to the First Coming of IESOUS CHRISTOS] He has spoken to us by a SON, whom He appointed heir of all things ...		2Tim 3:1																																		
Insufficient Time Spans	<p>Insufficient time span from a flood in ~2350–2460 BC until Abram's birth in 2166 BC.</p> <p>The Tower of Babel required already many people, and the Bible gives us the strong impression that people had since long been divided after their tongues, lands and nations, when Abram came.</p> <p>Less than 300 years for the creation of nations with their kings and princes are rather not feasible.</p>	From these the coastland peoples spread in their lands, each with his own language, by their clans, in their nations . [...] These are the sons of Ham, by their clans, their languages, their lands, and their nations . [...] These are the sons of Shem, by their clans, their languages, their lands, and their nations .		Heb 1:2																																		
		On that day KYRIOS made a covenant with Abram, saying, “To your offspring I give this land, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the river Euphrates, the land of the Kenites, the Kenizzites, the Kadmonites, the Hittites, the Perizzites, the Rephaim, the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Girgashites and the Jebusites .”		1Pet 1:20																																		
		In the fourteenth year Chedorlaomer and the kings who were with him came and defeated the Rephaim in Ashteroth-karnaim, the Zuzim in Ham, the Emim in Shaveh-kiriathaim, and the Horites in their hill country of Seir as far as El-paran on the border of the wilderness. Then they turned back and came to En-mishpat (that is, Kadesh) and defeated all the country of the Amalekites, and also the Amorites who were dwelling in Hazazon-tamar.																																				
Pyramids of Egypt – Overlap with Flood.	<p>Nimrod –the mighty hunter-built several cities.</p> <p>There would not have been nearly enough people for Nimrod to build several cities, if Nimrod would have been born 37 years after the flood (or some years after Cainan, his relative of the same generation), instead of at least 115 years after the flood, when the descendents of Noah would have multiplied significantly (up to 9 generations including Noah and his children).</p> <p>Only the Greek OT dates lead to a reasonable manpower for building, and a reasonable clan size for filling the (initially small) cities.</p>	<table><tr><td>Noah</td><td><</td><td>Ham</td><td> </td><td>Cush</td><td>Nimrod</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Shem</td><td> </td><td>Arphaxad</td><td>Cainan</td><td>Shelah</td></tr><tr><td>Masoretic:</td><td></td><td>Flood</td><td></td><td>+2 years</td><td>-</td><td>+35 = 37 years</td></tr><tr><td>Greek OT without Cainan:</td><td></td><td>Flood</td><td></td><td>+2 years</td><td>-</td><td>+130 = 132 years</td></tr><tr><td>Greek OT including Cainan:</td><td></td><td>Flood</td><td></td><td>+2 years</td><td>+135</td><td>+130 = 137 years</td></tr></table>			Noah	<	Ham		Cush	Nimrod			Shem		Arphaxad	Cainan	Shelah	Masoretic:		Flood		+2 years	-	+35 = 37 years	Greek OT without Cainan:		Flood		+2 years	-	+130 = 132 years	Greek OT including Cainan:		Flood		+2 years	+135	+130 = 137 years
		Noah	<	Ham		Cush	Nimrod																															
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		Greek OT without Cainan:		Flood		+2 years	-	+130 = 132 years																														
		Greek OT including Cainan:		Flood		+2 years	+135	+130 = 137 years																														
		These are the generations of the sons of Noah – Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Children were born to them after the flood .			Gen 10:1																																	
		Line of Shem	These are the generations of Shem. When Shem was one hundred years old, he fathered Arphaxad, two years after the flood .			Gen 11:10																																
			And Arphaxad lived a hundred and thirty-five years , and begot Cainan .			Gen 11:12 Greek OT																																
			When Arphaxad had lived thirty-five years , he fathered Shelah .			Gen 11:12 Masoretic OT																																
And Cainan lived 1 hundred and thirty years and procreated Salah ...			Gen 11:13 Greek OT																																			
Line of Ham	And the sons of Ham: Cush, Egypt, Put, and Canaan.			Gen 10:6																																		
	And Cush fathered Nimrod. He was the first on earth to be a mighty warrior. He was a mighty hunter before KYRIOS. Therefore it was said, “Like Nimrod a mighty hunter before KYRIOS .” Now, the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, Akkad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. From that land he went out to Assyria, and he built Nineveh, Rehoboth-Ir, Calah, Resen between Nineveh and Calah; that is the great city.			Gen 10:8-12																																		
		I generally do not focus on extra biblical events and leave their interpretation to experts in this field, while I focus on my 'expertise' – the study of the Word itself. But it is surely worth to mention that the pyramids (e.g. Pyramid of Djoser) are generally accepted to have been built ~2620 –2550 BC.			Wikipedia																																	
		While the (Proto-) Masoretic texts clearly date the flood (~2350–2460 BC) after this date, the Greek OT text shows a perfect harmony (Flood in ~3300 BC) and sufficient time for the growth of the population , and therefore manpower for the construction of the tower of Babel and the pyramids.			► see the study ' Timeline '																																	



	Comments	Scripture / References				
Acrostic Psalms	Alphabetic Acrostic Psalms (Psa 9, 10, 25, 34, 37, 111, 112, 119 and 145).					
	In Psalm 145 (144), each verse starts consecutively arranged with one of the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The letter 'Nun' is missing in the Modern Hebrew text, but not in the Greek Old Testament, nor in the Dead Sea Scrolls in Hebrew.	Verse	Hebrew	Letter	Greek	Wikipedia
		1	יְהִיָּה לְנֹדַד אֶרְוִימֶדְ אֶלְנִי הַמֶּלֶךְ וְאֶבְרַבְהָ שִׁמָּה לְעֹלָם וָעֶד	Alef	1 I will exalt thee, my THEOS, my king; and I will bless Thy name for ever and ever.	<i>Psalm 145 Masoretic OT</i> <i>Psalm 145 Greek OT</i>
		2	בְּלִיָּוִם אֶבְרַבְהָ וְאֶסְלֵלָה שִׁמָּה לְעֹלָם וָעֶד	Bet	2 Every day will I bless Thee, and I will praise thy name for ever and ever.	
		3	גִּדּוֹל יִתְנֶה וְיִתְהַלֵּל מֵאֵד וְלִגְדֻלָּתוֹ אֵין תֵּתֵר	Gimel	3 KYRIOS is great, and greatly to be praised; and there is no end of His greatness.	
		4	דָּוַר גָּדוֹר יִשְׁבַּח מַשְׁעָדוֹ וְגִבּוֹרֵתָיו יִגְדִּדוּ	Dalet	4 Generation after generation shall praise thy works, and tell of Thy power.	
		5	הֵבִיר בְּכֹד הַתְּהִי וְדִבְרֵי גִסְלָתָיו אֵשִׁיחָה	He	5 And they shall speak of the glorious majesty of Thy holiness, and recount Thy wonders.	
		6	וַיְדַבֵּר בְּדִרְאָתָיו יֵאמְרוּ וְגִדְּוִלָתָם (כתוב ויגדלוהו) אֶסְפְּרָה	Vav	6 And they shall speak of the power of thy terrible acts; and recount Thy greatness.	
		7	זָכַר רַב־טוֹבָם יִבְרִיעוּ וְצִדְקָתָם יִדְבְּרוּ	Zayin	7 They shall utter the memory of the abundance of Thy goodness, and shall exult in Thy righteousness.	
		8	חֲנוּן וְרַחוּם יִתְּנֶה אֶרֶךְ אֲפָיִם וְגִדְּוִל־חֶסֶד	Chet	8 KYRIOS is compassionate, and merciful; long-suffering, and abundant in mercy.	
		9	טוֹב יִתְּנֶה לְכָל יִרְמְיָיו וְכָל־מִשְׁעָיו אֶחָד	Tet	9 KYRIOS is good to those that wait on Him; and His compassions are over all His works.	
		10	יְדוּד יִתְּנֶה כָּל־מַשְׁעָיו וְחַסְדֵּיָיו וְגִבּוֹרִיָּה	Yod	10 Let all thy works, O KYRIOS, give thanks to Thee; and let thy saints bless Thee.	
		11	כָּדֹר מַלְכִּיתָם יֵאמְרוּ וְגִבּוֹרָתָם יִדְבְּרוּ	Kaph	11 They shall speak of the glory of Thy kingdom, and talk of Thy dominion;	
		12	לַהֲמַדֵּשׁ לְבָבִי הָאֵלֹהִים וְגִבּוֹרֵתָיו וְכָבֹד וְתָר	Lamed	12 to make known to the sons of men Thy power, and the glorious majesty of Thy kingdom.	
		13	מַלְכִּיתָהּ מַלְכוּתִּי בְּלִיָּוִם אֶלְנִי מִשְׁלָתָהּ בְּכָל־דּוֹר וָדוֹר	Mem	13 Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and Thy dominion endures through all generations.	
		13a (14)	- missing verse - נ	Nun	The KYRIOS is faithful in His words, and holy in all His works.	
		14 (15)	סֹמֵךְ יִתְּנֶה לְכָל־הַנִּפְלֵים וְזוֹפֵר לְכָל־הַנִּפְרָדִים	Samekh	14 KYRIOS supports all that are falling, and sets up all that are broken down.	
		15 (16)	עֵינֵי כָל אֱלֹהִים יִשְׁבְּרוּ וְאֶתָּה יִגְמִלְהֶם אִתִּי אֶתָּה בְּעֵתוֹ	Ayin	15 The eyes of all wait upon thee; and thou givest them their food in due season.	
		16 (17)	פָּתַח אֶת־יָדֶיךָ וּמִשְׁפִּיעַ לְכָל־עַיִן רָצוֹן	Pe	16 Thou openest thine hands, and fillest every living thing with pleasure.	
		17 (18)	צַדִּיק יִתְּנֶה בְּכָל־דְּרָגָיו וְחֶסֶד בְּכָל־מַשְׁעָיו	Tsade	17 KYRIOS is righteous in all His ways, and holy in all His works.	
		18 (19)	קָרוֹב יִתְּנֶה לְכָל־אֱלֹהֵי אֵי לֵב אֲשֶׁר וְתִרְאֵהוּ בְּאֵמֶת	Qoph	18 KYRIOS is near to all that call upon Him, to all that call upon Him in truth.	
		19 (20)	רִוּחַ צִדִּיק יִשְׁמָע וְאֶת־שׁוֹעֲתָם יִשְׁמָע וְיִשְׁעָם יִשְׁמָע	Resh	19 He will perform the desire of them that fear Him: and He will hear their supplication, and save them.	
		20 (21)	שׁוֹמֵר יִתְּנֶה אֶת־בְּלִיָּאָתָם וְאֶת כָּל־הַרְשָׁעִים יִשְׁמָד	Shin	20 KYRIOS preserves all that love Him: but all sinners He will utterly destroy.	
		21 (22)	תְּהַלֵּל יִתְּנֶה יְדָבָר עַן וְיִבְרַךְ כָּל־בָּשָׂר שָׁם קֹדֶשׁ לְעֹלָם וָעֶד	Tav	21 My mouth shall speak the praise of KYRIOS: and let all flesh bless His holy name for ever and ever.	
Book of Daniel	While the Masoretic text in Daniel 11:30 contains the vague and ambiguous terminology "ships of Kittim" (often interpreted as Cyprus / Westerners), the Greek OT correctly uses 'Romans' (Rahlfs) or 'Citians' , to specifically denote Roman power. There is a strong suspicion that 'Theodotion', whose version of the Book of Daniel supplanted the ancient Greek version in Christian usage and was advanced by the highly controversial Origen and Jerome, intended to obscure the true extent of Roman power and specifically the dimension of its involvement in biblical prophecy. There is no other mention of the 'Romans' in the OT and it is therefore no surprise that the Book of Daniel suffered a substantial manipulation in this and other passages.	At the appointed time he turns back, and has come against the south, and it is not as the former, and as the latter. And ships of Chittim [Historically, "Kittim" refers to Cyprus or more generally to western coastlands] have come in against him, and he has been pained, and has turned back, and has been insolent toward the holy covenant, and has worked, and turned back, and he understands concerning those forsaking the holy covenant.			Dan 11:29-30 Masoretic OT	
		At a set time he will enter into Egypt, and as the first so the last will not be. 30And the Romans will come and will expel him and rebuke him. And he will turn back [and will be angered] against the covenant of the Holy One. And he will take action and will turn back and will be minded against them, because they abandoned the covenant of the Holy One. 31And arms from him will rise and will defile the sanctuary of fear. And they will remove the sacrifice and will give an abomination of desolation.			Dan 11:29-30 Greek OT	
Theodotion's modified version was not only inspired by the Masoretic text as his work was primarily intended for the Jewish community, but became not surprisingly more popular among Greek-speaking Jews (who were moving away from the Christian-associated Septuagint). In a historical irony, his translation later became widely adopted by Christians, especially after Origen and Jerome championed it.						
Theodotion's version also proved problematic because it integrated (more) organically the apocryphal additions (Prayer of Azariah, Bel and the Dragon, Susanna), while it even placed Susanna before chapter 1 of Daniel as a supposed introduction to Daniel's youth. While the Greek OT represents the older Hebrew Vorlage, Theodotion used the later Hebrew text, essentially revising the Greek OT to fully align with Akiva's and Aquila's Masoretic tradition which Jerome also erroneously considered superior to the Greek OT.						
Division Of The Nations	Division of the nations at the tower of Babel.	When the MOST HIGH apportioned the nations, at his dividing up of the sons of humankind, he fixed the boundaries of the peoples, according to the number of the children of Israel . For KYRIOS' portion was His people, Jacob the share of His inheritance.			Deu 32:8-9 Masoretic OT	
		When the MOST HIGH was apportioning nations, as he scattered Adam's sons, he fixed boundaries of nations according to the number of divine sons and His people Iakob became the portion of KYRIOS, Israel a measured part of His inheritance.			Deu 32:8-9 Greek OT	
Faithlife Study Bible states the following:	"The traditional Masoretic Text uses "sons of Israel," while the Dead Sea Scrolls –in agreement with the Septuagint, the ancient Greek translation of the Old Testament–reads "sons of G-d." The textual evidence seems to favor "sons of G-d" ; not only does the reading make more sense chronologically with respect to the Babel event and the subsequent call of Abraham (from whom Israel comes) – its has ample ancient textual support. " [...] The manuscript tradition was likely changed sometime after the Jewish religious community "standardized" the Hebrew text in the second century (after 100 AD) in response to the new Christian Church and its use of the Septuagint. Furthermore, the MT has no inherent textual priority over other manuscripts. In Qumran – where the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered – manuscript material for three known versions of the Hebrew Bible (LXX, MT, and the "Samaritan Pentateuch") was recovered. All three date to the same period, and are witnessed back to the third century BC. [...] The situation regarding this material was one of "textual plurality;" a variety of texts were available to both Jewish and Christian communities, similar to the modern day proliferation of English translations of the Bible. Hence, appeal to the MT ("sons of Israel") in the case of Deut 32:8 cannot be sustained.			John D. Barry et al., Faithlife Study Bible (Bellingham, WA: Lexham Press, 2012, 2016)		
Book of Esther	1. Active Scripture manipulation and removal of all 3 remaining references to 'KYRIOS' / 'THEOS', which are not part of the sections A-F (see #2.)	Esther is not declaring her family and her people, as Mordecai has laid a charge on her, ----- [entire reference to THEOS cut out] ----- and the saying of Mordecai Esther is doing as when she was truly with him.			Est 2:20 Masoretic OT	
		Now Esther had not discovered her kindred; for so Mardocheus commanded her, to fear THEOS, and perform his commandments, as when she was with him: and Esther changed not her manner of life.			Est 2:20 Greek OT	
		On that night the sleep of the king has fled away [elimination of the cause of his lack of sleep, which was KYRIOS Himself], and he commands to bring in the scroll of memorials of the chronicles, and they are read before the king			Est 6:1 Masoretic OT	
		But KYRIOS removed sleep from the king that night: and he told his servant to bring in the books, the registers of daily events, to read to him.			Est 6:1 Greek OT	
		And Haman recounts to his wife Zeresh, and to all his friends, all that has met him, and his wise men and his wife Zeresh say to him, "If Mordecai [is] of the seed of the Jews, before whom you have begun to fall, you are not able for him ----- [entire reference to THEOS cut out] -----, but certainly fall before him."			Est 6:13 Masoretic OT	
		And Aman related the events that had befallen him to Zosara his wife, and to his friends: and his friends and his wife said to him, If Mardocheus be of the race of the Jews, and thou hast begun to be humbled before him, thou wilt assuredly fall, and thou wilt not be able to withstand him, for the living THEOS is with him.			Est 6:13 Greek OT	
		2. The name of KYRIOS appears 21 times , and the name of THEOS appears 21 times in the book of Esther, mostly in the 6 major section (A-F) which do not appear in the Masoretic text, apart from the 3 above seen references which had been filtered out from the remaining text. The ancient and still prevalent legend, that the book of Esther does not contain any mention of the name of KYRIOS and / or THEOS, is therefore highly misleading and simply ridiculous. It is very clear that the divine name was both intentionally removed and filtered out so as to remove credibility from the book.				
3. Manipulation of Esther 8:9, the letter announcing the liberty of the Jews (which in itself is entirely removed from the Masoretic text).	And the scribes of the king are called, at that time, in the third month – it [is] the month of Sivan – in the twenty-third [day] of it, and it is written, according to all that Mordecai has commanded, to the Jews, and to the lieutenants, and the governors, and the heads of the provinces, that [are] from Hodu even to Cush, one hundred twenty-seven provinces—province and province according to its writing, and people and people according to its tongue, and to the Jews according to their writing, and according to their tongue.			Est 8:9 Masoretic OT		
	So the scribes were called in the first month, which is Nisan, on the three and twentieth day of the same year; and orders were written to the Jews, whatever the king had commanded to the local governors and chiefs of the satraps, from India even to Ethiopia, a hundred and twenty-seven satraps, according to the several provinces, according to their dialects.			Est 8:9 Greek OT		
	> This last manipulation reveals the most probable motivation of those who removed the divine name and entire sections from the Book of Esther, and why some scholars / sources such as Amphilochius, Athanasius of Alexandria, Dead Sea Scrolls, Melito, Nazianus boycotted / removed the book from their canonical list. Luther also strongly disliked it and argued that the book "Judaized too much" (he generally disliked the Jews) and lacked any mention of G-d, calling it "less worthy of being held canonical" than other OT books (he also boycotted and partly even insulted the books of Hebrews, James, Jude and Revelation).					
What was the main motivation behind the change?						
The 23rd of Nisan / Abib is precisely the day our KYRIOS and SAVIOR resurrected, and the day of First Fruits (as also affirmed by Beta Israel who never lost sight of Ancient Judaism). The Book of Esther and specifically the letter of liberty to the Jews was a strong pointer and allusion to the Resurrection of IESOUS CHRISTOS. In the same way liberation from the consequences of sin was granted to those who repented in Susa (their death sentence was literally annulled), so also all those who repent today and trust in IESOUS CHRISTOS as SAVIOR have annulled their spiritual death sentence and have been proactively liberated on the precisely same day, on Abib 23rd. ► See also the study 'CHRISTOS IESOUS in Passover Chronology - Refutation of Fast-Track Trial'.						
Through the removal of this very important date, those evil men both concealed the death & resurrection at the end of the Passover Week, and removed the main essence of the book of Esther – being a precursor to the most important of all the Passover Weeks. This is probably the main reason why the book was and is still being –mutilated–.						
Jacob In Egypt	Jacob entered Egypt with 75 or 70 persons?	70 Masoretic	And the sons of Joseph who were born to him in Egypt were two persons. All the persons of the house of Jacob who came to Egypt were seventy .		Gen 46:27 Masoretic OT	
		75 Greek OT	And the sons of Joseph who were born to him in the land of Egypt were nine persons. And the persons of Jacob's house who came into Egypt were seventy-five .		Gen 46:27 Greek OT	
		70 Masoretic	And all those who descended from Jacob were seventy individuals, and Joseph was in Egypt.		Exo 1:5 Masoretic OT	
		75 DSS	And it came to pass that all the persons who were descended from Jacob were seventy-five souls, – but, Joseph, was already in Egypt.		Exo 1:5 Dead Sea Scrolls	
		75 Greek OT	But Joseph was in Egypt. And all the souls of Jacob were seventy-five .		Exo 1:5 Greek OT	
		75 Masoretic	So Joseph sent and summoned his father Jacob and all his relatives, seventy-five persons in all .		Act 7:14	



Joshua 12

Comments

Scripture / References

Joshua 12 suffered significant manipulations, which are found in the Masoretic text including the Complutensian Polyglot (initiated and financed by Francisco Jiménez de Cisneros, a Franciscan friar, Cardinal of the RCC, and 'Grand Inquisitor' which was the highest-ranked official of the Spanish Inquisition) and the Aldine Bible (Masoretic text translated back into Greek).

We find in the Masoretic text precisely 2 additions to the list of kings (31 instead of the original 29 kings eliminated by Joshua), and a total of 7 modifications. The nature and motive of those manipulations is unclear, but it is apparent that most manipulations occurred with respect to northern kingdoms.

Greek Old Testament (Codex Vaticanus)		Greek Old Testament (Codex Sinaiticus)		Greek Old Testament (Codex Alexandrinus)		Masoretic Text (as found in the ABP which uses a Masoretic (Aldine) text translated back into Greek)	
Kings from the Southern Alliance (Joshua 12:9-18)							
1 TON BACIAEA IEPIXΩ KAI	Jericho (King of)	IEPIXΩ	Jericho	IEPIXΩ	Jericho	Ιερικό	Jericho
2 TON BACIAEA THC ΓΑΙ, ...	Gai	ΓΑΙ	Gai	ΓΑΙ	Gai	Γαί	Ai
3 BACIAEA IEPOYCAAHM,	Jerusalem	IEPOYCAAHM	Jerusalem	IEPOYCAAHM	Jerusalem	Ιεροουσαλήμ	Jerusalem
4 BACIAEA XEBPΩN,	Chebron	XEBPΩN	Chebron	XEBPΩN	Chebron	Χεβρών	Hebron
5 BACIAEA IEPIMOYΘ,	Jerimuth	IEPIMOYΘ	Jerimuth	IEPIMOYΘ	Jerimuth	Ιεριμιοθ	Jarmuth
6 BACIAEA AAXIC,	Lachis	AAXIC	Lachis	AAXIC	Lachis	Λαχίς	Lachish
7 BACIAEA AIAAM	Ailam	AIAAM	Ailam	AIAAM	Ailam	Εγλώμ	Eglon
8 BACIAEA ΓΑΖΕΡ,	Gazer	ΓΑΖΕΡ	Gazer	ΓΑΖΕΡ	Gazer	Γαζέρ	Gezer
9 BACIAEA ΔΑΒΙΡ,	Dabir	ΔΑΒΙΡ	Dabir	ΔΑΒΙΡ	Dabir	Δαβίρ	Debir
10 BACIAEA ΓΑΔΕΡ,	Gader	ΓΕΙΔΕΡ	Gader	ΓΑΔΕΡ	Gader	Γαδέρ	Geder
11 BACIAEA ΕΡΜΑΘ,	Hermath	ΕΡΜΑΘ	Hermath	ΕΡΜΑΘ	Hermath	Ερμά	Hornah
12 BACIAEA ΑΡΑΘ,	Arad	ΑΡΑΘ	Arad	ΑΡΑΘ	Arad	Αράδ	Arad
13 BACIAEA ΛΕΒΝΑ,	Lebna	ΛΕΒΜΝΑ	Lebna	ΛΕΒΝΑ	Lebna	Λεβνά	Libnah
14 BACIAEA ΟΔΟΛΛΑΜ,	Odollam	ΟΔΟΛΛΑΜ	Odollam	ΟΔΟΛΛΑΜ	Odollam	Οδολάμ	Adullam
15 BACIAEA ΜΑΚΗΔΑ,	Makkedah	ΜΑΚΗΔΑΡ	Makkedah	ΜΑΚΗΔΑ	Makkedah	Μακκεδά	Makkedah
add						Βαθθλ	Bethel
16 BACIAEA ΤΑΦΟΥΤ,	Taphut	manuscript is fragmented		ΤΑΦΟΥΤ	Taphut	Ταππου	Tappuah
17 BACIAEA ΟΦΕΡ,	Opher	manuscript is fragmented		ΟΦΕΡ	Opher	Εφέρ	Hepher
18 BACIAEA ΑΦΕΚ THC ΑΡΩΝ,	Ophec of Aroc	ΟΦΕΚ	Ophec	ΑΦΕΚ THC ΑΡΩΝ	Aphek	Αφέκ	Aphek
Kings from the Northern Alliance (Joshua 12:19 - 24)							
19 BACIAEA ΑΣΩΡ,	Asom	ΑΣΩΡ	Asom	ΑΣΩΡ	Asom	Λασαρόν	Lasharon
20 BACIAEA ΣΥΜΟΩΝ,	Symoön	ΣΥΜΟΩΝ	Symoön	ΣΑΜΩΝ	Samron	Μαδόν	Madon
21 BACIAEA ΜΑΜΒΡΩΝ,	Mambroth	manuscript is fragmented		ΜΑΜΒ	Mambroth	Λασώρ	Hazor
22 BACIAEA ΑΖΙΦ,	Aziph	manuscript is fragmented		ΑΧΑΦ	Achshaph	Αμαρόν	Meron
23 BACIAEA ΚΑΔΗC,	Cades	manuscript is fragmented				ΑΧΑΞΑΦ	Achshaph
24 BACIAEA ΤΑΝΑΧ,	Taanach	manuscript is fragmented		ΘΑΝΑΧ,	Taanach	ΑΘΑΝΑΧ	Taanach
25 BACIAEA ΜΑΓΕΔΩΝ,	Megiddo	manuscript is fragmented		ΜΑΓΕΔΔΩΝ	Megiddo	Μαγεδδών	Megiddo
add				ΚΕΔΕC	Kedesh	ΚΕΔΕΣ	Kedesh
26 BACIAEA ΙΕΚΟΝΑΜ ΤΟΥ ΧΕΡΜΕΛ,	Jokneam of Carmel	manuscript is fragmented		ΙΕΚΟΝΑΜ	Jokneam	Ικονάμ του Χερμέλ	Jokneam
27 BACIAEA ΔΩΡ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΦΕΔΔΩΡ,	Dor of Nephedor	manuscript is fragmented		ΑΔΔΩΡ	Dor	Αδάρ του Ναφεδόρ	Dor
28 BACIAEA ΓΟΙΜ THC ΤΑΛΙΑΙΑC,	Goim	ΓΕΙ THC ΤΑΛΙΕΙ	Goim	ΓΟΕΙΜ	Goim	Γοίμ	Goim
29 BACIAEA ΘΑΡCΑ,	Thersa	ΘΕΡCΑ	Thersa	ΘΕΡΜΑ	Thersa	Θερά	Tizrah
Total number specifically provided in Joshua 12:24:							
29		29		29		31	
Rahfs	Source					Masoretic Text	
Swete's Septuagint	Source					Apostolic Bible Polyglot (ABP)	Source
New English Translation (NETS)	Source						
Brenton (but added Elath without changing the total count)	Source						
Complete Apostle's Bible (thus added Elath)	Source						
Lambert Bos (added Elath)							



Comparison		
King Solomon	The Bible provides very clear designations for the kings – if ultimately saved or not. But there is one supposed exception which has puzzled the church since. Was King Solomon ultimately saved or not? Why does the Proto-Masoretic text not have any information, yet the Greek Old Testament contains perfectly precise information?	
	United Kingdom of Israel (Jerusalem)	
	1	SAOUL (SAUL) ΕΞΟΥ ΔΕΝΩCΑC TO PHMA KYPIΟΥ * 1Sam 15:26
	2	IEBOSTHE (ISHBOSHETH) SON OF SAOUL ΠΕΡΙΕΛΕΙΝ ΤΗΝ ΒΑCΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΟΙΚΟΥ CΑΟΥΑ 2Sam 3:10
	3	DAVID ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ * 1Kin 15:5
	4	SOLOMON ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ * 1Kin 11:8 < missing in the Proto-Masoretic
	Kingdom of Israel (North; Samaria)	
	5	JEROBOAM ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΟΡΕΥΘΗ ΕΝ ΟΔΩ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΟC ΑΥΤΟΥ 1Kin 15:26 1Kin 16:2
	6	NADAB SON OF IEROBOAM ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 1Kin 15:26
	7	BAASA (BAASHA) SON OF ACHIA ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 1Kin 15:34
	8	ELA (ELAH) SON OF BAASA ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ ΒΑΑCΑ ΚΑΙ ΗΛΑ 1Kin 16:13
	9	ZAMBRI (ZIMRI) ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 1Kin 16:19
	10	AMBRI (OMRI) ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 1Kin 16:25
	11	ACHAAB (AHAB) SON OF AMBRI ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 1Kin 16:30
	12	OCHOZIAS (AHAZIAH) SON OF ACHAAB ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 1Kin 22:53
	13	IORAM (JEHORAM) SON OF ACHAAB ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 1:18 2Kin 3:2
	14	IOU (JEHU) ΟΥΚ ΑΠΕCΤΗ ΕΠΑΝΩΘΕΝ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ ΙΕΡΟΒΟΑΜ 2Kin 10:31
	15	IOACHAS (JEHOAHAZ) SON OF IOU ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 13:2
	16	IOAS (JEHOASH) SON OF IOACHAS ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 13:11
	17	IEROBOAM (JEROBOAM) SON OF IOAS ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 14:24
	18	ZACHARIAS SON OF IEROBOAM ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 15:9
	19	SELLOUM (SHALLUM) SON OF IABIS CΥCΤΡΟΦΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ 2Kin 15:15
	20	MANAEM (MENAHEM) SON OF GADDI ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 15:18
	21	PHAKEIAS (PEKAHIAH) SON OF MANAEM ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 15:24
	22	PHAKEE (PEKAH) SON OF ROMELIAS ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 15:28
	23	HOSEE (HOSHEA) SON OF ELA ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 17:2
	96% Evil (22 out of 23 kings)	
	Kingdom of Judah (South; Jerusalem)	
	2	ROBOAM (REHOBEOAM) SON OF SOLOMON ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΕΠΟΙHCΕΝ ΤΟ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ 1Kin 14:22 2Chr 12:13
		ABIΟΥ (ABIJAH) SON OF ROBOAM ΤΑΙC ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΙC ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΟC ΑΥΤΟΥ 1Kin 15:3
		ASA SON OF ANA ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 1Kin 15:11 2Chr 14:1
		IOSAPHAT (JOSAPHAT) SON OF ASA ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 1Kin 16:28 2Chr 20:32
		IORAM (JEHORAM) SON OF IOSAPHAT ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 8:18 2Chr 21:6
		OCHOZIAS (AHAZIAH) SON OF IORAM ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 8:27 2Chr 22:4
		IOAS (JEHOASH) SON OF ABIA ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 12:3 2Chr 24:2
		AMESSIAS (AMAZIAH) SON OF IOAS ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 14:3 2Chr 25:2
		AZARIAS (UZZIAH) SON OF AMESSIAS ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 15:3 2Chr 26:4
		IOATHAM (JOTHAM) SON OF AZARIAS ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 15:34 2Chr 27:2
		ACHAZ (AHAZ) SON OF IOATHAM ΟΥΚ ΕΠΟΙHCΕΝ ΤΟ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΟΥΚ ΕΠΟΙHCΕΝ ΤΟ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 16:2 2Chr 28:1
		HEZEKIAS (HEZEKIAH) SON OF ACHAZ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 18:3 2Chr 29:2
		MANASSES (MANASSEH) SON OF HOPSIBA ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 21:2 2Chr 33:2
		AMON SON OF MESOLLAM ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 21:2 2Chr 33:22
		IOSIAS (JOSIAH) SON OF IEDIDA ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 22:2 2Chr 34:2
		IOACHAS (JEHOAHAZ) SON OF HAMITAL ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 23:32 2Chr 36:2
		IOAKIM (JEHOIAKIM) SON OF IELDAPH ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 23:37 2Chr 36:5
		IOAKIM (JEHOIACHIN) SON OF NESTHA ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ 2Kin 24:9 2Chr 36:9
		SEDEKIAS (ZEDEKIAH) SON OF HAMITAL ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ 2Kin 24:19 2Chr 36:12
	41% Good (9 out of 22 kings)	
	IESOUS CHRISTOS See Dynastic & Selective Bloodline Mat 1	

* Legend	ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ Right before KYRIOS
	ΕΥΘΕC ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ Right in (the) eyes of KYRIOS
	ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΩΠΠΙΟΝ KYPIΟΥ Evil before KYRIOS
	ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΙC KYPIΟΥ Evil in (the) eyes of KYRIOS
	ΕΞΟΥ ΔΕΝΩCΕΙ CΕ KYPIOC Rejected the word of KYRIOS

While both the Greek Old Testament and the Modern Hebrew Old Testament provide a clear designation for the judgment of all 42 kings, this designation is missing only in one case, precisely in the case of Solomon and only in the Modern Hebrew text.		
Greek Old Testament	And thus he acted towards all his strange wives, who burnt incense and sacrificed to their idols. 8 And Solomon did that which was evil in the sight of KYRIOS: he went not after KYRIOS, as David his father. 9 And KYRIOS was angry with Solomon, because he turned away his heart from the KYRIOS THEOS of Israel, who had appeared twice to him ...	1Kin 11:7-9
Hebrew Old Testament (Modern Hebrew; Proto-Masoretic Text)	8and so he hath done for all his strange women, who are perfuming and sacrificing to their gods. [..... missing sentence] 9And G-d sheweth Himself angry with Solomon, for his heart hath turned aside from the Lord, G-d of Israel, who had appeared unto him twice ...	1Kin 11:8-9

The superscriptions in the book of Psalms are often found in our modern Bibles in fine print, what has led to the widespread perception that those first verses of each chapter are secondary, not inspired and retroactively added by other scribes. In addition to the fine print, we find a great variety in regards of the length of the respective verse, with some Bibles printing the full superscription, while others leave part of it in the footnotes. But this superficial perception and especially the widespread arbitrariness in the redaction of biblical text are highly problematic, because it is original and fully inspired Scripture .				
In addition to those mentioned problems, we also find discrepancies between the Greek Old Testament and the Proto-Masoretic text, specifically when it comes to the organization of an ordinary week, which is probably best defined in the Psalms, yet it is almost entirely absent from the Proto-Masoretic text, which has caused a vast confusion today and allows great variations in theology when it comes to the Weekly Sabbath and its function of being the main anchor for counting the days following and previous to a Weekly Sabbath.				
It provides food for thought why the verses framing the biblical calendar are systematically cut short. In the same manner King David fully affirmed the Weekly Sabbath being the seventh day and the day before IESOUS' resurrection, so we should do the same with an unbiased and open heart.	1	ΨΑΛΜΟC ΤΩ ΔΑΥΙΔ. ΤΗC ΜΙΑC [mias] CABBATΩΝ. <i>A Psalm to David; of one of Sabbaths.</i> <i>A Psalm for David on the first day of the week.</i> <i>A Psalm to David. [. . . . missing part of sentence]</i>	<i>Psa 23:1</i> <i>Literal</i> <i>Greek OT (Brenton)</i> <i>Masoretic OT</i>	
		ΟΥΨ ΔΕ CABBATΩΝ, ΤΗ ΕΠΙΦΩCΚΟΥCΗ ΕΙC ΜΙΑΝ [mian] CABBATΩΝ ΗΛΘΕΝ ΜΑΡΙΑΜ Η ΜΑΓ ΔΑΛΗΝΗ ΚΑΙ Η ΑΛΛΗ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΘΕΩΡΗCΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΤΑΦΟΝ. <i>And late in the Sabbaths, the dawning into one of Sabbaths, came Mary the Magdalene and the other Mary to see the tomb.</i>	<i>Mat 28:1</i> <i>Literal</i>	
		ΨΑΛΜΟC ΩΔΗC ΤΟΙC ΥΙΟΙC ΚΟΡΕ. ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ [deutera] CABBATOY. <i>A Psalm to the sons of Korah; to second Sabbath.</i> <i>A Psalm of praise for the sons of Core on the second day of the week.</i> <i>A song. A Psalm of the sons of Korah. [. . . . missing part of sentence]</i>	<i>Psa 43:1</i> <i>Literal</i> <i>Greek OT</i> <i>Masoretic OT</i>	
		- not mentioned in the Psalms -		
		ΨΑΛΜΟC ΤΩ ΔΑΥΙΔ, ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙ [tetradi] CABBATΩΝ. <i>A Psalm to David, to fourth Sabbaths.</i> <i>A Psalm of David for the fourth day of the week.</i> <i>[Entire superscription removed]</i>	<i>Psa 51:1</i> <i>Literal</i> <i>Greek OT</i> <i>Masoretic OT</i>	
		5	- not mentioned in the Psalms -	
		6	ΕΙC ΤΗΝ ΗΜΕΡΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟ-CΑΒΒΑΤΟΥ [pro-sabbatou], ΟΤΕ ΚΑΤΩΚΙCΤΑΙ Η ΓΗ. <i>Into the day before Sabbath, when the earth had been inhabited</i> <i>[day #6 of creation = when animals and humans inhabited the earth].</i> <i>For the day before the Sabbath, when the land was inhabited.</i> <i>[Entire superscription removed as it refers exclusively to the Weekly Sabbath . . .]</i>	<i>Psa 92:1</i> <i>Literal</i> <i>Greek OT</i> <i>Masoretic OT</i>
		7	ΨΑΛΜΟC ΤΩ ΔΑΥΙΔ. ΕΙC ΑΝΑΜΝΗCΙΝ ΠΕΡΙ CΑΒΒΑΤΟΥ. <i>A Psalm to David; for a memorial concerning Sabbath.</i> <i>A Psalm of David for remembrance concerning the Sabbath-day.</i> <i>A Psalm of David. To cause to remember [. . . . missing that which is to remember]</i>	<i>Psa 37:1</i> <i>Literal</i> <i>Greek OT</i> <i>Masoretic OT</i>
			ΨΑΛΜΟC ΩΔΗC, ΕΙC ΤΗΝ ΗΜΕΡΑΝ ΤΟΥ CΑΒΒΑΤΟΥ. <i>A Psalm of a Song, for the day of the Sabbath.</i> <i>A Psalm of a Song for the Sabbath-day.</i> <i>A Psalm A song for the Sabbath day.</i>	<i>Psa 91:1</i> <i>Literal</i> <i>Greek OT</i> <i>Masoretic OT</i>

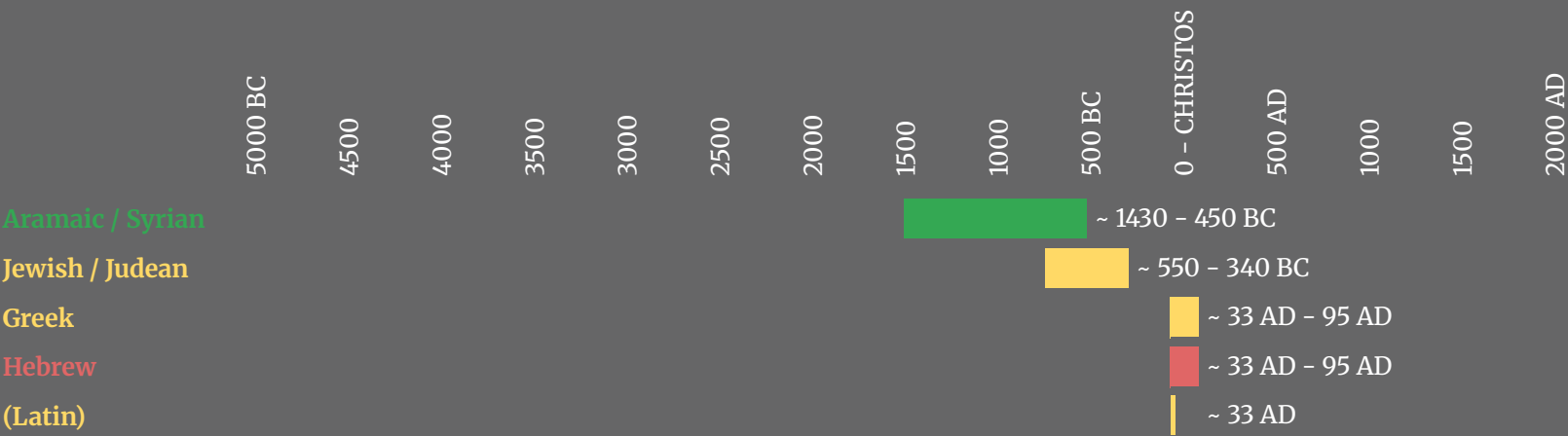


Comments

Scripture / References

Biblical Definition of Languages

The follow chart and scriptural analysis does not reflect the real history of biblical languages, but provides us a strictly biblical, and therefore unique viewpoint of the occurence and rough sequence of those biblical languages.



Old Testament Passages Mentioning A Biblical Language

Aramaic / Syrian (3x, OT only)

G4948, **CΥΠOC**, suros: **Syrian**, from the same as Suria; a Syran (i.e. probably Tyrian), a native of Aram / Syria – Syrian.

CΥΠICTI: no word included in Strong’s, but the same meaning ‘Syrian’ as G4948.

No appearance of the word ‘Aramaic’ in the NT! Aramaic was the common language of much of the ancient Near East from ~600 BC to the first centuries AD. Some parts of the Bible were written in Aramaic (Ezra and Daniel, both connected to the Babylonian exile in Syria).

1430
BC

And Laban called it, the Heap of Testimony [**‘Jegar-Sahadutha’** in the Masoretic text; which is genuine **Aramaic** both in form and use]; and Jacob called it, the Witness Heap [**‘Galeed’** in Masoretic].

Gen 31:47
Greek OT
Hebrew OT

690
BC

Then said Eliakim and Shebna and Joah unto Rabshakeh, Speak, I pray thee, unto thy servants in **Syrian** [G4948, **CΥΠICTI**, **suristi: Aramaic, Syrian**]; for we understand it: and speak not to us in the Jews’ language, in the ears of the people that are on the wall.

Isa 36:11

550
BC

26 KAI EIPEN ELIAKIM YIOC XEAKIOY KAI COMNAC KAI IDAC ΠPOC PAΨAKHN ΛAΛHCON ΔH ΠPOC TOYC ΠAIDAC COY **CΥΠICTI** [**Syrian / Aramaic**], OTI AKOYOMEN HMEIC, KAI OY ΛAΛHCEIC MEΘ HMΩN IOYΔAICTI ...

2Kin 18:26

26 And Heliakim the son of Chelkias, and Somnas, and Joas, said to Rapsakes, Speak now to thy servants in **Syrian** [G4948, **CΥΠICTI**, **suristi: Aramaic, Syrian**], for we understand it; and speak not with us in Jewish: and why dost thou speak in the ears of the people that are on the wall [here it appears that the educated Jews understood Aramaic, but that the common people did not]?

450
BC

And in the days of Artaxerxes wrote Bishlam, Mithredath, Tabeel, and the rest of their companions, unto Artaxerxes king of Persia; and the writing of the letter was written in **Syrian** [G4948, **CΥΠICTI**, **suristi: Aramaic, Syrian**], and interpreted in the Syrian tongue.

Ezr 4:7

(Jewish / Judean) (2x, OT only)

G2451, IOY ΔAICTI, ioudaisti: Jewish, from Ioudaios; Judaic, i.e. resembling a Judean – Jewish.

G2454 IOY ΔAICMOC, ioudaismos: from G2450; “judaism”, that is, the Jewish faith and usages: – Jews’ religion.

Possibly not a separate language and rather an adjective describing the dialect / language spoken in the time of writing (not Aramaic, because contrasted in 2Kin 18:26).

550
BC

26 KAI EIPEN ELIAKIM YIOC XEAKIOY KAI COMNAC KAI IDAC ΠPOC PAΨAKHN ΛAΛHCON ΔH ΠPOC TOYC ΠAIDAC COY CΥΠICTI [Aramaic],

2Kin 18:26

OTI AKOYOMEN HMEIC, KAI OY ΛAΛHCEIC MEΘ HMΩN IOYΔAICTI [**Judean, Jewish**], KAI INA TI ΛAAEIC EN TOIC ΩCIN TOY ΛAOY TOY EIII TOY TEIXOYC?

26 And Heliakim the son of Chelkias, and Somnas, and Joas, said to Rapsakes, Speak now to thy servants in Syrian [Aramaic], for we understand it; and speak not with us in **Jewish**: and why dost thou speak in the ears of the people that are on the wall?

425
BC

And in those days I saw the Jews who had married women of Ashdod, of Ammon, and of Moab: 24 and their children spoke half in the language of Ashdod, and did not know how to speak in **Jewish** [G2454 IOY ΔAICMOC, ioudaismos: “judaism”, that is, the Jewish faith].

Neh 13:24

340
BC

Then they cried with a loud voice in the **Jews’ speech** [**Judean, Jewish**] unto the people of Jerusalem that were on the wall, to affright them, and to trouble them; that they might take the city.

2Chr 32:18

New Testament Passages Mentioning A Biblical Language

Greek (3x, NT only)

G1676, **EAHNICTI**, hellenisti: **Greek**, Adverb from the same as Hellenistes; Hellenistically, i.e. In the Grecian language – Greek.

Greek is the world’s oldest recorded living language, first spoken in the Balkan peninsula since the 3rd millennium BC or earlier (which can only mean that Greek was one of the languages with the Tower of Babel in ~2841 BC (line of Japeth)). The Greek alphabet is also the oldest written alphabet still in continuous use to-day (at least since 800 BC) and is the first writing system to have included vowels.

33
AD

20 TOYTON OYN TON TITΛON ΠOΛΛOI ANEΓNΩCAN TΩN IOY ΔAICΩN, OTI EΓΓYC HN O TOΠIOC THC ΠOΛEWC OΠOY ECTAYPΩΘH O IHC OYC.

Joh 19:20

KAI HN ΓEΓPAMMENON EBPAICTI, PΩMAICTI, **EAHNICTI**.

This title then read many of the Jews: for the place where IESOUS was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in Hebrew, Latin and **Greek** [G1676, **EAHNICTI**, **hellenisti**].

57
AD

And as Paul was to be led into the castle, he said unto the chief captain, May I speak unto thee? Who said, Canst thou speak **Greek** [G1676, **EAHNICTI**, **hellenisti**]?

Act 21:37

95
AD

They have as king over them the angel of the bottomless pit. His name in Hebrew is Abaddon, and in Greek [G1676, **EAHNICTI**, **hellenisti**] he is called Apollyon.

Rev 9:11

Many translators and scholars use **EBPAICTI** to refer to both Aramaic and Hebrew, without distinction. But the fact that the Greek OT specified the term **CΥΠICTI** for **Aramaic**, and therefore differentiates between **CΥΠICTI** and **EBPAICTI**, should already exclude such an undifferentiated application. The enormous time gap of 535 years between the last use of CΥΠICTI in Ezr 4:7 and the first use of EBPAICTI in Joh 5:2 clearly underlines the distinction. Josephus also distinguished between both Greek terms with casual precision, so we know that Hebrew and Aramaic existed distinctly from one another.

Hebrew (10x, NT only, not OT!)

G1447, **EBPAICTI**, hebraisti: in the **Hebrew tongue**, adverb from Hebrais, Hebraistically or in the Jewish (Chaldee) language -- in (the) Hebrew (tongue).

It is important to note that **the Bible does rather not consider Hebrew as a language**, but distinctively as ‘dialect’ [Strong’s G1258, ΔΙΑΛΕΚΤOC, dialektos]:

Act 21:40 "... he [Paul] called out in the **Hebrew dialect**, saying ..."

Act 22:2 "And hearing that he called out to them in the **Hebrew dialect** ..."

Act 26:14 "... and saying in the **Hebrew dialect**: Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?"

Meanwhile, the Bible uses for the term ‘language’ always the word ‘glossa’ (Strong’s G1100 as found in Gen 11:7, Neh 13:24, Jer 5:15, Eze 3:5, Dan 1:4, Dan 3:29, 1Cor 14:2-27, Rev 13:7, Rev 14:6).

33
AD

2ECTIN ΔE EN TOIC IEΠOCOΔYMOIC EΠI TH ΠPOBATIKH KOΛYM-BHΘPA H EΠIΔEΓOMENH **EBPAICTI** [**Hebrew**] BHΘZAΘA ΠIENTE CTOAC EXOYCA.

Joh 5:2

Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the **Hebrew** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**] Bethesda, having five porches.

... he brought IESOUS forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Pavement, but in the **Hebrew** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**], Gabbatha.

Joh 19:13

And he bearing his cross went forth into a place called the place of a skull, which is called in the **Hebrew** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**] Golgotha.

Joh 19:17

This title then read many of the Jews: for the place where IESOUS was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in **Hebrew** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**], and Greek, and Latin.

Joh 19:20

IESOUS said to her, “Mary.” She turned and said to Him in **Hebrew** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**], “Rabboni!” (which means “Teacher”).

Joh 20:16

And when he had given him licence, Paul stood on the stairs, and beckoned with the hand unto the people. And when there was made a great silence, he spake unto them in the **Hebrew dialect** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**], saying ...

Act 21:40

57
AD

(And when they heard that he spake in the **Hebrew dialect** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**] to them, they kept the more silence: and he saith)

Act 22:2

And when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the **Hebrew dialect** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**], Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me? ...

Act 26:14

95
AD

They have as king over them the angel of the bottomless pit. His name in **Hebrew** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**] is Abaddon, and in Greek he is called Apollyon.

Rev 9:11

And he gathered them together into a place called in **Hebrew** [G1447, **EBPAICTI**, **hebraisti**] Armageddon.

Rev 16:16

Latin (1x, NT only, not biblical language)

G4515, **PΩMAICTI**, rhomaisti: **Latin**, Adverb from a presumed derivative of Rhome; Romaistically, i.e. In the Latin language -- Latin.

33
AD

20 TOYTON OYN TON TITΛON ΠOΛΛOI ANEΓNΩCAN TΩN IOY ΔAICΩN, OTI EΓΓYC HN O TOΠIOC THC ΠOΛEWC OΠOY ECTAYPΩΘH O IHC OYC.

Joh 19:20

KAI HN ΓEΓPAMMENON EBPAICTI, **PΩMAICTI**, EΛΛHICTI.

This title then read many of the Jews: for the place where IESOUS was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in Hebrew, **Latin** [G4515, **PΩMAICTI**, **rhomaisti**] and Greek.

Chronology of biblically related Alphabets.	Phoenician Alphabet (~1000 BC – 135 AD The 'Paleo-Hebrew' alphabet is a regional variant and identical with the Phoenician Alphabet)	 <i>ālep</i>	 <i>bēt</i>	 <i>gīmel</i>	 <i>dālet</i>	 <i>hē</i>	 <i>wāw</i>	 <i>zayin</i>	 <i>ḥēt</i>	 <i>ṭēt</i>
	22 Letters	 <i>yōd</i>	 <i>kāp</i>	 <i>lāmed</i>	 <i>mēm</i>	 <i>nūn</i>	 <i>sāmek</i>	 <i>ʾayin</i>	 <i>pē</i>	 <i>ṣādē</i>
		 <i>qōp</i>	 <i>rēš</i>	 <i>šin</i>	 <i>tāw</i>					
	Aramaic Alphabet (800 BC – 600 AD; derived from Phoenician / Paleo-Hebrew Alphabet)	 <i>Ālaph</i>	 <i>Bēth</i>	 <i>Gāmal</i>	 <i>Dālath</i>	 <i>Hē</i>	 <i>Waw</i>	 <i>Zayn</i>	 <i>Ḥēth</i>	 <i>Ṭēth</i>
	22 Letters	 <i>Yodh</i>	 <i>Kāph</i>	 <i>Lāmadh</i>	 <i>Mim</i>	 <i>Nun</i>	 <i>Semkath</i>	 <i>ʾAyn</i>	 <i>Pē</i>	 <i>Ṣādhē</i>
	 <i>Qoph</i>	 <i>Rēš</i>	 <i>Šin</i>	 <i>Taw</i>						
Koinee Greek Alphabet (800 BC – present; derived from Phoenician Alphabet)	 <i>alpha</i>	 <i>beta</i>	 <i>gamma</i>	 <i>delta</i>	 <i>epsilon</i>	 <i>wau</i>	 <i>zeta</i>	 <i>eta</i>	 <i>theta</i>	
24 Letters	 <i>iota</i>	 <i>kappa</i>	 <i>lambda</i>	 <i>mu</i>	 <i>nu</i>	 <i>xi</i>	 <i>omicron</i>	 <i>pi</i>	 <i>san</i>	
	 <i>phi</i>	 <i>rho</i>	 <i>sigma</i>	 <i>tau</i>	 <i>upsilon</i>	 <i>chi</i>	 <i>psi</i>	 <i>omega</i>		
Modern Hebrew Alphabet (2–1st c. BC – today; derived from Aramaic)	 <i>Alef</i>	 <i>Bet</i>	 <i>Gimel</i>	 <i>Dalet</i>	 <i>He</i>	 <i>Vav</i>	 <i>Zayin</i>	 <i>Chet</i>	 <i>Tet</i>	
22 Letters	 <i>Yod</i>	 <i>Kaph</i>	 <i>Lamed</i>	 <i>Mem</i>	 <i>Nun</i>	 <i>Samekh</i>	 <i>Ayin</i>	 <i>Pe</i>	 <i>Tsade</i>	
	 <i>Qoph</i>	 <i>Resh</i>	 <i>Shin</i>	 <i>Tav</i>						

Wikipedia
'Phoenician
alphabet'

Nearly all our modern Bibles are based on the Masoretic texts, compiled long after IESOUS' First Coming. Those texts had been elaborated by the very same people who hated the 'idea' of CHRISTOS being the MESSIAH, within an era without Temple, without High Priest, without Sanhedrin and with a dispersed nation, in short with close to zero accountability in the midst of great instability. We will learn more about the setting and translation process on the following pages.



Comments		Scripture / References			
The Translation Process	What do we know about the creation of the Septuagint? Critics instantly attack the Letter of Aristeas, but they are usually ignorant of the total of 5 other (!) sources: 1. Alexandrian World Chronicle (2. Letter of Aristeas) 3. Martyr, Justin 4. Ephraemi, Codex 5. Vaticanus, Codex 6. Cyril of Jerusalem	1. Alexandrian World Chronicle After Philip Ptolemy Alexander, who was also himself a counselor of Alexander, reigned for 12 years. Altogether this makes 5,156 years. The high priest in Jerusalem was the same Janneus. In these same times the 70 Hebrew sages translated the law into the Greek language. After him Ptolemy Lagus reigned in Egypt for 20 years. Altogether this makes 5,176 years. The high priest in Jerusalem was Jaddua. In these times Joshua be Sirach, who taught the G-d-breathed wisdom to the Hebrews, was renowned [2c BC].	An Alexandrian World Chronicle, Apocalypse of Pseudo-Methodius, page 222-223		
		2. Letter of Aristeas (Report) This study does not depend on the Letter of Aristeas. When I first fully read it years after the initial publication of this study, I read it with high expectations, but found it to be problematic for the following reasons:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The writing style is rather stilted, but this does not exclude the letter from being authentic (as secondary source).				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The letter includes many details which make it clear that the writer was very well informed, but it does also include inconsistencies, such as the claim that Jewish priests worked spontaneously, which is contrary to the Bible, where the work of the priests is scheduled meticulously. But it could be that the writer only perceived a spontaneous work which was well-practised, or that the priests deviated from the biblical ordinances.	The ministration of the priests is in every way unsurpassed both for its physical endurance and for its orderly and silent service. For they all work spontaneously [could be a translation error] , though it entails much painful exertion, and each one has a special task allotted to him. [...] When this takes place, those who have already rested and are ready to assume their duties rise up spontaneously since there is no one to give orders with regard to the arrangement of the sacrifices.	Letter of Aristeas, Ellopos.com		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The writer states that they worship Ze*s and D*s which he calls just a different name than THEOS. This is open blasphemy and rather points to a Roman Catholic writer, where this name is still worshipped today in South Europe.	They worship the same THEOS – the Lord and Creator of the Universe, as all other men, as we ourselves, O king, though we call him by different names, such as Ze*s or D*s.	Source		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The letter numbers the tribes of Israel, which is highly unusual.	And of the first tribe: Joseph, Hezekiah, Zechariah, John, Hezekiah, Elisha. Second: Judah, Simon, Samuel, Adah, Mattathias, Eshlemliah. Third: Nehemiah ...	Source		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">King Ptolemy is displayed as the most friendly king someone could imagine, with few characteristics we usually see in kings. Although we can expect that Ptolemy was an unusual king if THEOS used him for this important role, his portrayal comes closer to a servant than to a king.				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The questions of the king to the 72 elders are very stilted, and it is very strange that not one of the elders answers with a Bible verse, but almost exclusively with philosophical statements.	Then I asked the man, "What is the end of manhood?" And he said, "If the act is done rightly in the face of danger, it is done according to intention." But everything is done by THEOS, well-willed, in your interest, O king. The king expressed his approval and said to another "To what affairs ought kings to devote most time? " And he replied, "To reading and the study of the records of official journeys [a true teacher of THEOS' Word would have never said such non-sensical thing], which are written in reference to the various kingdoms, with a view to the reformation and preservation of the subjects. And it is by such activity that you have attained to a glory [the Bible does not teach that we ought to attain glory, but humbleness] which has never been approached by others, through the help of THEOS who fulfils all your desires [this is not a biblical teaching!] [...] But by practicing the utmost propriety in all your actions, you have shown that you are a philosopher and you are honoured by THEOS on account of your virtue [philosophy is certainly not a biblical 'Virtue', which shows that the writer had a very problematic idea of Judaism / Christianity]."	Source		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is strange that the writer adds the description 'your most honoured servant', when the recipient should know very well who Andreas is. But this could simply be a particular writing style.	These gifts were brought to me by Andreas, one of your most honoured servants , and by Aristeas, both good men and true, distinguished by their learning, and worthy in every way to be the representatives of your high principles and righteous purposes.	Source		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The letter does not include a meaningful motivation, nor does it describe the practical necessity to translate the Pentateuch into Greek, except a few meager lines:	38 Since we wish to grant this to all the Jews throughout the world and to those who will come after us, we request that your law be translated into Greek from the Hebrew letters spoken by you, so that these too may be in your library with the other royal books.	Source		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The translation process does not coincide at all with the more credible account of Justin Martyr, and serious problems arise from the text.	... crossed thebridge and made for the northern districts of Pharos. There he assembled them in a house [it is not stated how 72 translators' workspaces would have fitted into one house], which had been built upon the sea-shore, of great beauty and in a secluded situation, and invited them to carry out the work of translation, since everything that they needed for the purpose was placed at their disposal. So they set to work comparing their several results and making them agree [this point is highly problematic, because the act of 'making them agree' contradicts it to be inspired and is also contrary to Justin Martyr's account] , and whatever they agreed upon was suitably copied out under the direction of Demetrius.	Source		
It is a sad testimony about today's scholars on the Greek Old Testament, that the majority does either blindly endorse or simply boycott the Letter of Aristeas (and often the whole Greek Old Testament, using this letter as an excuse to do so), while usually not offering a detailed discernment. It is short-sighted to boycott the entire narrative and to not offer a constructive solution for the problems in this letter. After having read this letter twice for a basic discernment, I have no doubt that many of the more general details in this letter are correct, specifically when relating to the translation of the Pentateuch (except e.g. details such as the accommodation of the translators and the precise process of the translation which is described in passing when compared to all the intricate details of the gifts and of the temple). But it is a secondary or third-party resource, and should rather be called a 'cheap replica', because we cannot exclude the strong possibility that this 'Letter of Aristeas' was not the original 'Letter of Aristeas', but a later version from a different scribe (with very strong indicators of being found within a state religion such as Roman Catholicism which was responsible for the effectual boycott of the GOT in favor of the Modern Hebrew / Masoretic text), aimed to discredit the account through the beforehand mentioned inconsistencies and while intentionally deleting most of the details about the actual translation process (see below for comparison). The 'Letter of Aristeas' certainly existed when referred to by so many reliable historians and sources, but most probably not even close to this form.					
FF Bruce and Justin Martyr described by the events and the letter in the following manner: 'The [original] 'Letter of Aristeas to Philocrates' is ... referred to, by Aristobulus, an Alexandrian writer quoted by Eusebius; by the Alexandrian Jew Philo, and by Josephus; and by writers such as Irenaeus, Clement of Alexandria, Epiphanius and the [Catholic] Augustine.'		"Almost from the time that Alexander the Great founded Alexandria in Egypt in 331 BC, there was a Jewish element in its Greek-speaking population [...] until 198 BC, Judaea formed part of the kingdom of the Ptolemies, who succeeded to Alexander's empire in Egypt and made Alexandria their capital. Before long the Jews of Alexandria gave up using the language their ancestors had spoken in Palestine and spoke Greek only. This would have involved their being cut off from the use of the Hebrew Bible and the traditional prayers and thanksgivings [...] The Greek translation of the Scriptures was made available from time to time in the third and second centuries BC (say during the century 250–150 BC). The law, comprising the five books of Moses, was the first part of the Scriptures to appear in a Greek version; the reading of the law was essential to synagogue worship [...] it was the work of seventy or so Greek-speaking Jews, who were well-versed in Hebrew and Greek, who translated for the purpose. It is because of this legend that the term Septuagint (from Latin septuaginta, 'seventy') came to be attached to the version [...] in a document called the Letter of Aristeas, which tells how the elders completed the translation of the Pentateuch in seventytwo days, achieving an agreed version as the result of regular conference and comparison. Later embellishments not only extended their work to cover the whole Old Testament but told how they were isolated from one another in separate cells for the whole period and produced seventy-two identical versions - conclusive proof, it was urged, of the divine inspiration of the work! Philo, the Jewish philosopher of Alexandria [...] both he and Josephus confirm that it was only the books of the law that were translated by the elders. It was Christian writers who extended their work to the rest of the Old Testament and, taking over Philo's belief in their inspiration, extended that also to cover the whole of the Greek Old Testament ..."		Taken from The Canon of Scripture by F.F. Bruce, Copyright (c) 1988 by F.F. Bruce. Used by permission of InterVarsity Press, P.O. Box 1400, Downers Grove, IL 60515, USA www.ivpress.com (Page 53 of eBook)	
An important assumption to add is that the 17 post-Pentateuchal books had been translated by different individuals in Palestine and Egypt, but it is not known how those translations had been collected upon its completion in -140 BC into one volume. But this assumption is clearly contradicted by the Codex Ephraemi, where the Greek text of Proverbs is followed by the comment 'para hebdomékonta' ('from the seventy'). (Completion by -140-130 BC, as suggested by the Greek Prologue to Ben Sira).		<p>Ptolemaic Kingdom (300 BC) Seleucid Kingdom (300 BC)</p>		Bible Map created by Thomas Lorenz, GoogleMyMaps	
Because KYRIOS told us that Alexandria had produced by the 1st c. AD native Jews competent in Scripture (which means that the seed there was sown some decades earlier!), and because the Bible makes this almost exclusive mention, we ought not to argue away the relevance of that city by human reasoning, no matter how many evil influences it had seen.		<div>Now a Jew named Apollos, a native of Alexandria, came to Ephesus. He was an eloquent man, competent in the Scriptures. He had been instructed in the way of KYRIOS. And being fervent in SPIRIT, he spoke and taught accurately the things concerning IESOUS, though he knew only the baptism of John.</div>		Act 18:24-25	
3. Justin Martyr (Personal Witness)		<p>Pharos Lighthouse of Alexandria (built in ~284-246 BC)</p> <p>Library of Alexandria (built in ~284-246 BC)</p> <p>Pharos Island - site for 70 small cots built for Jewish translators (Pentateuch translation in ~285-250 BC)</p> <p>5 Antike Mündung des 6 Jodize Nirkanaals 7 Septuaginta-Pompeussäule 8 Poseidonlenpelp 9 Nirkanaal</p>		Map of Ancient Alexandria, Overlay by Thomas Lorenz	
Justin Martyr personally visited in the 2nd c. AD the Island of Pharos, where he still found the 70 little cots, built ~400 years earlier exclusively for the translators. Two remarkable facts: 1. At least until Martyr's time, there was held "every year a solemn assembly and a festival celebrated on the Island of Pharos, to which not only the Jews, but a great number of persons from other nations sailed across, reverencing the place in which the first light of interpretation shone forth, and thanking G-d for the ancient piece of beneficence" (Philo, The Life of Moses, Book 2, Ch. 6) 2. Both the famous 110m-Lighthouse of Alexandria and the Library of Alexandria had been built only a short distance from the cots. Those were constructed in between 284 - 246 BC, the same time the Pentateuch was translated there (reign of Ptolemy II as reference for all 3 events).		"But if any one says that the writings of Moses and of the rest of the prophets were also written in the Greek character, let him read profane histories, and know that Ptolemy, king of Egypt, when he had built the library in Alexandria, and by gathering books from every quarter had filled it, then learnt that very ancient histories written in Hebrew happened to be carefully preserved; and wishing to know their contents, he sent for seventy wise men from Jerusalem, who were acquainted with both the Greek and Hebrew language, and appointed them to translate the books; and that in freedom from all disturbance they might the more speedily complete the translation, he ordered that there should be constructed, not in the city itself, but seven stadia off (where the Pharos was built), as many little cots as there were translators, so that each by himself might complete his own translation; and enjoined upon those officers who were appointed to this duty, to afford them all attendance, but to prevent communication with one another, in order that the accuracy of the translation might be discernible even by their agreement. And when he ascertained that the seventy men had not only given the same meaning, but had employed the same words, and had failed in agreement with one another not even to the extent of one word; but had written the same things, and concerning the same things, he was struck with amazement, and believed that the translation had been written by divine power, and perceived that the men were worthy of all honour, as beloved of G-d; and with many gifts ordered them to return to their own country. And having, as was natural, marvelled at the books, and concluded them to be divine, he consecrated them in that library. These things, ye men of Greece, are no fable, nor do we narrate fictions; but we ourselves having been in Alexandria, saw the remains of the little cots at the Pharos still preserved, and having heard these things from the inhabitants, who had received them as part of their country's tradition,2542 we now tell to you what you can also learn from others, and specially from those wise and esteemed men who have written of these things, Philo and Josephus, and many others. But if any of those who are wont to be forward in contradiction should say that these books do not belong to us, but to the Jews, and should assert that we in vain profess to have learnt our religion from them, let him know, as he may from those very things which are written in these books, that not to them, but to us, does the doctrine of them refer. That the books relating to our religion are to this day preserved among the Jews, has been a work of Divine Providence on our behalf; for lest, by producing them out of the Church, we should give occasion to those who wish to slander us to charge us with fraud, we demand that they be produced from the synagogue of the Jews, that from the very books still preserved among them it might clearly and evidently appear, that the laws which were written by holy men for instruction pertain to us.		CCEL.org Chapter XIII- History of the Septuagint	
4. Codex Ephraemi; 5. Codex Vaticanus (Remarks)		The number of 70 (72) translators is affirmed by at least 2 Codices (Ephraemi and Vaticanus).		"For example, a note following the Book of Genesis in Codex Vaticanus (fourth century) says that the Greek text is kata tous hebdomékonta ("according to the seventy"; see Rahlfs's Septuaginta, 1.86). In Codex Ephraemi (fifth century), the Greek text of Proverbs is followed by the comment para hebdomékonta ("from the seventy"; see Swete's Old Testament in Greek, 2.479).	Invitation to the Septuagint, by Jobes & Silva (strong discernment of the book required; see my review)
6. Cyril of Jerusalem		Cyril of Jerusalem, bishop of Jerusalem and born in 315 AD (discernment required), confirmed not only 72 translators, but when speaking about the Old Testament, automatically referred to the Greek Old Testament. This is especially remarkable, considering that Cyril writes from Jerusalem, long after the Proto-Masoretic text had been published in Zippori (Sepphoris; latest 160 AD), and does not even mention it.		Now these the divinely-inspired Scriptures of both the Old and the New Testament teach us. For the THEOS of the two Testaments is One, Who in the Old Testament foretold the CHRISTOS who appeared in the New; who by the Law and the Prophets led us to CHRISTOS' school. For before faith came, we were kept in ward under the law, and, the law hath been our tutor to bring us unto CHRISTOS. 1 And if ever thou hear any of the heretics speaking evil of the Law or the Prophets, answer in the sound of the SAVIOUR's voice, saying, IESOUS came not to destroy the Law, but to fulfil it. 2 Learn also diligently, and from the Church, what are the books of the Old Testament, and what those of the New. And, pray, read none of the apocryphal writings: 3 for why dost thou, who knowest not those which are acknowledged among all, trouble thyself in vain about those which are disputed? Read the Divine Scriptures, the twenty-two books of the Old Testament; these that have been translated by the Seventy-two Interpreters. [...] For the process was no word-craft, nor contrivance of human devices; but the translation of the Divine Scriptures, spoken by the HOLY SPIRIT, was of the HOLY SPIRIT accomplished.	Bible-Researcher.com; Cyril of Jerusalem on the Canon



	Comments	Scripture / References	
Historical Evaluation	2nd Century AD (Immediately After Akiva's Proto-Masoretic Text)		
	Justin Martyr (100-165 AD), Christian apologist and philosopher) Martyr regarded the Greek OT as a perfectly reliable text of the Old Testament and charged the Jews (pointing to Akiva, Aquila and later Halafta; see also below) with the corruption of this text , in order to obscure the prophetic testimony pointing to IESOUS CHRISTOS.	<p>"... your teachers, who refuse to admit that the interpretation made by the seventy elders who were with [king] Ptolemy of the Egyptians is a correct one; and they attempt to frame another. And I wish you to observe, that they have altogether taken away many Scriptures from the translations effected by those seventy elders who were with Ptolemy, and by which this very man who was crucified is proved to have been set forth expressly as THEOS, and man, and as being crucified, and as dying; but since I am aware that this is denied by all of your nation, I do not address myself to these points, but I proceed to carry on my discussions by means of those passages which are still admitted by you ...</p> <p>"But you in these matters venture to pervert the expositions which your elders that were with Ptolemy king of Egypt gave forth, since you assert that the Scripture is not so as they have expounded it, but says, 'Behold, the young woman shall conceive,' as if great events were to be inferred if a woman should beget from sexual intercourse: which indeed all young women, with the exception of the barren, do; but even these, THEOS, if He wills, is able to cause [to bear]. [...] especially when it was predicted that this would take place, do not venture to pervert or misinterpret the prophecies, since you will injure yourselves alone ...</p>	
	5th Century AD (Immediately After Jerome's Vulgate in 405 AD)		
	Another opposition came from two Goths (which Jerome called 'Germans'), through the letter of Sunnias and Fretela (Sunja and Friþila) to Jerome . Both characters are usually downplayed to sojourners, but were probably high-ranking church officials of the Gothic church. Other sources mischievously state that Jerome could have created a fantasy letter to imaginary characters, but both the length and depth of his very specific and elaborated answer regarding the book of Psalms only, clearly affirm the authenticity of this letter.	<p>CCEL, Christian Classics Ethereal Library, Letter Suppressed</p> <p>The Journal of English and Germanic Philology, probably a Jesuit site, but including the full letter, although with derogatory comments against Sunnias and Fretela</p> <p>Discernment on Augustine</p>	
Conclusion & Epilogue	17th Century AD		
	The KJV 1611 includes in its prelude 'From The Translators To The Readers' the acknowledgment that the Septuagint had been used by the Apostles, who commended it to the church.	<p>[critical passage for the sake of differentiation] "<i>The translation of the Seventie [= Septuagint] dissenteth [= disagree] from the Originall in many places, neither doeth it come neere it for perspicuitie [= clarity], gravitie [= importance], maiestie</i> [affirmative passage] ... yet which of the Apostles did condemne it? Condemne it? Nay [= No], they used it (as it is apparent, and as Saint Hierome and most learned men doe confesse), which they would not have done, nor by their example of using it, so grace and commend it to the Church, if it had bene unworthy the appellation [= the title] and name of the word of G-d."</p> <p>King James Version, 1611 / Prologue 'Translators to the Reader' Wikisource.org</p>	
	There is definitely no doubt that the textual basis for the Masoretic text had been corrupted in the 2c. AD . The principal motivation of a small group of Jews (translated by Aquila, who was hired by Rabbi Akiva, well known for hating the Evangelium, for proclaiming Bar Kochba as the 'messiah' and for being the inspirer for the Oral Torah = Mishnah, part of extra biblical Talmud) was to have IESOUS CHRISTOS not appear as the MESSIAH and therefore to not only 'shrink' the history of all humanity, but to modify the Bible in many decisive and 'uncomfortable' passages.		<p>Rabbi Akiva, Wikipedia.com</p>
	Rabbi Akiva (or Akiva ben Yosef; ~50 - 135 AD) , leading contributor to the Talmud, Mishnah and Midrash Halakha. He is referred to in the Talmud as 'Rosh la-Hakhamim' = 'Chief of the Sages'.	Aquila, meanwhile, was a disciple of Akiva and, under Akiva's guidance, gave the Greek-speaking Jews a rabbinical Bible. ^{[3][65]} Akiva probably also provided for a revised text of the Targums; certainly, for the essential base of the Targum Onkelos, which in matters of Halakah reflects Akiva's opinions completely. ^{[3][66]}	<p>Wikipedia</p>
	<p>For a detailed discernment on Rabbi Akiva, please visit the website at www.fitforfaith.ca/discernment-historical-figures . His role in the (temporary) destruction of Israel through the Bar Kochba revolt is equally tragic. In essence, he is not only together with his disciples Aquila and Yose ben Halafta responsible for the most decisive corruption of Scripture in history, but (in-) directly also for the death of more than 600.000 Jews and the 'near-death' of the Hebrew language after the revolt - 'revived' only after 1880 AD.</p>	<p>FitForFaith.ca</p>	
	Aquila of Sinope (fl. 130 AD)	<p><i>Hexaplorum quæ Supersunt</i>, Oxford, 1875.^[4] Epiphanius' <i>De Ponderibus et Mensuris</i>^[5] preserves a tradition that he was a kinsman of the Roman emperor Hadrian, who employed him in rebuilding Jerusalem as Aelia Capitolina, and that Aquila was converted from Roman paganism to Christianity but, on being reprov'd for practicing astrology, converted from Christianity to Judaism.^[6] He is said also to have been a disciple of Rabbi Akiva (d. ca. 132 CE).^[7]</p> <p>In Jewish writings he is referred to as Akilas (Hebrew: אַקִּילָס) and Onkelos (אֲוֹנֶקְלוֹס). Aquila's version is said to have been used in place of the Septuagint in Greek-speaking synagogues. The Christians generally disliked it, alleging that it rendered the Messianic passages incorrectly, but Jerome and Origen speak in its praise.^[7] Origen incorporated it in his <i>Hexapla</i>.^[7]</p>	<p>Wikipedia</p>
	F.F. Bruce (in-)directly affirmed the authorship of Aquila behind the manipulations.	<p>Thus, Matthew can quote as a prophecy of the virginal conception of CHRIST the Septuagint version of Isaiah 7:14, 'Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son ...' (Mat. 1:23), where the Greek word parthenos means specifically 'virgin', as the Hebrew 'almâh need not. (Aquila, who provided a new Greek version of the Old Testament for Jewish use to replace the Septuagint, took care to employ the less specific Greek word neanis, 'girl' or 'young woman', to blunt the point of a Christian 'argument from prophecy'.)</p>	<p>The Canon of Scripture, by F.F. Bruce, page 66</p>
	Yose ben Halafta (2c. AD; 'Rabbi Jose') then standardized the Proto-Masoretic text in ~160 - 180 AD.	Yose ben Halafta, one of Rabbi Akiva's five principal pupils, called 'the restorers of the Law', formalized in 160 -180 AD the Proto-Masoretic text with its manipulations. It is unclear which manipulations originated already with Akiva and Aquila, and which had been added by Halafta and the Jews at Zippori. Zippori (which curiously enough is assumed to have been the birth town of Mary and lies only 6km away from Nazareth) replaced Jerusalem after the Bar Kochba revolt in 135 AD as intellectual and scholastic center of Judaism.	<p>Steven Rudd, Bible.ca</p> <p>Wikipedia</p>
The credibility of the New Testament had to be destroyed and nothing should point anymore to IESOUS' First Coming within the extrabiblical ' Messianic Age ' (6000 years = 6 days à 1000 days) - those are the most probable reasons why some Jews manually shrunk the Bible timeline until CHRISTOS, but they were not able to touch anymore the original Greek translation that was being distributed outgoing from Alexandria and not from Jerusalem.			
Fortunately, they botched their own work as we have seen in this study - but unfortunately the damage is immense because the vast majority of Christians still believe today (1900 years later!) in the manipulated passages and Christianity continually suffers the loss of credibility. Possibly hundreds of thousands could have been saved in the last centuries if they would not have distrusted a manipulated Bible. We have it now in our hands to go back to THEOS' authentic Word and to bless future generations with it.			
Thomas Lorenz, Greater Vancouver, November 2021 (Updated 12/2025)			



THE GREEK OLD TESTAMENT

Addendum · Old Testament Quotations



Book	Scripture / References		
JOSHUA IHCOYC iesous	-		
JUDGES KPITEC krites	-		
RUTH POYΘ routh	-		
SAMUEL (3x) BACILEIΩN basileion	Quoted 2 times.	... ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ...	1Sam 13:14
		ΑΝΔΡΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝ ΜΟΥ ...	Act 13:22
		ΕΓΩ ΕΣΟΜΑΙ ΑΥΤΩ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΤΕΡΑ, ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΑΙ ΜΟΙ ΕΙΣ ΥΙΟΝ ...	2Sam 7:8-14
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		ΕΓΩ ΕΣΟΜΑΙ ΑΥΤΩ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΤΕΡΑ, ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΑΙ ΜΟΙ ΕΙΣ ΥΙΟΝ ?	Heb 1:5
		ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΕΞΟΜΟΛΟΓΗΣΟΜΑΙ ΣΟΙ, ΚΥΡΙΕ, ΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΘΝΕΣΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΟΝΟΜΑΤΙ ΣΟΥ ΨΑΛΩ ...	2Sam 22:50
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Quoted 2 times. See also Isa 28:16 below.	Quoted 5 times, different segments.	ΒΑΝΘΥΣΤΕ. ΒΑΡΥΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΜΗ ΣΥΝΤΕΙ. ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΥΣΤΕ. ΑΝΘΥΣΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΜΗ ΣΥΝΤΕΙΣ. ΜΗΝΥΤΕ ΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΚΑ. ΑΦΕΘΗ ΑΙ ΤΩΝ. ΒΑΝΘΥΣΤΕ. ΜΗ ΒΑΝΘΥΣΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΥΣΤΕ. ΜΗ ΣΥΝΤΕΙΣ. ΤΕΤΥΦΛΩΚΕΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΟΡΘΟΛΟΜΩΝ. ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΦΡΩCΕΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝ, ΙΝΑ ΜΗ ΙΔΕΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΟΡΘΟΛΟΜΩΝ. ΚΑΙ ΝΟΗCΩCΙΝ ΤΗ ΚΑΡΔΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΘΩΝΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΟΜΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ.	Mar 4:12 Luk 8:10 Joh 12:40
	Quoted 2 times. See also Isa 28:16 below.	ΑΝΘΗ ΑΝΘΥΣΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΜΗ ΣΥΝΤΕΙ. ΚΑΙ ΒΑΝΘΥΣΤΕ. ΒΑΡΥΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΜΗ ΠΑΝΤΕ. ΣΤΗΝΑΚΥΝΘΗΤΑΡ Η ΚΑΡΔΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΔΑΜΩ ΤΩ ΤΩΝ. ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΘΚΩΝ ΒΑΡΕΝΕ ΠΟΝΕΡΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΟΡΘΟΛΟΜΩΝ. ΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΛΑΜΜΥΤΑΝ. ΜΗΝΥΤΕ ΤΑΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΟΡΘΟΛΟΜΩΝ. ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΘΚΩΝ ΑΝΘΥΣΤΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΚΑΡΔΙΑ ΣΥΝΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΘΕ ΤΡΕΠΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΟΜΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ.	Act 28:26-27
	Quoted 3 times. An excellent example on how the verses of Romans quote only part of the text, while 1Peter quotes the full verse from Isaiah.	ΙΔΟΥ Η ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ ΕΝ ΤΑCΤΡΙ ΞΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΞΕΤΑΙ ΥΙΟΝ, ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΕΨΕΙC ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ.	Isa 7:14
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		ΚΑΙ ΠΕΤΡΩC. ΕΥΘΩΝΕΙ ΕΝ ΑΥΤΗ. 18 ΔΟΥ ΕΥΘΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ. Α ΒΩC ΕΥΘΩΝΕΙ Ε ΘΩC. ...	Isa 8:17-18
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		... ΕΥΘΩΝΕΙ Η ΑΒΡΑΜ. ΤΩ ΘΑΛΑCCH. ΤΗ ΚΑΤΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ ΑΥΤΩΝ CΩΘΗCΕΤΑΙ. ΒΟΝΟΤΑCΤΑCΤΑ ΜΩC ΚΑΙ ΤΑΙCΤΑ ΜΩΝ ...	Isa 10:22
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		... ΒΑΝΘΥΜΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΘΩΜΕΝ, ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΑΡ ΑΝΘΥΜΕΝ ΚΑΘΩC.	1Cor 15:32
		Quoted 4 times, 3x short form, 1x long form.	The 'Key of David' passage. Original text not found in Rahlfs; the commonly suggested passage of Isaiah 22:22-24 does not coincide in one single word nor in content, except the word 'David'.
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		Ο ΚΑΥΧΩΜΕΝΟC ΕΝ ΚΥΡΙΩ ΚΑΥΧΑCΘΩ.	1Cor 1:31
		Ο ΔΕ ΚΑΥΧΩΜΕΝΟC ΕΝ ΚΥΡΙΩ ΚΑΥΧΑCΘΩ.	2Cor 10:17
		ΕΓΩ ΚΥΡΙΟC ΕΤΑΖΩΝ ΚΑΡΔΙΑC ΚΑΙ ΔΟΚΙΜΑΖΩΝ ΣΕΡΡΟΥC ΤΟΥ ΔΕΗΝΑΙ ΕΚΑCΤΩ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΑC ΟΔΟΥC ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥC ΚΑΡΠΟΥC ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΤΗΔΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ.	Jer 17:10
		... ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ Ο ΕΡΑΥΝΩΝ ΣΕΡΡΟΥC ΚΑΙ ΚΑΡΔΙΑC, ΚΑΙ ΔΕΗΝΩ ΥΜΙΝ ΕΚΑCΤΩ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΑ ΕΡΓΑ ΥΜΩΝ.	Rev 2:23
	... ΦΩΝΗ ΕΝ ΡΑΜΑ ΗΚΟΥCΘΗ ΘΡΗΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΥΘΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΟΔΥΡΜΟΥ. ΡΑΧΗΛ ΔΙΟΚΛΑΙΟΜΕΝΗ ΟΥΚ ΗΘΕΛΕΝ ΠΑΥCΑCΘΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΙC ΥΙΟΙC ΑΥΤΗC, ΟΤΙ ΟΥΚ ΕΙCΙΝ.	Jer 38:15	
	ΦΩΝΗ ΕΝ ΡΑΜΑ ΗΚΟΥCΘΗ, ΚΛΑΥΘΜΟC ΚΑΙ ΟΔΥΡΜΟC ΠΟΛΥC. ΡΑΧΗΛ ΚΛΑΙΟΥCΑ ΤΑ ΤΕΚΝΑ ΑΥΤΗC, ΚΑΙ ΟΥΚ ΗΘΕΛΕΝ ΠΑΡΑΚΛΗΘΗΝΑΙ, ΟΤΙ ΟΥΚ ΕΙCΙΝ.	Mat 2:18	
	Longest virtually matching passage; in itself proof for the superiority of the Greek OT over the Proto-Masoretic text	ΞΙΛΟΥ ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΕΡΧΟΝΤΑΙ, ΦΗCΙΝ ΚΥΡΙΟC, ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΘΗCΟΜΑΙ ΤΗC ΟΙΚΟC ΙCΡΑΗΛ ΚΑΙ ΤΗC ΟΙΚΟC ΒΟΥΔΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗC ΚΑΙΝΗC, ΜΟΥ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗC, ΗΝ ΕΠΟΙΗCΑ ΤΟΙC ΠΑΤΕΡCΙΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΗΜΕΡΑ ΕΠΙΔΑΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΜΟΥ ΤΗC ΧΕΙΡΟC ΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΞΑΙΡΑΓΕΙΝ ΑΥΤΟΥC ΕΚ ΤΗC ΑΙΧΥΤΗC, ΟΤΙ ΑΥΤΟΙ ΟΥΚ ΕΝΕΜΕΝΑΝ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΜΟΥ, ΚΑΙ ΕΓΩ ΗΜΕΙC Α ΑΥΤΩΝ. ΦΗCΙΝ ΚΥΡΙΟC. ΞΟΤΗ ΑΥΤΗ Η ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ, ΗΝ ΔΙΑΘΗCΟΜΑΙ ΤΩ ΟΙΚΩ ΙCΡΑΗΛ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑC ΗΜΕΡΑC ΕΚΕΙΝΑC, ΦΗCΙΝ ΚΥΡΙΟC. ΔΙΔΟΥC ΔΩCΩ ΝΟΜΟΥC ΜΟΥ ΕΙC ΤΗΝ ΔΙΑΝΟΙΑΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΚΑΡΔΙΑC ΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΨΩ ΑΥΤΟΥC. ΚΑΙ ΕCΘΙΜΑΙ ΑΥΤΩC ΕΙC ΘΕΩΝ, ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΙ ΕCΘΙΩΝΤΑΙ ΜΕΤΕΙC ΔΑΦΝ. ΞΙΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΜΗ ΔΙΔΑΞΩCΙΝ ΕΚΑCΤΟC ΤΩΝ ΘΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑCΤΟC ΤΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΔΙΔΩΝ ΤΩΝΩC ΤΩΝ ΚΥΡΙΩΝ, ΟΤΙ ΠΑΝΤΕC ΕΙΔΗCΟΥCΙΝ ΜΕ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΚΡΟΥ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΟΥC ΜΕΤΑΛΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ, ΟΤΙ ΠΙCΤΕΥΕCΘΟΜΑΙ ΤΑC ΑΔΙΚΙΑC ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΟΥ ΜΗ ΜΝΗCΘΩ ΕΓΩ.	Jer 38:31-34
		ΞΟΤΗ ΑΥΤΗ Η ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ, ΗΝ ΔΙΑΘΗCΟΜΑΙ ΤΩ ΟΙΚΩ ΙCΡΑΗΛ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑC ΗΜΕΡΑC ΕΚΕΙΝΑC, ΦΗCΙΝ ΚΥΡΙΟC. ΔΙΔΟΥC ΔΩCΩ ΝΟΜΟΥC ΜΟΥ ΕΙC ΤΗΝ ΔΙΑΝΟΙΑΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΚΑΡΔΙΑC ΑΥΤΩΝ ΓΡΑΨΩ ΑΥΤΟΥC. [...] ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΟΥ ΜΗ ΜΝΗCΘΩ ΕΓΩ.	Jer 38:33-34
	16 ΑΥΤΗ Η ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΗΝ ΔΙΑΘΗCΟΜΑΙ ΠΡΟC ΑΥΤΟΥC ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑC ΗΜΕΡΑC ΕΚΕΙΝΑC, ΛΕΓΕΙ ΚΥΡΙΟC. ΔΙΔΟΥC ΝΟΜΟΥC ΜΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΚΑΡΔΙΑC ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΔΙΑΝΟΙΑΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΨΩ ΑΥΤΟΥC, 17ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΟΜΙΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΟΥ ΜΗ ΜΝΗCΘΗCΟΜΑΙ ΕΓΩ.	Heb 10:16-17 (partly inverted)	
	Original text not found; probably removed from the codices available to us, being one of the most specific prophecies in regards of IESOUS' death & resurrection.	Jer ?	
	ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΛΩΝ ΤΑ ΤΡΕΚΛΩΤΑ ΑΥΤΩΝ, ΤΗΝ ΤΙΜΗΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΕΤΙΜΗΜΕΝΟΥ ΟΝ ΕΤΙΜΗCΑΝΤΟ ΑΠΟ ΥΙΩΝ ΙCΡΑΗΛ, 10ΚΑΙ ΕΔΩΚΑΝ ΑΥΤΑ ΕΙC ΤΟΝ ΛΙΓΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΚΕΡΑΜΕΩC, ΚΑΘΑ CΥΝΕΤΑΞΕΝ ΜΟΙ ΚΥΡΙΟC.	Mat 27:9	
LAMENTATIONS ΘΡΗΝΟΙ threnoi	-		
EZEKIEL ΙΕΖΕΚΙΗΛ iezekiel	-		
DANIEL ΔΑΝΙΗΛ daniel	-		
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		ΚΑΙ ΕCΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΤΟΠΩ ΟΥ ΕΡΡΕΘΗ ΑΥΤΟΙC. ΟΥ ΛΑΟC ΜΟΥ ΥΜΕΙC, ΕΚΕΙ ΚΛΗΘΗCΟΝΤΑΙ ΥΙΟΙ ΘΕΟΥ ΖΩΝΤΟC.	Rom 9:26
		... ΕΡΩ ΤΗCΟΥ ΔΑΦ ΜΟΥ ΔΑΦ ΜΕΝ ΕΙ CΥ, ΚΑΙ ...	Hos 2:25(23)
		ΚΑΛΕCΩ ΤΟΝ ΟΥ ΔΑΦ ΜΟΥ ΔΑΦ ΜΕΝ ΚΑΙ ...	Rom 9:25
		ΔΙΟΤΙ ΕΛΕΟC ΘΕΩΩ ΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΘΥCΙΑΝ ...	Hos 6:6
		... ΕΛΕΟC ΘΕΩΩ ΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΘΥCΙΑΝ.	Mat 9:13
		... ΚΑΙ ΕΡΟΥCΙΝ ΤΟΙC ΘΕΟΙC ΕΚΑΥΤΑΤΕ ΘΗΜΑ, ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙC ΘΕΟΙC ΘΕCΑCΤΕ ΘΗΜΑC.	Hos 10:8
		ΤΟΤΕ ΑΡΞΟΝΤΑΙ ΛΕΓΕΙΝ ΤΟΙC ΘΕΟΙC ΕΙC ΕΓΩ ΘΗΜΑC, ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙC ΘΕΟΙC ΕΓΩ ΘΗΜΑC. ΚΑΙ ΕΥΡΑΤΕ ΘΗΜΑC.	Luk 23:30
		... ΕΞ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ ΜΕΤΕΚΑΛΕCΑ ΤΑ ΤΕΚΝΑ ΑΥΤΟΥ	Hos 11:1
		ΕΞ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ ΕΚΑΛΕCΑ ΤΟΝ ΥΙΟΝ ΜΟΥ.	Mat 2:15
		ΠΩC Η ΔΙΚΗ CΟΥ, ΘΑΝΑΤΩ? ΠΩC ΤΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟΝ CΟΥ, ΑΔΗ?	Hos 13:14
	ΠΩC CΟΥ, ΘΑΝΑΤΕ, ΤΟ ΝΙΚΟC? ΠΩC CΟΥ, ΘΑΝΑΤΕ, ΤΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟΝ?	1Cor 15:55	
	JOEL (2x) ΙΟΥΗΛ ioel	1ΚΑΙ ΕCΤΑΙ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΧΕΘ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΟC ΜΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΠΑCΑΝ CΑΡΚΑ, ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΥCΟΥCΙΝ ΟΙ ΥΙΟΙ ΥΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΙ ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΕC ΥΜΩΝ, ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡΟΙ ΥΜΩΝ ΕΝΥΠΝΙΑ ΕΝΥΠΝΙΑCΘΗCΟΝΤΑΙ, ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΝΕΑΝΙCΚΟΙ ΥΜΩΝ ΟΡΑCΕΙC ΟΨΟΝΤΑΙ. 2ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥC ΔΟΥΛΟΥC ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΑC ΔΟΥΛΑC ΕΝ ΤΑΙC ΗΜΕΡΑΙC ΕΚΕΙΝΑΙC ΕΚΧΕΘ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΟC ΜΟΥ. 3ΚΑΙ ΔΩCΩ ΤΕΡΑΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΟΥΡΑΝΩ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΗC ΓΗC, ΑΙΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΥΡ ΚΑΙ ΑΤΜΙΔΑ ΚΑΠΝΟΥ. 4Ο ΗΛΙΟC ΜΕΤΑCΤΡΑΦΗCΕΤΑΙ ΕΙC CΚΟΤΟC ΚΑΙ Η CΕΛΗΝΗ ΕΙC ΑΙΜΑ ΠΙΝ ΕΛΘΕΙΝ ΗΜΕΡΑΝ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗ. 5ΚΑΙ ΕCΤΑΙ ΠΑC, ΟC ΑΝ ΕΠΙΚΑΛΕCΗΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ, CΩΘΗCΕΤΑΙ.	Joe 3:1-5
		17ΚΑΙ ΕCΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΑΙC ΕCΧΑΤΑΙC ΗΜΕΡΑΙC, ΛΕΓΕΙ Ο ΘΕΟC. ΕΚΧΕΘ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΟC ΜΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΠΑCΑΝ CΑΡΚΑ, ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΥCΟΥCΙΝ ΟΙ ΥΙΟΙ ΥΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΙ ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΕC ΥΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΝΕΑΝΙCΚΟΙ ΥΜΩΝ ΟΡΑCΕΙC ΟΨΟΝΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡΟΙ ΥΜΩΝ ΕΝΥΠΝΙΑCΘΗCΟΝΤΑΙ. 18ΚΑΙ ΓΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥC ΔΟΥΛΟΥC ΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΑC ΔΟΥΛΑC ΜΟΥ ΕΝ ΤΑΙC ΗΜΕΡΑΙC ΕΚΕΙΝΑΙC ΕΚΧΕΘ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΟC ΜΟΥ, ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΥCΟΥCΙΝ. 19ΚΑΙ ΔΩCΩ ΤΕΡΑΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΟΥΡΑΝΩ ΑΝΩ ΚΑΙ CΗΜΕΙΑ ΕΠΙ ΤΗC ΓΗC. ΚΑΤΩ ΑΙΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΥΡ ΚΑΙ ΑΤΜΙΔΑ ΚΑΠΝΟΥ. 20Ο ΗΛΙΟC ΜΕΤΑCΤΡΑΦΗCΕΤΑΙ ΕΙC CΚΟΤΟC ΚΑΙ Η CΕΛΗΝΗ ΕΙC ΑΙΜΑ, ΠΙΝ ΕΛΘΕΙΝ ΗΜΕΡΑΝ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗ. 21ΚΑΙ ΕCΤΑΙ ΠΑC ΟC ΑΝ ΕΠΙΚΑΛΕCΗΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ CΩΘΗCΕΤΑΙ.	Act 2:17
		ΚΑΙ ΕCΤΑΙ ΠΑC, ΟC ΑΝ ΕΠΙΚΑΛΕCΗΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ, CΩΘΗCΕΤΑΙ.	Joe 3:5
	ΠΑC ΓΑΡ ΟC ΑΝ ΕΠΙΚΑΛΕCΗΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ CΩΘΗCΕΤΑΙ.	Rom 10:13	
AMOS (2x) ΑΜΩC amos	25ΜΗ CΦΑΓΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΘΥCΙΑC ΠΡΟCΗΓΕΓΚΑΤΕ ΜΟΙ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΕΡΗΜΩ ΤΕCCΑΡΑΚΟΝΤΑ ΕΤΗ, ΟΙΚΟC ΙCΡΑΗΛ? 26ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΛΑΒΕΤΕ ΤΗΝ CΚΗΝΗΝ ΤΟΥ ΜΟΛΟΧ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΑCΤΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΜΩΝ ΡΑΨΑΝ, ΤΟΥC ΤΥΠΟΥC ΑΥΤΩΝ, ΟΥC ΕΠΟΙΗCΑΤΕ ΕΑΥΤΟΙC. 27ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΟΙΚΙΩ ΥΜΑC ΕΠΕΚΕΙΝΑ ΔΑΜΑCΚΟΥ ...	Amo 5:25-27	
	ΜΗ CΦΑΓΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΘΥCΙΑC ΠΡΟCΗΓΕΓΚΑΤΕ ΜΟΙ ΕΤΗ ΤΕCCΕΡΑΚΟΝΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΕΡΗΜΩ, ΟΙΚΟC ΙCΡΑΗΛ? 43ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΛΑΒΕΤΕ ΤΗΝ CΚΗΝΗΝ ΤΟΥ ΜΟΛΟΧ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΑCΤΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ [ΥΜΩΝ] ΡΑΨΑΝ, ΤΟΥC ΤΥΠΟΥC ΟΥC ΕΠΟΙΗCΑΤΕ ΠΡΟCΚΥΝΕΙΝ ΑΥΤΟΙC, ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΟΙΚΙΩ ΥΜΑC ΕΠΕΚΕΙΝΑ ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΟC.	Act 7:42-43	
	... ΚΑΙ ΑΝΟΡΘΩCΘΗCΘΕ ΤΑ ΠΕΤΗΘΩCΤΑ. ΑΥΤΗC ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΕCΤΕΚΑΜΜΕΝΑ ΑΥΤΗC ΑΝΑCΤΗCΘ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΟΡΘΩCΘΗCΘΕ ΑΥΤΗC ΚΑΘΩC ΑΙ ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΩΝΟC, ΓΙΝΩCΗ ΕΚΖΗΤΗCΘΙΝ ΟΙ ΚΑΤΑΛΟΒΟΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑ ΕΘΝΗ ΕΦ' ΟΥC ΕΠΙCΤΕΛΑΝΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΜΟΥ ΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΥC, ΛΕΓΕΙ ΚΥΡΙΟC. Ο ΘΕΟC Ο ΠΙΘΩΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ.	Amo 9:11-12	
... ΚΑΙ ΑΝΟΡΘΩCΘΗCΘΕ ΤΗΝ CΚΗΝΗΝ ΔΑΥΙΔ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΤΗΘΩCΤΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΕCΤΕΚΑΜΜΕΝΑ ΑΥΤΗC. ΑΝΟΡΘΩCΘΗCΘΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΟΡΘΩCΘΕ ΑΥΤΗC, ΓΙΝΩCΗ ΑΝ ΕΚΖΗΤΗCΘΙΝ ΟΙ ΚΑΤΑΛΟΒΟΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΚΥΡΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑ ΕΘΝΗ ΕΦ' ΟΥC ΕΠΙCΤΕΛΑΝΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΜΟΥ ΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΥC, ΛΕΓΕΙ ΚΥΡΙΟC. ΠΙΘΩΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ.	Act 15:16-17		
OBADIAH ΑΒΔΙΟΥ abdiou	-		
JONAH ΙΩΝΑC ionas	-		
MICAH (2x) ΜΙΧΑΙΑC michaías	ΚΑΙ CΥ, ΒΗΘΛΕΕΜ ΟΙΚΟC ΤΟΥ ΕΦΡΑΘΑ, ΟΛΙΓΟCΤΟC ΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΕΝ ΧΙΛΙΑCΙΝ ΙΟΥΔΑ. ΕΚ CΟΥ ΜΟΙ ΕΞΕΛΕΥCΕΤΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΕΙC ΑΡΧΟΝΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΙCΡΑΗΛ, ΚΑΙ ΑΙ ΕΞΟΔΟΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΑΠ ΑΡΧΗC ΕΞ ΜΕΡΩΝ ΑΙΩΝΟC.	Mic 5:1	
	ΚΑΙ CΥ ΒΗΘΛΕΕΜ, ΓΗ ΙΟΥΔΑ, ΟΥ ΔΑΜΩC ΕΛΑΧΙCΤΗ ΕΙ ΕΝ ΤΟΙC ΗΓΕΜΟCΙΝ ΙΟΥΔΑ. ΕΚ CΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΕΞΕΛΕΥCΕΤΑΙ ΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΟC, ΟCΤΙC ΠΟΙΜΑΝΕΙ ΤΟΝ ΔΑΟΝ ΜΟΥ ΤΟΝ ΙCΡΑΗΛ.	Mat 2:6	
	6ΔΙΟΤΙ ΥΙΟC ΑΤΙΜΑΖΕΙ ΠΑΤΕΡΑ, ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ ΕΠΑΝΑCΤΗCΕΤΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΗC ΠΙΤΤΕΡΑC ΑΥΤΗC. 7ΥΜΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΠΙCΤΩΝΑΝ ΑΥΤΗC, ΓΙΝΩCΗ ΑΝΔΡΟC ΠΑΝΤΕC. 8ΑΝΔΡΕC ΟΙ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΟΙΚΩ ΑΥΤΟΥ.	Mic 7:6	
	... ΔΙΧΑCΑΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΕΡΟC ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗC ΠΙΤΤΕΡΑC ΑΥΤΗC ΚΑΙ ΥΙΟΥC ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗC ΠΙCΤΩΝΑΝ ΑΥΤΗC. 36ΚΑΙ ΕΛΘΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΙΚΟΚΑΝΟC ΑΥΤΟΥ.	Mat 10:35-36	
NAHUM ΝΑΟΥΜ Naoum	-		
HABAKKUK (2x) ΑΜΒΑΚΟΥΜ ambakoum	ΙΔΕΤΕ, ΟΙ ΚΑΤΑΦΡΟΝΗΤΑΙ, ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΒΛΕΨΑΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΘΑΥΜΑCΑΤΕ ΘΑΥΜΑCΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΑΝΙCΘΗΤΕ, ΔΙΟΤΙ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΕΓΩ ΕΡΓΑΖΟΜΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΑΙC ΗΜΕΡΑΙC ΥΜΩΝ, Ο ΟΥ ΜΗ ΠΙCΤΕΥCΗΤΕ ΕΑΝ ΤΙC ΕΚΔΗΓΗΤΑΙ.	Hab 1:5	
	ΙΔΕΤΕ, ΟΙ ΚΑΤΑΦΡΟΝΗΤΑΙ, ΚΑΙ ΘΑΥΜΑCΑΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΑΝΙCΘΗΤΕ, ΟΤΙ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΕΡΓΑΖΟΜΑΙ ΕΓΩ ΕΝ ΤΑΙC ΗΜΕΡΑΙC ΥΜΩΝ. ΕΡΓΟΝ Ο ΟΥ ΜΗ ΠΙCΤΕΥCΗΤΕ ΕΑΝ ΤΙC ΕΚΔΗΓΗΤΑΙ ΥΜΙΝ.	Act 13:41	
	Quoted 2 times, 1x long form, 2x short form.	... ΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟC ΗΓΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΜΗ ΧΡΗCΘΗC.	Hab 2:3-4
		44ΑΝ ΥΠΟCΤΗΝΗΤΑΙ ΟΥΚ ΕΥΔΟΚΕΙ Η ΨΥΧΗ ΜΟΥ ΕΝ ΑΥΤΩ. Ο ΔΕ ΔΙΚΑΙΟC ΕΚ ΤΗC ΤΙΜΗC ΜΟΥ ΖΗCΕΤΑΙ.	
		... ΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟC ΗΓΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΧΡΗCΘΕΙC.	Heb 10:37-38
		38ΤΑ ΔΕ ΔΙΚΑΙΟC ΜΟΥ ΕΚ ΤΗC ΤΙΜΗC ΖΗCΕΤΑΙ. ΚΑΙ ΕΑΝ ΥΠΟCΤΗΝΗΤΑΙ ΟΥΚ ΕΥΔΟΚΕΙ Η ΨΥΧΗ ΜΟΥ ΕΝ ΑΥΤΩ.	
		Ο ΔΕ ΔΙΚΑΙΟC ΕΚ ΠΙCΤΕΩC ΜΟΥ ΖΗCΕΤΑΙ.	Hab 2:4
	Ο ΔΕ ΔΙΚΑΙΟC ΕΚ ΠΙCΤΕΩC ΖΗCΕΤΑΙ.	Rom 1:17	
	... Ο ΔΙΚΑΙΟC ΕΚ ΠΙCΤΕΩC ΖΗCΕΤΑΙ.	Gal 3:11	
	ZEPHANIAH CΟΦΟΝΙΑC sophonias	-	
HAGGAI (1x) ΑΓΓΑΙΟC angaios	... ΕΠΙ ΑΠΛΞ ΕΓΩ CΕΙCΩ ΤΟΝ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΓΗΝ ...	Hag 2:6	
	ΕΠΙ ΑΠΛΞ ΕΓΩ CΕΙCΩ ΟΥ ΜΟΝΟΝ ΤΗΝ ΓΗΝ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΝ.	Heb 12:26	
ZECHARIAH (4x) ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑC zacharias	... ΕΠΙΤΙΜΗCΑΙ ΚΥΡΙΟC ΕΝ CΟΙ ...	Zec 3:2	
	ΕΠΙΤΙΜΗCΑΙ CΟΙ ΚΥΡΙΟC.	Jud 1:9	
	... ΔΑΒΕΤΕ ΑΜΦΙΣΤΑΙΝ ΕΚΑCΤΟC ΠΡΟC ΤΟΝ ΕΛΘΕΙΝΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ...	Zec 8:16	
	... ΔΑΒΕΤΕ ΑΜΦΙΣΤΑΙΝ ΕΚΑCΤΟC ΜΕΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΘΕΙΝΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ...	Eph 4:25	
	ΧΑΙΡΕ CΦΟΔΡΑ, ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ CΙΩΝ. ΚΗΡΥCCE, ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ ΙΕΡΟΥCΑΛΗΜ. 1ΔΟΥ Ο ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC CΟΥ ΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ CΟΙ, ΔΙΚΑΙΟC ΚΑΙ CΩΖΩΝ ΑΥΤΟC, ΠΡΑΥC ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΒΕΒΗΚΩC ΕΠΙ ΥΠΟΖΥΤΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΩΔΟΝ ΝΕΟΝ.	Zec 9:9	
	ΕΠΙΒΑΤΗ ΤΗ ΘΥΓΑΤΡΙ CΙΩΝ. 1ΔΟΥ Ο ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC CΟΥ ΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ CΟΙ ΠΡΑΥC ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΒΕΒΗΚΩC ΕΠΙ ΟΝΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΠΩΔΟΝ ΥΙΟΝ ΥΠΟΖΥΤΙΟΥ.	Mat 21:5	
	ΜΗ ΦΟΒΟΥ, ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ CΙΩΝ. 1ΔΟΥ Ο ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC CΟΥ ΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ, ΚΑΘΗΜΕΝΟC ΕΠΙ ΠΩΔΟΝ ΟΝΟΥ.	Joh 12:15	
	No match.	... ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΒΛΕΨΟΝΤΑΙ ΠΡΟC ΜΕ ΑΝΘΩΝ ΚΑΤΩΡΧΗCΑΝΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΨΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΟΠΕΤΟΝ ΩC ΕΠΙ ΑΓΑΠΗΤΟΝ ...	
	ΟΨΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΙC ΟΝ ΕΞΕΚΕΝΤΗCΑΝ.	Joh 19:37	
	ΠΑΤΑΞΑΤΕ ΤΟΥC ΠΟΙΜΕΝΑC ΚΑΙ ΕΚCΙΠΑCΑΤΕ ΤΑ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΑ, ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΞΩ ΤΗΝ ΧΕΙΡΑ ΜΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥC ΠΟΙΜΕΝΑC.	Zec 13:7	
	Quoted 2 times.	ΠΑΤΑΞΩ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΙΜΕΝΑ, ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑCΚΟΡΙΠΙCΘΗCΟΝΤΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΑ ΤΗC ΠΟΙΜΝΗC.	
		ΠΑΤΑΞΩ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΙΜΕΝΑ, ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΑ ΔΙΑCΚΟΡΙΠΙCΘΗCΟΝΤΑΙ.	
	MALACHI (2x) ΜΑΛΑΧΙΑC malachias	ΗΓΑΠΗCΑ ΤΟΝ ΙΑΚΩΒ, ΞΙΤΟΝ ΔΕ ΗCΑΥ ΕΜΙΧCΑ.	Mal 1:2-3
		ΤΟΝ ΙΑΚΩΒ ΗΓΑΠΗCΑ, ΤΟΝ ΔΕ ΗCΑΥ ΕΜΙΧCΑ.	Rom 9:13
		Quoted 3 times.	1ΔΟΥ ΕΓΩ ΕΞΑΛΩC ΤΟΝ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΝ ΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΒΛΕΨΕΤΑΙ ΠΩΔΟΝ ΠΡΟ ΠΡΟCΩΠΟΥ ΣΕΩΝ ...
1ΔΟΥ Ε			



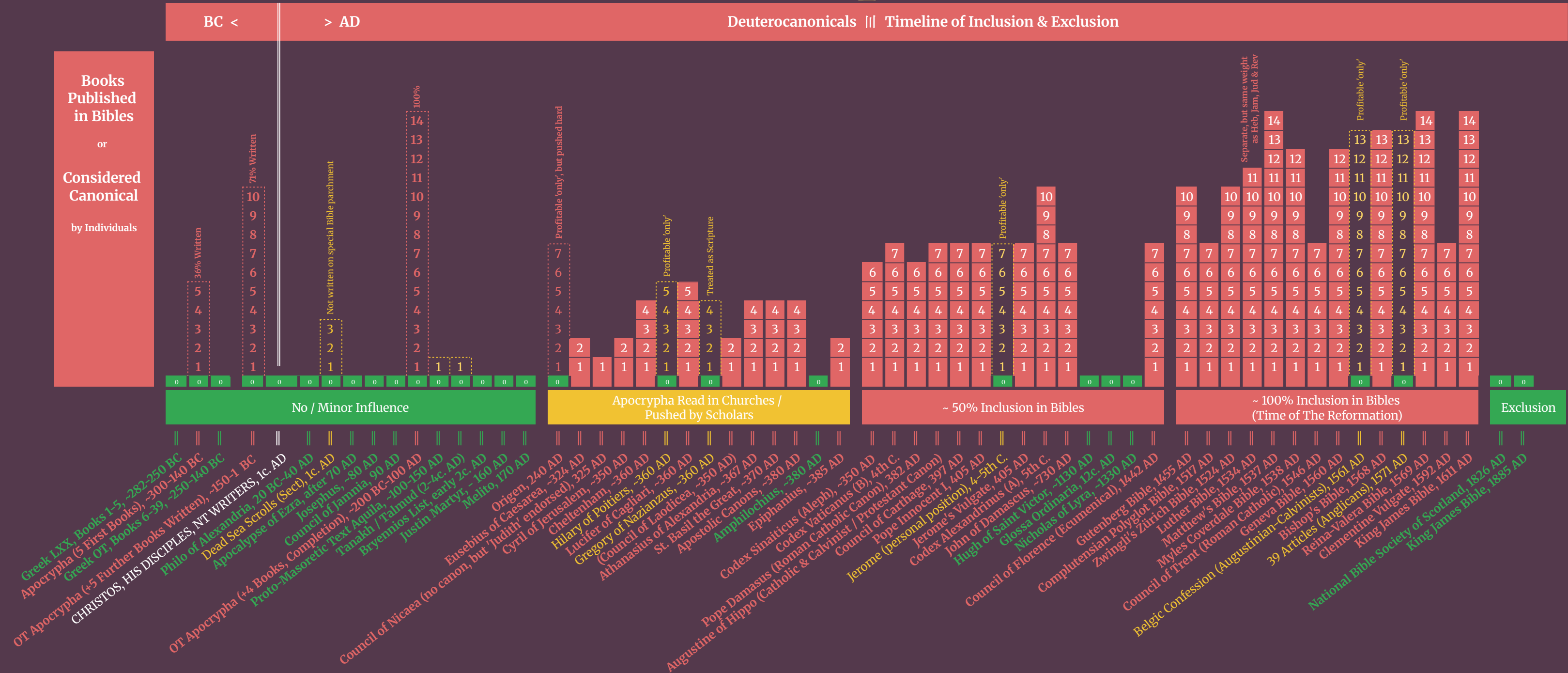
Book / Comments	Scripture / References	
MATTHEW (1x) ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΜΑΘΘΑΙΟΝ euaggelion kata maththaion	ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΙΔΟΥ ΕΓΩ ΑΠΟΣΤΕΛΛΩ ΠΡΟΣ ΥΜΑΣ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΟΦΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΣ. ΕΞ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΚΤΕΝΕΙΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΑΥΡΩΣΕΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΞ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΜΑΣΤΙΓΩΣΕΤΕ ΕΝ ΤΑΙΣ ΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΑΙΣ ΥΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΩΞΕΤΕ ΑΠΟ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΕΙΣ ΠΟΛΙΝ. 35ΟΠΩΣ ΕΛΘΗ ΕΦ' ΥΜΑΣ ΠΑΝ ΑΙΜΑ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΚΧΥΝΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΓΗΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΒΕΛ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΜΑΤΟΣ ΖΑΧΑΡΙΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΒΑΡΑΧΙΟΥ, ΟΝ ΕΦΟΝΕΥΣΑΤΕ ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΘΥΣΙΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ. 36ΑΜΗΝ ΛΕΓΩ ΥΜΙΝ: ΗΞΕΙ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΓΕΝΕΑΝ ΤΑΥΤΗΝ.	Mat 23:34-36
	ΑΠΟΣΤΕΛΩ ΕΙΣ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΥΣ, ΚΑΙ ΕΞ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΚΤΕΝΟΥΣΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΩΞΟΥΣΙΝ, 50ΙΝΑ ΕΚΖΗΤΗΘΗ ΤΟ ΑΙΜΑ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΩΝ ΤΟ ΕΚΚΕΧΥΜΕΝΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΚΑΤΑΒΟΛΗΣ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΓΕΝΕΑΣ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ, 51ΑΠΟ ΑΙΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΒΕΛ ΕΩΣ ΑΙΜΑΤΟΣ ΖΑΧΑΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΤΟΥ ΘΥΣΙΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΟΙΚΟΥ. ΝΑΙ ΛΕΓΩ ΥΜΙΝ, ΕΚΖΗΤΗΘΗΣΕΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΓΕΝΕΑΣ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ.	Luk 11:49-51
LUKE (2x) ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΛΟΥΚΑΝ euaggelion kata loukan	ΑΞΙΟΣ ΓΑΡ Ο ΕΡΓΑΤΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΙΣΘΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ.	Luk 10:7
	ΑΞΙΟΣ Ο ΕΡΓΑΤΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΙΣΘΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ.	1Tim 5:18
	ΤΟΥΤΟ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΤΟ ΣΩΜΑ ΜΟΥ ΤΟ ΥΠΕΡ ΥΜΩΝ ΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΝ. ΤΟΥΤΟ ΠΟΙΕΙΤΕ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΜΗΝ ΑΝΑΜΝΗΣΙΝ. [...] ΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΟ ΠΟΤΗΡΙΟΝ Η ΚΑΙΝΗ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΑΙΜΑΤΙ ΜΟΥ ΤΟ ΥΠΕΡ ΥΜΩΝ ΕΚΧΥΝΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ.	Luk 22:19-20
	ΤΟΥΤΟ ΜΟΥ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΤΟ ΣΩΜΑ ΤΟ ΥΠΕΡ ΥΜΩΝ. ΤΟΥΤΟ ΠΟΙΕΙΤΕ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΜΗΝ ΑΝΑΜΝΗΣΙΝ. [...] ΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΟ ΠΟΤΗΡΙΟΝ Η ΚΑΙΝΗ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΕΜΩ ΑΙΜΑΤΙ. ΤΟΥΤΟ ΠΟΙΕΙΤΕ, ΟΣΑΚΙΣ ΕΑΝ ΠΙΝΗΤΕ, ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΜΗΝ ΑΝΑΜΝΗΣΙΝ.	1Cor 11:24-25
ACTS OF THE APOSTLES (1x) ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ praxeis apostolon	ΣΑΟΥΛ ΣΑΟΥΛ, ΤΙ ΜΕ ΔΙΩΚΕΙΣ? 5ΕΙΠΕΝ ΔΕ: ΤΙΣ ΕΙ, ΚΥΡΙΕ? Ο ΔΕ: ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΟΝ ΣΥ ΔΙΩΚΕΙΣ. 6ΑΛΛ' ΑΝΑΣΤΗΘΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣΕΛΘΕ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΛΗΘΗΣΕΤΑΙ ΣΟΙ Ο ΤΙ ΣΕ ΔΕΙ ΠΟΙΕΙΝ.	Act 9:4-6
	ΣΑΟΥΛ ΣΑΟΥΛ, ΤΙ ΜΕ ΔΙΩΚΕΙΣ? 8ΕΓΩ ΔΕ ΑΠΕΚΡΙΘΗΝ: ΤΙΣ ΕΙ, ΚΥΡΙΕ? ΕΙΠΕΝ ΤΕ ΠΡΟΣ ΜΕ: ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΙΗΣΟΥΣ Ο ΝΑΖΩΡΑΙΟΣ, ΟΝ ΣΥ ΔΙΩΚΕΙΣ. [...] 10ΕΙΠΟΝ ΔΕ: ΤΙ ΠΟΙΗΣΩ, ΚΥΡΙΕ? Ο ΔΕ ΚΥΡΙΟΣ ΕΙΠΕΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΜΕ: ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣ ΠΟΡΕΥΟΥ ΕΙΣ ΔΑΜΑΣΚΟΝ ΚΑΚΕΙ ΣΟΙ ΛΑΛΗΘΗΣΕΤΑΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΚΤΑΙ ΣΟΙ ΠΟΙΗΣΑΙ.	Act 22:7-10
	ΣΑΟΥΛ ΣΑΟΥΛ, ΤΙ ΜΕ ΔΙΩΚΕΙΣ? ΣΚΛΗΡΟΝ ΣΟΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΚΕΝΤΡΑ ΛΑΚΤΙΖΕΙΝ. 15ΕΓΩ ΔΕ ΕΙΠΑ. ΤΙΣ ΕΙ, ΚΥΡΙΕ? Ο ΔΕ ΚΥΡΙΟΣ ΕΙΠΕΝ: ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΟΝ ΣΥ ΔΙΩΚΕΙΣ. 16ΑΛΛ' ΑΝΑΣΤΗΘΙ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΗΘΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΠΟΔΑΣ ΣΟΥ. ΕΙΣ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΓΑΡ ΩΦΘΗΝ ΣΟΙ, ΠΡΟΧΕΙΡΙΣΑΣΘΑΙ ΣΕ ΥΠΗΡΕΤΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΑ ΩΝ ΤΕ ΕΙΔΕΣ [ΜΕ] ΩΝ ΤΕ ΟΦΘΗΣΟΜΑΙ ΣΟΙ, 17ΕΞΑΙΡΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ ΣΕ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΛΑΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΕΘΝΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΟΥΣ ΕΓΩ ΑΠΟΣΤΕΛΛΩ ΣΕ 18ΑΝΟΙΞΑΙ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΥΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ, ΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΕΨΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΣΚΟΤΟΥΣ ΕΙΣ ΦΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΑΤΑΝΑ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ, ΤΟΥ ΛΑΒΕΙΝ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΑΦΕΣΙΝ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΗΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΗΓΙΑΣΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΠΙΣΤΕΙ ΤΗ ΕΙΣ ΕΜΕ.	Act 26:14-18
Quoted 2 times within the book.		
A good example for a certain liberty between quotations. Here we find within the same book and from the same author (Luke) different snippets from the very same conversation of Saul with IESOUS CHRISTOS. While Acts 22:10 adds the first detail to the conversation, we find in Acts 26:14 and Acts 26:16-18 a significant part of the conversation, which is not yet included in the original account of the conversation in Acts 9.		

THE GREEK OLD TESTAMENT

Addendum · Canon & Apocrypha



Comments	Scripture / References	
Ecclesiastical Books (also called Apocrypha / Deuterocanonical Books)	Some critics do not recognize the Greek Old Testament because some translations such as Brenton, the LXX 2012 and the NETS still include the Ecclesiastical Books (commonly called Apocrypha or today rather Deuterocanonicals). The following points demonstrate why this argument is not valid, and is rather an evil distraction from the truth.	
	1. The 'Apocrypha' should rather be designated ' Ecclesiastical Books ' (according to Rufinus and others), because most are neither hidden nor strictly heretical books and had been openly used in Jewish Synagogues and Christian churches, before they found their way into the Greek OT, the first Codices and into the Bibles translated from the Hebrew. They are read for the edification of the people but not for establishing the authority of ecclesiastical dogmas. It is not the inclusion in Bibles that caused the reading in churches, but the widespread ecclesiastical reading (in churches) that led to the inclusion into Bibles.	Source
	2. The term 'Anagignoskomena' used by the Greeks (ΑΝΑΓΙΓΝΩΣΚΟΜΕΝΑ, ' things that are read ' or 'profitable reading') points in the same direction.	Source
	3. The 70 (72) elders exclusively translated the Pentateuch , while other Jews translated further books (Prophets and Writings) by about 140 BC . It is even misleading to call the entire Greel Old Testament 'LXX' or 'Septuagint' (reason why I avoid the use of the designation 'Septuagint' in this study), because 77% of the books had not been translated by the Seventy. Not in the least can those Seventy be associated with an Apocrypha not even written in their time and added possibly more than 600 years later to the title 'Septuagint'. A better title would simply be ' Greek Old Testament '.	Source
	4. There is no evidence that the Alexandrian Jews ever promulgated a canon of Scripture.	Source
	5. The book 'Wisdom of Sirach' is held to have been translated from the Hebrew, was frequently quoted in the Talmud and nearly included in the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh). 11 out of 15 apocryphal books are considered to have (eventually) Hebrew / Aramaic / Semitic origin.	Source Source Source
	6. Most importantly, the Greek OT had been translated (Pentateuch in 282-250 BC), when only 1 apocryphal book was written . After the remaining Greek OT had been translated by 140 BC, only a total of 5 apocryphal books had been written. 11 apocryphal books were completed until the time of CHRISTOS, while it took at least until 100 AD (2 Esdras possibly until 300 AD) until the Apocrypha / Ecclesiastical Books had been completed.	► see study 'Non-Canonical Writings'
	7. The oldest-surviving nearly-complete manuscripts of the Greek Old Testament including parts of the Apocrypha are from about 325-350 AD (about 600 years before the oldest Hebrew manuscript).	Source
	8. The complete Ecclesiastical Books are not found in any of the various codices that contain the Greek Old Testament.	► see also the study 'Canon'
	9. Practically all Masoretic Bibles included the Ecclesiastical Books well until after the Reformation.	see below



THE GREEK OLD TESTAMENT					
Addendum Canon & Apocrypha					
					
	Timeline	Bible / Actor	Count	Survey	
BC	Old Testament Canon (22, modern count 39 books)		22	+	14
			Old Testament Apocrypha, only counted if part of the 14 deuterocanonical books (1&2 Clement added). It is not always clear if Nehemiah & Ezra are counted as 1 or 2 books called Esdras.		
	~282-250 BC	· Greek Pentateuch (Septuagint, LXX)	5	+	0
	~300-140 BC	· Apocrypha (Part I / III)	-		5
	~250-140 BC	· Greek Old Testament (5 books Septuagint + 17 additional books)	22	+	0
	1c. BC	· Jews of Alexandria and of Palestine	-		0
AD	150-1 BC	· Apocrypha (Part II / III)	-		10
	1c. AD	· CHRISTOS, His disciples and NT writers	-		0
	20 BC-40 AD	· Philo of Alexandria (Hellenistic Jewish Phil.)	-		0
	1c. AD	· Dead Sea Scrolls (Written 3c. BC - 1c. AD)	21	+	3
	after 70 AD	· Apocalypse of Ezra	24	+	0
	~80 AD	· Josephus (Roman-Jewish historian)	22	+	0
	~90 AD	· Council of Jamnia	-		-
	200 BC - 100 AD	· Apocrypha (Part III / III)	-		14
	~120-160 AD	· Proto-Masoretic Text (Basic text for most modern translations such as AMP, ESV, KJV, NASB, NIV, NLT ... For centuries erroneously thought to be the original Hebrew text, and now only reluctantly being admitted by scholars).	24 (39)	+	0
	2-4c. AD	· Tanakh / Talmud	24 (39)	+	0
	(early 2c. AD)	· Bryennios List	22		-
	- 160 AD	· Justin Martyr (Apologist & Philosopher)	-		-
	170 AD	· Melito (Bishop of Sardis)	21		-
	1-3c. AD	· The Christian Church	-		?
	240 AD	· Origen Adamantius (Scholar, Ascetic, Theologian, Problematic doctrines: Universalism "Satan might be reconciled", first hints of Catholic Mariology, Purgatory, Preenistence of souls, attacks on the Pentateuch, tampered manuscripts, questioned Hebrews, misplaced the Mount of Transfiguration, practice of Lectio Divina, Ransom-Theorist, heavenly bodies are living creatures ...)	22	+	0 (7)
	~324 AD	· Eusebius of Caesarea (Historian, Exegete)	-		2
	325 AD	· Council of Nicaea (Ecumenical Council)	-		1
	~350 AD	· Cyril of Jerusalem (Theologian, Bishop)	22	+	2
	~360 AD	· Cheltenham	22 (37)	+	4
	~360 AD	· Hilary of Poitiers (Bishop, Catholic Doctor of the Church, Philosopher)	22	+	0 (5)
	~360 AD	· Lucifer of Cagliari (Catholic Bishop)	-		5
	~360 AD	· Gregory of Nazianzus (Archbishop, Theologian)	22	+	0 (4)
	~363 AD	· Council of Laodicea	22	+	2
	~367 AD	· Athanasius of Alexandria (Pope of Coptic Church)	22	+	4
	~370 AD	· Basil the Great (Catholic Doctor, Bishop, Theologian)	-		4
	~380 AD	· Apostolic Canons (Syrian Church Order)	22	+	4
	~380 AD	· Amphilochius (Bishop)	21	+	0
	~385 AD	· Epiphanius (Bishop)	22	+	2 (27)
	~350 AD	· Sinaiticus (Aleph) Greek Old Testament (Alexandrian text-type)	-		6
	4th C.	· Vaticanus (B) Greek Old Testament (Alexandrian text-type)	39	+	7
	382 AD	· Pope Damasus / Council of Rome (Catholic Canon)	39	+	6
	393 AD	· Augustine of Hippo (3rd Catholic Doctor & Patriarch of Calvinism = significant conflict of interest; Problematic doctrines: Former Manichaean, Amillennialist, followed the 7 Catholic sacraments, Genesis only myth, Infant Baptism, Purgatory, Ransom-Theorist ...)	39	+	7
	397 AD (and 419 AD)	· Council of Carthage	39	+	7
	405 AD	· Pope Innocent I	39	+	7
	4-5th C.	· Jerome (of Stridon) (Confessor, Historian, Catholic Priest, Secretary to Pope Damasus, Theologian)			0 (7)
	405 AD	· Jerome's Vulgate Latin Old Testament / Masoretic Text (Western text-type)	39	+	7
	5th C.	· Alexandrinus (A) Greek Old Testament (Alexandrian text-type)	39	+	10
	~590 AD	· Pope Gregory the Great	39	+	3-7
	~730 AD	· John of Damascus (Apologist, Monk, Priest)	22	+	7
	~1130 AD	· Hugh of Saint Victor (Mystic, Theologian)	22	+	0
	12c. AD	· Glossa Ordinaria (Medieval Scholarly Bible)	22	+	0
	~1330 AD	· Nicholas of Lyra (Franciscan, former Jew)	39	+	0
	1442 AD	· Council of Florence (Ecumenical Council)	39	+	7
	~1450 AD	· Antoninus Friar, Archbishop	22	+	0
	1455 AD	· Gutenberg Bible (First Mass-Produced Bible)	39	+	10
	~1510 AD	· Erasmus (Catholic Theologian, Philosopher)	22 (39)		?
	1517 AD	· Complutensian Polyglot (Franciscan)	-	+	7
	1524 AD	· Zwingli's Zürich Bible (Reformed)	39	+	10
	1534 AD	· Luther Bible (Augustinian)	24 (39)	+	11
	1537 AD	· Matthew's Bible	39	+	14
	1538 AD	· Myles Coverdale Bible (Preacher, Theologian)	39	+	12
	1546 AD	· Council of Trent (Roman Catholic)	39	+	7
	1560 AD	· Geneva Bible	39	+	12
	1561 AD	· Belgic Confession (Augustinian-Calvinists)	39	+	13
	1568 AD	· Bishop's Bible	39	+	13
	1569 AD	· Reina-Valera Bible (Spanish Bible)	39	+	14
	1571 AD	· 39 Articles (Anglican)	39	+	13
	1592 AD	· Clementine Vulgate	39	+	7
	1611 AD	· King James Bible	39	+	14
	1647 AD	· Westminster CoF (Augustinian)	39	+	0
	1851 AD	· Lancelot Brenton LXX	39	+	15
	1885 AD	· King James Bible	39	+	0
	1979 AD	· Good News Bible (Reformed)	39	+	14
No / Minor Influence					
Read in Churches					
Inclusion in Majority of Bibles					
Gradual Exclusion					