

TRANSLATION ERRORS IN THE KING JAMES VERSION WHICH AFFECT THE INTERPRETATION OF BIBLE PROPHECY

The King James Version contains certain translation and textual errors which will facilitate a global transition from the true Gospel of Jesus Christ to the false gospel of the Antichrist. This addendum hopes to present information which will enable the reader to understand what the Gnostic doctrine teaches and which mistranslations in the KJV support these errors. Coupled with the fact that the KJV will be interpreted according to “letter meanings” and “bible codes” purported to be contained in the text, it behooves Christians to undertake an objective evaluation of the KJV, as they should do with all translations in their language. The fact that foreign language translations are now, for the most part, translated from the KJV rather than the Greek Textus Receptus, makes this report equally relevant to non-English speaking Christians who use foreign translations.

We do not believe that the Translators of the KJV intended to mistranslate important words that will affect the interpretation of end-time prophecy. All of these translation and textual errors predated the 1611 KJV and can be traced through successive English translations which, according to King James’ instructions, were “to be followed, and as little altered as the original will permit.” The mischief appears to have originated with the Wycliffe translation, although one major error was inserted in a later edition of the KJV. Whatever the various reasons for these mistranslations in the King James Version, they needed to be corrected and, in every case, the New King James Version made the necessary corrections.

The fact that a large network of KJV-Only defenders have made it their profession to misrepresent, not only these translation and textual errors, but hundreds of others, as accurate translations of the Greek Textus Receptus, while they tout the KJV as God’s *perfect* Word and condemn the NKJV as a Satanic version, and allow no one to update or correct the KJV – not to mention their suppression of vital information (e.g. the Translators’ Preface), their manipulation of textual data, their frequent misquoting of sources, their distortion of history and lies without end – in short, their thoroughly deceitful treatment of the Bible version issue, makes it difficult to resist the suspicion that King James Onlyism has a sinister interest in preserving these translation and textual errors in the Bible.

It must be emphasized that these mistranslations did not originate with the King James Version but in the Wycliffe translation, which was translated from the Latin Vulgate. Furthermore, the Wycliffe translation carried a greater number of these corruptions than the Vulgate which is not surprising considering the evidence that John Wycliffe and the Lollard Knights were agents of the Rosicrucians. (See Chapter 19: “The Lollard Movement: John Wycliffe” and preceding sections.)

In the following report, we have analyzed certain translation and textual errors in the King James Version which may be used to promote the false gospel of the Antichrist. In this analysis, each KJV error is compared with the Greek Textus Receptus, readings in English translations before 1611, also the Latin Vulgate, the Syriac Peshitta and the Septuagint when applicable, and the NKJV. We have included other relevant information, such as the origin and history of the word (Etymology) and the pagan meaning and associations of the word (Mythology), to show the potential problems with these mistranslations in the end time deception. Textual errors in the KJV are also included, that is instances where the KJV fails to translate a word that is in the Greek text, thereby giving opportunity for a false interpretation of the verse.

KING JAMES VERSION

- 1. HOLY GHOST**
- 2. JEHOVAH**
- 3. JUPITER & MERCURIUS**
- 4. MOUNT SION**
- 5. NEW TESTAMENT**
- 6. A FALLING AWAY**
- 7. GREAT TRIBULATION**
- 8. ANTICHRIST**
- 9. IN THE HAND/FOREHEAD**
- 10. GIANTS**
- 11. END OF THE WORLD**
- 12. EASTER**

GREEK / HEBREW

- 1. HOLY SPIRIT**
- 2. YHWH**
- 3. ZEUS & HERMES**
- 4. MOUNT ZION**
- 5. NEW COVENANT**
- 6. THE FALLING AWAY**
- 7. THE GREAT TRIBULATION**
- 8. THE ANTICHRIST**
- 9. ON THE HAND/FOREHEAD**
- 10. NEPHILIM**
- 11. END OF THE AGE**
- 12. PASSOVER**

1. “GHOST” INSTEAD OF “SPIRIT” WITH REFERENCE TO JESUS CHRIST AND THE HOLY SPIRIT.

“Jesus, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the **ghost**.” (Matt. 27:50 KJV)

“Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the **Holy Ghost**.” (Matt. 28:19 KJV)

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

Matthew 28:19

πορευθεντες <4198> (5679) {GOING} ουν <3767> {THEREFORE} μαθητευσατε <3100> (5657) {DISCIPLE} παντα <3956> {ALL} τα <3588> {THE} εθνη <1484> {NATIONS,} βαπτιζοντες <907> (5723) {BAPTIZING} αυτους <846> {THEM} εις <1519> {TO} το <3588> {THE} ονομα <3686> {NAME} του <3588> {OF THE} πατρος <3962> {FATHER} και <2532> {AND} του <3588> {OF THE} υιου <5207> {SON} και <2532> {AND} του <3588> {OF THE} αγιου <40> {**HOLY**} πνευματος <4151> {**SPRIT**;}

TRANSLATION ERROR

“Ghost” is a mistranslation of the Greek word “pneuma” which means *breath* or *spirit*. The KJV inconsistently translated the word *pneuma* as *spirit* or *ghost*, with 91 instances of *Ghost* or *ghost* referring to God. The word “Ghost” with reference to God, which is used in all English Bibles predating the King James Version, can be traced to the Wycliffe translation (1395). Although the Wycliffe Bible was translated from the Latin Vulgate, Jerome used the Latin term “Spiritu Sancto” for the Holy Spirit and “spiritum” for Jesus’ spirit. Wycliffe did not actually translate the Bible that bears his name; it was translated by other Lollard scholars at Oxford University while Wycliffe led the Lollard movement politically. (See: Chap. 19 “The Lollards: John Wycliffe”) These scholars would have been familiar with the famous Old English (Anglo-Saxon) epic poem *Beowulf*, which was based on a Germanic oral tradition; they would therefore have known that the Old English word *gást* and *gaést* from the Gothic word *usgaisjan* were used in the poem to describe monsters, i.e., dragons and devils. The Wycliffe/Lollard translation of Eph. 6:17 is most inappropriate and disturbing: “And take ye the helm of helthe, and the swerd of the **Goost**, that is, the word of God. That the Lollard scholars were “knights” is evident in their use of the word “knyyt” or “knyytis” 92 times in their translation, e.g., 2 Tim. 2:3: “Trauele thou as a good knyyt of Crist Jhesu.”

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

Application of the word “Ghost” to God the Holy Spirit may qualify as blasphemy of the Holy Spirit. (Matt. 12:31) The word “ghost” means “spirit” in a demonic sense; it is the pagan term for the spirits of dead people who are believed to roam on earth. “Ghost” is derived from the Old English word *gæstan* (‘to frighten’) and, apparently, from the Gothic word *usgaisjan*. It is a West Germanic word for a terrifying ‘supernatural being.’ Needless to say, the pagan connotation of the word “ghost” (i.e., Halloween ghosts) makes it an inappropriate term to identify God. This pagan usage may influence some unconverted persons to misunderstand the nature of God and to view Him as a Satanic being with evil intentions. In fact, Gnostic doctrine teaches that the God of the Bible is Satan, and that the true God is Lucifer. (See: “The Gnostic Gospel”)

“...in antiquity and reality, Lucifer, or *Luciferus*, is the name of the angelic Entity presiding over the *light of truth* as over the light of day. In the great Valentinian gospel *Pistis-Sophia*, it is taught that of the three Powers emanating from the Holy names of the three Triple powers (*Τριδυνάμεις*), that of Sophia (the Holy Ghost according to these Gnostics — the most cultured of all), resides in the planet Venus or Lucifer... Lucifer is divine and terrestrial light, the ‘Holy Ghost’ and ‘Satan,’ at one and the same time, *visible* Space being truly filled with the differentiated Breath invisibly; and the Astral Light...” (H.P. Blavatsky, *The Secret Doctrine*, Vol. II, p. 312)

ETYMOLOGY / MYTHOLOGY

“**ghost**. O.E. *gast* ‘soul, spirit, life, breath,’ from P.Gmc. **ghoizdoz* (cf. O.S. *gest*, O.Fris. *jest*, M.Du. *gheest*, Ger. *Geist* ‘spirit, ghost’), from PIE base **ghois-* ‘to be excited, frightened’ (cf. Skt. *hedah* ‘wrath; Avestan *zaesha-* ‘horrible, frightful;’ Goth. *usgaisjan*, O.E. *gæstan* ‘to frighten’). This was the usual W.Gmc. word for ‘supernatural being,’ and the primary sense seems to have been connected to the idea of ‘to wound, tear, pull to

pieces.’ The surviving O.E. senses, however, are in Christian writing, where it is used to render L. *spiritus*, a sense preserved in *Holy Ghost*. Modern sense of ‘disembodied spirit of a dead person’ is attested from c.1385 and returns the word toward its ancient sense. Most IE words for ‘soul, spirit’ also double with ref. to supernatural spirits. Many have a base sense of ‘appearance’ (e.g. Gk. *phantasma*; Fr. *spectre*; Pol. *widmo*, from O.C.S. *videti* ‘to see;’ O.E. *scin*, O.H.G. *giskin*, originally ‘appearance, apparition,’ related to O.E. *scinan*, O.H.G. *skinan* ‘to shine’). Other concepts are in Fr. *revenant*, lit. ‘returning’ (from the other world), O.N. *aptr-ganga*, lit. ‘back-comer.’ Bret. *bugelnoz* is lit. ‘night-child.’ L. *manes*, lit. ‘the good ones,’ is a euphemism. The *gh-* spelling appeared c.1425 in Caxton, influenced by Flem. and M.Du. *gheest*, but was rare in Eng. before c.1550. Sense of ‘slight suggestion’ (in *ghost image*, *ghost of a chance*, etc.) is first recorded 1613; that in *ghost writing* is from 1884, but that term is not found until 1927. *Ghost town* is from 1931. *Ghost in the machine* was Gilbert Ryle’s term (1949) for ‘the mind viewed as separate from the body.’” (Online Etymology Dictionary)

Barnhart Concise Dictionary of Etymology – devil, angel, etc.
 Oxford English Dictionary of Etymology –Sanskrit – anger; Gothic – terrified
 Chambers Dictionary of Etymology – Indo European – enraged, aghast, terrified

Liber Monstrorum: Monsters of Beowulf

“gást, gaést, m. -a., m. -i., a *Ghost, Spirit, Demon; creature*; gaést, 102 (= Grendel), 2076(?) (= Grendel’s Mother), 2313(?) (= the Dragon); gs. (wergan) gástes, 133 (= Grendel), 1750 (= the Devil?); as. gást, 1276 (= Grendel); gp. gásta 1359, gaésta 1122 (fire). (note: it is sometimes difficult to decide whether (-)gæst (gist) or (-)gaést was intended) [cf. Go. **usgaisjan** ‘terrify’] Cpds.: ellen-, ellor-, geósceaft-, wæl-.”

STRONG’S CONCORDANCE

#4151 – pneuma {pnyoo'-mah} from 4154; TDNT - 6:332,876; n n

AV - Spirit 111, **Holy Ghost 89**, Spirit (of God) 13, Spirit (of the Lord) 5, (My) Spirit 3, Spirit (of truth) 3, Spirit (of Christ) 2, human (spirit) 49, (evil) spirit 47, spirit general) 26, spirit 8, (Jesus’ own) spirit 6, (**Jesus’ own**) **ghost 2**, misc 21; 385

NEW TESTAMENT GREEK LEXICON

Strong’s Number: 4151 pneuma from (4154)

1. the third person of the triune God, the Holy Spirit, coequal, coeternal with the Father and the Son
 - a. sometimes referred to in a way which emphasises his personality and character (the \Holy\ Spirit)
 - b. sometimes referred to in a way which emphasises his work and power (the Spirit of \Truth\)
 - c. never referred to as a depersonalised force
2. the spirit, i.e. the vital principal by which the body is animated
 - a. the rational spirit, the power by which the human being feels, thinks, decides
 - b. the soul
3. a spirit, i.e. a simple essence, devoid of all or at least all grosser matter, and possessed of the power of knowing, desiring, deciding, and acting
 - a. a life giving spirit
 - b. a human soul that has left the body
 - c. a spirit higher than man but lower than God, i.e. an angel
 1. used of demons, or evil spirits, who were conceived as inhabiting the bodies of men
 2. the spiritual nature of Christ, higher than the highest angels and equal to God, the divine nature of Christ
4. the disposition or influence which fills and governs the soul of any one
 - a. the efficient source of any power, affection, emotion, desire, etc.
5. a movement of air (a gentle blast)
 - a. of the wind, hence the wind itself
 - b. breath of nostrils or mouth

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	MATT. 27:50, 28:19 et al
New King James Version (1979)	Holy Spirit

King James Version (1611)	Holy Ghost
Bishops' Bible (1568)	holy ghost
Geneva Bible (1587)	holy Ghost
Coverdale Bible (1535)	holy goost
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	holy goost
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	Hooli Goost
Latin Vulgate (425)	Spiritu Sancto
Syriac Peshitta (250)	Holy Spirit

2. "JEHOVAH" INSTEAD OF "YHWH"

"And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them." (Exod. 6:3 KJV)

"That men may know that thou, whose name alone is JEHOVAH, art the most high over all the earth." (Psalm 83:18 KJV)

"Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust, and not be afraid: for the LORD JEHOVAH is my strength and my song; he also is become my salvation." (Isaiah 12:2 KJV)

"Trust ye in the LORD for ever: for in the LORD JEHOVAH is everlasting strength:" (Isaiah 26:4 KJV)

See also: "Jehovah-jireh" (Gen. 22:14), "Jehovah-nissi" (Exod. 17:15), "Jehovah-shalom" (Judges 6:24)

TRANSLATION ERROR

"JEHOVAH" was not the name of God in the 1611 KJV, which translated the Hebrew name "YHWH" as "IEHOVAH." This spelling was changed to "JEHOVAH" in a later edition of the King James Version; which edition remains a mystery. IEHOVAH and JEHOVAH are both Masoretic corruptions of *YHWH* which combined the consonants of God's name and JHVH with the vowels of the name "Adonai". The Coverdale Bible correctly translated YHWH as "LORDE," however, the KJV Translators chose to follow the mistranslation of these verses in in the Bishops' Bible and Geneva Bible. The NKJV has the correct translation, LORD. The progression from "IEHOVAH" to "JEHOVAH" in later editions of the KJV reflects the insertion of the letter "J" into the English alphabet which, however, occurred before translation of the 1611 KJV.

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

The name "Adonai" is derived from the Canaanite title "Adon" meaning "Lord" and is the Hebrew cognate of the Greek god, Adonis. The Babylonian analogue of Adonis was the sun god, Tammuz, whose worship in ancient Israel led to the Babylonian captivity. (Ezek. 8:14) In our day, the Astrotheologists are having a heyday with this translation error, claiming that the God of Israel was Adonis.

"...theories (such as those discussed by Jonathan Z. Smith in his *Drudgery Divine*) which interpret the death and resurrection of Jesus in the categories of the Hellenistic religions of Attis, Osiris, Adonis, etc. Judaism, too, was part of Oriental Hellenism. These other religions grew from Near-Eastern roots. When we prefer to understand Jesus as an analogue to Yahweh/Baal, what is the difference? Baal is already the same, pretty much, as Adonis/Adonai isn't he?

"And here one wonders if Barker might not be willing to take her thesis a step farther and explain the origin of the myth of Jesus' resurrection as one more piece of polytheistic Yahweh tradition. If Yahweh was in so many ways parallel to Baal the Son of Elyon, why should this not have extended to the death and resurrection concept? It was by a resurrection victory that Baal became king of the immortals. Why not with Yahweh? Perhaps this aspect of the earlier Yahweh cycle had been successfully expunged by the priestly editors. But, a la Barker, we may surmise that it, too, hung on in the popular and sectarian imaginations, emerging into the light of history again when the theme was claimed for Jesus-Yahweh." (*The Great Angel, A Study of Israel's Second God*. Reviewed by Robert M. Price. Institute for Higher Critical Studies)

"...the philosophical systems of the Gnostics and the primitive Jewish Christians, the Nazarines and the Ebionites, ... show the views held in those days—outside the circle of Mosaic Jews—about Jehovah. He was identified by all the Gnostics with the evil, rather than with the good principle. For them, he was *Ialdabaoth*,

‘the son of Darkness,’ whose mother Sophia-Akhamoth, was the daughter of Sophia, the Divine Wisdom (the female Holy Ghost of the early Christians)—Akhasa’ while Sophia-Akhamoth personified the lower Astral Light or *Ether*. Ialdabaoth or Jehovah, is simply one of the Elohim, the seven creative Spirits, and one of the lower Sephiroth. He produces from himself seven other Gods, ‘Stellar Spirits’ (or the lunar ancestors*), for they are all the same... With Pagans and Christians, with Hindus and Chaldeans, with the Greek as with the Roman Catholics...they were all the genii of the seven planets... Such, in the opinion of the philosophical Gnostics, were the God and the Archangels now worshipped by the Christians!... fn. Jehovah’s connection with the moon in the Kabala is well known to students.” (H.P. Blavatsky, *The Secret Doctrine*, Vol. I, pp. 197-8)

HEBREW MASORETIC TEXT

“and I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, as God Almighty, but by My name YHWH I made Me not known to them.” (Exod. 6:3)

“That they may know that it is Thou alone whose name is the LORD, the Most High over all the earth.” (Psalm 83:18)

“Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust, and will not be afraid; for GOD the LORD is my strength and song; and He is become my salvation.” (Is. 12:2)

“Trust ye in the LORD for ever, for the LORD is GOD, an everlasting Rock.” (Is. 26:4)

“And Moses built an altar, and called the name of it **Adonai**-nissi.” (Gen. 22:14)

“And Abraham called the name of that place **Adonai**-jireh; as it is said to this day: ‘In the mount where the LORD is seen.’” (Exod. 17:15)

“Then Gideon built an altar there unto the LORD, and called it ‘**Adonai**-shalom’; unto this day it is yet in Ophrah of the Abiezrites.” (Judges 6:24)

JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA

“JEHOVAH is an erroneous pronunciation of the Tetragrammaton, a four lettered name of God made up of the Hebrew letters *Yod He Vav He*. The word ‘JEHOVAH’ therefore is a misreading for which there is no warrant and which makes no sense in Hebrew.” (*The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*)

“JEHOVAH is a mispronunciation of the Hebrew YHWH the name of God. This pronunciation is grammatically impossible. The form ‘Jehovah’ is a philological impossibility.” (*The Jewish Encyclopedia*)

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	EXODUS 6:3 et al
New King James Version (1979)	LORD
King James Version (1611)	IEHOVAH
Bishops’ Bible (1568)	Iehouah
Geneva Bible (1587)	Iehouah
Coverdale Bible (1535)	LORDE
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	n/a
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	Adonai
Latin Vulgate (425)	Adonai
Syriac Peshitta (250)	LORD

ETYMOLOGY / MYTHOLOGY

“**Jehovah**. 1530, Tyndale’s erroneous transliteration of Heb. Tetragrammaton *YHWH*, using vowel points of *Adhonai* ‘my lord’ (see Yahweh). Used for *YHWH* (the full name being too sacred for utterance) in four places in the Old Testament in the K.J.V. where the usual translation lord would have been inconvenient; taken as the principal and personal name of God. The vowel substitution was originally made by the Masoretes as a direction to substitute *Adhonai* for ‘the ineffable name.’ European students of Heb. took this literally, which yielded L. *JeHoVa* (first attested in writings of Galatinus, 1516). Jehovah’s Witnesses ‘member of Watchtower

Bible and Tract Society' first attested 1933; the organization founded c.1879 by Charles Taze Russell (1852-1916); the name from Isa. xliii:10.” (Online Etymology Dictionary)

“**Adonis**. ‘a beau,’ 1622, from Gk. *Adonis*, youth beloved by Aphrodite, from Phoenician adon ‘lord,’ probably originally ‘ruler,’ from base *a-d-n* ‘to judge, rule.’ *Adonai*, an O.T. word for ‘God,’ is the Heb. cognate, with pl. of majesty.” (Online Etymology Dictionary)

“‘Jehovah’ is a modern mispronunciation of the Hebrew name, resulting from combining the consonants of that name, Jhvh, with the vowels of the word Adonay, Lord,’ which the Jews substituted for the proper name in reading the scriptures. In such cases of substitution the vowels of the word which is to be read are written in the Hebrew text with the consonants of the word which is not to be read. The consonants of the word to be substituted are ordinarily written in the margin; but inasmuch as Adonay was regularly read instead of the ineffable name Jhvh, it was deemed unnecessary to note the fact at every occurrence. When **Christian scholars** began to study the Old Testament in Hebrew, if they were ignorant of this rule or regarded the substitution as a piece of Jewish superstition, reading what actually stood in the text, they would inevitably pronounce the name Jehovah... The statement still commonly repeated that it originated with Petrus.” (1911 Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 15, p. 314)

“The pronunciation ‘Jehovah’ is an error resulting among Christians from combining the consonants YHWH with the vowels of ADHONAY.” (*Encyclopedia Britannica*)

See: Chapter 2: “The Tetragrammaton”

3. “JUPITER” & “MERCURIUS” IN PLACE OF “ZEUS” AND “HERMES”

“And they called Barnabas, **Jupiter**; and Paul, **Mercurius**, because he was the chief speaker.” (Acts 14:12 KJV)

See also: Acts 14:13

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

Acts 14:12
εκαλουν <2564> (5707) τε <5037> τον <3588> μεν <3303> {AND THEY CALLED}
βαρναβαν <921> {BARNABAS} δια <2203> τον <3588> {**ZEUS**; } δε <1161> {AND}
παυλον <3972> {PAUL} ερμην <2060> {**HERMES**,} επειδη <1894> {BECAUSE} αυτος <846>
{HE} ην <2258> (5713) {WAS} ο <3588> {THE} ηγουμενος <2233> (5740) του <3588>
{LEADER} λογου <3056> {IN SPEAKING.}

TRANSLATION ERROR

Mistranslation of “Zeus” and “Hermes” as “Jupiter” and “Mercurius” is dynamic equivalence in all of its glory. This misleading transliteration can be traced through all of the English Bibles to Jerome’s Latin Vulgate which used the Roman names of the Greek gods. The Wycliffe translation, which was based on the Latin Vulgate, brought Jerome’s transliteration into the English Bible. And, even though William Tyndale translated from Erasmus’ third edition of the Byzantine Greek text, he carried forward the Wycliffe error of using the Roman names of these Greek gods in English Bibles.

The only reference in the KJV to “Hermes” and “Hermas” is to Christian brethren in Romans 16:14, hence, the name “Hermes” has a good connotation. The Greeks of Lycaonia thought Paul was the god “Hermes” come down to earth from the stars because he was the “chief speaker” and performed a great miracle. “Mercurius” does not have the name recognition of the Greek god, “Hermes” and the translators of the Latin Vulgate and English Bibles, being Classical scholars, should have understood the importance of identifying the Greek god “Hermes” in Acts 14:12. Paul commanded Timothy, “Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me...” (2 Tim. 1:13) “Hermes” is a ‘sound word’ placed by God in the Greek text for a reason. The NKJV has corrected this translation error.

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

“Hermes Trismegistus” was a major Greek god whose identity is concealed by using the Roman name of Mercurius or Mercury. In his *Genesis of the Grail Kings*, Laurence Gardner identified Hermes as Ham, Noah’s rebellious son who survived the Great Flood. Ham, the father of Canaan whom Noah cursed, is revered by occultists as the preserver of the pre-Flood “ancient wisdom,” i.e., sorcery, which he taught to his descendants, the Merovingian bloodline. (See: *Death of the Phoenix: Atlantis Rising*) This ancient wisdom, also called the “Hermetic arts and sciences,” was the mystery religion that supposedly made Egypt a world power. Hermes is the legendary Egyptian sage who is reputed to be the author of the Tarot, neo-Platonism, the Kabbalah, alchemy and astrology.

The Hermetic arts and sciences were revived by Francis Bacon as *The Advancement of Learning* and the Rosicrucians are now mainstreaming Hermetic sorcery (e.g. *Harry Potter*) to condition mankind for the miraculous wonders performed by the Antichrist and False Prophet during the Tribulation period. It is no coincidence that Harry’s female witch friend is named “Hermione.” Since most people including Christians have never heard of *Hermes Trismegistus*, the Rosicrucians will be able to reimage him as a good sorcerer, in the same way they have portrayed white magicians Harry Potter and Hermione as white witches. And because “Hermes” was not identified in our English Bibles (except the NKJV) as a Greek god, even believers are at risk of believing that Hermetic magic to be performed by the Antichrist are miracles of God.

STRONG’S CONCORDANCE

#2203 – Zeus – Jupiter or Zeus = “a father of helps”, the national god of the Greeks and corresponds to the Roman Jupiter

#2060 – Hermes – Hermes, perhaps from 2046; n pr m, Mercurius or Hermes = “herald of the gods”
 1) a Greek deity called by the Romans Mercurius (Mercury)

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	ACTS 14:12
New King James Version (1979)	Zeus / Hermes
King James Version (1611)	Iupiter / Mercurius
Bishops’ Bible (1568)	Iupiter / Mercurius
Geneva Bible (1587)	Iupiter / Mercurius
Coverdale Bible (1535)	Iupiter / Mercurius
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	Iupiter / Mercurius
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	Jubiter / Mercurie
Latin Vulgate (425)	Iovem / Mercurium
Syriac Peshitta (250)	chief of the gods / Hermes

ETYMOLOGY / MYTHOLOGY

“**Hermes.** 1605, son of Zeus and Maia, god of commerce and Olympian messenger, from Gk. *Hermes*, of unknown origin.” (Online Etymology Dictionary)

“**Hermetic.** 1605 (implied in *hermetically*), ‘completely sealed,’ also (1637) ‘dealing with occult science or alchemy,’ from L. *hermeticus*, from Gk. *Hermes*, god of science and art, among other things, identified by Neoplatonists, mystics, and alchemists with the Egyptian god Thoth as *Hermes Trismegistos* ‘Thrice-Great Hermes,’ who supposedly invented the process of making a glass tube airtight (a process in alchemy) using a secret seal. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

“The Tables of Testimony...not to be confused with the Ten Commandments...are rather more associated with the original Table of Destiny of the Anunnaki... This ancient archive is directly associated with the Emerald Table of Thoth/Hermes, and, as detailed in alchemical records of Egypt, the author of the preserved writings was the Biblical Ham, a great Archon of the Grail bloodline. He was the essential founder of the esoteric and arcane ‘underground stream’ which flowed through the ages and his Greek name, Hermes, was directly related to the science of pyramid construction, deriving from the word *herma*, which relates to a ‘pile of stones’.” (Laurence Gardner, *Genesis of The Grail Kings: The Explosive Story of Genetic Cloning in the Bloodline of Jesus*, 2000, p. 219)

4. MOUNT “SION” INSTEAD OF MOUNT “ZION” IN PROPHECIES OF THE SECOND COMING OF JESUS CHRIST

“Praise waiteth for thee, O God, in **Sion**: and unto thee shall the vow be performed. O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come.” (Ps. 65:1-2 KJV)

“And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of **Sion** the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob:” (Rom. 11:26 KJV)

“And I looked, and, lo, a Lamb stood on the **mount Sion**, and with him an hundred forty and four thousand, having his Father’s name written in their foreheads.” (Rev. 14:1 KJV)

TRANSLATION ERROR

The 1611 KJV mistranslated the Hebrew word for “Zion” (*tsiyown*) as “Sion” in many Psalms: 2:6, 9:11, 14; 14:7; 20:2; 48:2, 11, 12; 50:2; 51:18; 53:6; 65:1, 69:35, 74:2; 76:2; 78:68; 97:8. All of these translation errors were corrected except for Psalm 65:1. “Sion” in Ps. 65:1 is not a spelling error but a translation error because the Hebrew word for “Sion” is *Siy’on*, a different word than *Tsiyown*, which is translated “Zion”. The words *Tsiyown* (Zion) and *Siy’on* (Sion) identify two different locations in Israel: Mount Zion in Jerusalem and Mount Hermon, also called Mount Sion, in northern Israel. Deuteronomy 4:48 states, “...Mount Sion (that is, Hermon)”.

This translation error is found in all of the English Bibles predating the KJV, except the Geneva Bible, and in the Latin Vulgate (425 A.D.) which Jerome may have derived from the Greek Septuagint (c. 280-130 B.C.), although he translated the O.T. from the Hebrew Text. These mistranslations reveal that, in this verse, the King James Translators followed the Greek Septuagint, by way of the Bishop’s and other English Bibles (except the Geneva), as well as the Latin Vulgate, instead of the Hebrew Text. (See: “Revision of the 1611 KJV”) The error was corrected in the NKJV.

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

Mount Hermon is named after the Greek god “Hermes” who taught Hermetic magic to the Egyptians. Mt. Hermon is also called Mount Sion, presumably from Sirion, the name given to it by the Sidonians. (Deut. 3:8-9) Hermes came to earth to teach the Egyptians civilization and then returned to the stars, specifically the main star of the constellation Canis Major which is Sirius, the Dog Star. It is probable that Mount Sion/Sirion ultimately derived its name from the star Sirius which was, and still is, believed to be the location of the ancient gods who escaped the Great Deluge on the good ship Argo, the constellation next to Canis Major in the Zodiacal chart. (See: “The False Gospel in the Stars: Heaven’s Gate”)

Mistranslation of the Hebrew word for Zion (*Tsiyown*) as Sion in Psalm 65:1 is important because this verse will provide Scriptural validation of the Antichrist who will return from “heaven” and rule from Mount Sion/Sirion in Dan instead of Mount Zion in Jerusalem. At the Luciferic Initiation, the False Prophet will use Psalm 65:1 to coerce mankind to swear allegiance to Lucifer and receive his mark, the Seal of Solomon. (See: “The 6-Pointed Star: The Mark of the Beast”) Compounding the problem, *all* seven New Testament references to Mount Zion in Jerusalem have not been translated as “Zion” in the KJV but left in the Greek as “Sion.” Five of these verses were fulfilled at the first coming of Jesus Christ, however, two verses pertain to the Second Coming – Rom. 11:26 and Rev. 14:1.

STRONG’S CONCORDANCE

#7865 *Siy’on* {see-ohn’} from 7863; n pr mont AV - Sion 1; 1 Sion = “lofty”

1) another name for Mount Hermon

#6726 *Tsiyown* {tsee-yone’} the same (regularly) as 6725; TWOT - 1910; n pr loc AV - Zion 153, Sion 1; 154 Zion = parched place”

1) another name for Jerusalem especially in the prophetic books.

“SION” instead of “ZION” in Matt. 21:5, John 12:15, Rom. 9:33, Rom. 11:26, Heb. 12:22, I Pet. 2:6, Rev. 14:1 / misleading transliteration

Matthew 21:5 – Tell ye the daughter of **Sion**, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass. (KJV)

John 12:15 – Fear not, daughter of **Sion**: behold, thy King cometh, sitting on an ass’s colt. (KJV)

Romans 9:33 – As it is written, Behold, I lay in **Sion** a stumblingstone and rock of offence: and whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed. (KJV)

Romans 11:26 – And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of **Sion** the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob: (KJV)

Hebrews 12:22 – But ye are come unto **mount Sion**, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels, (KJV)

1 Peter 2:6 – Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture, Behold, I lay in **Sion** a chief corner stone, elect, precious: and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded. (KJV)

Revelation 14:1 – And I looked, and, lo, a Lamb stood on the **mount Sion**, and with him an hundred forty and four thousand, having his Father’s name written in their foreheads. (KJV)

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

Romans 11:26

και <2532> {AND} ουτως <3779> {DO} πας <3956> {ALL} ισραηλ <2474> {ISRAEL} σωθησεται <4982> (5701) {SHALL BE SAVED,} καθως <2531> {ACCORDING AS} γεγραπται <1125> (5769) {IT HAS BEEN WRITTEN,} ηξει <2240> (5692) {SHALL COME} εκ <1537> {OUT OF} σιων <4622> {**SION**} ο <3588> {THE} ρυομενος <4506> (5740) {DELIVERER,} και <2532> {AND} αποστρεψει <654> (5692) {HE SHALL TURN AWAY} ασεβειας <763> {UNGODLINESS} απο <575> {FROM} ιακωβ <2384> {JACOB.}

Revelation 14:1 – και <2532> {AND} ειδον <1492> (5627) {I SAW,} και <2532> {AND} ιδου <2400> (5628) {BEHOLD, [THE]} αρνιον <721> {LAMB} εστηκος <2476> (5761) {STANDING} επι <1909> το <3588> {UPON} ορος <3735> {MOUNT} σιων <4622> {**SION**,} και <2532> {AND} μετ <3326> {WITH} αυτου <846> {HIM} εκατον <1540> {A HUNDRED [AND]} τεσσαρακοντα <5062> {FORTY} τεσσαρες <5064> {FOUR} χιλιαδες <5505> {THOUSAND,} εχουσαι <2192> (5723) {HAVING} το <3588> {THE} ονομα <3686> {NAME} του <3588> πατρος <3962> αυτου <846> {OF HIS FATHER} γεγραμμενον <1125> (5772) {WRITTEN} επι <1909> {ON} των <3588> μετωπων <3359> αυτων <846> {THEIR FOREHEADS.}

STRONG’S CONCORDANCE

#4622 Sion {see-own} of Hebrew origin 6726; TDNT - 7:292,1028; n pr loc AV - Sion 7; 7 Sion or Zion = “a parched place” 1) the hill on which the higher and more ancient part of Jerusalem was built 1a) the southwestern most and highest of the hills on which the city was built 2) often used of the entire city of Jerusalem 3) since Jerusalem because the temple stood there, was called the dwelling place of God

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	PSALM 65:1	ROM. 11:26 / REV. 14:1
New King James Version (1979)	Zion	Zion
King James Version (1611)	Sion	Sion
Bishops’ Bible (1568)	Sion	Sion
Geneva Bible (1587)	Zion	Sion
Coverdale Bible (1535)	Sion	Sion
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	n/a	Sion
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	Syon...in Jerusalem	Syon
Latin Vulgate (425)	Sion (Ps. 64:2)	Sion
Syriac Peshitta (250)	Zion	Zion

ETYMOLOGY / MYTHOLOGY

“This treatise ‘The Virgin of the World’ describes a personage called **Hermes** who seems to represent a race of beings who taught earthly mankind the arts of civilization after which: ‘And thus, with charge unto his kinsmen of the Gods to keep watch, he mounted to the Stars’ ... This treatise says **Hermes** came to earth to teach men civilization and then again ‘**mounted to the stars**’, going back to his home and leaving behind the

mystery religion of Egypt with its celestial secrets which were some day to be decoded... This treatise is quite explicit in saying that Isis and Osiris were sent to help the Earth by giving primitive mankind the arts of civilization... The treatise ends this long section with:

“**Tis they alone who, taught by Hermes in God’s hidden codes, became the authors of the arts, and sciences,** and all pursuits which men do practice, and givers of their laws... Tis they who, taught by Hermes that the things below have been disposed by God to be in sympathy with things above, established on the earth the sacred rites over which the mysteries in Heaven preside... Tis they who, knowing the destructibility of (mortal) frames, devised the grade of prophets, in all things perfected, in order that no prophet who stretched forth his hands unto the Gods, should be in ignorance of anything, that magic and philosophy should feed the soul, and medicine preserve the body when it suffered pain.

“And having done all this, my son, Osiris and myself perceiving that the world was (now) quite full, were thereupon demanded back by those who dwell in Heaven...”

“And in the treatise Isis claims that the ‘Black Rite’ honours her and ‘gives perfection...”

“According to the treatise... the meaning of the ‘Dark Rite’ will become clear. And as this rite and this mystery concern Isis and the **star Sirius** and by the context of this prophecy clearly concerns the heavens, can we be accused of sensationalism in making the suggestion that nothing would shake up the human race more than having the discovery of intelligent life elsewhere in the universe proven for the first time? And what if the dark companion of Sirius really does hold the answer to this mystery? What if the nearest centre of civilization really is based at the Sirius system and keeps a watchful eye on us from time to time?...”

“If we ever come into contact with them again, they will probably be called the ‘**Sirians**’ officially, and their civilization will be the ‘Sirian civilization’...” (Robert Temple, *The Sirius Mystery: Was Earth Visited by Intelligent Beings From a Planet in the System of Star of Sirius?*, pp. 75, 81-83,)

“**Sirius** - brightest star, c.1374, from Gk. Seirios, lit. ‘scorching.’ Probably so called from its ancient heliacal rising at the summer solstice (see dog days). An Egyptian name for it was Sothis.” (Online Etymology Dictionary)

“Greek mythology, Palestinian geography, and the biblical narrative come together in a most unusual way at ancient Baniyas, better known as Caesarea Philippi.

“In the first century, Pan was known as the only god to have died ‘in our own time.’ Specifically, the god is recorded as having died during the reign of Tiberias, the Emperor of Rome at the time of Jesus’ death. ‘Pan the great is dead,’ shouted a sailor, Tammuz, sailing off the coast of Italy. There were reports of great lamentation. When Tiberias heard of it, he believed it a mistake. It could not be that the great son of Hermes and Penelope was dead, he concluded, but a lesser demon by the same name.

“Baniyas or Banyas—Arabic spellings of Paneas—is the ancient city at the foot of Mt. Hermon dedicated to the god, Pan. (Herod Philip, a son of Herod the Great, renamed the city Caesarea Philippi after himself.) The ruins of a temple dedicated to Pan are nearly obliterated now, yet the cave in which the god’s great statue stood is still there, and votive niches in the cliff wall also remain.

“In the same way that Baniyas is named for Pan, **Mt. Hermon is named for Pan’s father, Hermes.** The mountain straddles the modern Israeli-Syrian border. It rises to a height of over 9000 feet, and in the rainy months of December to March, is often snow-capped. (There is even a ski slope there now!) Only on a clear day—unusual during the winter—can you see it from the city of Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee (the Kineret). More often the view of it is obliterated even at close range in cold months by haze or mist or dense fog.

“The god Hermes was the son of Zeus and Maia. Being best known probably as ‘the messenger of the gods,’ perhaps it is not surprising that Hermes’ name (Mercury in Roman mythology) came to the English language in the word **hermeneutic**, which has to do of course with linguistic studies and interpretation and translation, most often associated with biblical exegesis.

“However, Hermes was also the conductor of the souls of the dead to Hades, the place in Greek mythology where dead peoples’ souls go to wander around in boredom. Pan—the Greek word for ‘all’— was among other things the guardian of thresholds. His job was to frighten you when you reached a threshold in life. That is where we get the word pan-ic! It was his job to panic anyone approaching a threshold, especially that of a cave.

“Putting this together, in the Cave of Pan at Caesarea Philippi stands a statue of Pan, guarding the threshold to the cave. This cave is in **Mt. Hermon, named for Hermes, the conductor of souls to Hades.** The Cave of Pan logically came to be known as the ‘**gateway to Hades.**’ So, if you were to die and you did not get panicked by Pan, your soul would cross the threshold of the cave, and **Hermes would take you to Hades from there!** That was the mythology of this beautiful, natural setting. Interestingly, Pan was also the god of the pastoral and natural, thus our theological terms pantheism and panentheism. We in the English speaking world also have Pan to thank for pandemonium and pandering.” (Bert Gray, “Jesus Unplugged”)

“And we took at that time out of the hand of the two kings of the Amorites the land that was on this side Jordan, from the river of Arnon unto mount Hermon; (Which Hermon the **Sidonians call Sirion**; and the **Amorites call it Shenir**;)” (Deut. 3:8-9 KJV)

“They took possession of his land and the land of Og king of Bashan, the two kings of the Amorites, *who were* across the Jordan to the east, from Aroer, which is on the edge of the valley of Arnon, even as far as Mount **Sion** (that is, Hermon),” (Deut. 4:47-48 KJV)

“And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the **mount of corruption**, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Ashtoreth the abomination of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the abomination of the Moabites, and for Milcom the abomination of the children of Ammon, did the king [Josiah] defile.” (II Kings 23:13 KJV)

“Come with me from Lebanon, my spouse, with me from Lebanon: look from the top of Amana, from the top of **Shenir** and Hermon, from the lions’ dens, from the mountains of the leopards. (Song of Solomon 4:8 KJV)

SIRYON is a variant form of **SIRYA**, from the Aramaic, meaning **SPEAR**.

Syria - from L. Syria, from Gk. Syria, from Syrioi ‘the Syrians,’ a name originally given to the Assyrians (Herodotus vii.63), an aphetic form of Assyrioi (see Assyria).

See: “Heeding Bible Prophecy: New Government: Mount Zion/Sion”

5. NEW “TESTAMENT” INSTEAD OF NEW “COVENANT”

“By so much was Jesus made a surety of a better **testament**.” (Heb. 7:22 KJV)

“And for this cause he is the mediator of the **new testament**, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first testament, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.” (Heb. 9:15 KJV)

“Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the new **testament** in my blood, which is shed for you.” (Luke 22:20 KJV)

See also: Matt. 26:28, Mark 14:24, Luke 22:20, 1 Cor. 11:25, 2 Cor. 3:6, 2 Cor. 3:14, Heb. 9:20

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

Heb 7:22

κατα <2596> τοσουτον <5118> {BY SO MUCH} κρειττονος <2909> {OF A BETTER} διαθηκης <1242> {**COVENANT**} γεγονεν <1096> (5754) {HAS BECOME} εγγυος <1450> {SURETY} ιησους <2424> {JESUS.}

Heb.9:15

και <2532> {AND} δια <1223> τουτο <5124> {FOR THIS REASON} διαθηκης <1242> {OF A **COVENANT**} καινης <2537> {NEW} μεσιτης <3316> {MEDIATOR} εστιν <2076> (5748) {HE IS,} οπως <3704> {SO THAT,} θανατου <2288> {DEATH} γενομενου <1096> (5637) {HAVING TAKEN PLACE} εις <1519> {FOR} απολυτρωσιν <629> {REDEMPTION} των <3588> {OF THE} επι <1909> {UNDER} τη <3588> {THE} πρωτη <4413> {FIRST} διαθηκη <1242> {**COVENANT**} παραβασεων <3847> {TRANSGRESSIONS,} την <3588> {THE} επαγγελιαν <1860> {PROMISE} λαβωσιν <2983> (5632) {MIGHT RECEIVE} οι <3588> {THEY WHO} κεκλημενοι <2564> (5772) {HAVE BEEN CALLED} της <3588> {OF THE} αιωνιου <166> {ETERNAL} κληρονομιας <2817> {INHERITANCE.}

Luke 22:20

ωσαυτως <5615> {IN LIKE MANNER} και <2532> {ALSO} το <3588> {THE} ποτηριον <4221> {CUP} μετα <3326> το <3588> {AFTER} δειπνησαι <1172> (5658) {HAVING SUPPED,} λεγων <3004> (5723) {SAYING,} τουτο <5124> το <3588> {THIS} ποτηριον <4221> {CUP}

[IS]} η <3588> {THE} καινη <2537> {NEW} διαθηκη <1242> {**COVENANT**} εν <1722> το <3588> {IN} αιματι <129> μου <3450> {MY BLOOD,} το <3588> {WHICH} υπερ <5228> {FOR} υμων <5216> {YOU} εκχυνομενον <1632> (5746) {IS POURED OUT.}

STRONG'S CONCORDANCE

#1242 diatheke from 1303; TDNT - 2:106,157; n f

AV - covenant 20, testament 13; 33

- 1) a disposition, arrangement, of any sort, which one wishes to be valid, the last disposition which one makes of his earthly possessions after his death, a testament or will
- 2) a compact, a covenant, a testament
 - 2a) God's covenant with Noah, etc.

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	LUKE 22:20; HEB. 7:22, 9:15 et al
New King James Version (1979)	covenant
King James Version (1611)	Testament
Bishops' Bible (1568)	testament
Geneva Bible (1587)	Testament
Coverdale Bible (1535)	Testamete
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	testament
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	testament
Latin Vulgate (425)	testamenti
Syriac Peshitta (250)	covenant

TRANSLATION ERROR

The KJV Translators were inconsistent in their translation of the Greek word pertaining to God's covenants with Israel and the Church. In the Old Testament, they consistently translated the Hebrew word "berith" as "covenant" with reference to God's relationship with Jews and, in the New Testament, almost consistently mistranslated the Greek word "diatheke" as "testament" when referring to God's relationship to Church. Even in the New Testament, the Translators correctly translated the Greek word "diatheke" as "covenant" in most verses pertaining to the Jews. The error can be traced through all English translations to the Latin Vulgate. The NKJV corrected the mistranslation where correction was necessary.

A covenant implies a contract based between two parties in a relational bond whereas a testament may be a book, a witness or a will. Any mistranslations in Scripture change the terms of God's various covenants with men. According to Hebrews 10:29, God will punish those who devalue the blood covenant between Jesus Christ and His Church:

"Of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and hath counted the **blood of the covenant**, wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the Spirit of grace?" (Heb. 10:29)

According to Easton's 1897 Bible Dictionary and other sources, "testament" is a mistranslation of the Greek word "diatheke":

"Covenant. A contract or agreement between two parties. In the Old Testament the Hebrew word 'berith' is always thus translated. 'Berith' is derived from a root which means 'to cut,' and hence a covenant is a 'cutting,' with reference to the cutting or dividing of animals into two parts, and the contracting parties passing between them, in making a covenant (Gen. 15; Jer. 34:18, 19). **The corresponding word in the New Testament Greek is 'diatheke', which is, however, rendered 'testament' generally in the Authorized Version. It ought to be rendered, just as the word 'berith' of the Old Testament, 'covenant.'** This word is used (1) of a covenant or compact between man and man (Gen. 21:32), or between tribes or nations (1 Sam. 11:1; Josh. 9:6, 15). In entering into a covenant, Jehovah was solemnly called on to witness the transaction (Gen. 31:50), and hence it was called a 'covenant of the Lord' (1 Sam. 20:8). The marriage compact is called 'the covenant of God' (Prov. 2:17), because the marriage was made in God's name. Wicked men are spoken of as acting as if they had made a 'covenant with death' not to destroy them, or with hell not to devour them (Isa. 28:15, 18). (2.) The word is used with reference to God's revelation of himself in the way of promise or of favour to men. Thus God's

promise to Noah after the Flood is called a covenant (Gen. 9; Jer. 33:20, ‘my covenant’). We have an account of God’s covenant with Abraham (Gen. 17, comp. Lev. 26:42), of the covenant of the priesthood (Num. 25:12, 13; Deut. 33:9; Neh. 13:29), and of the covenant of Sinai (Ex. 34:27, 28; Lev. 26:15), which was afterwards renewed at different times in the history of Israel (Deut. 29; Josh. 1:24; 2 Chr. 15; 23; 29; 34; Ezra 10; Neh. 9). In conformity with human custom, God’s covenant is said to be confirmed with an oath (Deut. 4:31; Ps. 89:3), and to be accompanied by a sign (Gen. 9; 17). Hence the covenant is called God’s ‘counsel,’ ‘oath,’ ‘promise’ (Ps. 89:3, 4; 105:8-11; Heb. 6:13-20; Luke 1:68-75). God’s covenant consists wholly in the bestowal of blessing (Isa. 59:21; Jer. 31:33, 34).” (Easton’s 1897 Bible Dictionary)

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

Part and parcel of the conspiracy to eliminate the Greek New Testament is demotion of the New Covenant between God and His Church. Although the New Covenant is also a testament in the sense of a last will and testament – “that by means of [Jesus’] death...they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance” (Heb. 9:15) – a covenant is much more than a legal document. Use of the term “New Testament” instead of “New Covenant” reduces God’s relationship with the Church to a book or a legal document, whereas God’s covenant with Israel was a binding relationship based on love, in fact, a marriage covenant. Covenant Reformed theology has done much to blur the distinctive covenants which God has with Israel and the Church. Today the “dispensational” division of the old and new covenants is being discredited and replaced by Covenant theology. Under the guise of the “doctrines of Grace” Covenant theology preaches Old Testament Law and minimizes the exalted position of the Church which is the body of Christ. In today’s Judaized churches, the Church takes low seat while Israel is elevated to as God’s “chosen people”. Just as the Galatians were brought under the O.T. Law by the Judaizers, the great ‘falling away’ of which Paul prophesied in 2 Thess. 2:3 has begun with the return of the Church to the Old Covenant Law.

ETYMOLOGY / MYTHOLOGY

“**Testament.** c.1290, ‘last will disposing of property,’ from L. *testamentum* ‘a will, publication of a will,’ from *testari* ‘make a will, be witness to,’ from *testis* ‘witness,’ from PIE *tris- ‘three,’ on the notion of ‘third person, disinterested witness.’ Use in reference to the two divisions of the Bible (c.1300) is from L.L. *vetus testamentum* and *novum testamentum*, loan-translations of Gk. *palatia diatheke* and *kaine diatheke*. L.L. *testamentum* in this case was a mistranslation of Gk. *diatheke*, which meant both ‘covenant, dispensation’ and ‘will, testament,’ and was used in the former sense in the account of the Last Supper (see *testimony*) but subsequently was interpreted as Christ’s ‘last will.’” (Online Etymology Dictionary)

6. “A” FALLING AWAY INSTEAD OF “THE” FALLING AWAY

“Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come **a falling away** first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition;” (2 Thes. 2:3 KJV)

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

2 Thessalonians 2:3
μη <3361> {NOT} τις <5100> {ANYONE} υμας <5209> {YOU} εξαπατηση <1818> (5661)
{SHOULD DECEIVE} κατα <2596> {IN} μηδενα <3367> {ANY} τροπον <5158> {WAY,}
στι <3754> {BECAUSE [IT WILL NOT BE]} εαν <1437> μη <3361> {UNLESS} ελθη <2064>
(5632) {SHALL HAVE COME} η <3588> {**THE**} αποστασια <646> {**APOSTASY**}
πρωτον <4412> {FIRST,} και <2532> {AND} αποκαλυφθη <601> (5686) {SHALL HAVE BEEN
REVEALED} ο <3588> {THE} ανθρωπος <444> της <3588> {MAN} αμαρτιας <266> {OF SIN,}
ο <3588> {THE} υιος <5207> της <3588> {SON} απωλειας <684> {OF PERDITION,}

STRONG’S CONCORDANCE

#3588 ho {ho} including the feminine he {hay}, in all their inflections, **the definite article**; article

AV - which 413, who 79, the things 11, the son 8, misc 32; 543

1) this, that, these, etc.

Only significant renderings other than “**the**” counted

#646 apostasia {ap-os-tas-ee'-ah} feminine of the same as 647; TDNT - 1:513,88; n f

AV - to forsake + 575 1, falling away 1; 2
 1) a falling away, defection, apostasy

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	2 THESS. 2:3
New King James Version (1979)	the falling away
King James Version (1611)	a falling away
Bishops' Bible (1568)	a fallyng away
Geneva Bible (1587)	a departing
Coverdale Bible (1535)	the departyng
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	a departyng
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	dissencioun
Latin Vulgate (425)	discessio
Syriac Peshitta (250)	a rebellion

TEXTUAL ERROR

A textual error occurs when translators supply or omits words which are not in the Greek text with no indication, such as italics, that a word has been added, or a reference to word(s) not translated. In 2 Thessalonians 2:3, the KJV Translators failed to translate the definite article “the” – “η” – preceding the Greek word for “apostasy” in the Textus Receptus. “The apostasy” refers to a specific event at a specific point in time—the great apostasy of the Church from the faith of Jesus Christ prior to the Tribulation period. Only the Coverdale Bible and the New King James Version (NKJV) translated the definite article “the” which is in the Greek text. Bible versions which fail to translate the definite article in 2 Thessalonians 2:3, diminish the magnitude of the end time apostasy, thereby facilitating false teachings which limit the end time apostasy to the ecumenical movement. Some modern versions (NIV, RSV, NLT, CEV, Good News) mistranslate “apostasía” as *rebellion*, which changes the falling away from the Word of God to a revolt against man’s authority.

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

“The Apostasy” which immediately precedes the Day of Christ will rival no other period of apostasy in Church history. The great apostasy will be an identifiable event in which the entire organized Church system departs from the faith of Jesus Christ as it is set forth in the Greek Textus Receptus. To deceive the religious masses, false teachers will portray “the apostasy” as a “revival” or “reformation” of the Church or a “new revelation” of God. In KJV-Onlyism, “new revelations” of hidden meanings or Bible codes will be “discovered” in the KJV. All such *new revelations* are simply a modern rehash of ancient Gnosticism masquerading as true Christianity. Medieval Gnostic sects will also be revived as the “true Christians” in order to validate the heretical doctrines for which they suffered “persecution.”

See also: “Heeding Bible Prophecy: New Doctrine: Apostasy”

7. “GREAT TRIBULATION” INSTEAD OF “THE GREAT TRIBULATION”

“And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.” (Rev. 7:14 KJV)

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

Revelation 7:14

και <2532> {AND} ειρηκα <2046> (5758) {I SAID} αυτω <846> {TO HIM, [MY]} κυριε <2962> {LORD,} συ <4771> {THOU} οιδας <1492> (5758) {KNOWEST.} και <2532> {AND} ειπεν <2036> (5627) {HE SAID} μοι <3427> {TO ME,} ουτοι <3778> {THESE} εισιν <1526> (5748) {ARE} οι <3588> {THEY WHO} ερχομενοι <2064> (5740) {COME} εκ <1537> {OUT OF} της <3588> {THE} θλιψεως <2347> της <3588> {TRIBULATION} μεγαλης <3173> {GREAT,} και <2532> {AND} επλυναν <4150> (5656) {THEY WASHED} τας <3588> στολας <4749> αυτων <846> {THEIR ROBES,} και <2532> {AND} ελευκαναν <3021> (5656) {MADE WHITE} στολας <4749> {ROBES} αυτων <846> {THEIR} εν <1722> {IN} τω <3588> {THE} αιματι <129> {BLOOD} του <3588> {OF THE} αρνιου <721> {LAMB.}

STRONG'S CONCORDANCE

#3588 ho {ho} including the feminine he {hay}, in all their inflections, **the definite article**; article AV - which 413, who 79, the things 11, the son 8, misc 32; 543
1) this, that, these, etc.
Only significant renderings other than “**the**” counted

#2347 thlipis {thlip'-sis} from 2346; TDNT - 3:139,334; n f
AV - tribulation 21, affliction 17, trouble 3, anguish 1, persecution 1, burdened 1, to be afflicted + 1519 1; 45
1) a pressing, pressing together, pressure
2) metaph. oppression, affliction, tribulation, distress, straits

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	REV. 7:14
New King James Version (1979)	the great tribulation
King James Version (1611)	great tribulation
Bishops' Bible (1568)	great tribulation
Geneva Bible (1587)	great tribulation
Coverdale Bible (1535)	gret tribulacion
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	gret tribulation
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	greet tribulacioun
Latin Vulgate (425)	tribulatione magna
Syriac Peshitta (250)	great tribulation

TEXTUAL ERROR

The Greek Textus Receptus has the definite article “the” preceding “great tribulation” in Rev. 7:14. “The great tribulation” refers to a specific event in a specific point in time, i.e. that Great Tribulation period before the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. Only the New King James Version (NKJV) translated the definite article “the” found in the Greek text.

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

The phrase “great tribulation” could refer to any persecution of the saints at any period of history, for example, the terrible Roman persecutions of Christians in the 2nd and 3rd centuries. However, “the great tribulation” refers to the specific 7-year period immediately preceding the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. The KJV Translators’ neglect to translate the definite article “the” lends support to the Amillennial doctrine of Covenant Reformed theology which maintains that all of the prophecies of the Bible were fulfilled by 70 A.D. when Jerusalem was destroyed. According to Covenant Reformed theology, the book of Revelation describes God’s judgment on Israel and there is no 7-year Tribulation time of Jacob’s Trouble before the return of Christ. This textual error in Bibles translated by Calvinists and Roman Catholics can be traced through all of the English Bibles to the Latin Vulgate and reflects the Amillennial eschatology of the Roman Catholic Church, Covenant Reformed theology as well as the Calvinist Reformed theology of King James and the KJV Translators.

“The word, millennium, means one thousand years. It is a combination of two Latin words mille (thousand) and annum (years). The odd term, amillennial, literally means ‘no one thousand years’...”

“The viewpoint is a very important one because it is the predominant concept of end time events in Christendom today. It is the official view of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is the doctrine that is held by the majority of mainline Protestant denominations.

“The view holds that the current Church Age will end abruptly with the appearance of Jesus for the redeemed. At that point the redeemed will be resurrected in spiritual bodies, the unrighteous will be consigned to Hell, the material universe will cease to exist, and the redeemed will take up residence eternally with God in Heaven...”

“The amillennial view was developed in 400 A.D. by St. Augustine. It was adopted by the Roman Catholic Church in 431 A.D. at the Council of Ephesus. When this view was originally presented by St. Augustine, it caused a considerable stir because it differed so drastically from the premillennial view that had been the orthodox doctrine up to that time...”

“Augustine’s view, which was based on a spiritualization of Scripture, was quickly adopted by the Roman Catholic Church because it gave enhanced importance to the Church. It enabled the Church to claim that it was the fulfillment of all the kingdom promises in the Bible, and therefore it had the right to rule over all the nations

of the earth.

“It also enabled the Church to claim that it was the new Israel, replacing the old Israel composed of the Jewish people. The Jews were dismissed as a people divorced by God. Their kingdom promises had been inherited by the true Israel, the Church.” (“Amillennial Problems,” Dr. David R. Reagan, Lamb & Lion Ministries)

8. “ANTICHRIST” INSTEAD OF “THE ANTICHRIST”

“Little children, it is the last time: and as ye have heard that antichrist shall come, even now are there many antichrists; whereby we know that it is the last time.” (1 John 2:18 KJV)

“Who is a liar but he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ? He is antichrist, that denieth the Father and the Son.” (1 John 2:22 KJV)

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

1 John 2:18

παιδια <3813> {LITTLE CHILDREN, [THE]} εσχατη <2078> {LAST} ωρα <5610> {HOUR} εστιν <2076> (5748) {IT IS,} και <2532> {AND} καθως <2531> {ACCORDING AS} ηκουσατε <191> (5656) {YE HEARD} οτι <3754> {THAT} ο <3588> {THE} αντιχριστος <500> {ANTICHRIST} ερχεται <2064> (5736) {IS COMING,} και <2532> {EVEN} νυν <3568> {NOW} αντιχριστοι <500> {ANTICHRISTS} πολλοι <4183> {MANY} γεγονασιν <1096> (5754) {HAVE ARISEN,} οθεν <3606> {WHENCE} γινωσκομεν <1097> (5719) {WE KNOW} οτι <3754> {THAT [THE]} εσχατη <2078> {LAST} ωρα <5610> {HOUR} εστιν <2076> (5748) {IT IS.}

1 John 2:22

τις <5101> {WHO} εστιν <2076> (5748) {IS} ο <3588> {THE} ψευστης <5583> {LIAR} ει <1487> μη <3361> {BUT} ο <3588> {HE THAT} αρνουμενος <720> (5740) {DENIES} οτι <3754> {THAT} ιησους <2424> ουκ <3756> {JESUS} εστιν <2076> (5748) {IS} ο <3588> {THE} χριστος <5547> {CHRIST?} ουτος <3778> {HE} εστιν <2076> (5748) {IS} ο <3588> {THE} αντιχριστος <500> {ANTICHRIST} ο <3588> {WHO} αρνουμενος <720> (5740) {DENIES} τον <3588> {THE} πατερα <3962> {FATHER} και <2532> {AND} τον <3588> {THE} υιον <5207> {SON.}

STRONG'S CONCORDANCE

#500 antichristos {an-tee'-khris-tos} from 473 and 5547; TDNT - 9:493, 1322; n m
AV - antichrist 5; 5

1) the adversary of the Messiah

#473 anti {an-tee'}

a primary particle; TDNT - 1:372,61; prep

AV - for 15, because + 3639 4, for ... cause 1, therefore + 3639 1, **in the room of 1; 22**

1) over against, opposite to, **before**

2) **for, instead of, in place of** (something)

2a) **instead of**

2b) for

2c) for that, because

2d) wherefore, for this cause

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	1 JOHN 2:18	1 JOHN 2:22
New King James Version (1979)	the Antichrist	antichrist
King James Version (1611)	Antichrist	Antichrist
Bishops' Bible (1568)	antichrist	antichrist
Geneva Bible (1587)	Antichrist	that Antichrist
Coverdale Bible (1535)	Antechrist	ye Antichrist
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	Antichrist	the Antichrist
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	antecrist	antecrist
Latin Vulgate (425)	antichristus	antichristus

Syriac Peshitta (250)	a false christ	a false christ
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TEXTUAL ERROR

The 1611 KJV capitalized “Antichrist” in 1 John 2:18 and 2:22, however the Translators followed all previous English versions and the Latin Vulgate in neglecting to translate the definite article “the” which preceded “antichristos” in the Greek text. In a later edition of the KJV, the capital “A” was changed to lower case “a” which further obscured the singular identity of this personage who will enter the world stage during the Tribulation period. The NKJV translators were conscientious to translate the definite article in the Greek Textus Receptus and to capitalize “Antichrist” in 1 John 2:18, however they followed the KJV in 1 John 2:22.

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

The KJV Translators’ failure to translate the definite article in the Greek Textus Receptus obscures not only the end time apostasy of the Church and the Great Tribulation, but also the person of the Antichrist. These textual errors lend support to the Amillennial eschatology of Calvinist Covenant Reformed theology, which is overtaking Dispensationalism in the preparation for the Tribulation period. Because the end time role of a particular man called “the Antichrist” is obscured in the King James Version, many will fail to recognize this individual as “the Antichrist” and mistake him for “the Christ.”

The Greek word “antichristos” is derived from “anti” and “Christos.” “Anti” may mean “over against, opposite to, before” or “for, instead of, in place of (something)” (e.g. Matt. 2:22, “Archelaus did reign in Judaea in the room of his father Herod”) The prevalent teaching about the “Antichrist” stresses that he will be “against Christ” but reject his role as a “false Christ” who poses as “the Christ” i.e. a surrogate Christ who usurps the government of this world “instead of, in place of” Jesus Christ. This false teaching protects the Jewish identity of the Antichrist since, in order to deceive world Jewry that he is their Messiah, the Antichrist must be a Jew.

9. “IN” THE HAND/FOREHEAD INSTEAD OF “ON” THE HAND/FOREHEAD

“And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark **in** their right hand, or **in** their foreheads:” (Rev. 13:16 KJV)

“And the third angel followed them, saying with a loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark **in** his forehead, or **in** his hand,” (Rev. 14:9 KJV)

“And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark **upon** their foreheads, or **in** their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years.” (Rev. 20:4 KJV)

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

Revelation 13:16

και <2532> {AND} ποιει <4160> (5719) {IT CAUSES} παντας <3956> {ALL,} τους <3588> {THE} μικρους <3398> {SMALL} και <2532> {AND} τους <3588> {THE} μεγαλους <3173> {GREAT,} και <2532> {AND} τους <3588> {THE} πλουσιους <4145> {RICH} και <2532> {AND} τους <3588> {THE} πτωχους <4434> {POOR,} και <2532> {AND} τους <3588> {THE} ελευθερους <1658> {FREE} και <2532> {AND} τους <3588> {THE} δουλους <1401> {BOND MEN,} ινα <2443> {THAT} δωση <1325> (5661) {IT SHOULD GIVE} αυτοις <846> {THEM} χαραγμα <5480> {A MARK} επι <1909> της <3588> {ON} χειρος <5495> {HAND} αυτων <846> της <3588> {THEIR} δεξιας <1188> {RIGHT,} η <2228> {OR} επι <1909> των <3588> {ON} μετωπων <3359> {FOREHEADS} αυτων <846> {THEIR;}

Revelation 14:9

και <2532> {AND} τριτος <5154> {A THIRD} αγγελος <32> {ANGEL} ηκολουθησεν <190> (5656) {FOLLOWED} αυτοις <846> {THEM,} λεγων <3004> (5723) {SAYING} εν <1722> {WITH} φωνη <5456> {A VOICE} μεγαλη <3173> {LOUD,} ει <1487> {IF} τις <5100> {ANYONE} το <3588> {THE} θηριον <2342> {BEAST} προσκυνει <4352> (5719) {DOES HOMAGE TO} και <2532> την <3588> {AND} εικονα <1504> {IMAGE} αυτου <846> {ITS,} και <2532>

{AND} λαμβανει <2983> (5719) {RECEIVES} χαραγμα <5480> {A MARK} επι <1909> {ON} του <3588> μετωπου <3359> αυτου <846> {HIS FOREHEAD} η <2228> {OR} επι <1909> {UPON} την <3588> χειρα <5495> αυτου <846> {HIS HAND,}

Revelation 20:4

και <2532> {AND} ειδον <1492> (5627) {I SAW} θρονους <2362> {THRONES;} και <2532> {AND} εκαθισαν <2523> (5656) {THEY SAT} επ <1909> {UPON} αυτους <846> {THEM,} και <2532> {AND} κριμα <2917> {JUDGMENT} εδοθη <1325> (5681) {WAS GIVEN} αυτοις <846> {TO THEM;} και <2532> {AND} τας <3588> {THE} ψυχας <5590> {SOULS} των <3588> {OF THOSE} πεπελεκισμενων <3990> (5772) {BEHEADED} δια <1223> {ON ACCOUNT OF} την <3588> {THE} μαρτυριαν <3141> {TESTIMONY} ιησου <2424> {OF JESUS,} και <2532> {AND} δια <1223> {ON ACCOUNT OF} τον <3588> {THE} λογον <3056> του <3588> {WORD} θεου <2316> {OF GOD,} και <2532> {AND} οιτινες <3748> {THOSE WHO} ου <3756> προσεκυνησαν <4352> (5656) {DID NOT DO HOMAGE TO} τω <3588> {THE} θηριω <2342> {BEAST,} ουτε <3777> {NOR} την <3588> εικονα <1504> αυτου <846> {HIS IMAGE,} και <2532> {AND} ουκ <3756> ελαβον <2983> (5627) {DID NOT RECEIVE} το <3588> {THE} χαραγμα <5480> {MARK} επι <1909> {UPON} το <3588> μετωπον <3359> αυτων <846> {THEIR FOREHEAD,} και <2532> {AND} επι <1909> {UPON} την <3588> χειρα <5495> αυτων <846> {THEIR HAND} και <2532> {AND} εζησαν <2198> (5656) {THEY LIVED} και <2532> {AND} εβασιλευσαν <936> (5656) {REIGNED} μετα <3326> {WITH} χριστου <5547> {CHRIST} τα <3588> {THE} χιλια <5507> {THOUSAND} ετη <2094> {YEARS:}

STRONG'S CONCORDANCE

1909 epi {ep-ee'} a root; prep

AV - on 196, in 120, upon 159, unto 41, to 41, misc 338; 895

- 1) UPON, ON, at, by, before
- 2) of position, ON, at, by, over, against
- 3) to, over, ON, at, across, against

5480 charagma {khar'-ag-mah}

from the same as 5482: TDNT - 9:416,1308; n n

AV - mark 8, graven 1; 9

- 1) a stamp, an imprinted mark
 - 1a) of the mark stamped ON the forehead or the right hand as the badge of the followers of the Antichrist
 - 1b) the mark branded UPON horses
- 2) thing carved, sculpture, graven work
 - 2a) of idolatrous images

PERSCHBACHER'S GREEK LEXICON

#1909 epi...with the acc., upon.

“37.4 Prepositions followed by an accusative case... επι – on, on top of, on to; against, at... The basic meaning of most of these prepositions concerns *movement* towards something, or a position reached as a result of such movement.” (*Learn New Testament Greek*, John H. Dobson, p. 186.)

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	REV. 13:16	REV. 14:9	REV. 20:4
New King James Version (1979)	on / on	on / on	on / on
King James Version (1611)	in / in	in / in	vpon / in
Bishops' Bible (1568)	in / in	in / on	vpon / in
Geneva Bible (1587)	in / in	in / on	vpon / on
Coverdale Bible (1535)	in / in	in / on	vpon / on
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	in / in	in / on	vpon / on
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	in / in	in / in	in / in
Latin Vulgate (425)	in / in	in / in	in / in
Syriac Peshitta (250)	on / on	on / on	vpon / on

TRANSLATION ERROR

Translation of the Greek preposition “ἐπι” is determined by its syntax. Although “epi” in some grammatical contexts may be translated “in,” that is not possible in these verses because the Greek article “the” before the noun “hand” in the prepositional phrase “in the hand” renders “hand” in the accusative case. According to Wesley Perschbacher’s *New Analytical Greek Lexicon* (#1909), “‘epi’,...with the acc., upon.” *Learn New Testament Greek* by John H. Dobson, states that “epi” means “on, on top of” (“Prepositions followed by an accusative case”, p. 186). In other words, when the preposition ‘epi’ precedes a noun in the accusative case, its meaning is “upon, on.” Had God meant “in the hand” or “in the forehead,” He would have used the Greek word “en” (Cf. Strong’s Concordance #1909 and #1722). Also, in the verses above, the Greek word for “mark” is *charagma* means a “stamp” that is branded, imprinted or engraved ON the forehead or hand. (See Strong’s # 5480)

In this translation error, the KJV Translators were following the Bishops’ Bible, although the latter correctly translated “epi” as *on* in Rev. 14:9, which the KJV disregarded, and *upon* in Rev. 20:4, which the KJV followed. The source of the error was the Wycliffe translation based on the Latin Vulgate; however, the Latin word “in” can mean *in* or *on* so it was not the Vulgate that first mistranslated the Greek word nor the Wycliffe which merely followed the Latin but William Tyndale failed to correctly translate “epi.” Once again, the NKJV has corrected the error.

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

An entire end time movement has been funded to promote the false teaching that the mark of the Beast is a computer chip that will be implanted “in” the hand or forehead. This false teaching is supported by the mistranslation of “epi” in the King James Version. For KJV-Only advocates to defend this translation error upon which depends the salvation of billions of people is inexcusable. Not only will multitudes of believers die for refusing to receive a counterfeit mark of the Beast, millions of people will receive the true mark of the Beast – the 6-Pointed star – thinking that it is the *Magen David* or Star of David.

However, the 6-pointed star is an ancient symbol of Lucifer which is branded on his initiates who pledge their allegiance to him. Tattoos are an ancient tradition of pagan initiation rites. The tattoo bonds the initiate with the entity symbolized by the tattoo and enables him to communicate with that demonic power. The meaning and function of tattoos in initiation rites are explained in Chevalier’s *Dictionary of Symbols*, which defines the tattoo as “the permanent **mark** of that initiation.”



“In some pictures of a tattooed man we are faced by a permanent prayer to and identification with the heavenly powers, at the same time as a basic means of communication with them. Such is the most generalized meaning of tattooing bestowed in consequence of a rite of initiation which allows this communication to take place. At the same time, this initiation is a rite of admission into a social group and the tattoo is the **permanent mark of that initiation**, the badge of the tribe. All in all, tattooing belongs among symbols of identification and is interfused with all their magic and mystic potency. Identification always carries a double meaning: it tends to invest the individual concerned with the properties and strength of the **creature or thing to which that person is assimilated** and, at the same time, to immunize the latter against its potential power to cause harm. This is why tattoos depict dangerous creatures such as serpents or scorpions, or animals which are symbols of fertility, such as bulls or of power, such as lions, and so on. Identification also carries a **sense of surrender** or even of **consecration** to whatever the tattoo symbolically depicts. It then becomes a **badge of fealty**.” (Jean Chevalier, *The Penguin Dictionary of Symbols*, 1996, pp. 975-6)

Like a wedding band which represents an indissoluble union of a man and a woman, the initiate’s tattoo “becomes a badge of fealty” to the “creature or thing to which that person is assimilated.” Since Lucifer aspires to be like God in every respect, in his pride he is planning a counterfeit fulfillment of the Bible prophecies concerning Jesus Christ. The terminology used in Chevalier’s *Dictionary of Symbols* to describe the initiation

tattoo suggests that Lucifer will bond his followers to himself in a sacred marriage rite – the Satanic equivalent of the Marriage of the Lamb, the Lord Jesus Christ, to His Bride. (Rev. 19:7)

See: “The Six-Pointed Star: The Mark of the Beast”

“The Mark of the Beast: Tattoos & Brands”

“Heeding Bible Prophecy” 17.B

“Contending for the Faith: The Textus Receptus”: The Mark of the Beast

10. “GIANTS” INSTEAD OF “NEPHILIM” OR “FALLEN ONES”

“There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown.” (Gen. 6:4 KJV)

HEBREW MASORETIC TEXT

“The **Nephilim** were in the earth in those days, and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bore children to them; the same were the mighty men that were of old, the men of renown.” (Gen. 6:4, Jewish Publication Society, 1917 Edition)

“The **N'filim** were on the earth in those days, and also afterwards, when the sons of God came in to the daughters of men, and they bore children to them; these were the ancient heroes, men of renown.” (Gen. 6:4, Complete Jewish Bible)

“The **fallen ones** were in the earth in those days, and even afterwards when sons of God come in unto daughters of men, and they have borne to them – they [are] the heroes, who, from of old, [are] the men of name.” (Gen. 6:4, Young’s Literal Translation)

STRONG’S CONCORDANCE

5303 nephiyl {nef-eel'} or nephil {nef-eel'} from 5307; TWOT - 1393a; n m

AV - giant 3; 3

1) giants, the Nephilim

5307 naphal {naw-fal'} a primitive root; TWOT - 1392; v

AV - fail 318, fall down 25, cast 18, cast down 9, fall away 5, divide 5, overthrow 5, present 5, lay 3, rot 3, accepted 2, lie down 2, inferior 2, lighted 2, lost 2, misc 22; 434

1) to fall, lie, be cast down, fail

1a) (Qal)

1a1) to fall

1a2) to fall (of violent death)

1a3) to fall prostrate, prostrate oneself before

1a4) to fall upon, attack, desert, fall away to, go away to, fall into the hand of

1a5) to fall short, fail, fall out, turn out, result

1a6) to settle, waste away, be offered, be inferior to

1a7) to lie, lie prostrate...

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	GENESIS 6:4
New King James Version (1979)	giants
King James Version (1611)	Giants
Bishops' Bible (1568)	Giantes
Geneva Bible (1587)	gyants
Coverdale Bible (1535)	giauntes
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	n/a
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	giauntis
Latin Vulgate (425)	gigantes
Syriac Peshitta (250)	giants

Septuagint	giðgantev
Masoretic Text	Nephilim

TRANSLATION ERROR

English Bibles said to be translated from the Hebrew Masoretic Text usually mistranslate the Hebrew word “N’filim” which means “fallen ones.” The Nephilim may have been “giants” as the Septuagint rendered the word, but that is not the correct translation of the Hebrew word and it misleads the reader concerning the true nature of these giants. Even leaving the Hebrew word “N’filim” untranslated would prompt students of God’s Word to “seek further” in the words of the KJV translators. Filling the void, modern versions are mistranslating “N’filim” as the “children of the supernatural beings” and giving these demonic offspring of fallen angels a spiritual makeover as “great men,” “famous heroes” and “mighty warriors.”

Contemporary English Version (CEV) – “The **children of the supernatural beings** who had married these women became famous heroes and warriors. They were called Nephilim and lived on the earth at that time and even later.”

Good News Translation – “In those days, and even later, there were **giants on the earth who were descendants of human women and the heavenly beings**. They were the great heroes and famous men of long ago.”

The Message – “This was back in the days (and also later) when there were giants in the land. The giants came from the union of the sons of God and the daughters of men. These were the mighty men of ancient lore, the famous ones.”

Easy-To-Read Version – “The sons of God saw that these girls were beautiful. So the sons of God married any of the girls they chose. These women gave birth to children. During that time and later, the Nephilim people lived in the land. They were famous people. They were heroes from ancient times. Then the Lord said, ‘People are only human; I will not let my Spirit be troubled by them forever. I will let them live 120 years.’”

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

Jesus likened the period preceding his Second Coming to the “days of Noe” during which time the earth was populated with a hybrid demonic race produced by the mating of fallen angels with human women. (Gen. 6:4; Matt. 24:37) It is impossible to understand the complete ramifications of Jesus’ words without understanding that the ancient demonic race which would manifest again on earth in the same perverse manner. This demonic race, which calls itself the Merovingian bloodline, will rule the world during the Tribulation period. The name “Merovingian” suggests the demonic origins of the “beast...out of the sea” in Rev. 13:1.

Laurence Gardner, *Bloodline of the Holy Grail*, Element Books, 1996.

“...the mysterious sea beast – the Bistea Neptunis – as symbolically defined in the Merovingian ancestry. The relevant sea-lord was King Pallas, a god of old Arcadia... The immortal sea-lord was said to be ‘ever-incarnate in a dynasty of ancient kings’ whose symbol was a fish – as was the traditional symbol of Jesus.” (pp. 166, 174)

“And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy.” (Rev.13:1)

ETYMOLOGY / MYTHOLOGY

See: Heeding Bible Prophecy: New Government: 10.B; 10.D

11. THE END OF THE “WORLD” / END OF THE “AGE”

“The enemy that sowed them is the devil; the harvest is the end of the **world**; and the reapers are the angels.” (Matt. 13:39)

“So shall it be at the end of the **world**: the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just,”

(Matt. 13:49)

“And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him privately, saying, Tell us, when shall these things be? and what *shall be* the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the **world**?” (Matt. 24:3)

“Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, *even* unto the end of the **world**. Amen.” (Matt. 28:20)

“For then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now once in the end of the **world** hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself.” (Heb. 9:26)

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

Matthew 24:3

καθημενου <2521> (5740) δε <1161> {AND AS WAS SITTING} αυτου <846> {HE}
επι <1909> {UPON} του <3588> {THE} ορους <3735> των <3588> {MOUNT} ελαιων <1636>
{OF OLIVES} προσηλθον <4334> (5656) {CAME TO} αυτω <846> {HIM} οι <3588> {THE}
μαθηται <3101> κατ <2596> {DISCIPLES} ιδιαν <2398> {APART,} λεγοντες <3004> (5723)
{SAYING,} ειπε <2036> (5628) {TELL} ημιν <2254> {US,} ποτε <4219> {WHEN}
ταυτα <5023> {THESE THINGS} εσται <2071> (5704) {SHALL BE?} και <2532> {AND}
τι <5101> {WHAT [IS]} το <3588> {THE} σημειον <4592> {SIGN} της <3588> σης <4674>
{OF THY} παρουσιας <3952> {COMING} και <2532> {AND} της <3588> {OF THE}
συντελειας <4930> {COMPLETION} του <3588> {OF THE} αιωνος <165> {AGE?}

Matthew 28:20

διδασκοντες <1321> (5723) {TEACHING} αυτους <846> {THEM} τηρειν <5083> (5721) {TO
OBSERVE} παντα <3956> {ALL THINGS} οσα <3745> {WHATSOEVER} ενετειλαμην <1781>
(5662) {I COMMANDED} υμιν <5213> {YOU.} και <2532> {AND} ιδου <2400> (5628) {LO,}
εγω <1473> {I} μεθ <3326> {WITH} υμων <5216> {YOU} ειμι <1510> (5748) {AM}
πασας <3956> {ALL} τας <3588> {THE} ημερας <2250> {DAYS} εως <2193> {UNTIL}
της <3588> {THE} συντελειας <4930> {COMPLETION} του <3588> {OF THE} αιωνος <165>
{AGE.} αμην <281> {AMEN.}

STRONG'S CONCORDANCE

#165 aion {ahēe-ohn'} from the same as 104; TDNT - 1:197,31; n m

AV - ever 71, world 38, never + 3364 + 1519 + 3588 6, evermore 4, age 2, eternal 2, misc 5; 128

- 1) for ever, an unbroken **age**, perpetuity of time, eternity
- 2) the worlds, universe
- 3) period of time, **age**

#2889 kosmos {kos'-mos} probably from the base of 2865; TDNT - 3:868,459; n m

AV - world 186, adorning 1; 187

- 1) an apt and harmonious arrangement or constitution, order, government
- 2) ornament, decoration, adornment, i.e. the arrangement of the stars, 'the heavenly hosts', as the ornament of the heavens. 1 Pet. 3:3
- 3) the world, the universe
- 4) the circle of the earth, the earth
- 5) the inhabitants of the earth, men, the human race...

PERSCHBACHER'S NEW ANALYTICAL GREEK LEXICON

#165 **αἰών**, ωνος, ό [§4.2.E] pr. *a period of time of significant character; life; an era; an age;*
hence, a state of things marking an age or era; the present order of nature; ...”

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	MATT. 13:39, 49; 24:3; 28:20 et al
New King James Version (1979)	end of the age
King James Version (1611)	end of the world

Bishops' Bible (1568)	ende of the worlde
Geneva Bible (1587)	ende of the worlde
Coverdale Bible (1535)	ende of the worlde
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	ende of the worlde
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	ende of the world
Latin Vulgate (425)	ad consummationem saeculi [“to completion to all eternity”]
Syriac Peshitta	end of the world

TRANSLATION ERROR

The Greek word “aeon” means “age.” If God meant to say “end of the world” He would have used the Greek word “kosmos.” The KJV’s mistranslation of these verses can be traced to the Bishops’ Bible and all previous English Bibles, including Wycliffe which, however, did not follow the Latin Vulgate in these verses (which translated the verse correctly) but the Syriac Peshitta.

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

The KJV mistranslation of the Greek word “aeon” has given occasion for those who promote Astrotheology to misrepresent Christians as believing that the world will end soon. The following excerpt from the “Zeitgeist” movie is an example of the misrepresentation of Christian doctrine:

“ZEITGEIST” Movie, Transcript:

“Now, we have all heard about the end times and the end of the world. Apart from the cartoonish depictions in the Book of Revelation, the main source of this idea comes from Matthew 28:20, where Jesus says ‘I will be with you even to the end of the world.’ [S121] However, in King James Version, ‘world’ is a mistranslation, among many mistranslations. The actual word being used is ‘aeon’, which means ‘age.’ ‘I will be with you even to the end of the age.’ Which is true, as Jesus’ Solar Piscean personification will end when the Sun enters the Age of Aquarius. [S122] The entire concept of end times and the end of the world is a misinterpreted astrological allegory. [S123] [S124] [S125] [S126] [S127] [M] Let’s tell that to the approximately 100 million people in America who believe the end of the world is coming.”

[S121] - King James Version, The Holy Bible, Holman, Matthew 28:20

[S122] - Maxwell, Tice, Snow: That Old-Time Religion, The Book Tree, p44

[S123] - Churchward, Albert: The Origin & Evolution of Religion, p 282, 366

[S124] - Massey, Gerald.: The Historical Jesus and the Mythical Christ, The Book Tree, . Pages 1-10

[S125] - Massey, Gerald.: Lectures, A & B, p 7-8

[S126] - Acharya S.: The Christ Conspiracy, Adventures Unlimited Press, 1999. p.265-274

[S127] - Wells, G.A.: Who was Jesus?, Open Court 1991 p179

12. “EASTER” INSTEAD OF “PASSOVER”

“And when he had apprehended him, he put him in prison, and delivered him to four quaternions of soldiers to keep him; intending after Easter to bring him forth to the people.” (Acts 12:4)

GREEK TEXTUS RECEPTUS

Acts 12:4

ον <3739> {WHOM} και <2532> {ALSO} πιασας <4084> (5660) {HAVING SEIZED}
εθετο <5087> (5639) {HE PUT} εις <1519> {IN} φυλακην <5438> {PRISON,}
παραδους <3860> (5631) {HAVING DELIVERED} τεσσαρσιν <5064> {TO FOUR}
τετραδιοις <5069> {SETS OF FOUR} στρατιωτων <4757> {SOLDIERS} φυλασσειν <5442>
(5721) {TO GUARD} αυτον <846> {HIM,} βουλομενος <1014> (5740) {PURPOSING}
μετα <3326> {AFTER} το <3588> {THE} πασχα <3957> {PASSOVER} αναγαγειν <321>
(5629) {TO BRING OUT} αυτον <846> {HIM} τω <3588> {TO THE} λαω <2992> {PEOPLE.}

STRONG’S CONCORDANCE

#3957 pascha {pas'-khah} of Aramaic origin cf 6453; TDNT - 5:896,797; n n

AV - Passover 28, Easter 1; 29

- 1) the paschal sacrifice (which was accustomed to be offered for the people's deliverance of old from Egypt)
- 2) the paschal lamb, i.e. the lamb the Israelites were accustomed to slay and eat on the fourteenth day of the month of Nisan (the first month of their year) in memory of the day on which their fathers, preparing to depart from Egypt, were bidden by God to slay and eat a lamb, and to sprinkle their door posts with its blood, that the destroying angel, seeing the blood, might pass over their dwellings; Christ crucified is likened to the slain paschal lamb
- 3) the paschal supper
- 4) the paschal feast, the feast of the Passover, extending from the 14th to the 20th day of the month Nisan

TRANSLATION & TEXTUAL ERROR

The Greek word is *πάσχα* (“pascha”) and, therefore, “Easter” is a translation error. However, the KJV Translators were not the first to mistranslate *pascha*, but William Tyndale is the source of this error. In the Greek Textus Receptus, the definite article “the” precedes *pascha* and this article designates the distinctive feast kept by the Jews as part of the Old Covenant. In all fairness to the KJV Translators, they had been instructed by King James to follow the Bishops’ Bible and former translations and to retain the old ecclesiastical words such as “Easter”:

“FOR the better ordering of the proceedings of the translators, his Majesty recommended the following rules to them, to be very carefully observed:—

1. The ordinary bible, read in the church, commonly called the Bishop's Bible, to be followed, and as little altered as the original will permit.
2. The names of the prophets and the holy writers, with the other names in the text, to be retained, as near as may be, according as they are vulgarly used.
3. The old ecclesiastical words to be kept; as the word church, not to be translated congregation, &c.

To give credit where due, the Geneva Bible, Bishops’ Bible and the KJV worked toward phasing out this mistranslation, since it was frequent in the Coverdale and Tyndale Bibles which preceded it. The Greek word “pascha” is found in the Textus Receptus in 27 verses: Matthew 26:2, 26:17, 26:18, 26:19; Mark 14:1, 14:12, 14:14, 14:16; Luke 2:41, 22:1, 22:7, 22:8, 22:11, 22:13, 22:15; John 2:13, 2:23, 6:4, 11:55, 12:1, 13:1, 18:28, 18:39, 19:14; Acts 12:4; I Corinthians 5:7; Hebrews 11:28. Compare the following translations:

PREVIOUS TRANSLATIONS & NKJV

VERSION	ACTS 12:4	“Passover” or “Easter” in New Testament
New King James Version (1979)	Passover	“Passover” in all 27 verses
King James Version (1611)	Easter	“Passeouer” in 25 N.T. verses; “Easter” in Acts 12:4
Bishops’ Bible (1568)	Easter	“Passouer” in 23 N.T. verses; “Easter” in John 11:55, Acts 12:4;
Geneva Bible (1587)	the Passeouer	“Passeouer” in all 27 N.T. verses
Coverdale Bible (1535)	Easter	“Easter” in 30 N.T. verses
Tyndale N.T. (1526)	ester	“Easter” in 25 N.T. verses; “paschall lambe” in Matt. 26:17, John 18:28
Wycliffe Bible (1395)	pask	“paske” or “pask” in all 27 N.T. verses
Latin Vulgate (425)	pascha	“pascha” in 23 N.T. verses
Syriac Peshitta	the passover	“passover” in all 27 N.T. verses

FALSE GOSPEL OF THE ANTICHRIST

The failure of the KJV Translators to follow the Greek Text in Acts 12:4 has occasioned no end of contempt and wrath for the King James Version and KJV-Only advocates only make matters worse by defending the error as the correct translation. We include ourselves as former defenders of “Easter” based on the fact that the feast of the Passover lasted one week, encompassing the pagan feast of Easter, so that Herod brought Peter out of prison after Easter as well as Passover. We do not believe that King James or the Translators intended to cause offense by the use of “Easter;” nevertheless, the KJV needed correction in this verse so as not to give the world an opportunity to claim that the Christian celebration of Easter is based on the Egyptian celebration of the resurrection of Horus.

“ZEITGEIST” Movie:

“However, they did not celebrate the resurrection of the Sun until the spring equinox, or Easter. This is because at the spring equinox, the Sun officially overpowers the evil darkness, as daytime thereafter becomes longer in duration than night, and the revitalizing conditions of spring emerge.”

“...(The) infant Horus, who sank down into Hades as the suffering sun to die in the winter solstice and be transformed to rise again and return in all his glory and power in the equinox at Easter.’ [Massey, Gerald: *The Egyptian Book of the Dead*, Health R., p 9]” (“Zeitgeist” documentation)

“The fact... that the date of his resurrection is also associated with the position of the sun at the time of the vernal(spring) equinox, is further intimation that we have in the story of the birth, death, and resurrection of Jesus, an ancient and nearly universal Sun-myth, instead of verifiable historical events.’ [Mangasarian, MM: *The Truth about Jesus*, Infidels.org]” (“Zeitgeist” documentation)

“Christians ever afterward kept Easter Sunday with the carnival processions derived from the mysteries of Attis. Like Christ, Attis arose when ‘the sun makes the day for the first time longer than the night’...” [Walker, Barbara: *Woman's Encyclopedia of Myths and Secrets*, Harper, p. 78-79]” (“Zeitgeist” documentation)

APPENDIX IV

HOW TO AVOID PROFANE BABBLINGS: PERSONAL BIBLE STUDY PLAN

CONTEND FOR THE FAITH: THE TEXTUS RECEPTUS

<http://watch-unto-prayer.org/TR-0-intro.html>

WATCH UNTO PRAYER

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