# Romans 1 and the Gospel of Christ

#### Introduction

See **References** for the sites used in this writer's works for:

1385, 1395 Wycliffe and 16<sup>th</sup> century Bibles; Tyndale, Coverdale, Matthew, Great, Geneva, Bishops'<sup>1</sup>

DR = Catholic Douay-Rheims Version, Challoner's Revision 1749-1752<sup>2</sup>

ASV = American Standard Version<sup>3</sup>

RV = English Revised Version, 1885<sup>4</sup>

ESV = 2016 English Standard Version<sup>5</sup>

NASVs = 1977, 1995 New American Standard Versions<sup>6</sup>

NIV = 1984, 2011 Editions New International Version<sup>7</sup>

NKJV = New King James Version<sup>8</sup>

NKJV f.n. = New King James Version footnote

NRSV = New Revised Standard Version<sup>9</sup>

JB, NJB = Catholic Jerusalem, New Jerusalem Bibles, respectively<sup>10</sup>

NWT = Jehovah's Witness Watchtower 1984, 2013 New World Translation<sup>11</sup>

CEV = Contemporary English Version<sup>12</sup>

HCSB = Holman Christian Standard Bible<sup>13</sup>

See **References** for the sites<sup>14</sup> used for:

Berry-Stephanus = George Ricker Berry's Interlinear Edition of Stephanus' 1550 Edition of the Received Greek New Testament Text

Ne = Nestle's 21<sup>st</sup> Edition Greek-English Interlinear New Testament

M = The Farstad-Hodges Greek-English Interlinear Edition of the 'Majority' Text

Romans 1:16 reads "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."

Popular modern versions such as the NIVs cut the words "of Christ" out of Romans 1:16 and create the misleading impression that the scripture contains only one gospel. This is not so.

This work shows that "the gospel of Christ" is one of a number of gospels that the scripture reveals and that cutting the words "of Christ" out of Romans 1:16 is traceable to corrupt sources that embody the texts of Rome and Watchtower. Paul's admonition should there be obeyed.

"But prove all things: hold fast that which is good" 1 Thessalonians 5:21.

## Not One but Ten Gospels in Scripture

Dr Ruckman points out that not one but ten gospels are found in the New Testament<sup>15</sup>.

The first four gospels are the four Gospel accounts, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, each with a different emphasis on the Lord Jesus Christ as manifestations of "the branch" Jeremiah 23:5, Zechariah 3:8, 6:12-13, Isaiah 4:2 and each in a different original language. See this extract<sup>16</sup>.

Dr Riplinger notes that Herman Hoskier identified 2<sup>nd</sup> century Greek-Latin-Syriac polyglot New Testaments i.e. in parallel<sup>17</sup>. Moreover, Dr Riplinger, her emphases, has stated directly to this writer and elsewhere<sup>18</sup> that *In Foxe's Book of Martyrs, vol. 4, pp 671-675, Foxe quotes an old "treatise"..."* Also the four evangelists wrote the gospel in divers languages, as Matthew in Judea, Mark in Italy, Luke in Achaia, and John in Asia. And all these wrote in the languages of the same countries..." That is, parts of the New Testament were *first* written in different languages and existed in parallel to facilitate to the utmost "obedience to the faith among all nations, for his name...Jesus Christ" Romans 1:5-6.

The fifth gospel is "this gospel of the kingdom," which will be preached during the great tribulation after the rapture of the church and will require faith and works for salvation, Matthew 24:13, 14, 21, Hebrews 3:6, 14, Revelation 12:17, 14:12, 22:14<sup>19</sup>.

The sixth gospel is "the gospel of the grace of God" Acts 20:24 that Paul preached as "the gospel of Christ" Romans 1:16 and which he defines in 1 Corinthians 15:1-4. This gospel is the gospel for the church age and terminates at the rapture of the church.

The seventh gospel is the entire body of sound doctrine that Paul wrote for the church age and which he termed "my gospel" Romans 2:16 and "the glorious gospel of the blessed God" 1 Timothy 1:10-11. It is the doctrinal content of all of Paul's New Testament writings said explicitly to be by him i.e. Romans-Philemon and is definitive for the church age. Confusion arises when attempts are made to force transitional passages in Matthew, Acts, Hebrews, James into Pauline doctrine for the church age. These futile and misleading attempts arise in turn from failure in "rightly dividing the word of truth" 2 Timothy 2:15, a failure compounded by most modern versions including the NIVs that took away that essential principle for correct Bible study — as well as changing the word "Study" — likewise the NKJV - in open defiance of the Lord's command in John 5:39 "Search the scriptures," which they also changed — likewise the NKJV - at the behest of their Genesis 3:1 "Yea, hath God said...?" overall translation committee co-ordinator.

The eighth gospel is the gospel of armed warfare preached to the nation of Israel that God would give them victory in the military conquest of the land of Canaan to the extent that they obeyed Him, Numbers 13:30, 14:6-9, Hebrews 4:2.

The ninth gospel is the gospel that the Lord Jesus Christ preached to the saints in paradise or "Abraham's bosom" Luke 16:22 that His sacrifice had cleared their sins so that He could take them on high with Him when He ascended to heaven, Matthew 12:40, Luke 16:22, 23:42-43, Romans 3:24-25, Ephesians 4:8-10, Hebrews 9:15, 1 Peter 4:6. God forgave, or remitted the sins of Old Testament saints e.g. David, Psalm 32:5, but the Old Testament saints could not be redeemed until Calvary, Luke 23:33 (don't look for the word "Calvary" in the ESV, NIVs, it isn't there). That is why Old Testament saints did not go to heaven at death but to Abraham's bosom "in the heart of the earth" Matthew 12:40 until the Lord released them.

The tenth gospel is "the everlasting gospel" Revelation 14:6, which, like the fifth gospel, on the kingdom, is preached during or near the end of the great tribulation, Matthew 24:21, Revelation 7:14 but by angels, not men and emphasises not worshipping the beast in order to stay saved, Revelation 14:6-11. Note how Matthew 24:13 and Revelation 14:12 match for tribulation salvation.

"But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved" Matthew 24:13.

"Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus" Revelation 14:12.

In sum, the scripture reveals *ten* gospels not one and whoever would obscure that Biblical information by condoning the NIVs' etc. cutting "of Christ" from Romans 1:16 "hath done despite unto the Spirit of grace" Hebrews 10:29.

### A Yet Future Spoken Original

Note that an interesting question arises about the languages of the yet future spoken original of Revelation 14:6-11. You can rest assured that none of them will be Koine Greek, which is a dead language like Latin and which no-one on earth speaks today<sup>20</sup>. See the attached study **Seven Aspects of 'in the Greek'** points 3, 6.

Koine Greek sources reflect the text of scripture but are no longer authoritative for it.

I believe that the language of Revelation 14:6-11 will be the King James English, as you have it in the text of Revelation 14:6-11, insofar as English is the *lingua franca* of today<sup>21</sup>. See this extract<sup>22</sup>.

The New Testament reveals even more startling information on 'inspired translations. See Revelation 5:13 and note that the events described are still future.

"And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever."

Because Revelation 5:13 is yet future, "every creature" will not have spoken Koine Greek, even if that was the language in which John originally wrote down the statement "Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever." Whatever languages the creatures did speak must, like the Lycaonian language of Acts 14:11, have been spoken 'inspired originals' that were spontaneously translated in the third heaven 2 Corinthians 12:2 into Koine Greek, say, so that John could understand and record what the voices had said in unison.

If so, then Revelation 5:13 is more evidence that gives the lie to Dr DiVietro's notion that inspiration of translations is found nowhere in the New Testament. The implications of Revelation 5:13 with respect to inspiration of translations are even more striking and will be explained below but for now, consider another example.

See Revelation 14:6-7.

"And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, Saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come: and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters."

Like Revelation 5:13, the literal fulfilment of these verses is yet future. When they are fulfilled, the angel's words in Revelation 14:7 cannot be spoken in Koine Greek, which is now a dead language<sup>23</sup>, as even Dr DiVietro admits<sup>24</sup>. No-one would understand it.

That observation leads to a striking conclusion.

Even if the angel will have the power to speak more than one language simultaneously, he will have to include King James English, as the *Biblical* language of the End Times or the *scriptural lingua franca*. See comments in this author's earlier work<sup>25</sup> on questions for Dr Waite to answer. See also Dr Mrs Riplinger's work<sup>26</sup>.

What now follows is most compelling for anyone who believes what God said in Isaiah 46:9-10.

"Remember the former things of old: for I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like me, <u>Declaring the end from the beginning</u>, and <u>from ancient times the things that are not yet done</u>, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure:"

If John wrote down what he saw and heard in the prophetic vision of Revelation 14:6-7 in Koine Greek as inspired scripture (and the DBS Executive Committee would unanimously declare that he did), then John's Koine Greek 'original' must have been an inspired translation of an inspired spoken original at least in part in King James English because, as indicated, the angel's words in Revelation 14:7 are yet future. Similar remarks apply to Revelation 5:13. Most, if not all, of the creatures, including, peoples in Revelation 14:6, will not be able to speak Koine Greek but many of them will be able to speak King James English, as the Biblical lingua franca of the End Times! In God's timing, wisdom and power, the spoken inspired King James English 'original' that John received prophetically almost 2,000 years ago became the written inspired 1611 Authorized King James English Holy Bible historically and to the present day. (With "his mouth as the mouth of a lion" Revelation 13:2, even "the beast" has to speak English<sup>27</sup>.)

"The beast" will therefore very likely force his subjects to speak the English lingua franca in keeping with the principle of the first world empire and his dominance over "the inhabiters of the earth" Revelation 12:12 in the End Times. "The beast" will have power over the world's languages so that he can make their native speakers conform to his selected language, no doubt with a view to making them easier to control. The scripture shows that "the inhabiters of the earth" Revelation 12:12 will submit to "the beast" in this as in every other respect.

"And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech" Genesis 11:1.

"And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast: and they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him?...And it was given unto him to make war with the saints, and to overcome them: and power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations. And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world" Revelation 13:4, 7-8.

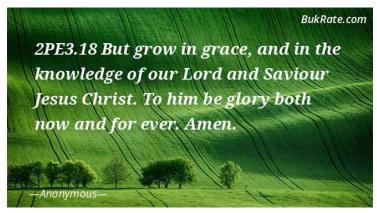
The Lord thereby brilliantly enables "the everlasting gospel" Revelation 14:6 to be preached worldwide with maximum effect in original King James English.

"O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!" Romans 11:33.

### A Plaintive Question

The question may arise, why bother with all this detail when trusting God daily, fellowshipping and witnessing are what really matter?

I think Peter gives the answer. What it amounts to is that you shouldn't remain in reception class all your Christian life<sup>28</sup>.



## "The gospel of Christ" Romans 1:16

The evidence in favour of the AV1611 reading "the gospel of Christ" Romans 1:16 against the modern omission of "of Christ" is overwhelming and is summarised as follows. See this extract<sup>29</sup>.

Romans 1:16

"For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."

For the AV1611 and pre-1611 and post-1611 English versions note these references<sup>30</sup>.

The RV, Nestle, NASV both editions, ESV, NIV both editions, NKJV f.n. omit "of Christ." Griesbach, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, Alford and Wordsworth<sup>31</sup> likewise each omit the words. White<sup>32</sup> assures his readers that the modern versions are following the most ancient manuscripts while recognising the tendency toward expansion that is found in the Byzantine manuscripts [unproven by White or anyone else]. He is confident that because the phrase "the gospel of Christ"...appears eight times in the NIV [and NASV] translation of the New Testament [the actual New Testament between two covers remains unidentified]...again there is no logical reason to impute evil motives to these translations.

The expression "the gospel of Christ" occurs 11 times in the New Testament; Romans 1:16, 15:19, 29 – see below, 1 Corinthians 9:12, 18, 2 Corinthians 4:4, 9:13, 10:14, Galatians 1:7, Philippians 1:27, 1 Thessalonians 3:2. In addition to the omission in Romans 1:16, the NIV, NASV omit "of the gospel" in Romans 15:29. They also alter "the glorious gospel of Christ" to the obscure expression "the gospel of the glory of Christ" in 2 Corinthians 4:4.

White therefore fails to inform his readers that the modern translators removed or altered over a quarter of the references to this phrase in the New Testament, including to 2 of its 3 occurrences the Book of Romans, the central Book in the New Testament on Christian salvation. Whatever the motives of the modern translators, the *results* of their motives are certainly evil...

White's next verse is Romans 1:16, where he<sup>33</sup> seeks to defend the omission of "of Christ" by the NASV, NIV because they are following the most ancient manuscripts...P 26,  $\kappa$ , A, B, C,  $D^*$  [original reading], G and others...

Griesbach, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, Alford and Wordsworth<sup>34</sup> omit "of Christ" and in turn influence Westcott and Hort to omit the phrase from their RV and Nestle to do likewise.

Dr Moorman<sup>35</sup> shows that D with a correction, K, L, P,  $\Psi$  have the AV1611 reading along with the majority of the manuscripts but the 3 extant Old Latin sources, the Vulgate and Peshitta Syriac omit "of Christ," which would explain why Wycliffe...also omits "of Christ" in Romans 1:16.

Tyndale..., the Geneva... and the Bishops'... nevertheless agree with the AV1611.

While the bulk of witnesses and the English bibles from Greek sources support the AV1611, confirmation that the AV1611 reading is correct stems from the verse itself, especially insofar as Paul warned in his letters of "another gospel" 2 Corinthians 11:4, Galatians 1:16. Of which gospel is Paul not ashamed? It is "the gospel of Christ" that Paul also calls "the gospel of his Son" in Romans 1:9. Omission of "of Christ" in verse 16 clearly gives rise to a contradiction in terms unworthy of the apostle Paul and the resulting modern reading, which White favours, is therefore in error.

### **Conclusion**

As indicated above, whoever condones the ESV, NIVs' etc. cutting "of Christ" from Romans 1:16 "hath done despite unto the Spirit of grace" Hebrews 10:29. He reveals that he does not love the Lord Jesus Christ no matter what he professes to the contrary and is lukewarm even about his own eternal security. For confirmation see this graphic<sup>36</sup>.



(1Jn 2:3) And hereby we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments.

(1Jn 2:4) He that saith, I know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.

(1Jn 2:5) But whoso keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected: hereby know we that we are in him.

(1Jn 2:6) He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked.

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# Seven Aspects of 'in the Greek' 37, 38

- 1. <u>No single, definitive Greek text exists</u><sup>39</sup>. As Gail Riplinger shows, "in the Greek" Revelation 9:11 is "upon the sand" Matthew 7:26 and "ready to fall" Isaiah 30:13 with "none to help" Psalm 107:12.
- 2. <u>Koine i.e. New Testament Greek is a dead language</u>. The DBS<sup>40</sup> admits *Biblical Greek is a dead language* but 1 Peter 1:23 says "The word of God...<u>liveth</u> and <u>abideth for ever</u>." So "the word of God" cannot be "in the Greek." Moreover, neither 1600's writers like Shakespeare nor Greek philosophers can dictate Bible word meanings or usage. Dr Hills<sup>41</sup> states.

The English of the King James Version is not the English of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. To be exact, it is not a type of English that was ever spoken anywhere. It is biblical English, which was not used on ordinary occasions even by the translators who produced the King James Version...Even in their use of thee and thou the translators were not following 17<sup>th</sup>-century English usage but biblical usage, for at the time these translators were doing their work these singular forms had already been replaced by the plural you in polite conversation. David W. Norris<sup>42</sup> states:

# "In the Greek" - Once Only in Scripture!



"The angel of the bottomless pit...in the Greek tongue hath his name Apollyon"

Revelation 9:11 (!)

Shakespeare certainly knew how to use English, but he also knew how to be vulgar, suggestive, and anything but pure-minded in his writing. Rather than being so much influenced itself by the language around it, the Authorised Version has given to the English language many words, phrases, and proverbs...[it has] had an impact on English prose that remains to this day.

The 1611 Bible was never the 'modern version' of its day. The Authorised Version possesses its own unique English. It gave to English far more than it took from it...Bible words must be defined for us by the way they are used in the Bible itself. Scripture is its own lexicon<sup>43</sup>...It is for preachers of the Word to explain and expound these words according to their very specific biblical usage, which will often be different from their secular use. For example, dikaiosune is translated 'righteousness' in our Authorised Version, but in English translations of the Greek philosopher, Plato, the same word is translated 'justice'. Dikaiosune when used in Scripture means to be right before God, to be as we ought before God, to stand in a right relationship to Him. Used in Plato, it means to be right with our fellowmen, to be as we ought with other men. In Scripture, the word is directed towards God, in Plato towards men.

Plato leavens the 1984 NIV in Acts 17:31, Romans 3:25, 26, Hebrews 11:33, Revelation 19:11, where "righteousness" is changed to "justice." The 2011 NIV has "righteousness" in Romans 3:25, 26 but retains "justice" where "righteousness" is "through faith" Hebrews 11:33 and where God "will judge the world" Acts 17:11 and "judge and make war" against it Revelation 19:11. "Sinners…are afraid" Isaiah 33:14 of that "righteousness" and would prefer Plato!

3. <u>Koine Greek was a stage in the development of the scriptures</u>, <u>Psalm 12:6, 7</u>, with God bringing forth vernacular Bibles in many languages<sup>44</sup>; Latin, Syriac, Gothic, German, English etc. However, Koine Greek is now history, as Dr Mrs Riplinger explains<sup>45</sup>, this writer's emphases.

- The desire to appear intelligent or superior by referring to 'the Greek' and downplaying the common man's Bible, exposes a naivety concerning textual history and those documents which today's pseudo-intellectuals call 'the critical text,' 'the original Greek,' the 'Majority Text,' or the 'Textus Receptus.' There existed a true original Greek (i.e. Majority Text, Textus Receptus). It is not in print and never will be, because it is unnecessary. No one on [earth] speaks first century Koine Greek, so God is finished with it. He needs no 'Dead Bible Society' to translate it into "everyday English," using the same corrupt secularised lexicons used by the TNIV, NIV, NASB and HCSB [Holman Christian Standard Bible]. God has not called readers to check his Holy Bible for errors. He has called his Holy Bible to check us for errors.
- 4. <u>Paul never said go to 'the Greek' for what God 'really' said</u>. "Except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken?" 1 Corinthians 14:9.
- 5. <u>Few can master Koine Greek</u>. They risk becoming 'Protestant popes,' "highminded" 2 Timothy 3:4, like 33<sup>rd</sup> Degree Royal Arch Masons, i.e. only those taught 'the (Greek) mysteries' know what God 'really' said, which violates the priesthood of all believers, 1 Peter 2:5, 9 and is lording it over the laity, "the doctrine of the Nicolaitans, which thing I hate" Revelation 2:15.
- 6. <u>Even the Greeks don't understand 'the Greek</u>'! Bro. Brent Logan is a KJB Baptist missionary to Thessaloniki, Greece. He has said to this writer *The TR (Koine) Greek is not used in Greece. Modern Greek (Dimotiki) is several steps away from Koine. Some use the older Katharevousa Greek which is between Koine and Dimotiki, but this is still 19<sup>th</sup> century Greek. Most do not even understand Katharevousa. I have heard that there may be some Orthodox priests that chant the Koine as liturgy without knowing what it means but have never confirmed this. Any exception would prove the rule. Greek people today do not have nor understand Koine.* 
  - Why should English-speaking believers be subject to a language for "the scripture of truth" Daniel 10:21 that not even Greeks understand? As Paul says of "false brethren...who came in privily to spy out our liberty which we have in Christ Jesus, that they might bring us into bondage: To whom we gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour" Galatians 2:4-5.
- 7. The expression "in the Greek" occurs only once in scripture, Revelation 9:11 (!) in relation to "Apollyon" and "the bottomless pit." That is where 'Greekiolatry' comes from. The Lord Jesus Christ said "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away" Matthew 24:35. 'The Greek' is long gone "But the word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth, and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it" Deuteronomy 30:14. The AV1611 is that word, "the word of faith, which we preach" Romans 10:8. Amen.

#### References

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See shop.timefortruth.co.uk/ruckman.html for Dr Ruckman's books.

<sup>1</sup> <u>babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=inu.30000011793225&view=1up&seq=12</u> left hand text for Wycliffe 1385, right hand text for Wycliffe 1395

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- <sup>16</sup> www.timefortruth.co.uk/why-av-only/ King James Bible Supremacy p 1
- <sup>17</sup> www.avpublications.com/avnew/home.html Hazardous Materials, Greek & Hebrew Study Dangers by Gail Riplinger, pp 1097ff
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- <sup>23</sup> Koine Greek

Difference Between Koine Greek and Modern Greek

- <sup>24</sup> Cleaning-Up Hazardous Materials by Dr Kirk DiVietro, the Dean Burgon Society, pp 7, 16
- <sup>25</sup> www.timefortruth.co.uk/why-av-only/james-white-dr-divietro-and-dawaite.php Dr D. A. Waite and The Dead Bible Society p 11

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- <sup>27</sup> store.kjv1611.org/ The Book of Revelation by Dr Peter S. Ruckmen, pp 367ff
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- <sup>38</sup> Dr D. A. Waite and The Dead Bible Society pp 32-34
- 39 Hazardous Materials, Greek & Hebrew Study Dangers Introduction
- <sup>40</sup> Reply to DiVietro's attack on Gail Riplinger Flotsam Flush pp 12, 41, 212
- <sup>41</sup> <u>archive.org/details/TheKingJamesVersionDefended/mode/2up</u> *The King James Version Defended* 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition by Dr Edward F. Hills, Chapter 8 p 218 printed edition

<u>www.amazon.co.uk/King-James-Version-Defended/dp/0915923009</u> The King James Version Defended 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition by Dr Edward F. Hills, Chapter 8 p 218

42 <u>www.amazon.co.uk/Big-Picture-Authority-Integrity-Authentic/dp/0954842502/ref=sr 1 4?qid=1581849512&refinements=p 27%3ADavid+W.+Norris&s=books&sr=1-4 The Big Picture by David W. Norris, pp 372, 384-385</u>

- <sup>43</sup> In Awe of Thy Word Parts 1-4
  - www.avpublications.com/avnew/home.html The Language of the King James Bible by Gail Riplinger
- <sup>44</sup> The Hidden History of The English Scriptures
- <sup>45</sup> In Awe of Thy Word p 956