



The Inspired Word of God

Chapter 9

Job 12:7 But ask now the beasts, and they shall teach thee; and the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee: 8 Or speak to the earth, and it shall teach thee: and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee. 9 Who knoweth not in all these that the hand of the LORD hath wrought this? 10 In whose hand is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind.



The word **“Receive”** is found 56X (7 X 8) times in the New Testament

It is a Verb: δέχομαι (*dechomai*), (S <G1209>), *dechomai* essentially means “to receive” something (e.g., money, Philippians 4:18; instructions, Colossians 4:10), but it can also mean “to welcome” someone -(e.g., Matthew 10:14). To receive Christ is to be welcomed by the Father in perfect unity -(Matthew 10:40). The word is used for ideas that can be accepted as true -(Matthew 11:14). It applies to things that are picked up -(Luke 2:28) or obtained -(Acts 22:5). It can denote coming to a place and remaining there -(Acts 3:21, “He must remain in heaven”). It is used as one step in the transmission of oral tradition -(Acts 7:38).

God's grace is something that we "receive"; we are passive and God is active in salvation - (2nd Corinthians 6:1, "**We urge you not to receive God's grace in vain**"). An interesting corollary occurs in Paul's description of the armor of God -(Ephesians 6:17). Most likely Paul watched Roman soldiers don their armor during his imprisonment. In fact, the order in which the armor is listed in Ephesians 6:12-18 occurs in the order that it was put on. As a Roman soldier put on each piece of armor, his servant stood by holding the helmet. When the soldier was ready, he received the helmet from his servant. Thus Paul writes: "**Take the helmet of salvation.**" Again, human passivity and God's activity are stressed. We receive the salvation that God freely and sovereignly gives us.

There is a second word for "Receive" that is found 49X (7 X 7) times in the New Testament

It is a Verb: παραλαμβάνω (*paralambano*), (S <G3880>), *paralambano* means "to take, receive, accept."

There is a third word for "Receive" that is found 14X (7 X 2) times in the New Testament

It is a Verb: προσδέχομαι (*prosdechomai*), (S <G4327>), *prosdechomai* means "to receive, welcome" and "to wait for, to expect something" in the sense of looking forward to.

The word phrase "Them Which Were Of" is found 917X (7 X 131) times in the KJV Bible

The word phrase "By Nature" is found 14X (7 X 2) times in the KJV Bible

The word phrase "While We Seek" is found 119X (7 X 17) times in the KJV Bible

The word phrase "That Not" is found 21X (7 X 3) time in the KJV Bible

The word "Perceive" is found 14X (7 X 2) times in the New Testament

It is a Verb: κατανοέω (*katanoeo*), (S <G2657>), Although this term is sometimes translated as "consider", "perceive", "look," these English words do not communicate the depth of knowledge presumed by the word.

The word phrase “That Hangeth” is found 7X in six distinct forms in the KJV Bible

The word “Plant” is found 56X (7 X 8) times in the Old Testament

It is a Verb: עָרַץ (*zara'*), (S <H2232>), *zara'* refers to the activity of sowing or planting and can bear a literal as well as a metaphorical meaning in the Old Testament.

The word “Preserve” is found 70X (7 X 10) times in the New Testament

It is a Verb: τηρέω (*tereo*), (S <G5083>), *tereo* conveys the idea of watching over something closely or guarding—“to keep”, “obey”, “guard”, “protect”, “preserve.”

In chapter 7 or 8, I noted that all numbers in the Bible are significant; however, the number “seven” or “7” shouts the loudest in the Bible to readers. This significance of “seven” is that it is God’s Covenantal Number. The list below is an overview of the top significant numbers in the King James Bible.

The prophet “Amos” is mentioned “Seven” times in the Old Testament book of Amos

His name means "Burden bearer" He was the "Billy Sunday" of the Old Testament prophets. The majority of the book of Amos is a forceful portrayal of God's judgment of sin -(Amos 1:1 - 9:10). Amos was not a prophet by calling, nor the son of a prophet -(Amos 7:14). He was, rather, a herdsman and gatherer of sycamore fruit -(Amos 1:1; 7:14-15). He ministered during the reigns of Uzziah, king of Judah, and Jeroboam II, king of Northern Israel.

The word phrase “Was Mighty” is found 21X (7 X 3) times in 12 unique forms in the KJV Bible

The word phrase “The Elements” is found 7X in 2 unique forms in the KJV Bible

You will find “Solomon” is mentioned in 14 (7 X 2) books of the KJV Bible

(2nd Samuel, 1st Kings, 2nd Kings, 1st Chronicles, 2nd Chronicles, Nehemiah, Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, Jeremiah, Matthew, Luke, John, and Acts)

Top 10 Significant Numbers in Biblical Numerics

This list looks at ten significant numbers in the Bible – numbers that pop up time and again. Many people take this with a grain of salt but many others consider it to be very important and believe that the study of these numbers can unlock knowledge of the future. In descending order, here is the list of the top 10 significant numbers.

#10

One



Its no surprise here, but 1 is obviously used throughout the Bible to indicate one thing only, and that is God Himself. ***“The one true God.”*** The number 1 Commandment is ***“Thou shalt have no other gods besides me.”*** Deuteronomy 6:4: ***“Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is one.”*** This was to remind the Jews of the time not to worship multiple gods like all those civilizations around them. One is enough. Numbers seem to be more than just coincidence when we consider the chapter and verse, 6:4 - 6 plus 4 equals 10.

Just as God is 1, so Satan is one single entity by himself until the last book. Whenever someone is alone in the wilderness, whether it is Moses, or Elijah, or Jesus, they are not really alone, but are, in fact, never closer to the one, true God than at that moment. Jesus is abandoned in the end and left all alone, and he says as much to his disciples, then reminds them that he will not be alone, but the Father will be with him.

#9

Twenty-Two



The Bible employs 22 in a more algorithmic manner than most numbers. Consider the perfect shape to be a circle. 22 divided by 7 is a good approximation of $\rho i \pi$, which is the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter. From the first epistle, Romans, to the end is 22 books. This ties in with what is known as the Bible Wheel. The Bible may be divided into three sections of 22 books each (though only in Protestant Bibles as they removed seven books (Apocrypha) non-canonical books remain in the Catholic Bible). The first is comprised of Genesis to the Song of Solomon, the second from Isaiah to Acts, and the third from Romans to Revelation. The first may be thought of as representative of the Father, the second of the Son, and the third of the Spirit.

There are 22 letters in the Hebrew alphabet. Revelation ends the whole Bible on a 22nd chapter. If the patriarchs' ages, as given in the Bible, are added up, then Abraham's birth year was 2167 B.C. From then to the death year of Jesus, 32 A.D, is 2200 years precisely.

Jesus quotes the opening of Psalm 22 while in agony on the cross, "***My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?***" The chronology of men from Adam to Jacob totals 22 names. Jeroboam reigned for 22 years.

#8

Forty

The Bible uses the number 40 to denote completion or fulfillment. It is used 146X times throughout both Old and New Testaments. Forty is the traditional Hebrew number for the

duration of a trial of any kind, when times are hard and a person's faith is tested. The Israelites slaved in hard bondage under the Egyptian pharaohs for 400 years (10 X 40). God forced them to wander in the Wilderness of Sin, throughout the Sinai Peninsula, for 40 years as punishment for their *"stiff-necked unbelief."* *"Sin"* here, does not denote sinfulness, but the Hebrew word for the Sumerian moon god, from which "Sinai" is derived. Moses was 40 years times 3 when he died, at 120.

Moses was 40 days on Mount Sinai receiving God's Law and another 40 days on the mountain after the golden calf sin. Some 300 years later, Elijah spent 40 days on the same mountain worshipping God.

There are many references to *"40 days and 40 nights"* throughout the Bible. The most notable are the 40 days and nights of rainfall that caused the Flood of Noah. During this time, the whole world flooded to a depth of 15 feet above the tallest mountains. It took 375 days for the waters to recede.

Jesus fasted for 40 days in the wilderness before being tempted by Satan. Jesus remained on Earth for 40 days after his Resurrection, appearing to the Apostles and teaching them, before ascending to Heaven. At the time of his Ascension, there were about 120 Christians on Earth, or 40 times 3.

It was about 40 years from Jesus' Ascension to the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D. by the Romans.

In the original Koine Greek, as recorded in the Codices Sinaiticus and Vaticanus, the oldest complete manuscripts of the New Testament -(c. 200-250 A.D.), Jesus utters the word "fulfill" in some variation or other, precisely 40 times throughout the Gospels.

#7

Twelve

12 is used in a similar way as 3, 10, and 40. It indicates a kind of totality. The most obvious example of 12 are the 12 tribes of Israel, mentioned many times throughout the Bible. Revelation incorporates multiple uses of 12. After the Tribulation begins, Christians will have already been Raptured to Heaven to spare them the horrors, but 144,000 Jews (12,000 from each tribe of Israel) will be converted to Christianity and die as martyrs under the reign of the Antichrist. The New Jerusalem, the city of Heaven, is described as having walls 144 cubits thick, symbolic of the 12 tribes and the 12 Apostles.

The foundations of the walls are made of 12 precious stones. The city is foursquare, with walls 12,000 stadia, or furlongs in length, width, and height. Stadia and furlongs are not the same length, but are close. The former equates to about 1,400 miles, the latter to about 1,500 miles. There are 3 gates in each side, for 12 total. These are made of single pearls, giving us the phrase "pearly gates." Inside, the Tree of Life yields 12 different kinds of fruits.

Daniel is also concerned with the time of the end, and Daniel has 12 chapters. Daniel 12:12 states, ***“Blessed is the one who waits for and reaches the end of the 1,335 days.”*** (1 + 3 + 3 + 5 = 12). When Jesus feeds the 5,000, his Disciples pick up 12 basketfuls of leftovers afterward.

#6 Four



12 has much in common with 4, 3, and 10. They all indicate completion of some sort. Of the 12 tribes of Israel, Jesus' lineage is traced back to Judah, the fourth tribe. There are 4 major writing prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel. There are 12 minor writing prophets (see #7, or 4 X 3): thus three different ways to indicate the totality of the Old Testament's prophecies.

There are 4 horsemen of the Apocalypse. There are 4 angels standing ready at the 4 corners of Earth.

There are 4 Gospels, 4 living beasts in Ezekiel, Daniel, and Revelation. There are 4 points of the Cross, which is more significant than you might think, since the typical cross of the time was either a single, vertical pole, called a crux simplex, or a Tau cross, named after the capital Greek letter "T". The lowercase "t" was unnecessary unless something needed to be added above the head of the condemned, and such placards were only needed for the executions of celebrated people.

#5 Ten



The instances in which 10 shows up are too numerous to list. Aside from the Ten Commandments, there are a total of 603 other commandments, for a total of 613 ($6 + 1 + 3 = 10$). Ten is a psychologically satisfying number. We don't care as much for top 9 lists as we do for top 10 lists. We have 10 appendages on the ends of our hands and feet. So it is natural for 10 to be an important number throughout the Bible. It indicates completion, just as 4, 12, 3, and 40.

Noah was the 10th patriarch before the Flood. John 3:16 is the thesis of the entire Bible. It is the mirror image of the number of laws in the Old Testament, and thus, its digits add up to 10. God promises not to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah if only 10 righteous people can be found in them. 10 men constitute a traditional minyan, a spiritual community.

Jesus performed a total of 37 miracles across the Gospels ($3 + 7 = 10$). In the original Greek, He says some variation of the word "fulfill" 10 times in each Gospel. Jesus quotes Deuteronomy more than any other book of the Old Testament, 46 times ($4 + 6 = 10$).

#4 Six



The Bible uses the number 6 to indicate imperfection. The work week is 6 days long, but it is missing something until God decides to set aside another day, on which no work is to be done. Instead, rest must be taken in honor of God because He rested from His great creative works.

The most well known number in the Bible is, of course, 666, which symbolizes the Unholy Trinity. Satan is alone until the events of the Revelation. He is the antithesis of the Holy Spirit, not God, for it is Satan's spirit that control the two beasts. One is the Antichrist, who is the antithesis of God, and the other is the False Prophet, the antithesis of Jesus. As each of these entities is imperfect, it is represented by the number 6, whereas the Holy Trinity is 777. It is interesting to note there are 66 books in the King James Bible, as though it may be incomplete.

#3 Three



Three is the number of the Trinity, and indicates a wholeness, but it also seems to indicate an inner sanctity. Of Jesus' 12 Apostles, he loves 3 of them more than the rest. They are Peter, and brothers John and James. It is understood that because they had strong faith in Jesus, he liked them more than the other 9. They were allowed to witness his Transfiguration, another example of 3: He suddenly stood talking in bright white clothing with Moses and Elijah.

Samuel is called by the Lord 3 times before he realizes it and answers. Satan tempts Jesus 3 times before giving up. It is on the third day of creation that Earth is made. The placard on the Cross is written in 3 languages. Jesus raised 3 people from the dead, Lazarus, a widow's son, and the daughter of a man named Jairus.

Though the Bible does not say how many lashes Jesus suffered, the Law of Moses required 40 minus 1. Forty was deemed sufficient to kill a man, so 1 lash was subtracted ($3 + 9 = 12$; $3 \times 9 = 27$; 3 squared is 9). 39 is also the number of books in the Old Testament.

There are 3 angels named in the Bible: Michael, Gabriel, and Lucifer. Jesus was about 33 when He died. He was set up on the cross at the third hour of the day, and lasted until the ninth. He rose from the dead on the third day, just as Jonah was in the belly of a great fish 3 days. Jesus fell under the cross 3 times on the Via Dolorosa.

#2 Seven



The Bible uses **7** to indicate perfection, and **7** and 14 are inseparable throughout the Bible. In the book of Revelation, God is said to have **7** Spirits, depicted as **7** lamp stands. The **7**-branch candelabra (menorah) set on the Tabernacle in Exodus and Deuteronomy are a homage to God's "**Sevenfold Spirit.**"

Noah led the clean animals into the ark in sets of **7** pairs for each species. The unclean animals were saved to the tune of one pair each. Joshua led the Israelites, with the Ark, **7** times around Jericho.

"John the Baptist" is how Matthew first refers to the man generally understood to be the last of the Old Testament prophets, who preaches according to the Law of Moses and predicts the coming of the Messiah. "John the Baptist" has **14** letters, which is twice **7**. "Jesus the Christ" has 14 letters.

The 4 living beasts, which Ezekiel identifies as Cherubim, are mentioned 3 times in the Bible (see #6; $4 + 3 = 7$). Ezekiel sees 4 wings and 4 faces on each beast ($4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$). The beasts are introduced in Revelation at chapter 4, verse 6 (64 reversed). Revelation depicts the beasts as having 6 wings each ($6 + 4 = 10$). Revelation is written and sent to the **7** major churches of Asia minor. The Tribulation will last **7** years.

When Jesus feeds the 4,000, **7** basketfuls are left over when His disciples collect them afterward. He feeds this multitude with **7** loaves of bread, plus some fish. He feeds the 5,000 with 5 loaves and 2 fish. Jesus teaches with a total of 37 parables.

Although it may seem quite contrived, it is not to consider that Jesus is popularly thought to have suffered 5 wounds on the Cross: two nails in his hands, one in his feet, the crown of thorns, and the spear in his side; whereas, he can be more properly thought of as suffering **7** wounds: both hands, the thorns, the spear, the flogging itself, and both feet. The feet were nailed apart to the sides of the cross, through the heel bones, since the bones would support the weight of the victim on the nails. A single nail through the top of the feet will not.

There are 31,102 verses in the King James Bible ($3 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 7$). There are not 777,777 words in the King James Bible (wouldn't that be astounding?), but it's close, at 774,746. There are three **7s**, and the rest adds up to 14 ($774 \text{ minus } 746 = 28$, which is 7×4). What verse sits precisely at the middle of the Bible? Since there is an even number, there are two middle verses. They are Psalm 103: 1 and 2, the same digits as in the total number of verses. ***"Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."*** These two verses have a total of 28 words, (**7** times 4). The precise center of this passage is the four-word phrase, ***"Bless his holy name."*** Excising this leaves 24 words, which is twice 12. The two verses effectively mirror each other.

The first sentence of the first verse of the Old Testament, in the original Hebrew, has **7** words. The first sentence of the first verse of the Gospel of Mark, which was the first to be written, has **7** words. There are 7,957 verses in the New Testament ($7 + 9 + 5 + 7 = 28$, or four **7s**).

#1

Twenty-One

Isaiah's prophecy of the coming of the Messiah becomes explicit at Chapter **7**, verse 14, ***"Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son."*** 14 is twice **7**, and the two add up to 21.

There are 14 generations from Abraham to David, 14 from David to the Babylonian exile of the Jews, and 14 from there to Jesus. These generations are divided thrice, thus 3 sets of 14, or 42, twice 21.

There are 21 chapters in the Gospel of John. There are three epistles of John, with 5, 1, and 1 chapters respectively ($5 + 1 + 1 = 7$, $\times 3$ epistles = 21). In the Revelation, believed by many to have been written by the same John, there are 3 dispensations of God's wrath, first **7** seals, then **7** trumpets, then **7** bowls of wrath ($7 \times 3 = 21$).



“God” or “Lord” appears in the King James Bible a total of 10,875 times ($1 + 8 + 7 + 5 = 21$, or 7×3).

There are 22 chapters in the book of Revelation, and the last chapter contains no violence of any kind. It is the absolute final aftermath of everything, depicting solely the perfection of life in the New Jerusalem, Heaven on Earth, with God and Jesus reigning on thrones in the center of the city, where death and pain are no longer, and will never again exist. Thus, the 21 chapters preceding this can be seen as the totality of God’s judgment against the wicked, and punishment and destruction of evil, followed by the number 1, a single chapter all on its own, **“a new beginning.”** The 22nd chapter ends on the 21st verse, **“The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.”** ($2 + 2 + 2 + 1 = 7$).

The point of this “Top Ten” list is to confirm a unique symmetry in the Bible that is adjunct to God’s “Heptadic Design Feature”. Everything in the Hebrew Masoretic Text and the Greek Textus-Receptus is there by design and intent. Nothing in the King James Bible is of a random nature or by chance. Every number has its own thematic structure!

+

Forty-Six



Just for fun, there is a theory that William Shakespeare helped translate parts of the King James Bible. It is not known if he was fluent in Hebrew, but his plays showcase various Latin, Greek, and French phrases. The Baconian Theory that Shakespeare did not actually write his works centers on the premise that he is known to have had only a grammar school education, and would not have been so multilingual, or philosophical. This is, of course, a patently false analogy.

Either way, Shakespeare's absence from the lists of official translators and scholars seems glaring in light of his literary stature and the fact that the King James Bible was published in 1611, at the very pinnacle of his genius. Hamlet was published some time around 1602-03, King Lear in 1605-06, Macbeth in 1606, Cymbeline and The Tempest in 1610-1611. In 1610, when the King

James translation teams were working on the Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek source texts, Shakespeare was 46 years old. It is believed he personally translated Psalm 46, perhaps at the behest of King James or the translators, out of respect for Shakespeare's poetic brilliance. The 46th word of Psalm 46 is "*shake*." The 47th word up from the bottom is "*spear*," possibly indicating that Shakespeare would turn 47 by the time the King James Bible was finished.

The original "**Anthropic Principle**" had "**7**" Factors for the existence of life on Earth

"Anthropic" means "relating to human beings or their existence." "Principle" means "law." The Anthropic Principle is the Law of Human Existence. It is well known that our existence in this universe depends on numerous cosmological constants and parameters whose numerical values must fall within a very narrow range of values. If even a single variable were off, even slightly, we would not exist. The extreme improbability that so many variables would align so auspiciously in our favor merely by chance has led some scientists and philosophers to propose instead that it was God who providentially engineered the universe to suit our specific needs. This is the Anthropic Principle: that the universe appears to have been fine-tuned for our existence.

Consider protons, for example. Protons are the positively charged subatomic particles which (along with neutrons) form the nucleus of an atom (around which negatively charged electrons orbit). Whether by providence or fortuitous luck (depending on your perspective),

protons just happen to be 1,836 times larger than electrons. If they were a little bigger or a little smaller, we would not exist (because atoms could not form the molecules we require). So how did protons end up being 1,836 times larger than electrons? Why not 100 times larger or 100,000 times? Why not smaller? Of all the possible variables, how did protons end up being just the right size? Was it luck or contrivance?

Or how is it that protons carry a positive electrical charge equal to that of the negatively charged electrons? If protons did not balance electrons and vice versa, we would not exist. They are not comparable in size, yet they are perfectly balanced. Did nature just stumble upon such a propitious relationship, or did God ordain it for our sakes?

Here are the original “Seven” examples of how the Anthropic Principle directly affects the livability of our planet:

1. The unique properties of water - Every known life form depends on water. Thankfully, unlike every other substance known to man, water’s solid form (ice) is less dense than its liquid form. This causes ice to float. If ice did not float, our planet would experience runaway freezing. Other important properties of water include its solvency, cohesiveness, adhesiveness and other thermal properties.

2. Earth’s atmosphere - If there were too much of just one of the many gases which make up our atmosphere, our planet would suffer a runaway greenhouse effect. On the other hand, if there were not enough of these gases, life on this planet would be devastated by cosmic radiation.

3. Earth’s reflectivity or “albedo” - (the total amount of light reflected off the planet versus the total amount of light absorbed). If Earth’s albedo were much greater than it is now, we would experience runaway freezing. If it were much less than it is, we would experience a runaway greenhouse effect.

4. Earth’s magnetic field - If it were much weaker, our planet would be devastated by cosmic radiation. If it were much stronger, we would be devastated by severe electromagnetic storms.

5. Earth’s place in the solar system - If we were much further from the sun, our planet’s water would freeze. If we were much closer, it would boil. This is just one of numerous examples of how our privileged place in the solar system allows for life on Earth.

6. Our solar system’s place in the galaxy - Once again, there are numerous examples of this. For instance, if our solar system were too close to the center of our galaxy, or to any of the spiral arms at its edge, or any cluster of stars, for that matter, our planet would be devastated by cosmic radiation.

7. The color of our sun - If the sun were much redder, on the one hand, or bluer, on the other, photosynthesis would be impeded. Photosynthesis is a natural biochemical process crucial to life on Earth.

The above list is by no means exhaustive. It is just a small sample of the many factors which must be just right in order for life to exist on Earth. We are very fortunate to live on a privileged planet in a privileged solar system in a privileged galaxy in a privileged universe. When I was a college student, these “seven” named made up the “*Anthropic Principle*”. Today, that list has grown to over 400 distinct features establishing elements necessary for life as we know it.

The question for us now is, with so many universal constants and cosmological parameters defining our universe, and with so many possible variables for each one, how did they all just happen to fall within the extremely narrow range of values required for our existence? The general consensus is that we are either here by fortuitous luck against tremendous odds or by the purposeful design of an Intelligent Agent.

Some proponents of the here-by-chance perspective have sought to level the odds against fortuitous luck by hypothesizing a scenario whereby our universe is just one among many in what has come to be termed a “multiverse.” This gives nature many more chances to “get it right,” bringing the odds against its success down significantly.

Imagine innumerable lifeless universes in which one or more of the necessary variables fail to fall within the specific range of values required for life. The idea is that nature would eventually get it right, and apparently has done so as evidenced by the fact that we exist (or so the argument goes). We are the lucky ones whose universe stumbled upon the right combination of cosmological values. The Anthropic Principle is often cited as empirical grounds for the otherwise mathematically hypothetical multiverse.

Intelligent Design theorists hail the Anthropic Principle as further evidence in support of their thesis that life was engineered by a transcendent Mastermind. Not only do biological systems bear the hallmarks of design (the information content of DNA, specified complexity, irreducible complexity, etc.), but the universe which supports and provides a context for life appears to have been designed as a means to that end.

King “Ahaz” is mentioned in Seven books of the KJV Bible

(2nd Kings, 1st Chronicles, 2nd Chronicles, Isaiah, Hosea, Micah, and Matthew)

Ahaz began ruling at age 20 -(2nd Kings 16:2), and as ruler of Judah ruled for 16 years. He was an evil king. He offered sacrifices and burned incense to idols on hilltops, under every spreading tree, and on every street corner in Jerusalem -(2 Kings 16:4; 2 Chronicles 28:24). He even sacrificed his own son in the fire -(2nd Kings 16:3).

God gave (in Ahaz's presence, but not for his benefit) a prophetic sign to the whole house of Israel that would prove the divine purpose to someday permanently deliver Jerusalem from all her enemies. ***“Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel”*** -(Isaiah 7:14). Ahaz means “He Holds” in Hebrew, and Ahaz was the first person to hear about the virgin birth prophecy -(Isaiah 7:11-14).

The word **“Pillar”** is found 112X (7 X 16) times in the Old Testament

It is a Noun: תַּמּוּל ('*ammûd*), (S <H5982>), '*ammûd* means “pillar”, “post” and refers to a columnar support for a structure, whether literal or metaphorical, or to a column-like image, such as a funnel cloud.

(1) '*ammûd* often refers to the pillars that structurally support buildings or rooftops. In the well-known story of Samson’s final victory over the Philistines, he destroys the temple and many Philistines by knocking out of place the supporting “pillars” -(Judges 16:25-30). Pillars are also mentioned in connection with Solomon’s palace: **“He built the palace of the forest of Lebanon a hundred cubits long, fifty wide, and thirty high, with four rows of cedar columns supporting trimmed cedar columns”** -(1 Kings 7:2). The Jerusalem temple also includes pillars, two of which are made of bronze (1st Kings 7:13-22). They are named “Jachin” (“he shall establish”) and “Boaz” (“in it is strength”). These two names are part of the Satanic religion of Freemasonry. Every Masonic lodge is a temple and has those two pillars along with a checkerboard floor. These '*ammûd* were majestic in appearance and stand some 27 feet high. Some scholars suggest that the beauty and symbolic names of the pillars represent the presence of the Lord and the permanence of the Davidic house. The visions of the Ezekiel temple also describe pillars -(Ezekiel 42:6).

(2) In a similar sense, '*ammûd* can be used figuratively to describe the “supports” of heaven and earth: **“When the earth and all its people quake, it is I who hold its pillars firm”** -(Psalm 75:3). **“He shakes the earth from its place and makes its pillars tremble”** -(Job 9:6). These texts may be alluding to the universe as the ultimate temple of God -(cf. Isaiah 66:1).

(3) Lastly, '*ammûd* can also denote vaporous columns of smoke, fire, and cloud -(Numbers 12:5; Deuteronomy 31:15). **“During the last watch of the night the Lord looked down from the pillar of fire and cloud at the Egyptian army and threw it into confusion”** -(Exodus 14:24). These visual aids are designed to encourage Israel and remind them of God’s presence during their journey.

“David” was the Standard and Role Model for **“Seven”** of Israel's Kings

David’s name means “Beloved”. God used him to measure and evaluate the following monarchs:

- Solomon -(1st Kings 3:14; 11:4, 6)
- Jeroboam -(1st Kings 14:8)
- Abijah -(1st Kings 15:3)
- Asa -(1st Kings 15:11)
- Ahaz -(2nd Kings 16:2)
- Hezekiah -(2nd Kings 18:3)
- Josiah -(2nd Kings 22:2)

You will find “David” is mentioned in 28 (7 X 4) books of the KJV Bible (Ruth, 1st Samuel, 2nd Samuel, 1st Kings, 2nd Kings, 1st Chronicles, 2nd Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Hosea, Amos, Zechariah, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts, Romans, 2nd Timothy, Hebrews, and Revelation)

King “Zimri” (2nd of that name) only ruled for “Seven” Days

He ruled only seven days as king, the shortest reign in the Bible -(1st Kings 16:15). He was the fifth king of Northern Israel. He was co-commander of the royal chariots under King Elah -(1st Kings 16:8-9). He killed Elah while the king lay in a drunken stupor, and took over the throne -(1st Kings 16:9-10). He killed himself shortly after, the Israelite troops rejected Zimri and proclaimed Omri, the main commander of the army, as their king -(1st Kings 16:16). When Zimri realized the capital city of Tirzah had been taken by Omri, he went into the citadel of the royal palace and committed suicide by setting the palace on fire -(1st Kings 16:18).

There are “Seven” important “Dialogues of Jesus Christ” Pericopes according to the Verse Content

- With Pilate: as described by 78 verses
- With the rich young ruler: as described by 32 verses
- With Nicodemus: as described by 21 verses
- With the Samaritan woman: as described by 21 verses
- With Cleopas: as described by 21 verses
- With the woman taken in adultery: as described by 11 verses
- With Zacchaeus: as described by 10 verses

Paul’s Epistle of First Corinthians names “Seven Corruptions” committed by the Corinthian Church (1st Corinthians 1-6)

1. **First corruption:** They were following human leaders -(1:10-17)—“*Now this I say, that every one of you saith, I am of Paul; and I of Apollos; and I of Cephas; and I of Christ. Is Christ divided? was Paul crucified for you? or were ye baptized in the name of Paul?*” -(1st Corinthians 1:12-13).
2. **Second corruption:** They were favoring earthly wisdom -(1:18-2:13)—“*For ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called: But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are: That no flesh should glory in his presence*” -(1st Corinthians 1:26-29).

3. **Third corruption:** They were floundering in the flesh -(2:14-3:7)—*"And I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal, even as unto babes in Christ. I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able to bear it, neither yet now are ye able. For ye are yet carnal: for whereas there is among you envying, and strife, and divisions, are ye not carnal, and walk as men? For while one saith, I am of Paul; and another, I am of Apollos; are ye not carnal?"* -(1st Corinthians 3:1-4).
4. **Fourth corruption:** They were forgetting future judgment -(3:8-23)—*"Every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is"* -(1st Corinthians 3:13).
5. **Fifth corruption:** They were flattering themselves -(4:1-21)—*"For who maketh thee to differ from another? and what hast thou that thou didst not receive? now if thou didst receive it, why dost thou glory, as if thou hadst not received it?"* -(1st Corinthians 4:7).
6. **Sixth corruption:** They were failing to discipline -(5:1-13)—*"It is reported commonly that there is fornication among you, and such fornication as is not so much as named among the Gentiles, that one should have his father's wife. And ye are puffed up, and have not rather mourned, that he that hath done this deed might be taken away from among you"* -(1st Corinthians 5:1-2).
7. **Seventh corruption:** They were fragmenting the body of Christ -(6:1-20)—*"Know ye not that your bodies are the members of Christ? . . . But he that is joined unto the Lord is one spirit"* -(1st Corinthians 6:16-17).

The word **"Place"** is found 140X (7 X 20) times in the Old Testament

It is a Verb: נָחַ (nûah), (S <H5117>), The most basic idea of the verb *nûah* is the action of one object coming to rest, roosting, or landing on another object or in a specific location. Frequently the object does not come to rest on its own but is caused to rest or be placed in a particular location by someone else (104X). In these instances *nûah* may be translated "set," "put," "place," or even "leave." God "sets" Ezekiel in the valley of dry bones -(Ezekiel 37:1) and commands Moses to "place" manna before God in the ark, which Aaron does -(Exodus 16:33, 34). After the exile, perhaps with eschatological implications, God promises to "place" his people in their land - (Ezekiel 37:14).

There is a second word **"Place"** and it is found 588X (7 X 84) times in the Old Testament

It is a Verb: שָׂם (śm), (S <H7760>), *śm* generally denotes the action of putting or placing an object or person in a particular location. It is usually translated "put," "set," or "place."

The word **“Place”** is found 154X (7 X 22) times in the New Testament

It is a Verb: ἵστημι (*histemi*), (S <G2476>), The basic sense of *histemi* is “to set” or “stand.” It has a variety of nuances in the New Testament, one of which is “to place.”

There is a second word **“Place”** and it is found 42X (7 X 6) times In the New Testament

It is a Noun: μέρος (*meros*), (S <G3313>), *meros* has a basic meaning of “a part of a whole,” but it can also mean “place, share.”

The Apostle Paul is recognized as the author of 13 Letters; however, many suggest that Paul wrote the **“Letter to the Hebrews”** and thus Paul would have authored 14 (7 X 2) New Testament letters!

The evidence and reasons for Paul writing the book of Hebrews but leaving it unsigned are well supported by scholars and theologians.

King **“Amaziah”** was rebuked **“Seven”** times for his wickedness

1. On one occasion, Amaziah hired 100,000 soldiers from Northern Israel -(2nd Chronicles 25:6).
2. He was rebuked for this by a prophet of God -(2nd Chronicles 25:7-9).
3. He reluctantly dismissed the 100,000 hired troops -(2nd Chronicle 25:10).
4. He later learned that these soldiers had killed and plundered various Judean cities on their way home -(2nd Chronicles 25:13).
5. On another occasion (fearing he had offended the Edomite gods), Amaziah brought their idols to Jerusalem and worshiped them -(2nd Chronicles 25:14).
6. Again, he was severely rebuked for this by a prophet -(2nd Chronicles 25:15-16).
7. Amaziah was finally killed by his own officials in the city of Lachish -(2nd Chronicles 25:27).

The same King **“Amaziah”** is mentioned 35X (7 X 5) times in three books (2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles)

He was killed by his own officials -(2nd Chronicles 25:27). He was ridiculed as a thistle king -(2nd Kings 14:9). The term “thistle” was used as a derogatory term.

The word **“Worthy”** is found 7X in the New Testament

It is a Verb: ἀξιόω (*axioo*), (S <G515>), *axioo* means “to be worthy”, “consider [something] worthy.” The Roman centurion did not “consider [himself] worthy” to have Jesus come to his house -(Luke 7:7). Paul prays for the Thessalonians, that God may “count [them] worthy of his calling” -(2nd Thessalonians 1:11). Elders who serve well “are worthy of double honor” -(1st Timothy 5:17). And, above all, Jesus “has been found worthy of greater honor than Moses,” since he is not just God’s servant but God’s Son -(Hebrews 3:3).

At least “Seven” separate “Pharisees” are referred to in the New Testament

1. Simon, the Pharisee with whom Jesus dined, who criticized Jesus for allowing an immoral woman to wash his feet -(Luke 7:36, 40).
2. Another Pharisee with whom Jesus dined, who criticized the Savior for not observing the rite of cleansing before eating (Luke 11:37).
3. Another Pharisee with whom Jesus dined, whose home was the scene for Jesus healing a man with dropsy (Luke 14:1).
4. Hypocritical Pharisee whom Jesus contrasted with the humble publican (Luke 18:10-14).
5. Nicodemus, the sincere Pharisee who came to Jesus by night (John 3:1-20).
6. Gamaliel, famous Jewish teacher who cautioned the Sanhedrin against persecuting the apostles (Acts 5:34-40).
7. Paul, Scripture's greatest theologian and missionary (Acts 23:6).

There are Seven “Less Known Prophets and Prophetesses” Found in the New Testament

Prophets Peter, Paul, the Apostle John, and John the Baptist were, of course, prophets. However, there were others less known but equally inspired prophets and prophetesses mentioned in the New Testament.

- A. **Simeon**, who predicted the future ministry of Christ -(Luke 2:25-35)—*“Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word: For mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel. . . . And Simeon blessed them, and said unto Mary his mother, Behold, this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel; and for a sign which shall be spoken against”* -(Luke 2:29-32, 34).
- B. **Anna**—*“And there was one Anna, a prophetess, the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Aser: she was of a great age, and had lived with an husband seven years from her virginity; and she was a widow of about fourscore and four years, which departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day. And she coming in that instant gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and spake of him to all them that looked for redemption in Jerusalem”* -(Luke 2:36-38).
- C. **Agabus**
 1. **First recorded prediction**—*“And in these days came prophets from Jerusalem unto Antioch. And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the spirit that there should be great dearth throughout all the world: which came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar”* -(Acts 11:27-28).
 2. **Second recorded prediction**—*“And as we tarried there many days, there came down from Judaea a certain prophet, named Agabus. And when he was come unto us, he took Paul's girdle, and bound his own hands and feet, and said, Thus saith the Holy Ghost, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle, and shall deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles”* -(Acts 21:10-11).

- D. **Judas and Silas**—*"And Judas and Silas, being prophets also themselves, exhorted the brethren with many words, and confirmed them"* -(Acts 15:32).
- E. **Philip's four unmarried daughters** -(Acts 21:8-9)
- F. **Elymas**, a false prophet and sorcerer who confronted Paul on Cyprus -(Acts 13:6, 8)
- G. **Jezebel**, a self-appointed prophetess in the church at Thyatira -(Revelation 2:20)

Paul is the **"Last of at least Seven Men"** in the Bible to weep over the sins of Israel

Moses—*"And Moses returned unto the Lord, and said, Oh, this people have sinned a great sin, and have made them gods of gold. Yet now, if thou wilt forgive their sin—; and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written"* -(Exodus 32:31-32).

Ezra—*"And at the evening sacrifice I arose up from my heaviness; and having rent my garment and my mantle, I fell upon my knees, and spread out my hands unto the Lord my God, and said, O my God, I am ashamed and blush to lift up my face to thee, my God: for our iniquities are increased over our head, and our trespass is grown up unto the heavens. . . . Now when Ezra had prayed, and when he had confessed, weeping and casting himself down before the house of God, there assembled unto him out of Israel a very great congregation of men and women and children: for the people wept very sore"* -(Ezra 9:5-6; 10:1).

Nehemiah—*"And it came to pass, when I heard these words, that I sat down and wept, and mourned certain days, and fasted, and prayed before the God of heaven We have dealt very corruptly against thee, and have not kept the commandments, nor the statutes, nor the judgments, which thou commandedst thy servant Moses"* -(Nehemiah 1:4, 7).

Jeremiah—*"Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people!"* -(Jeremiah 9:1).

Daniel—*"And I set my face unto the Lord God, to seek by prayer and supplications, with fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes We have sinned, and have committed iniquity, and have done wickedly, and have rebelled, even by departing from thy precepts and from thy judgments"* -(Daniel 9:3, 5).

Jesus—*"And when he was come near, he beheld the city, and wept over it O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord"* -(Luke 19:41; Matthew 23:37-39).

Paul—*"I say the truth in Christ, I lie not, my conscience also bearing me witness in the Holy Ghost, that I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart. . . . (For many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ)"* -(Romans 9:1-2; Philippians 3:18).

The word **“Portion”** is found 42X (7 X 6) times in the New Testament

It is a Noun: μέρος (*meros*), (S <G3313>), *meros* has a basic meaning of “a part of a whole,” but it can also mean “place”, “share”, “portion.”

There are **“Seven Things the Devil Does Not Want Us to Do”**

Ephesians 6:1-20

HE DOES NOT WANT US TO:

1. **GO TO CHURCH**—(Hebrews 10:25)
He knows at church—
 - A. God's Word is preached
 - B. Holy Spirit convicts
 - C. Needed encouragement is found
2. **PRAY**—(Luke 11:1-9)
He knows that—
 - A. Prayer brings power
 - B. Prayer brings consecration
 - C. Prayer brings victory
3. **WITNESS**—(John 4:28-29)
He will—
 - A. Hinder our words as witnesses
 - B. Hinder our lives as witnesses
4. **TRUST GOD**—(Job 13:15)
He knows a trusting soul—
 - A. Shall never perish
 - B. Knows no defeat
 - C. Is God's pearl and joy
5. **READ THE BIBLE**—(Hebrews 4:12)
 - A. The Word of God reveals Jesus to us
 - B. Makes us think of Heaven
 - C. Makes us think of Hell
6. **SEPARATE FROM THINGS OF THE WORLD**—(Ephesians 5:11)
The unseparated life—
 - A. Has no influence
 - B. Robs Jesus of the glory due Him
7. **YIELD TO THE SPIRIT**—(Ephesians 5:18)
The Spirit-filled life—
 - A. Brings Real Joy
 - B. Brings power
 - C. Brings glory to God

There are “Seven Fools” in the Bible

Psalms 14:1

A fool lives without God, ignores the Bible, dies in sin, outside the city of refuge, and dies alone without Christ.

1. **THE FOOL WHO SAYS THERE IS NO GOD**—(Psalms 14:1)
 - a. The fool who says there is no God, says it because his heart is corrupt
 - b. He says it because he is proud and he would make himself his god
 - c. He says it because he rebels at the thought of the Supreme One
2. **THE FOOL WHO BELIEVES NOT THE PROPHETS**—(Luke 24:25)
 - a. There are those who accept only the words of Jesus Christ
 - b. There are those who accept only parts of the Bible
 - c. There are those who reject the Bible as the inspired Word of God
3. **THE FOOL WHO MOCKS AT SIN**—(Proverbs 14:9)
 - a. Fools sing and laugh at sin's content
 - b. Fools have no fear of sin's power
 - c. Fools take no warning of sin's slaughter
4. **THE FOOL BUILDS UPON THE SAND**—(Matthew 7:26)

Fools build upon a refuge of lies.

 - a. Self-righteousness
 - b. Morality
 - c. Church membership
5. **THE FOOL WHO DOES NOT REDEEM THE TIME**—(Ephesians 5:15, 16)
 - a. Squanders youth
 - b. Throws away manhood
 - c. Keeps putting salvation off
6. **THE FOOL WHO LAPS UP TREASURES FOR HIMSELF**—(Luke 12:2)
 - a. He has the wrong conception of life
 - b. He lives altogether for himself
 - c. He prepares to live but not to die
7. **THE FOOL WHO DIES OUTSIDE THE CITY OF REFUGE**—(2nd Samuel 3:33)
 - a. He waits too long to enter
 - b. He dies near the gates of Hope
 - c. He dies without Hope

The word “Pleasing” is found 56X (7 X 8) times in the Old Testament

It is a Noun: ׀צַךְ (*raṣôn*), (S <H7522>), *raṣôn* denotes three different ideas in the Old Testament: favor or acceptance, or will. It is attributed most often to God (39X) and occurs most frequently in Proverbs (14X), Psalms (13X), and Leviticus (7X). *raṣôn* is used frequently with reference to an acceptable sacrifice to God, particularly in worship. The psalmist prays that his words and meditation may “be pleasing” in God’s sight (Psalm 19:14; acceptable).

Seven “Major Things” the Rich Man Discovered in Hell

Luke 16:19-31

Men make great discoveries in this life, but nothing compared to what they will discover if they die in their sins. The Rich Man discovered:

I. THAT DEATH DOES NOT END IT ALL

Luke 16:22-23 - *"The rich man also died, and was buried; And in hell he lift up his eyes..."*

He found:

1. Abraham alive... vs. 23
2. Lazarus alive... vs. 23
3. He himself was very much alive... vs. 23

II. THAT THERE IS A HELL

Luke 16:23 - And in hell he lift up his eyes...

Psalms 9:17 - The wicked shall be turned into hell...

Isaiah 5:14 - Therefore hell hath enlarged herself...

Isaiah 14:9 - Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming...

III. THAT A MAN MUST REAP WHAT HE SOWS EVEN IN HELL

Galatians 6:8 - *"For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption;"*

The rich man denied Lazarus:

1. Bread... He was denied water...
2. Comfort... He is denied comfort...
3. Mercy... He is denied mercy...
4. Attention... He is denied attention...

IV. THAT THERE ARE TORMENTS IN HELL

Luke 16:23 - *"And in hell he lift up his eyes being in torments..."*

V. THAT THERE WAS A GREAT GULF BETWEEN HEAVEN AND HELL

Luke 16:26 - *"And beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed:"*

There is a great gulf between:

1. A hog and a sheep
2. A saint and a sinner
3. Heaven and hell

VI. THAT PRAYING TO SAINTS WILL AVAIL NOTHING

Abraham was a good saint, but he could not help the rich man.

1. No saint can come to your rescue after death.

VII. THAT A PERSON MUST REPENT AND BELIEVE ON THE EARTH, OR DIE AND FALL OFF INTO HELL

Luke 13:5 - *"I tell you, Nay; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."*

It is CHRIST OR HELL—1st John 5:12

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