



# The Poison Pen

# Old Testament Versions

- Masoretic Text (MT) – in Hebrew, completed in the 10<sup>th</sup> century AD\*
  - Copied, edited, and distributed by the Masorete Jews (scribes/scholars)
    - Talmudic academies in Babylonia and Palestine\*
  - The Masoretes developed vowel and vocalization markings (niqqudim and ta'amim) and added them to the text.
  - The Aleppo Codex and Leningrad Codex (1008 AD) comes from the Masoretic Text
  - Used as the basis for the King James Version and most others
- Septuagint (LXX) – in Greek, translated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC
  - Translated from Hebrew to Greek by the request of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285–247 B.C.) per the Letter of Aristeas.
    - Letter of Aristeas, paraphrased by Josephus (Antiquities XII:ii)
  - “Translation of the seventy” (72 Hebrew scholars)
    - Six translators from each of the 12 tribes
  - Manuscript fragments of the Septuagint were found at Qumran
  - Used as the basis of some Orthodox and Eastern Catholic Bibles

\* Encyclopedia Britannica

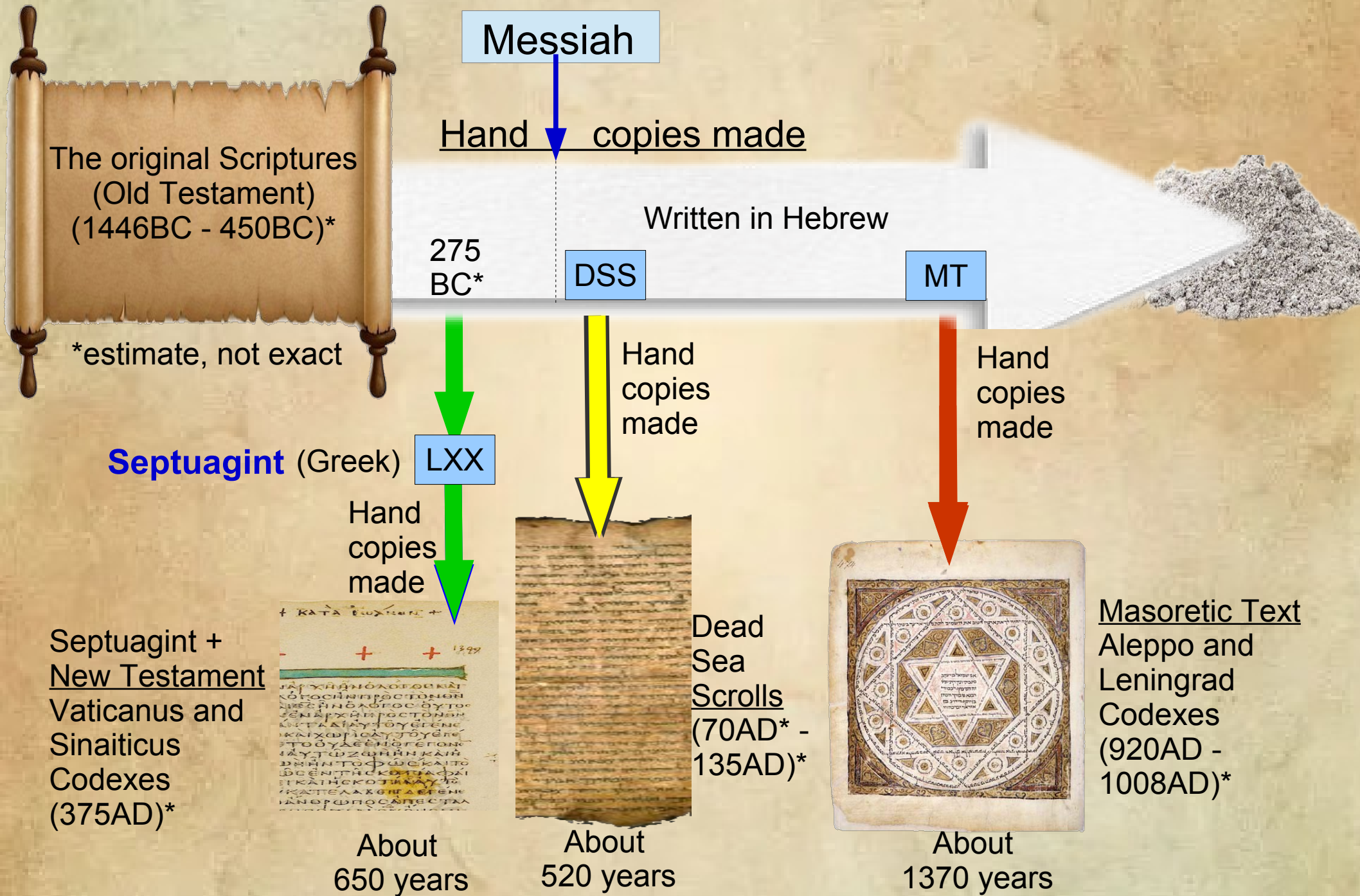


# Other Scripture Versions

- Samaritan Pentateuch - origin disputed between Judeans and Samaritans
  - dates back to at least the Second Temple period
  - Written in the Samaritan script, only includes the 5 books of the Torah, with doctrinal changes made
- Peshitta - 2<sup>nd</sup> / 5<sup>th</sup> century AD
  - The Old Testament was translated from Hebrew to Syriac (an Aramaic dialect) around the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD\*.
  - The New Testament translated from Greek to Syriac ~5<sup>th</sup> century AD\*.
  - Used as the basis of some Syrian/Chaldean Orthodox/ Catholic “bibles”
- Vulgate – a late 4<sup>th</sup> century translation into Latin from multiple sources
- Dead Sea Scrolls – incomplete fragments of scrolls from 70AD-135AD
  - ~222 fragments/scrolls found of the Scriptures, left between 70-135AD (some fragments found in caves associated with the Bar Kokhba Revolt)
- Today - There are over 450 known versions of the Scriptures in English alone. The Scriptures have been translated into over 700 languages (and different parts of it into over 3000 languages)\*\*

\* Sebastian P. Brock [The Bible in the Syriac Tradition](#) St. Ephrem Ecumenical Research Institute, 1988. Quote Page 13

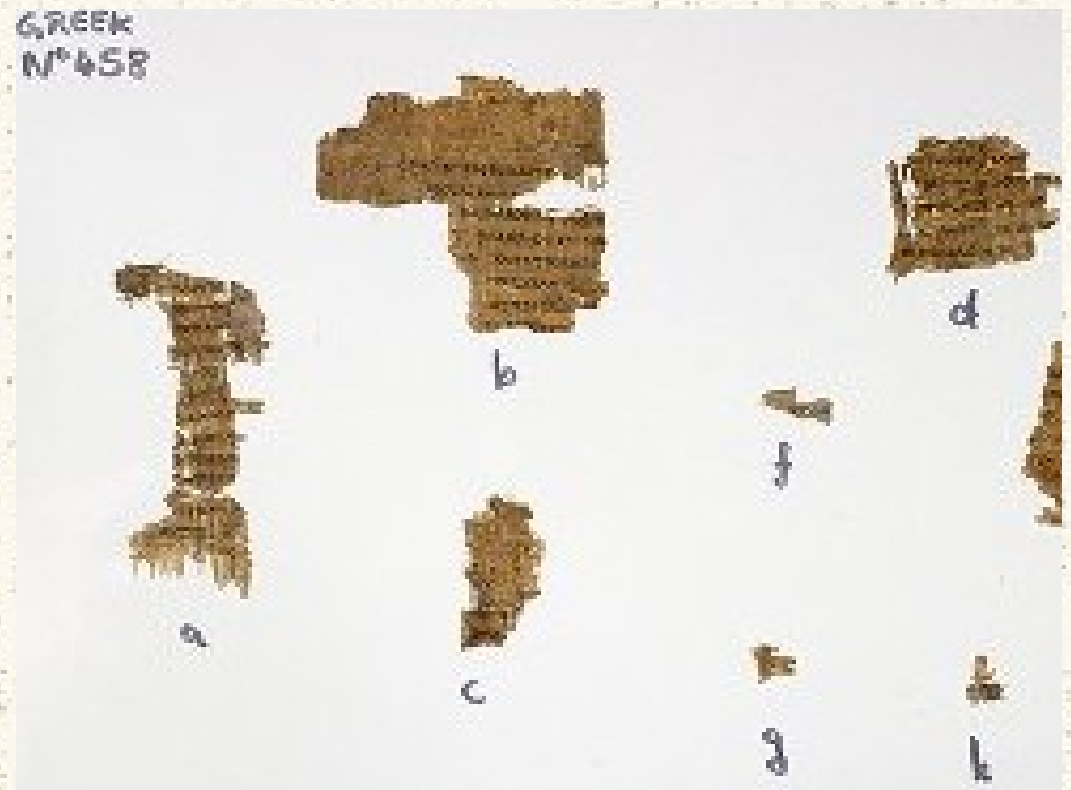
# The Scriptures Over Time





# The Septuagint (LXX)

- Translated in the third century BC for Ptolemy II Philadelphus (Pharaoh of Ptolemaic Egypt)
  - Alexander III of Macedon (Alexander the Great), died 323 BC
  - The Diadochi Wars (322 BC – 281 BC)
  - Ptolemy I, founded the Ptolemaic Kingdom, 305 BC – 282 BC
  - Ptolemy II Philadelphus, reigned (284 BC – 246 BC)
- Septuagint fragments from approximately the 2nd century BC, containing portions of Deuteronomy 23-28
  - Greek Papyrus 458 of the John Rylands Library



## Earliest extant versions:

Codex Sinaiticus, 4<sup>th</sup> century AD;

Codex Vaticanus, 4<sup>th</sup> century AD;

Codex Alexandrinus, 4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> century AD

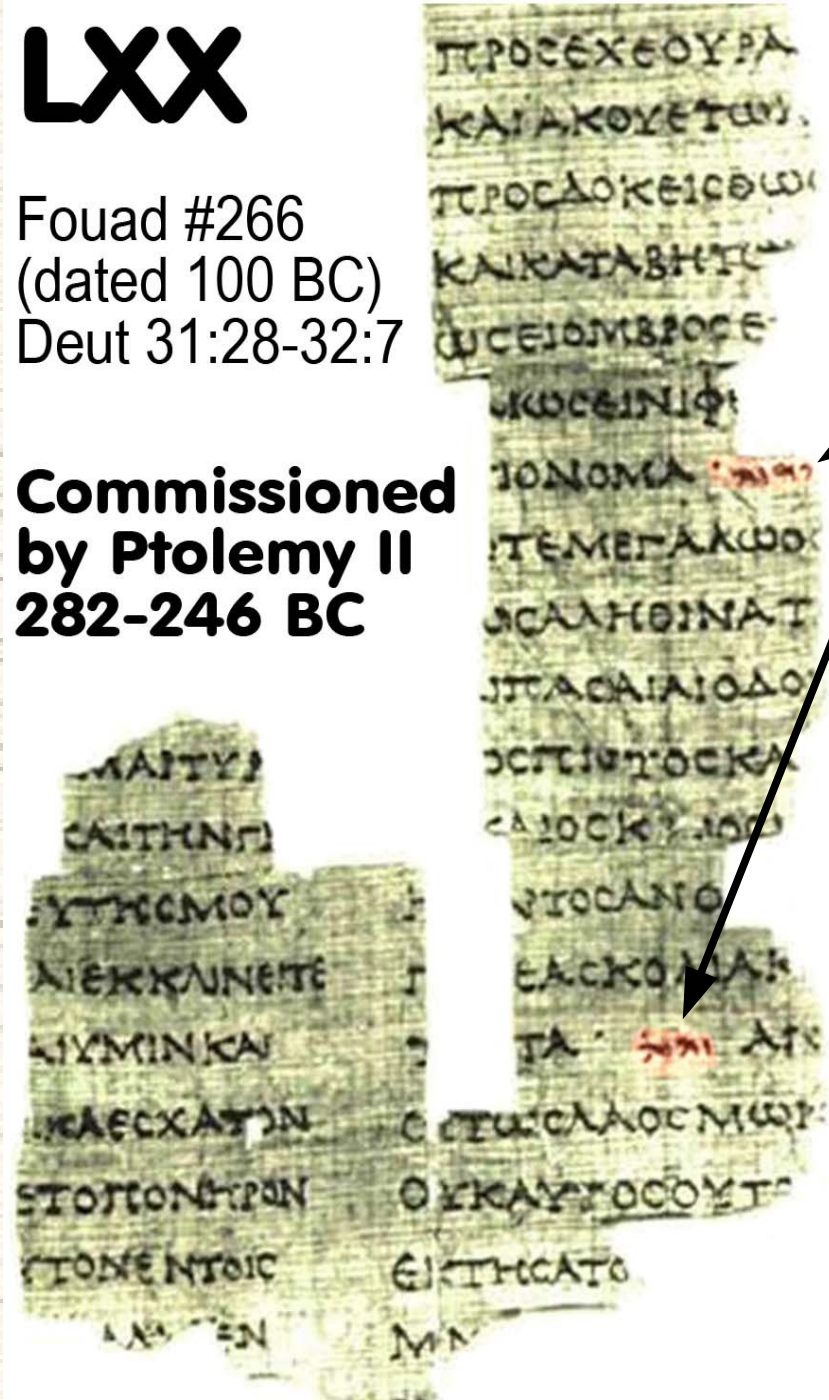
## Fragments found at Qumran:

The text of 4QLXXLev<sub>b</sub> found in the scrolls anticipates other Greek manuscripts of Leviticus by some four centuries. It is probable, on the basis of its age (100 BC) and its text, that this is an accurate reflection of the very earliest Greek translations from the middle of the third century BC. (The Dead Sea Scrolls Bible, p78)

# Septuagint LXX

Fouad #266  
(dated 100 BC)  
Deut 31:28-32:7

**Commissioned  
by Ptolemy II  
282-246 BC**





# The Septuagint Predates Messiah's Birth

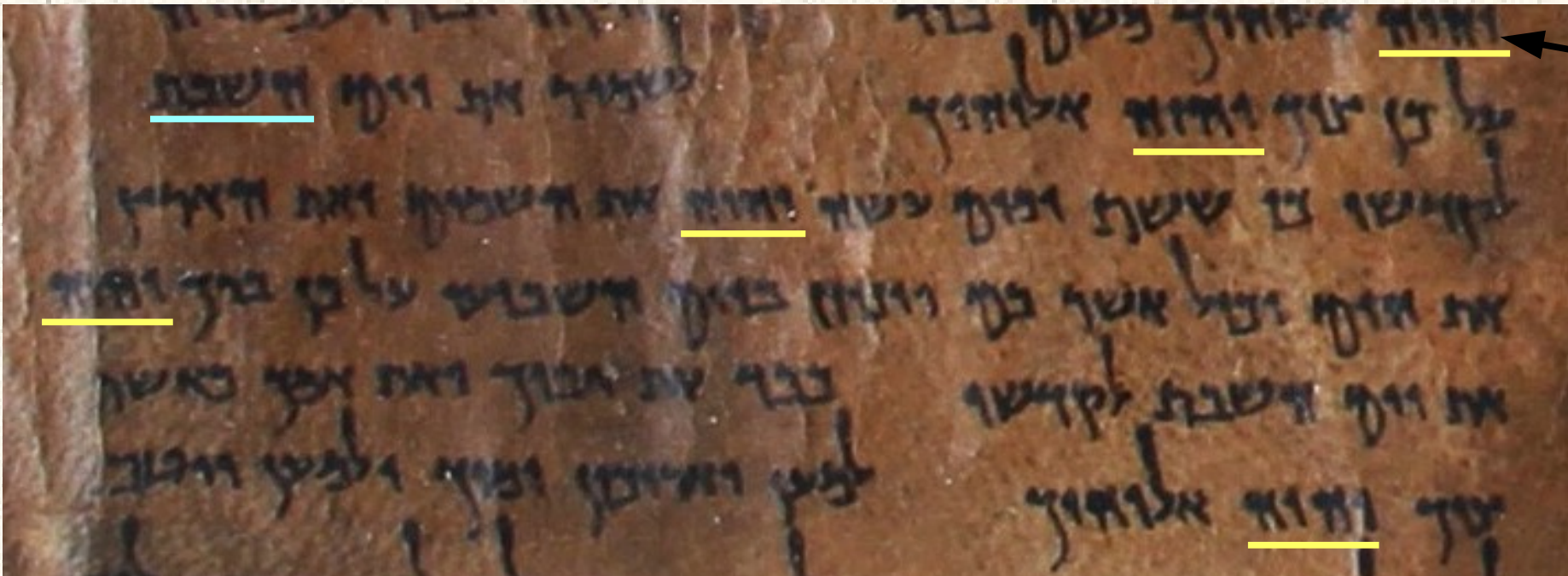
## Independent Evidences

- The grandson of Ben Sira (132 B.C.), in the prologue to his translation of his grandfather's work, speaks of the "Law, Prophets, and the rest of the books" as being already current in his day. A Greek Chronicles is mentioned by Eupolemus (middle of second century B.C.); Aristeas, the historian, quotes Job; a foot-note to the Greek Esther seems to show that that book was in circulation before the end of the second century B.C.; and the Septuagint Psalter is quoted in I Macc. vii. 17. It is therefore more than probable that the whole of the Bible was translated into Greek before the beginning of the Christian era (Swete, "An Introduction to the O. T. in Greek," ch. i.)
- Its influence upon the Greek-speaking Jews must have been great. In course of time it came to be the canonical Greek Bible, as Luther's translation became the German, and the Authorized Version the English. It is the version used by the Jewish Hellenistic writers, Demetrius (*the Chronographer, late 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC*), Eupolemus (*~157BC*), Artabanus, Aristeas, Ezekiel, and Aristobulus, as well as in the Book of Wisdom, the translation of Ben Sira, and the Jewish Sibyllines. Hornemann, Siegfried, and Ryle have shown that Philo bases his citations from the Bible on the Septuagint Version, though he has no scruple about modifying them or citing them with much freedom. Josephus follows this translation closely (Freudenthal, "Hellenistische Studien," ii. 171; Siegfried, in Stade's "Zeitschrift," iii. 32)

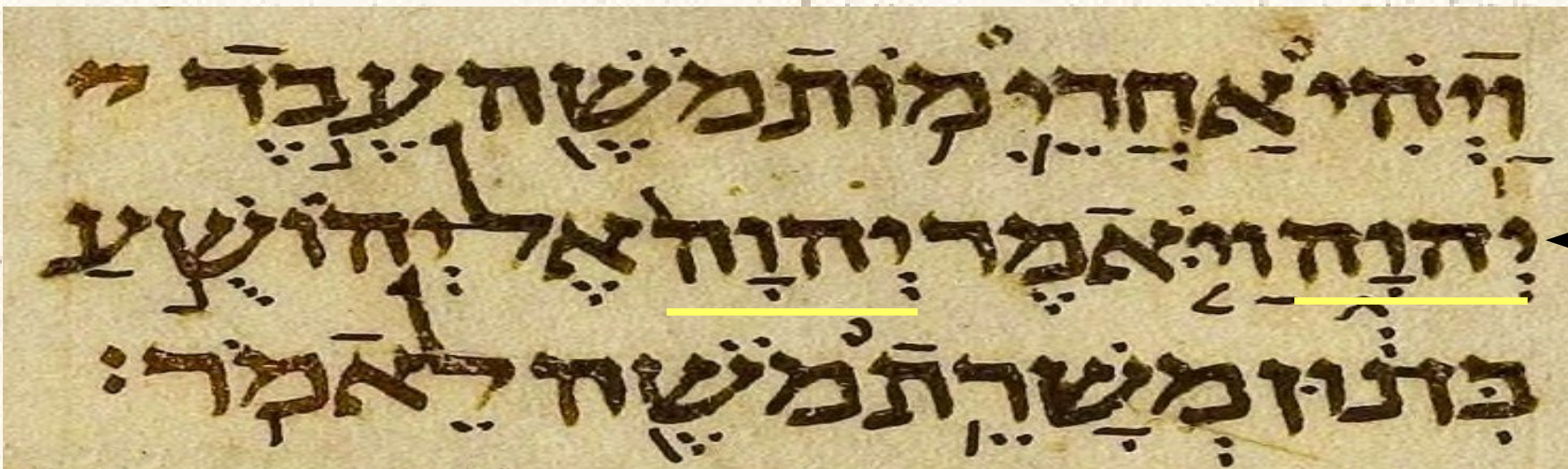
# Earliest Hebrew Extant Versions

- Dead Sea Scrolls – 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (4Q41, Deuteronomy 5:12)

<https://www.deadseascrolls.org.il/explore-the-archive/image/B-314643>



- Aleppo Codex - 10<sup>th</sup> century AD (Joshua 1:1) <https://aleppocodex.org>





# Messianic Prophecy Discrepancies



Messianic Prophecies			LXX	MT	MT	DSS
Subject	NT Reference	OT Reference	Matches NT	Matches NT/LXX	Matches DSS	Matches NT/LXX
virgin birth	Matthew 1:23	Isaiah 7:14	YES	NO	YES	NO
make straight	Matthew 3:3	Isaiah 40:3	YES	NO	YES	NO
Gentiles trust	Matthew 12:21	Isaiah 42:4	YES	NO	NO	NO
commandments	Matthew 15:7-9	Isaiah 29:13	YES	NO	NO	NO
mouth of babes	Matthew 21:16	Psalms 8:2	YES	NO		
false pen	Matthew 23:15	Jeremiah 8:8	YES	NO	NO	YES
pierce hands	Matthew 27:35	Psalms 22:16	YES	NO	NO	YES
sight to blind	Luke 4:18	Isaiah 61:1	YES	NO	YES	NO
acceptable year	Luke 4:19	Isaiah 61:2	YES	YES	YES	YES
seek Him	Acts 15:16-17	Amos 9:11-12	YES	NO	YES	NO
short work	Romans 9:27-28	Isaiah 10:22-23	YES	NO	YES	NO
not ashamed	Romans 9:33	Isaiah 28:16	YES	NO	YES	NO
made manifest	Romans 10:20	Isaiah 65:1	YES	NO	YES	NO
rule Gentiles	Romans 15:12	Isaiah 11:10	YES	NO	YES	NO
angels worship	Hebrews 1:6	Deut 32:43	YES	NO	NO	YES
a body prepared	Hebrews 10:5-7	Psalms 39:7-9	YES	NO		
rod of iron	Revelation 19:15	Psalms 2:9	YES	NO		

- There are many Messianic prophecies that are quoted in the New Testament but are only correctly found in the Septuagint*

Key:

YES	perfect match
YES	matches verse but not specific NT text
YES	minor spelling/word differences
YES	a difference noted elsewhere in the verse
NO	substantial difference(s)
	no extant DSS text for comparison

# Examples Where The New Testament Directly Quotes From The Old Testament

- Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of  by the prophet, saying, Behold, a virgin shall be with child... (Matthew 1:22-23)
- For this is He that was spoken of by the prophet Esaias, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness... (Matthew 3:3)
- That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying... **And in His name shall the Gentiles trust.** (Matthew 12:17/21)
- **Ye hypocrites, well did Esaias prophesy of you, saying...teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.** (Matthew 15:7/9)
- ... And  saith unto them, **Yea; have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?** (Matthew 21:16)



# Messianic Prophecy Discrepancies

## Only The LXX Matches The NT

Messianic Prophecies			LXX	MT	MT	DSS
Subject	NT Reference	OT Reference	Matches NT	Matches NT/LXX	Matches DSS	Matches NT/LXX
virgin birth	Matthew 1:23	Isaiah 7:14	YES	NO	YES	NO
make straight	Matthew 3:3	Isaiah 40:3	YES	NO	YES	NO
Gentiles trust	Matthew 12:21	Isaiah 42:4	YES	NO	NO	NO
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- If the Masoretic Text and Dead Sea Scrolls were accurate Hebrew texts then they would at least match each other... but they don't*

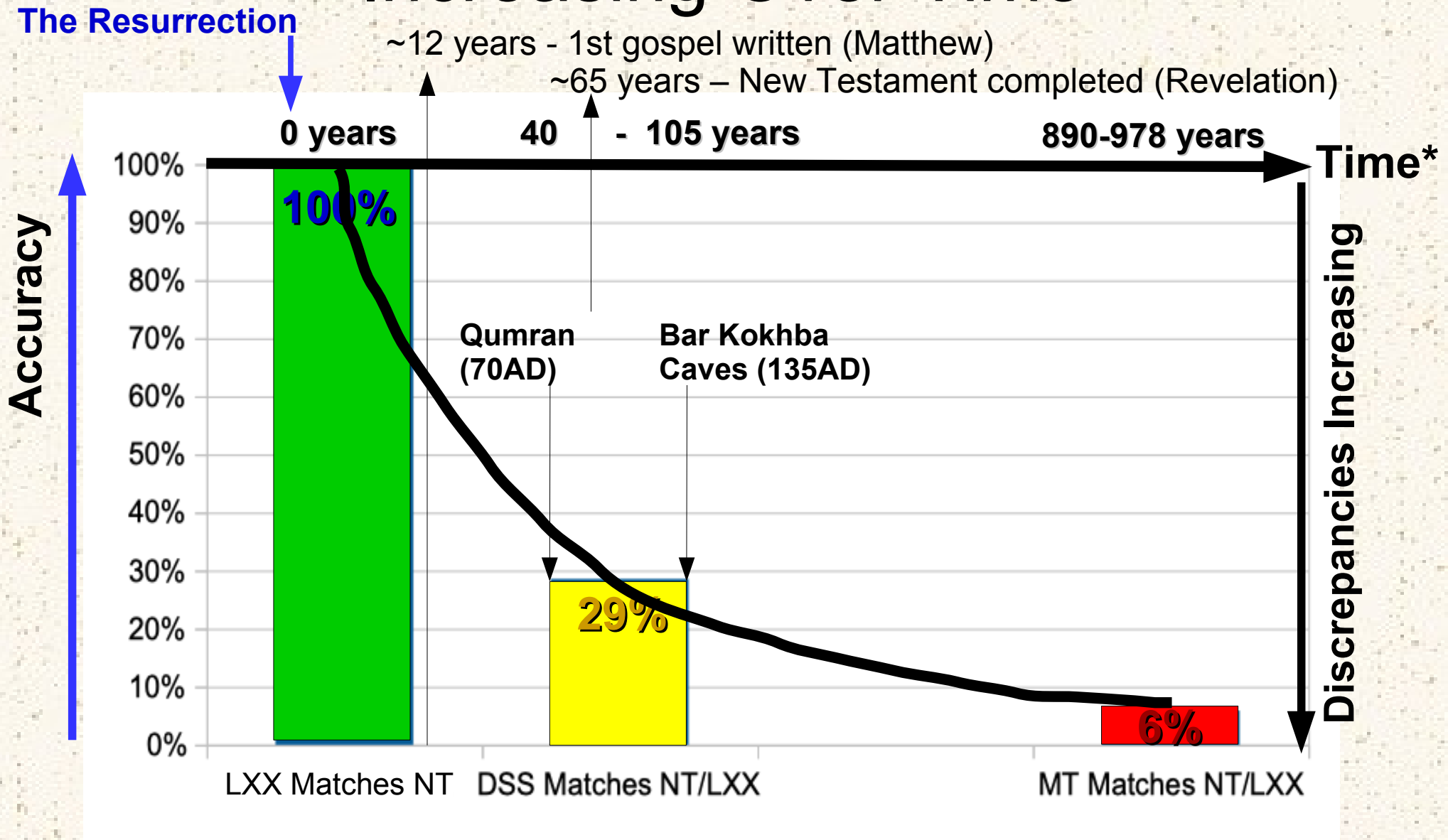
**100%**

**6%**

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# Messianic Prophecy Discrepancies Increasing Over Time

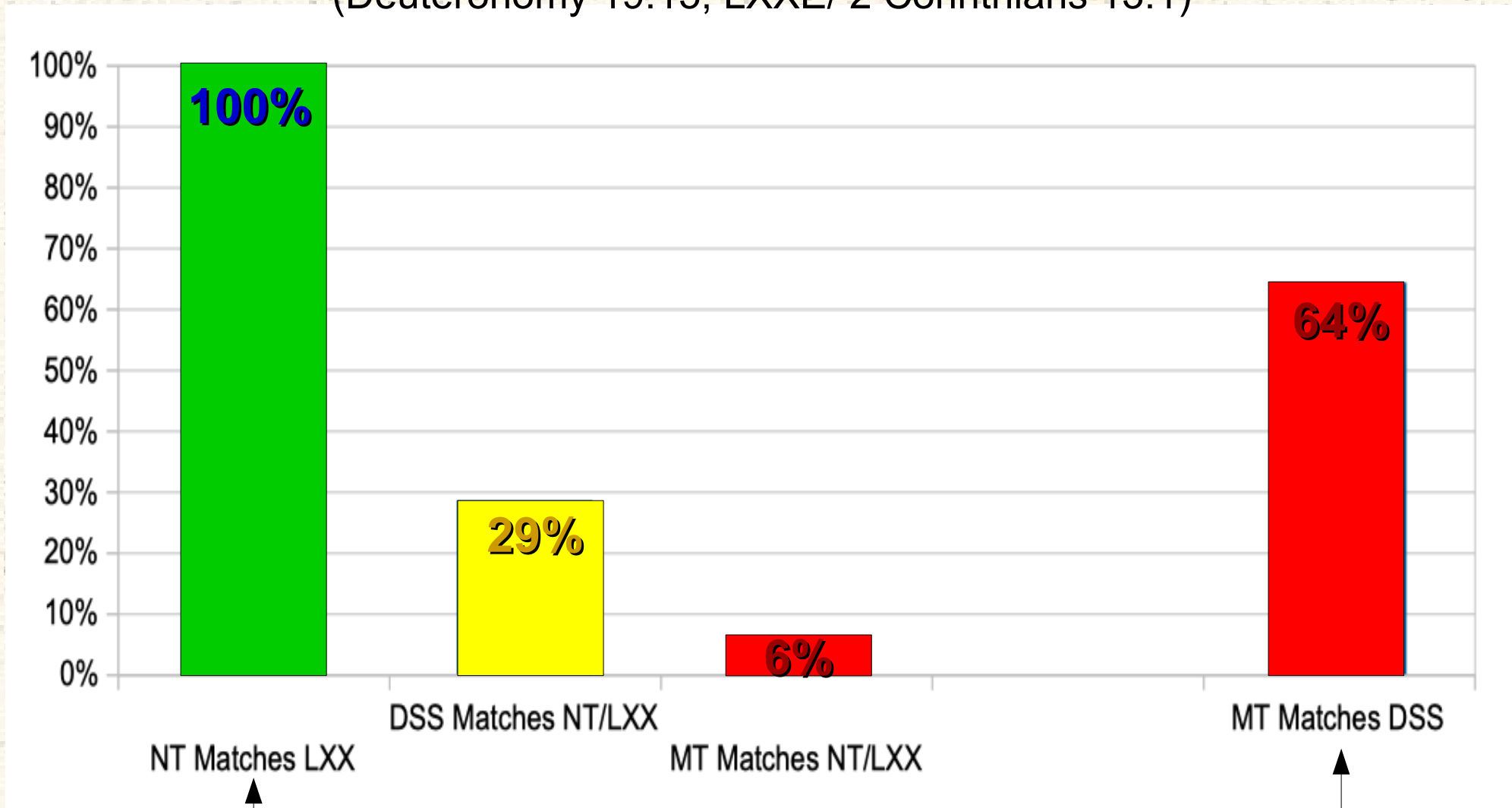


- The amount of the Old Testament discrepancies increases over time
- The data set approximates a standard exponential decay curve!



# Two Witnesses (New Testament/ Septuagint)

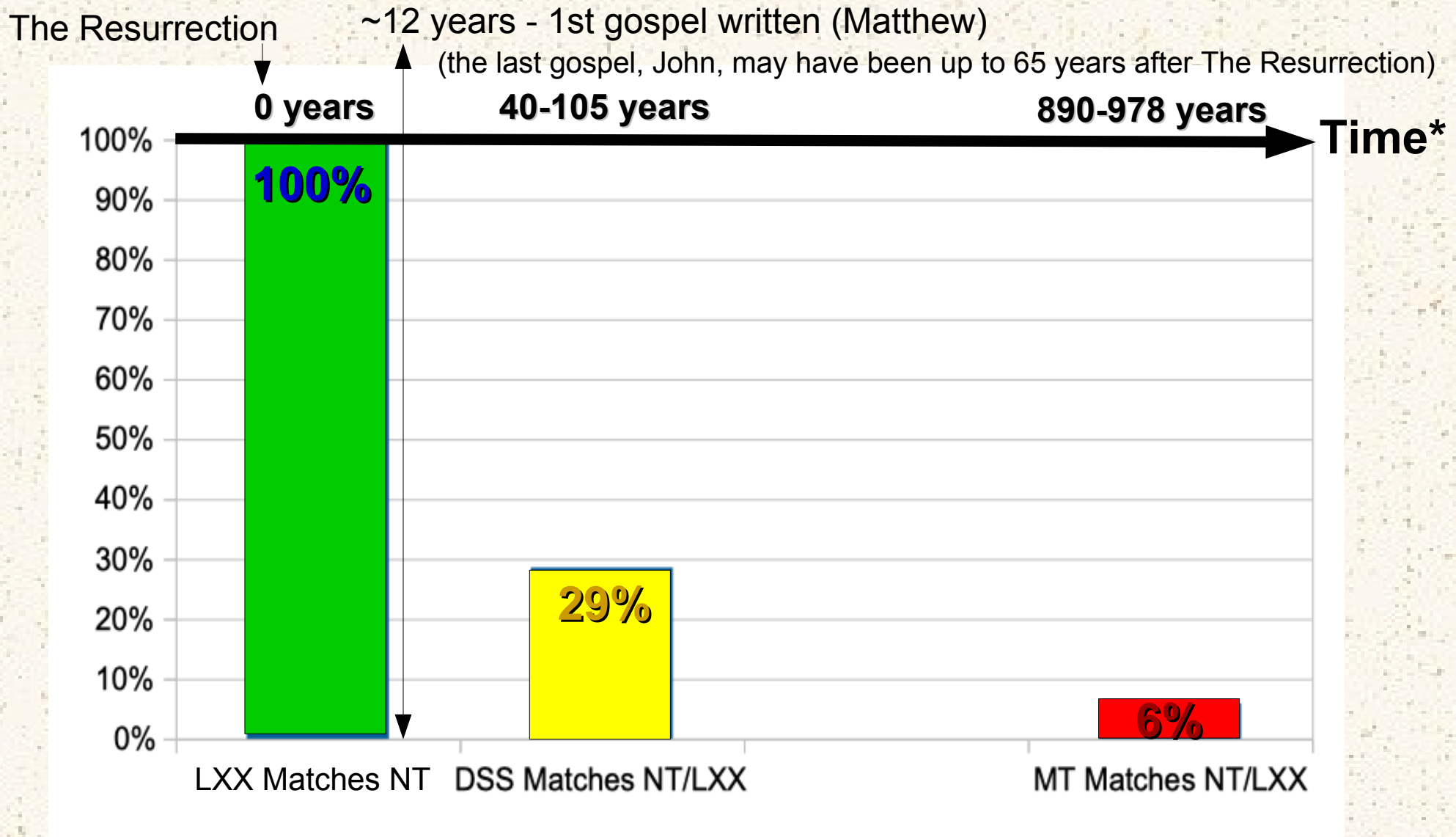
...by the mouth of two or three witnesses the matter shall be established.  
(Deuteronomy 19:15, LXXE/ 2 Corinthians 13:1)



- The NT and LXX witness to the validity of the other as they match (Greek)

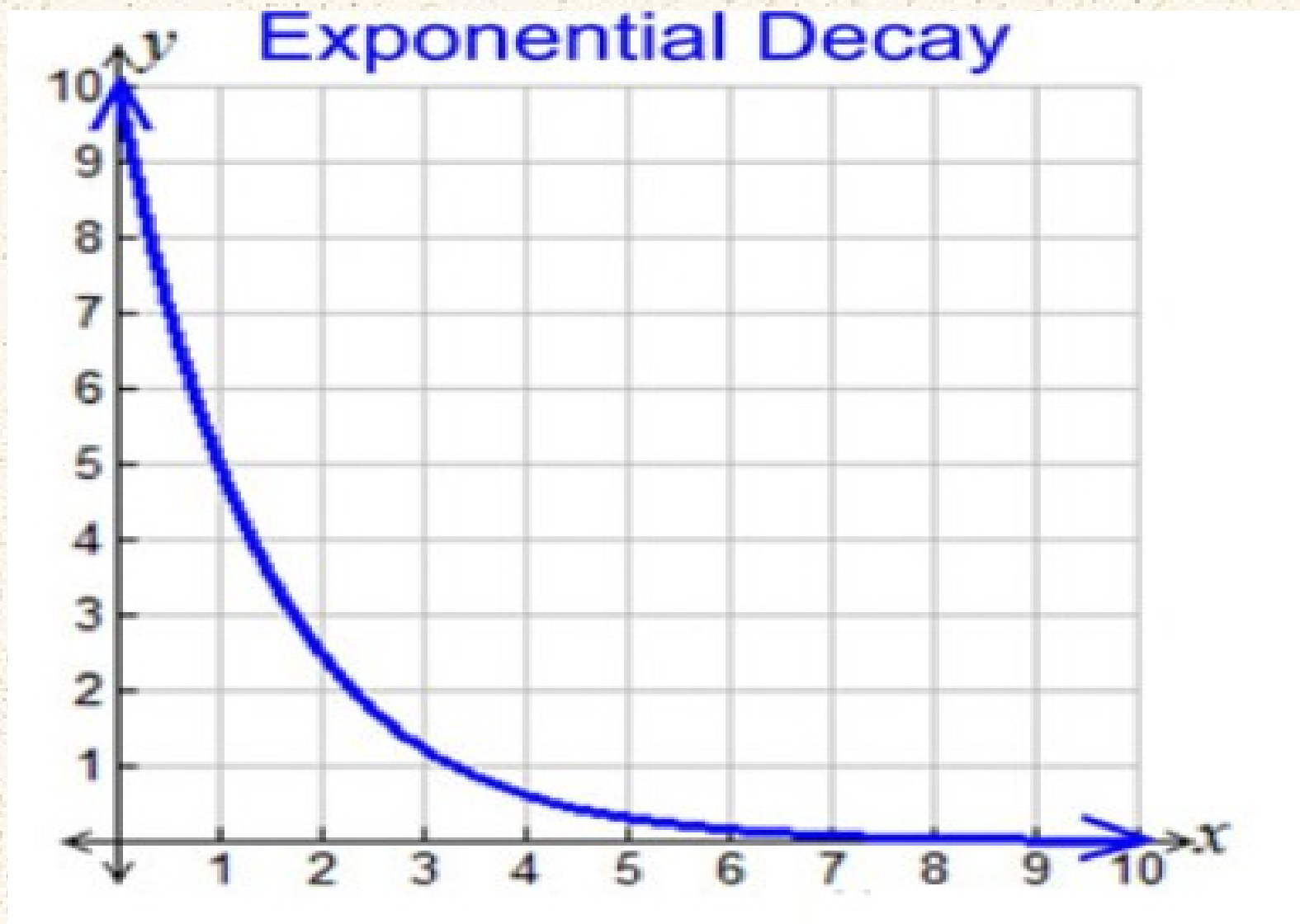
- The MT and DSS do NOT witness to the validity of the other, they do NOT match (Hebrew)

# Increasing Over Time



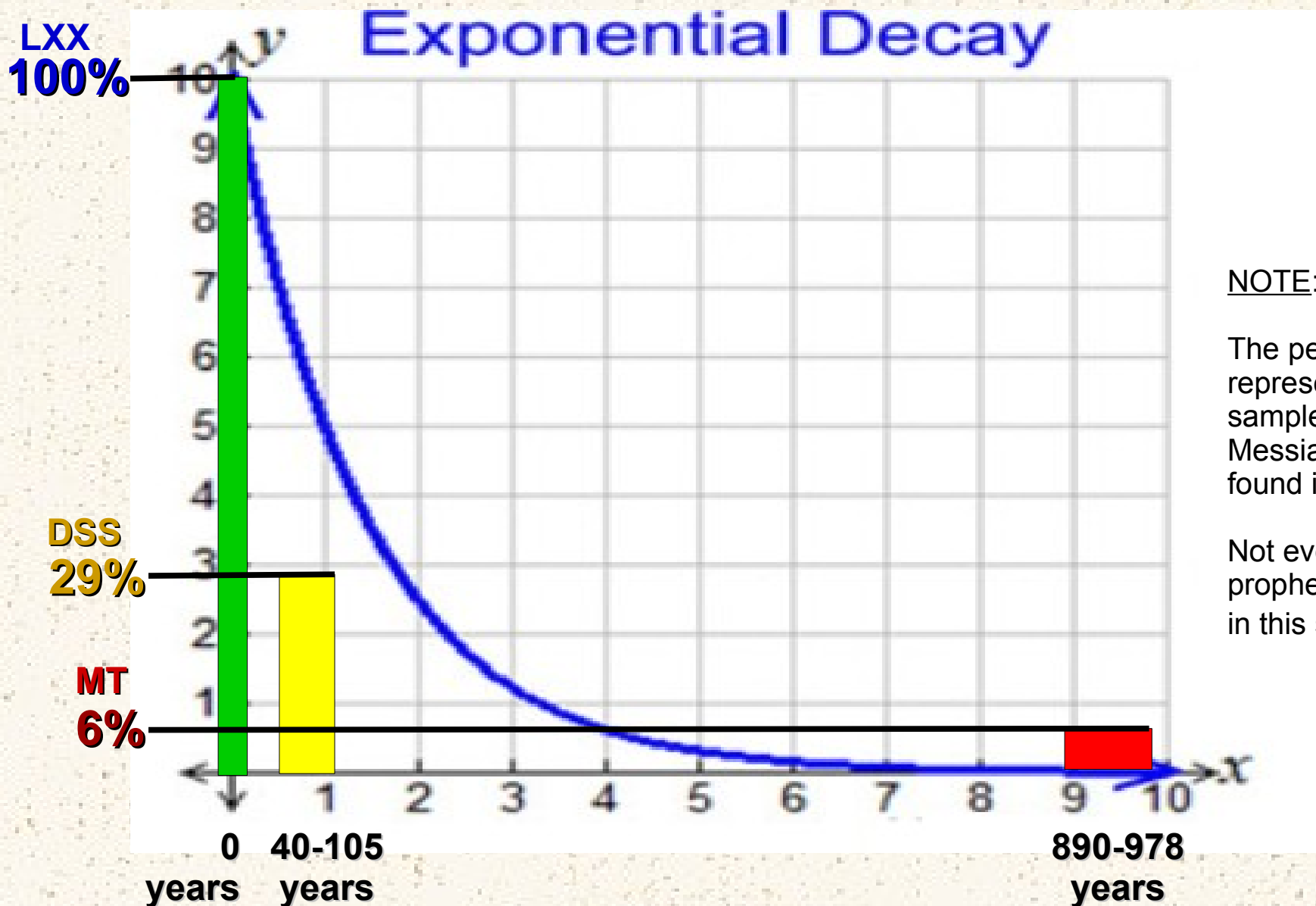
\* number of years after the Resurrection of Messiah

# Exponential Decay Curve





# Messianic Prophecy Exponential Decay Curve



## NOTE:

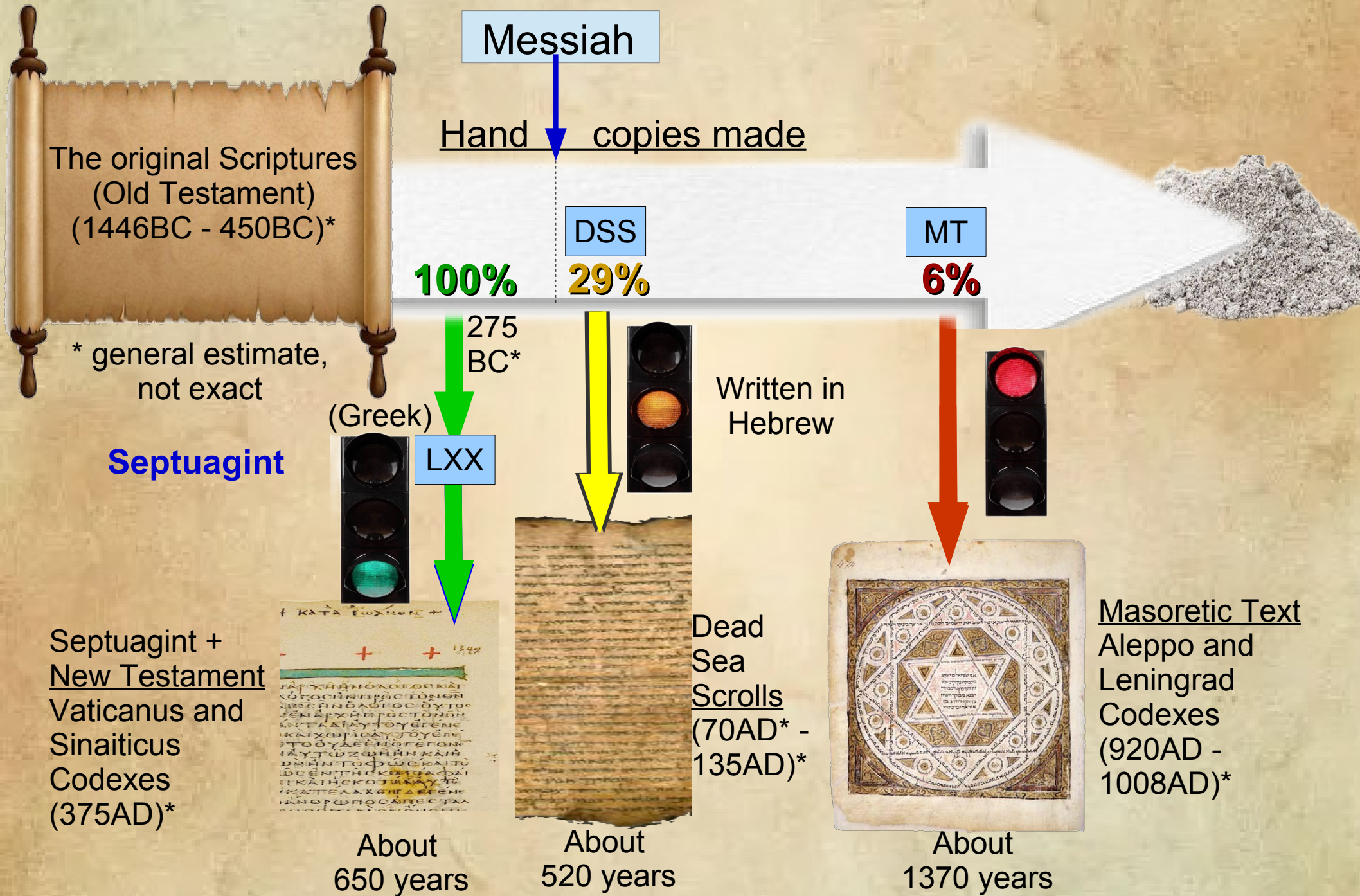
The percentages represents a valid sample size of the Messianic prophecies found in Scripture.

Not every Messianic prophecy is contained in this sample set.

NOTE: The percentages represent the sample set of the Messianic prophecies shown.

Not every Messianic prophecy is contained in this sample set.

# The Scriptures Over Time



# Much Of The False Narrative Says...

- “the writers of the New Testament used almost exclusively the Greek Septuagint” (Timothy Michael Law, When God Spoke Greek: The Septuagint and the making of the Christian Bible (Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2013), p. 850
- “Both Jesus and the apostle Paul used the Septuagint as the primary Bible.” ( <https://christianfaithguide.com/did-jesus-use-the-septuagint/> )
- “Jesus and the Apostles: studied, memorized, used, quoted, and read most often from the Bible of their day, the Septuagint... Amazingly, Jesus and Paul used the LXX as their primary Bible.”

( <https://www.biblestudytools.com/bible-study/tips/what-bible-did-jesus-use-11638841.html> )

( <https://www.christianity.com/jesus/birth-of-jesus/genealogy-and-jewish-heritage/what-bible-did-jesus-use.html> )





# Messiah Did Not Read From The Septuagint

- And He said unto them, **These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning Me.** (Luke 24:44)
  - *The Hebrews divided the Scriptures into three parts: the Law (Torah), the Prophets (Nevi'im), and the Writings (Ketuvim). Messiah clearly referred to this. The Septuagint had no such division as the Hebrew text, so it was not the Septuagint Messiah was referring to.*
- **For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot... shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.** (Matthew 5:18\*)
  - *A jot is a Hebrew letter (yod, י), not Greek*
- *Almost every Dead Sea Scroll manuscript was written in **Hebrew***

\* interestingly, the Hebrew Matthew does not mention a jot (instead “one word”)

## **FALSE NARRATIVE ALERT!**

# Another False Narrative...

- The Judeans stopped speaking Hebrew before → the time of Messiah...
- The discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls pushed back on the narrative... “scholars” are still divided on whether Hebrew was just used as a liturgical language or if it was indeed generally spoken until about 200AD.

## THE WORDS OF JESUS.

### INTRODUCTION.

#### I. ARAMAIC AS THE LANGUAGE OF THE JEWS.

As the proof has been offered with comparative frequency of late<sup>1</sup> showing that the “Hebraists,”<sup>2</sup> that is, the “Hebrew”-speaking Jews of Palestine, who formed a class distinct from the “Hellenists,” did not in reality speak Hebrew but Aramaic, it seems superfluous to raise a fresh discussion on all the details of this question. Yet, while reference is made to my “Grammatik des jüd.-pal. Aramäisch” for information on all the Aramaic expressions that occur in the New Testament and Josephus, the most important sources of evidence now involved must here be shortly summarised.

(The words of Jesus considered in the light of post-Biblical Jewish writings and the Aramaic language, Gustaf Dalman, 1902)

 **WARNING**  
**FALSE NARRATIVE**  
**ALERT!**

<https://archive.org/details/wordsofjesus00dalmuoft/page/n15/mode/2up>



# The Judeans Were Reading From Hebrew Scrolls

- The Dead Sea Scrolls are ancient manuscripts that were discovered between 1947 and 1956 in eleven caves near Khirbet Qumran, on the northwestern shores of the Dead Sea.

They are approximately two thousand years old... Most of the scrolls were written in Hebrew, with a smaller number in Aramaic or Greek.



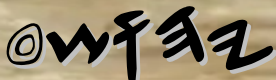
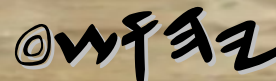
# Jerusalem Listened To Paul In Hebrew About 25 Years After The Resurrection

- Paul stood on the stairs, and beckoned with the hand unto the people. And when there was made a great silence, he spake unto them in the Hebrew tongue, saying... (And when they heard that he spake in the Hebrew tongue to them, they kept the more silence: and he saith,) I am verily a man which am a Jew... yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers... (Acts 22:2-3)
  - Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people... (Acts 5:34)





# The Judeans Read And Spoke Hebrew

- And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the writing was,  OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS. This title then read many of the Jews: for the place where  was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin. (John 19:19-20)
  - *If Aramaic was the “lingua franca” (common language) of Judea, then Pilate would have had the sign written in Aramaic instead of Hebrew.*
  - *As is typical, “scholars” ignore the truth of the Scriptures and generate a narrative of their own choosing.*

# The Pharisees/Rabbis...

## Forbid The Greek Language

### FALSE DOCTRINE ALERT!!!

- MISHNAH. DURING THE WAR WITH VESPASIAN THEY [THE RABBIS] DECREED AGAINST [THE USE OF] CROWNS WORN BY BRIDEGROOMS AND AGAINST [THE USE OF] THE DRUM. DURING THE WAR OF QUIETUS(29) THEY DECREED AGAINST [THE USE OF] CROWNS WORN BY BRIDES AND THAT NOBODY SHOULD TEACH HIS SON GREEK. (Sotah 49a)
  - (29) The text has Titus; but Neubauer's Mediaeval Jewish Chronicles, II p. 66 has the correct reading. Quietus was a Moorish prince, appointed by Trajan to command the army which overran Babylon in 116 AD
- When the kings of the Hasmonean house fought one another, Hyrcanus (164-104BC) was outside and Aristobulus (reigned c104-c103BC) within. Each day they used to let down denarii in a basket, and haul up for them [animals for] the continual offerings. An old man there, who was learned in Greek wisdom, spoke with them(17) in Greek, saying: 'As long as they carry on the Temple-service, they will never surrender to you' (Sotah 49b)
  - (17) He was in Jerusalem and addressed his words to the besiegers (Antiochus VII - 134-133BC). He spoke in Greek because the people in the city did not understand it.
- [The sacred texts] may not be written in [obsolete] Hebrew characters, or in the Aramaic, Median or Greek languages. If they were written in any other language or in any other characters they may not be used for the lection [in the statutory services], since they must be written in the Assyrian [script]. (Solarim 1:13-15)

<https://www.halakhah.com/pdf/nashim/Sotah.pdf>

[https://www.sefaria.org/Tractate\\_Soferim.1.6?lang=bi&with=all&lang2=en](https://www.sefaria.org/Tractate_Soferim.1.6?lang=bi&with=all&lang2=en)

# To The Pharisees/Rabbis...

## The Septuagint Was As Bad As The Golden Calf

### FALSE DOCTRINE ALERT!!!

- It once happened that five elders wrote the Torah for King Ptolemy in Greek, and that day was as ominous for Israel as the day on which the golden calf was made, since the Torah could not be accurately translated. It also happened that King Ptolemy assembled seventy-two elders and placed them in seventy-two [separate] rooms without telling them the reason for which he had assembled them. He then went to each one of them and said to him, 'Write for me [a translation of] the Torah of Moses your master'. The Omnipresent inspired them and the mind of all of them was identical, so that each on his own wrote the [same translation of the] Torah (Solarim 1:16-19)





# satan's Targets

- ...that old serpent, called the devil, and satan, which deceiveth the whole world... (Revelation 12:9)
- **satan** works to infiltrate, mix, deceive, and destroy anything that ~~אף אז~~ blesses or sanctifies:
  - His Son (Genesis 12:3; Psalm 118:26; Hosea 11:1; Hebrews 1:3)
  - His Name (Psalm 72:19; Psalm 113:2)
  - **His Word** (Deuteronomy 28:2-8; Isaiah 40:8; Psalm 18:30/33:4)
  - His Sabbath (Genesis 2:2-3; Leviticus 23:2; Exodus 20:11; Isaiah 58:13-14)
  - His Feasts (Leviticus 23:2/4; Exodus 13:9)
  - His People (Genesis 1:23; Genesis 12:3; Exodus 31:13; Psalm 33:12)
  - His Creation (Genesis 1:10/12/18/21/25/31)
  - His Land (Ezekiel 20:15)

# The Prophecies Of The Poison Pen

the Jew... unto them were committed the oracles of Aluhiym.  
(Romans 3:1-2)

**Woe to them that write wickedness; for when they write they do write wickedness**, perverting the cause of the poor, violently wresting the judgment of the needy ones of My people, that the widow may be a prey to them, and the orphan a spoil. (Isaiah 10:1, LXXE)

**But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in.** (Matthew 23:13)

- Scribes – grammateus (G1122, γραμματεῖς), a writer (scribe, interpreter, secretary, teacher)

**...In vain have the scribes used a false pen...**  
(Jeremiah 8:8, LXXE)



# The Pharisees' Reaction To Messiah

- The Pharisees therefore said among themselves... **behold, the world is gone after Him.** (John 12:19)
- Now the chief priests, and elders, and **all the council, sought false witness against** ⲁⲱⲓⲁⲗ, to put Him to death; **But found none...** (Matthew 26:59-60)
- **...At the last came two false witnesses, And said, This fellow said, I am able to destroy the temple of Aluhiym, and to build it in three days.** (Matthew 26:60-61)
  - ⲁⲱⲓⲁⲗ answered and said unto them, **Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up... But He spake of the temple of His body.** (John 2:19)





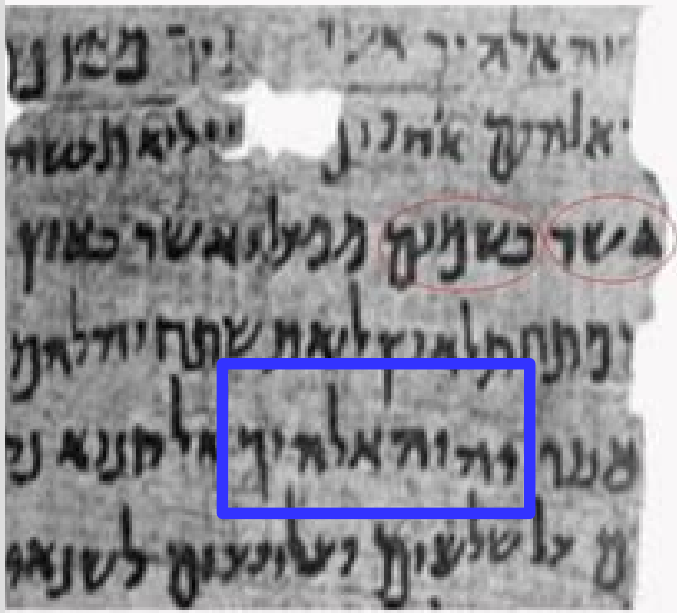
# The Pharisees' Reaction To Messiah

- ...Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews there are which believe; and they are all zealous of the law (Acts 21:20)
  - *An extensive coverup was implemented by the religious leaders of Judaism, worked over many hundreds of years, to maintain Talmudic control over the generations of Jewish Rabbinical followers... they began to alter the Scriptures, the very word of אֱלֹהִים that they were charged to protect.*
  - *The by-product of the coverup is that their completed work (the Masoretic Text - Leningrad and Aleppo Codexes) was used hundreds of years later as the basis for translating the King James Bible and most other past and current western Bibles. The changes made include many Messianic and end-time prophecies. This introduces the possibility of falling away for believers and confusion over His fulfillment of Messianic prophecies and end-time events.*



# The Old Testament... Masoretic Text Changes

Before:



After:

אֲנֹכִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִיךָ  
מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם מִבֵּית עֲבָדִים: לֹא  
יִהְיֶה לְךָ אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים עַל-פְּנֵי:  
44 לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה לְךָ פֶסֶל וְכָל-תְּמוּנָה  
אֲשֶׁר בַּשָּׁמַיִם | מִמַּעַל וְאֲשֶׁר בָּאָרֶץ  
מִתַּחַת וְאֲשֶׁר בַּמַּיִם | מִתַּחַת לָאָרֶץ:  
5 לֹא-תִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לָהֶם וְלֹא תַעֲבֹדֵם כִּי  
אֲנֹכִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֵל קָנָא פֶקֶד עֹון  
אֶבֶת עַל-בָּנִים עַל-שְׁלֵשִׁים  
וְעַל-רִבְעִים לְשָׁנָיִ:

All of the vowel point dots, dashes, etc. (niqqud), were invented and added to the Scriptures by the Masorites around 500AD

During the 1500's R. **Eliyahu Bachur** created waves when he suggested - although borne out by the historical record - that the *nekudot* were not as ancient as many maintained.

Many believed, based on the *Zohar* which had surfaced just 200 years earlier, that the tradition of *nekudot* went right back to Sinai. **Bachur**, however, suggested that the origins of the *nekudot* were relatively new - dating back to the end of the Talmudic period at around the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE - and not dating back to Sinai.

**Bachur** put forward some strong arguments for his case. Most compelling was the fact that *nekudot* are not mentioned in neither the *Mishna* (0-200 CE) nor the *Talmud* (200-500 CE), nor *Aggadot* nor *Midrashim*.<sup>[2]</sup>

Additionally, **Bachur** writes that "most of the names of the nekudot are not Hebrew, but they Aramaic." This was a strong support for the notion that they are relatively new cannot be regarded as being ancient.



# The Niqqud Was Spoken Against

## NATRONAI (d. 858):

Eliyahu **Bachur** was not the first rabbi to propose this, because other scholars, such as Natronai II ben Hilai the *Gaon* of Sura, had made similar suggestions already in the 9<sup>th</sup> century.

Natronai replied to a question as to whether it was permitted to put vowel points in a *Sefer Torah* scroll.

He wrote:

*“...since the law, as given to Moses on Sinai, had no points, and...having been invented by the sages, and put down as signs for the reader; and moreover since it is prohibited to us to make any additions from our own cogitations, lest we transgress the command ‘Ye shall not add’...; hence we must not put points to the Scrolls of the Law.”*

## MACHZOR VITRY (d. 1105):

In a similar fashion, according to *Machzor Vitry* - written by Simcha ben Shmuel of Vitry who was a student of Rashi:

*“In the [unspecified] Teshuvot ha-Geonim... the Torah that was given to Moses at Sinai did not contain nekkudot, and in fact the nekkudot were not even given at Sinai. . . therefore we do not place nekkudot in the sefer Torah.”*<sup>[3]</sup>

## IBN EZRA (1089-1167):

At around the same time, Ibn Ezra made a similar observation.

Referring to the dots on the *shin* and *sin*, Ibn Ezra wrote:

*“...it was the custom of the sages of Tiberius to put down these points...from whom we obtained the whole system of punctuation.”*



[2] Massoreth HaMassoreth (Ginsburg).

[3] Machzor Vitri, p. 192. (Goldschmidt edition.)

[4] Messoreth haMessoreth (Ginsburg) footnote 40.



# “Improving” The Language Of Creation

- Enoch...was the first among men that are born on earth who learnt writing... (Jubilees 4:16-17)

- I began to speak with him (*Abram*) in Hebrew in the tongue of the creation. And he took the books of his fathers, and these were written in Hebrew (Jubilees 12:26-27)



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## The Jews invent vowels

Original Hebrew

The Hebrews took the ~~Phoenician~~ consonantal system and made a seemingly minor improvement.

By JOEL M. HOFFMAN  
OCTOBER 2, 2007 07:04

<https://www.jpost.com/jewish-world/jewish-features/the-jews-invent-vowels>

posed to *Radbaz* is offered. “In the *Teshuvot ha-Geonim*, ... the Torah that was given to Moses at Sinai did not contain *nekkudot*, and in fact the *nekkudot* were not even given at Sinai. . . therefore we do not place *nekkudot* in the *sefer Torah*.”<sup>7</sup> According to this unnamed<sup>8</sup>

Rabinowitz, Vol 2, *Nek kudot: The Dots that Connect Us* : 53

*Teshuvot ha-Geonim*, the reason that the *nekkudot* are not included in the *sefer Torah* is because we are emulating what Moses received when he received the Torah at Sinai. The reason that Torah did not contain any *nekkudot* is because, at that time, there were no *nekkudot*. This

<sup>7</sup> *Machzor Vitri*, A. Goldschmidt edition, Jerusalem 2004, pp. 192-193, Shabbat no. 20.

<sup>8</sup> See J. Penkower, “Sefer Massoret haMasoret l’Eliyahu haBakur,” in *Italia* vol. VIII no.1-2, Jerusalem 1998, pp. 12-13, n. 24.

- Ye shall not add to the word which I command you, and ye shall not take from it... (Deuteronomy 4:2)

# Niqqud Confusion

Vowel Comparison Table					
Vowel length <sup>[1]</sup>			IPA	Transliteration	English example
Long	Short	Very short			
אָ [3]	אֲ	אַ [2]	[ä]	a	far
וֹ [3]	וֻ [3]	וּ [2]	[o]	o	cold
וּ [4]	וֹ [4]	N/A	[u]	u	you
יֵ [3]	יֶ [3]	N/A	[i]	i	ski
עֵ [3]	עֶ [3]	עַ [2]	[e]	e	let

- One letter (א):
  - 5 different major vowel sounds (with niqqud)
  - Over 11 total vowel pronunciations (with niqqud)

For **Aluhiym is not the author of confusion**... (1 Corinthians 14:33)

# Niqqud Confusion

- One letter (א), a few examples from the Masoretic Text:
  - אָגַר – (H102), ag-gawf' (very short a), a cover
  - אָגַר – (H103), aw-gar' (short a), to harvest
  - אָדַב – (H109), aw-dab' (long a), to grieve
  - אֶגְרָא – (H104), ig-er-aw' (short i), an epistle
  - אֶגְרָף – (H105), eg-rofe' (short e), a fist
  - אֵד – (H108), ade (long e), mist
  - אֲדָם – (H120), o'-dem (long o), reddish
  - אוֹזִי – (H186), oo-zah'-ee (silent), strong

龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜  
龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜

For **Aluhiym is not the author of confusion**... (1 Corinthians 14:33)



# Niqqud Confusion

For Aluhiym  
is not the  
author of  
confusion...  
(1 Corinthians  
14:33)

Mark	Name	Sound	Hebrew	Trans.	Class	Type
◌ֶ	Qamets	“a” as in aqua	קָמֶץ	a / ah	Long	A-Type
◌ַ	Patach	“a” as in aqua	פָּתַח	a	Short	
◌ִ	Chateph Patach	“a” as in aqua	חֹטֵף פָּתַח	a	Reduced	
◌ֶה	Qamets Hey	“a” as in aqua	קָמֶץ הֵא	ah	Long	
◌ֵ	Tsere	“ei” as in eight “e” as in they	צֵרִי	ei / e	Long	E-Type
◌ִ	Segol	“e” as in red	סֶגוֹל	ei / e	Short	
◌ִי	Chateph Segol	“e” as in red	חֹטֵף סֶגוֹל	e	Reduced	
◌ֵי	Tsere Yod	“ei” as in eight	צֵרִי יוֹד	ei	Long	
◌ֵי	Segol Yod	“ey” as in obey	סֶגוֹל יוֹד	ey	Long	
◌ִי	Chireq	“ee” as in green	חִירֶק	i / ee	Short	I-Type
◌ֵי	Chireq Yod	“ee” as in green	חִירֶק יוֹד	i / ee	Long	
◌ֹ	Cholem	“o” as in yellow	חוֹלָם	o / oh	Long	O-Type
◌ִי	Chateph Qamets	“o” as in yellow	חֹטֵף קָמֶץ	o / oh	Reduced	
◌ִי	Qamets Chatuph	“o” as in yellow	קָמֶץ חֹטוּף	o / oh	Short	
◌ֹו	Cholem Vav	“o” as in yellow	חוֹלָם וּו	o / oh	Long	
◌ִי	Qibbuts	“u” as in blue	קִבּוּץ	u / oo	Short	U-Type
◌ִי	Shureq	“u” as in blue	שׁוּרֶק	u / oo	Long	
◌ִי	Sheva’	Vocal: short “e” Silent: no sound	שְׁוָא	e or ’	(vocal) Short	

חֹטֵף פָּתַח  
חֹטֵף סֶגוֹל

חֹטֵף סֶגוֹל  
חֹטֵף קָמֶץ

חֹטֵף קָמֶץ  
חֹטֵף שְׁוָא

חֹטֵף שְׁוָא  
חֹטֵף דָּגוּשׁ

חֹטֵף דָּגוּשׁ  
חֹטֵף מְדַבֵּר

[https://www.hebrew4christians.com/Grammar/Unit\\_Two/Vowel\\_List/vowel\\_list.html](https://www.hebrew4christians.com/Grammar/Unit_Two/Vowel_List/vowel_list.html)

# Niqqud Not Used In Modern Hebrew

רכס רמים שבגליל העליון, בשבוע שעבר צילום: JALAA MAREY - AFP

מזג האוויר מחר (רביעי) יהיה סוער. בבוקר יחל לרדת גשם בצפון הארץ שילווה בסופות רעמים, ובשעות אחר הצהריים יתפשט הגשם גם למרכז. תחול התקררות ניכרת והרוחות יתחזקו. בדרום הארץ ייתכן אובך. הים יהיה גבה גלים עד רוגש, גובהו 200-350 סנטימטרים, וטמפרטורת המים תהיה 20 מעלות. רוח דרומית-מערבית עד מערבית תנשב במהירות 30-50 קמ"ש. בכל אזורי הארץ זיהום האוויר יהיה בינוני עד גבוה עקב ריכוזי חלקיקים.



18:55, 09 בינואר 2024



# Niqqud Is Not Used In Modern Hebrew...





# Niqqud Was Used For Kabbalah

## FALSE DOCTRINE ALERT!!!

### The Power of Ambiguity

The rabbis explain that it is precisely because of this possible ambiguity that the vowels aren't written into the actual text. The ambiguity allows us to derive multiple layers of meaning from the same written text.<sup>4</sup> For example, by contrasting the way in which a word is actually vocalized (called in the Talmud *mikra*) with other possible ways of pronouncing the same word (called *masoret*), the rabbis derive many laws of the Torah. For G-d's wisdom (a.k.a. His Torah) is infinite, and upon rearranging the vowels, new dimensions are revealed.<sup>5</sup>

It is no wonder then that the letters are compared to the body and the *nekudot* to the soul.<sup>6</sup> Like the body, the letters are tangible and physical. But the *nekudot*, while hidden, are what give them life.

6. *Zohar Chadash*, Shir Hashirim 90a. See also *Sefer ha-Pardes*, Shaar ha-Nekudot 6.

**The Zohar is foundational literature for Kabbalah (Jewish mysticism)**

# ...But The Very Name Of אֱלֹהִים Was Changed

- Genesis 2:4: יְהוָה
  - Genesis 6:8: יְהוָה
  - Exodus 3:2: יְהוָה
  - Ezekiel 21:28: יְהוָה
  - Ezekiel 26:7: יְהוָה
  - Ezekiel 43:27: יְהוָה
  - Hab 3:19: יְהוָה
- 
- Moses spoke with אֱלֹהִים and wrote these books. Do you think that Moses was confused on how to speak His name?!?
- Ezekiel wrote this one book. Do you think that Ezekiel couldn't figure out the correct way to write His name?!?

For Aluhiym is not the author of confusion... (1 Corinthians 14:33)

# Do Not Add Or Remove

- Ye shall not add to the word which I command you, and ye shall not take from it: keep the commandments of אף אל our Aluhiym, all that I command you this day. (Deuteronomy 4:2, LXXE)
- Every word that I command you this day... thou shalt not add to it, nor diminish from it. (Deuteronomy 13:1, LXXE)
- For all the words of Aluhiym are tried in the fire, and He defends those that reverence him. Add not unto His words, lest He reprove thee, and thou be made a liar. (Proverbs 30:5-6, LXXE)
- **For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, Aluhiym shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, Aluhiym shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the set apart city, and from the things which are written in this book.** (Revelation 22:18-19)



# The Masoretic Additions (Niqqud)

- “As a Hebrew scholar, he concluded that the vowel points and accents were not an original part of Hebrew, but were inserted by the Masorete Jews of Tiberias, not earlier then the 5th Century AD, and that the primitive Hebrew characters are Aramaic and were substituted for the more ancient at the time of the captivity. . . The various readings in the Old Testament Text and **the differences between the ancient versions and the Masoretic Text** convinced him that **the integrity of the Hebrew text as held by Protestants, was untenable.**” -  
Encyclopedia Britannica (1948) on 17<sup>th</sup> century Hebrew scholar Louis Cappel\*
  - Untenable - (of a theory, position, etc.) that cannot be defended against attack or criticism

\*Cappel, (1624, “Arcanum punctuationis revelatum”)



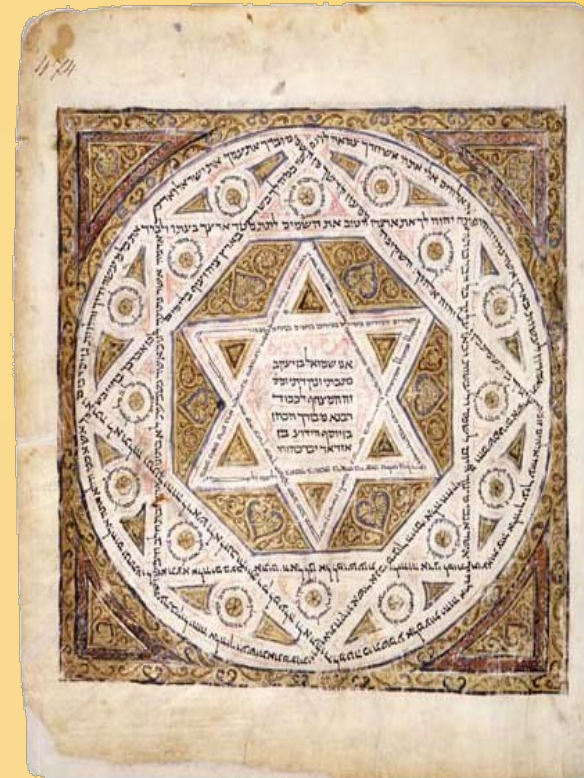
# Glosses and Conjugations

- gloss (noun)
  - 1: a brief explanation (as in the margin or between the lines of a text) of a difficult or obscure word or expression
  - 2: a false and often willfully misleading interpretation (as of a text)
- conjugation (noun)
  - 1: a schematic arrangement of the inflectional forms of a verb
  - 2: a set of the simple or derivative inflectional forms of a verb especially in Sanskrit or the Semitic languages

# The Masoretic Additions

- “The Masorets were the most extensive Jewish commentators which that nation could ever boast. The system of punctuation, probably invented by them, is a continual gloss on the Law and the Prophets; their vowel points, and prosaic and metrical accents, &c., give every word to which they are affixed a peculiar kind of meaning, which in their simple state, multitudes of them can by no means bear. The vowel points alone add whole conjugations to the language. This system is one of the most artificial, particular, and extensive comments ever written on the Word of God; for there is not one word in the Bible that is not the subject of a particular gloss through its influence.”

-Adam Clarke, Protestant scholar, General Preface of his biblical commentary (1810)



Leningrad Codex



# The Masoretic Additions

A Dissertation on Sacred Chronology,  
Rev. Nathan Rouse, 1856



Having been accustomed from early life to regard the authorised version of the scriptures as the infallible and unadulterated Word of God, the discovery of discrepancies and corruptions produced at first a painful impression on my mind. Subsequent inquiry, however, soon convinced me that these discrepancies and corruptions were the work, not of the inspired writers, but of the fallible, and in some cases unprincipled, scribes and translators ;

# ...And Glosses Were Added

## CODEX HILALI (600 CE):

Historically, these views are corroborated by the Codex Hilali:

*"It is now generally acknowledged among scholars that the Codex Hilali derives its name from the fact, that it was written at Hilla, a town near the ruins of ancient Babel."*

*This Codex, which was completed circa A.D. 600, had not only the then newly invented vowel-points and accents, but was furnished with Massoretic glosses.*

*It was brought to Toledo about A.D. 1100, where the grammarian Jacob b. Eleazar used it for his works, and a portion of it was purchased by the Jewish community in Africa, about A.D. 1500."*<sup>[4]</sup>

[2] Massoreth HaMassoreth (Ginsburg).

[3] Machzor Vitri, p. 192. (Goldschmidt edition.)

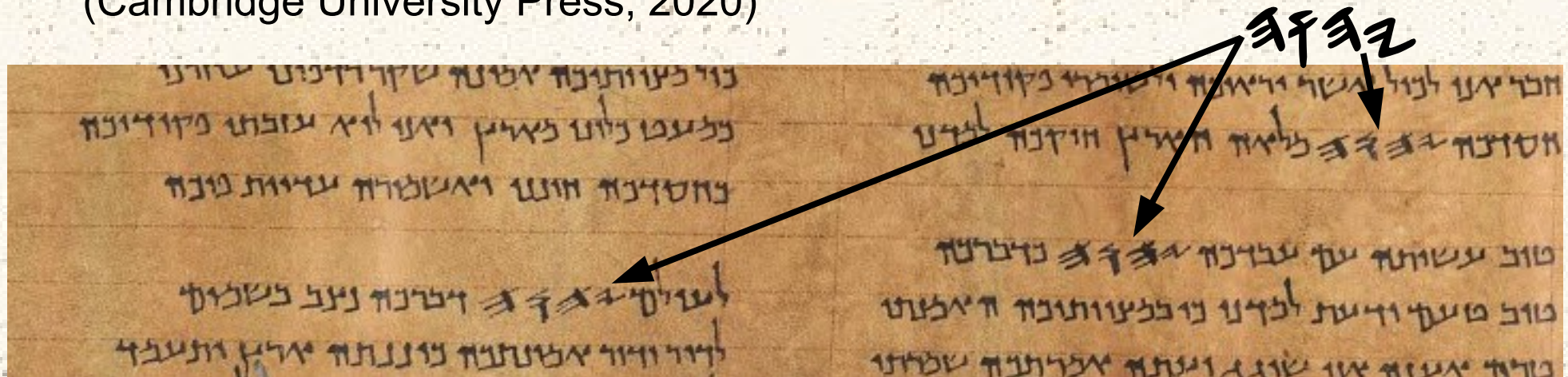
[4] Messoreth haMessoreth (Ginsburg) footnote 40.





# The Dead Sea Scrolls

- “Literary texts were not seen as the creative work of an individual author but as repositories of ancient tradition or divinely revealed wisdom... including those later collected in the Hebrew Bible were the products of many hands and existed in multiple forms simultaneously... **Scribes** who copied texts **frequently added, changed or omitted content** – without giving any indication in the manuscript that they had done **SO.**” Molly Zahn, “Genres of Rewriting in Second Temple Judaism” (Cambridge University Press, 2020)





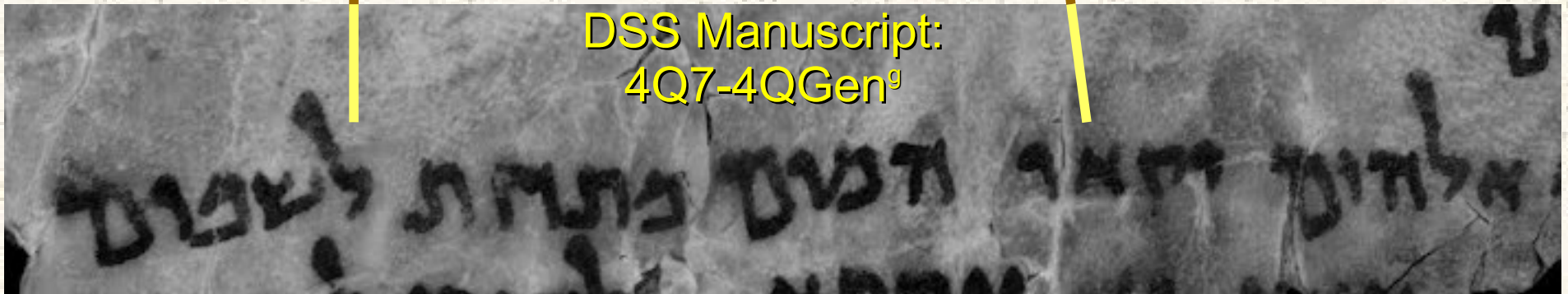
# Dead Sea Scroll Variances

...Aluhiym... Let the waters under the heaven be gathered...  
(Genesis 1:9, KJV – from MT)

אלהים יקוו המים מתחת השמים

Different letters in the text of Genesis  
1:9 between the MT and DSS

DSS Manuscript:  
4Q7-4QGen<sup>9</sup>

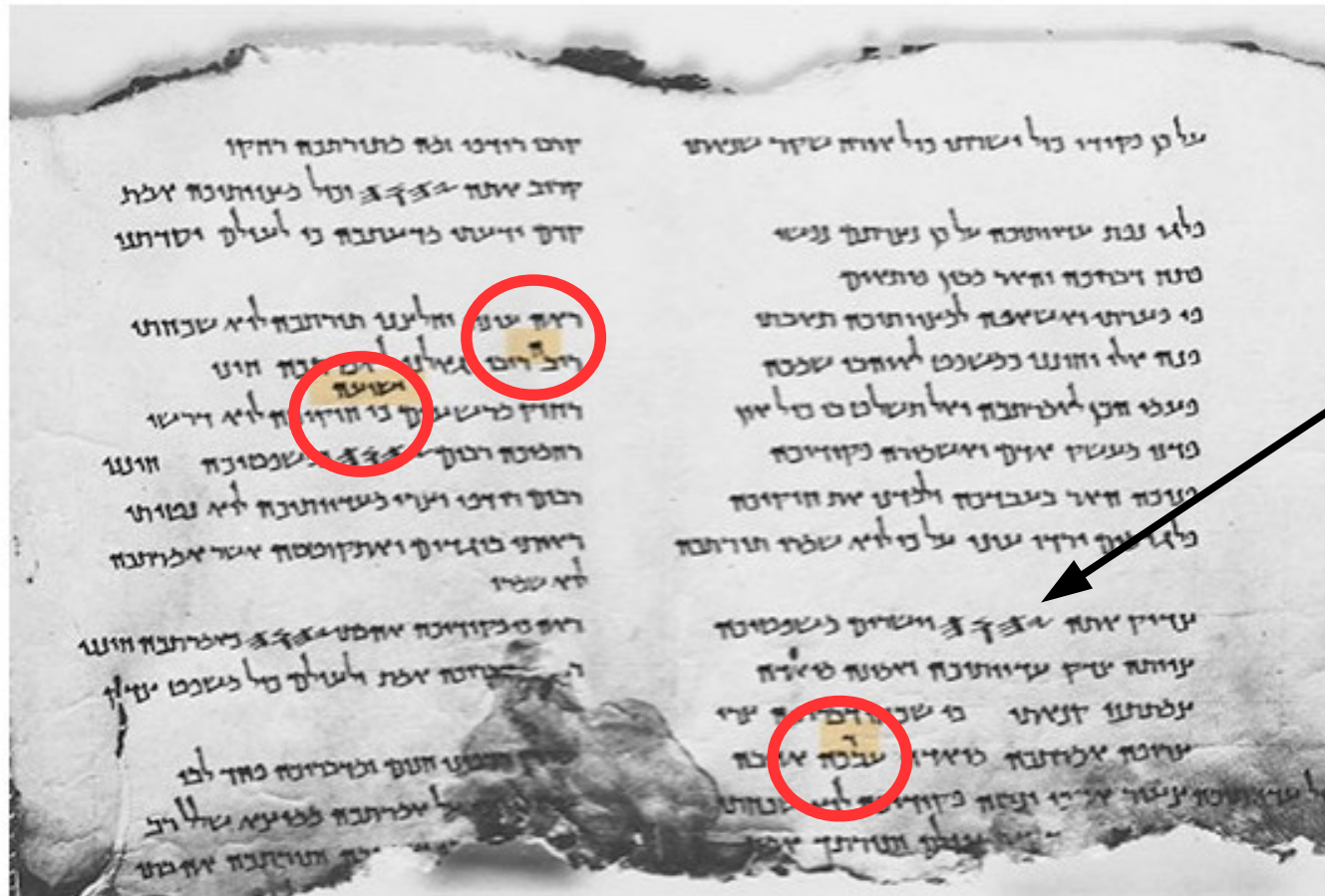


אלהים יקאו המים מתחת לשמים

...Aluhiym... will gather the waters under to heaven... (Genesis  
1:9, DSS - 4Q7-4QGen<sup>9</sup>)

# The Qumran Scribes Caught

- Quotes from Israel's official Dead Sea Scrolls website:



PAM 43.784 11Q5  
Psalms<sup>a</sup> - Note the  
scribal additions in the  
text

- “PAM 43.784 11Q5 Psalms a - Note the scribal additions in the text”
- “...Additions and deletions in certain texts imply that the writers felt free to modify texts they were copying.”



# Dead Sea Scrolls Supports LXX

- **The impact of the Dead Sea Scrolls on the textual criticism of the Hebrew Bible cannot be underestimated.** Prior to the Qumran findings scholars had at their disposal only the Septuagint, the Samaritan Pentateuch and the Masoretic Text, while we have the advantage today of more than two hundred pre-Christian “biblical” manuscripts that in E. Ulrich’s words “have revolutionized our understanding of the Bible and the text of the Scriptures in antiquity”. Furthermore, in the field of biblical studies even greater is the Dead Sea Scrolls’ importance for Septuagint studies. As Dorival, Harl and Munnich put it : “En définitive, les découvertes de Qumrân ont résolu une énigme : on sait maintenant que le grec, lorsqu’il s’écarte du TM, n’invente pas (Ultimately, the discoveries of Qumran have solved an enigma: we now know that the Greek, when it departs from TM, does not invent)\*”. (Corrado Martone, QUMRAN READINGS IN AGREEMENT WITH THE SEPTUAGINT AGAINST THE MASORETIC TEXT PART ONE: THE PENTATEUCH, Turin, HENOCH, VOL. XXVI, 2004)
  - Corrado Martone, PhD (1995) Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature and Jewish History at the University of Turin.
  - \*G. Dorival, M. Harl and O. Munnich, La Bible grecque des Septante du judaïsme helléni-stique au christianisme ancien (Paris: Éditions du Cerf / Éditions du C.N.R.S. 1994), p. 78 ; seealso E. Tov, Textual Criticism of the Hebrew Bible. Second Revised Edition (Minneapolis, Assen:Fortress Press, Royal Van Gorcum: 2001), p. 117.



# Dead Sea Scrolls Supports LXX

- Several readings in **4QNum<sub>b</sub>** are in agreement with the Greek Septuagint in opposition to the Masoretic Text... (The Dead Sea Scrolls Bible, p117)
- As the list of variant readings shows, **4QDeut<sub>q</sub>** – supported by the Septuagint – differs markedly from the Masoretic Text... (The Dead Sea Scrolls Bible, p192)
- The extensive Samuel manuscript, **4QSam<sub>a</sub>**, frequently varies from the traditional text in large and significant ways, and half the time its text is to be preferred to the Masoretic Text. More important, 4QSam<sub>a</sub> often agrees with Chronicles, the Septuagint, and the narrative of the historian Flavius Josephus, against the isolated Masoretic narrative. (The Dead Sea Scrolls Bible, p632)
- A different manuscript, **4QSam<sub>b</sub>**, has an extensive fragment here. Like 4QSam<sub>a</sub>, it differs noticeably from the Masoretic Text, often with preferable readings and often in agreement with the Septuagint. (The Dead Sea Scrolls Bible, p227)



# Dead Sea Scrolls Supports LXX

- Though the evidence is slight\*, it tends to confirm that the text of Samuel-Kings that the Jewish author of Chronicles used was **not the Masoretic Text** but one similar to those documented at Qumran. (The Dead Sea Scrolls Bible, p261-262)
- Two important scrolls are 4QJer<sub>b</sub> and 4QJer<sub>d</sub>, which reflect **a Hebrew text that is very different than the Masoretic form of Jeremiah from which modern Bibles have been translated.** It is also interesting to note that **the biblical text in these two manuscripts is very similar to the Hebrew text from which the Septuagint (LXX) was translated. This is true not only in small details but also in major aspects where the Septuagint differs from the Masoretic Text.** (The Dead Sea Scrolls Bible, p381-382)

\* Few fragments of the book of Kings (and especially Chronicles) have survived until today

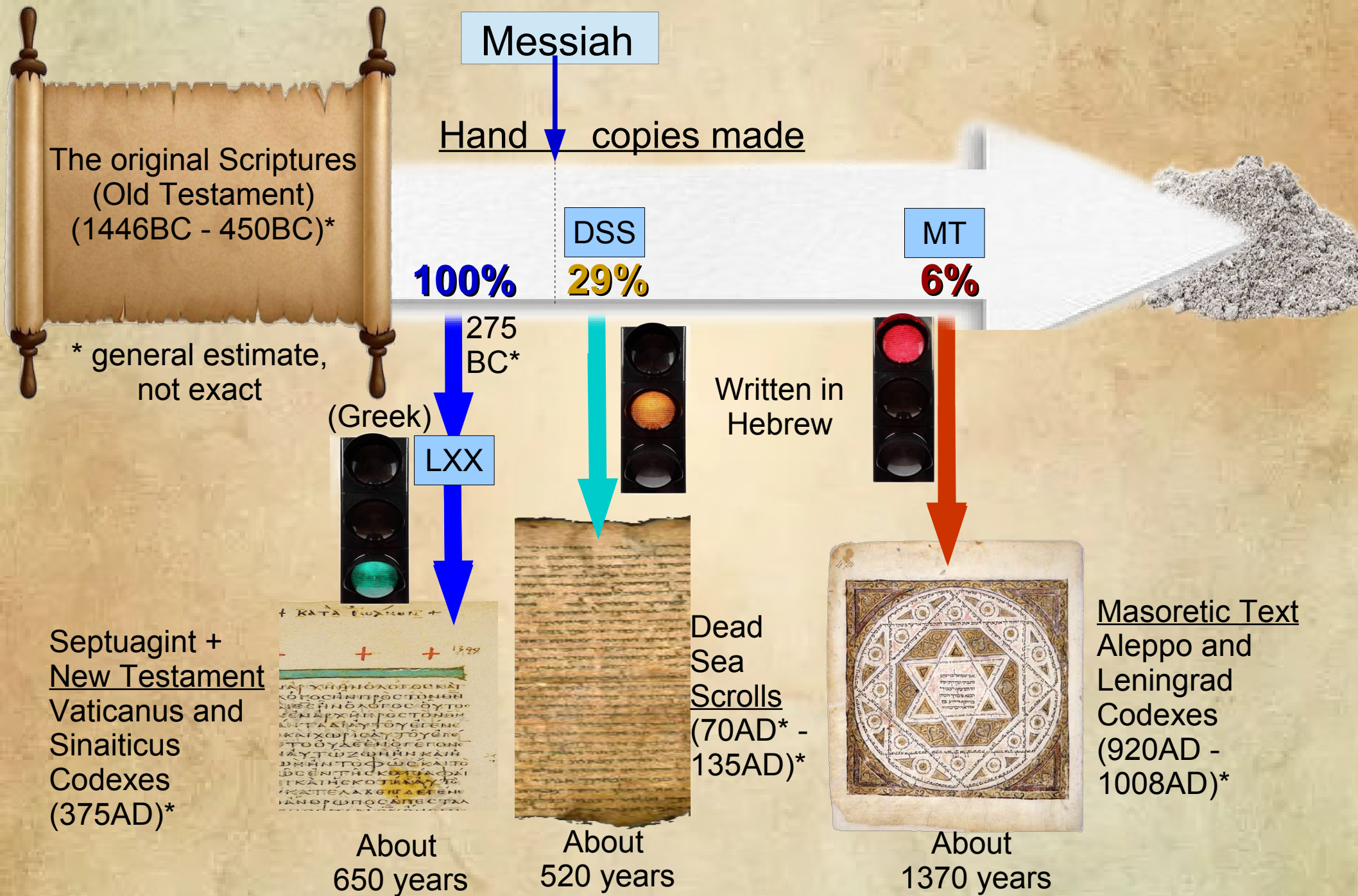


# Dead Sea Scrolls Supports LXX

- These manuscripts have also helped to realign scholars' assessments of the value of the ancient Septuagint translation. Traditionally, when the Septuagint differed from the Masoretic Text (which had been considered *the* Hebrew original), the Septuagint was routinely thought to be a “free” translation (or even a paraphrase, or just plain wrong). The Hebrew manuscripts of Samuel found at Qumran, however, very often agree with the Septuagint when it differs from the Masoretic Text. This demonstrates that the Septuagint was translated from a Hebrew text form similar to that of the Qumran manuscripts... But the important lesson here is that the Septuagint is not a free or false rendering, but rather a generally faithful translation of its Hebrew source (The Dead Sea Scrolls Bible, p213-214)



# The Scriptures Over Time



# The Pharisees' Reaction To Messiah

- Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge... And as He said these things unto them, the scribes and the Pharisees began to urge Him vehemently, and to provoke Him to speak of many things: Laying wait for Him, and seeking to catch something out of His mouth, that they might accuse Him. (Luke 11:52-54)



# The Pharisees' Reaction To Messiah

- The Pharisees therefore said among themselves... **behold, the world is gone after Him.** (John 12:19)
- Now the chief priests, and elders, and **all the council, sought false witness against** ⲁⲱⲓⲁⲗ, to put Him to death; **But found none...** (Matthew 26:59-60)
- **...At the last came two false witnesses, And said, This fellow said, I am able to destroy the temple of Aluhiym, and to build it in three days.** (Matthew 26:60-61)
  - ⲁⲱⲓⲁⲗ answered and said unto them, **Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up... But He spake of the temple of His body.** (John 2:19)






# The Pharisees' Reaction To Messiah

- ...Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews there are which believe; and they are all zealous of the law (Acts 21:20)
  - *An extensive coverup was implemented by the religious leaders of Judaism, worked over many hundreds of years, to maintain Talmudic control over the generations of Jewish Rabbinical followers... they began to alter the Scriptures, the very word of אֱלֹהִים that they were charged to protect.*
  - *The by-product of the coverup is that their completed work (the Masoretic Text - Leningrad and Aleppo Codexes) was used hundreds of years later as the basis for translating the King James Bible and most other past and current western Bibles. The changes made include many Messianic and end-time prophecies. This introduces the possibility of falling away for believers and confusion over His fulfillment of Messianic prophecies and end-time events.*



# The Poison Pen

- ...all the council, sought false witness against  the scribes...seeking to catch something out of His mouth, that they might accuse Him...But found none...At the last came two false witnesses (Matthew 26:59) (Luke 11:53-54)(Matthew 26:60)

- The Messiah Coverup
- The Religion Coup
- The Gentile Coverup
- The Character Attack





# The Testimony Of Messiah

- **The Spirit of אִשְׂרָאֵל is upon Me, because He hath anointed Me to preach the gospel...and recovering of sight to the blind...** (Luke 4:18)(Isaiah 61:1, LXXE)
  - **Luke 4:19 quotes Isaiah 61:1 (fully found in LXX, not in MT)**
- **Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?** (Matthew 21:16)(Psalm 8:3, LXXE)
  - **Matthew 21:16 quotes Psalm 8:3 (precisely found in LXX, not in MT)**
- **But in vain they do worship Me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.** (Matthew 15:9)(Isaiah 29:13, LXXE)
  - **Matthew 15:9 quotes Isaiah 29:13 (precisely found in LXX, not in MT)**




- **The scribes...seeking to catch something out of His mouth, that they might accuse Him.** (Luke 11:52-54)

# Paul's Testimony

- *There are a number of places where Paul quotes from the original accurate Hebrew scrolls (that the Septuagint was translated from) and not from the corrupted Hebrew scrolls that became the Masoretic Text. These are a few examples:*
  - Romans 9:28 quotes Isaiah 10:20-23 (found in LXX, not in MT)
  - Romans 9:33 quotes Isaiah 28:16 (found in LXX, not in MT)
  - Romans 10:20 quotes Isaiah 65:1 (found in LXX, not in MT)
  - Romans 15:12 quotes Isaiah 11:10 (found in LXX, not in MT)
  - Hebrews 10:5 quotes Psalm 39:7 (found in LXX, not in MT)



# A Witness From The 2nd Century AD

- **The scribes... seeking to catch something out of His mouth, that they might accuse Him.** (Luke 11:52-54)
- “But I am far from putting reliance in **your teachers**, who refuse to admit that the interpretation made by the seventy elders who were with Ptolemy [king] of the Egyptians is a correct one; and **they attempt to frame another**. And I wish you to observe, that **they have altogether taken away many Scriptures** from the [Septuagint] translations effected by those seventy elders who were with Ptolemy, and **by which this very man who was crucified is proved to have been set forth expressly as God, and man, and as being crucified, and as dying**”\* (~155 A.D., Justin Martyr, Dialogue with Trypho the Jew, Chapter LXXI)
  - *Remember how the Dead Sea Scroll prophecies for Messiah in Isaiah often matched the Masoretic Text instead of the New Testament and the gospels?!?*
- **For the mystery of iniquity doth already work...** (2 Thessalonians 2:7)
- **For many deceivers are entered into the world, who confess not that  Messiah is come in the flesh. This is a deceiver and an anti-messiah... this is that spirit of anti-messiah, whereof ye have heard that it should come; and even now already is it in the world.** (2 John 1:7/ 1 John 4:3)

\* <https://www.newadvent.org/fathers/01286.htm>

# A Witness From The 3rd Century AD

- **For the mystery of iniquity doth already work...** (2 Thessalonians 2:7)
- Again, through the whole of **Job** there are many passages in the Hebrew which are wanting in our copies, generally four or five verses, but sometimes, however, even fourteen, and nineteen, and sixteen. But why should I enumerate all the instances I collected with so much labour, to prove that the difference between our copies and those of the Jews did not escape me? In Jeremiah I noticed many instances, and indeed in that book I found **much transposition and variation in the readings of the prophecies**... and other instances are to be found in **Genesis**, which I marked... on the other hand I marked with an asterisk those passages in our copies which are not found in the Hebrew. What needs there to speak of Exodus, where there is such diversity in what is said... that sometimes the meaning even does not seem to be akin? And, forsooth, **when we notice such things, we are immediately to reject as spurious the copies in use in our Churches**, and enjoin the brotherhood to put away the sacred books current among them, **and to coax the Jews, and persuade them to give us copies which shall be untampered with, and free from forgery!** (~155 A.D., Origen , Letter to Africanus, chapter 4\*)
  - Origen (c185-c253AD)



# COMMENTAIRES

de M. Iean Caluin sur le liure des  
Pseaumes.

Imprimé par Francois Estienne.  
M. D. L X I I I.

- John Calvin's Commentary on Psalm 22:16 (1563)
  - **strong grounds for conjecturing that this passage has been fraudulently corrupted by the Jews.** With respect to the Septuagint version, there is no doubt that the translators had read in the Hebrew text, k'rv, caaru, that is the letter v, vau, where there is now the letter y, yod... Very great suspicion of falsehood, however, attaches to them, seeing it is the uppermost desire of their hearts to despoil the crucified Jesus of his escutcheons, and to divest him of his character as the Messiah and Redeemer. If we receive this reading as they would have us to do, the sense will be enveloped in marvellous obscurity. In the first place, it will be a defective form of expression, and to complete it, they say it is necessary to supply the verb to surround or to beset. But what do they mean by besetting the hands and the feet? Besetting belongs no more to these parts of the human body than to the whole man. The absurdity of this argument being discovered, they have recourse to the most ridiculous old wives' fables, according to their usual way, saying, that the lion, when he meets any man in his road, makes a circle with his tail before rushing upon his prey: from which **it is abundantly evident that they are at a loss for arguments to support their view.**

# Other Witnesses

- **Justin Martyr** (~155AD, “Dialogue with Trypho the Jew”)
- **Origen** (~248AD, “Contra Celsum” and “Letter to Africanus”)
- Natronai (~850AD, Massoreth HaMassoreth)
- Shmuel (~1100AD, Machzor Vitry)
- Ibn Ezra (~1160AD, Massoreth HaMassoreth)
- Bachur (~1540AD, Massoreth HaMassoreth)
- **John Calvin** (1563, “Commentaries fur le liure des Pfeumes”)
- Cappel (1624, “Arcanum punctuationis revelatum”)
- Clarke (1810, “General Preface of his biblical commentary”)
- Rouse (1856, “A Dissertation on Sacred Chronology”)
- Dorival/Harl/Munnich (1994, “La Bible grecque des Septante du judaïsme hellénistique au christianisme ancien”)
- Abegg/Flint/Ulrich (1999, “Dead Sea Scrolls Bible”)
- Martone (2004, “QUMRAN READINGS IN AGREEMENT WITH THE SEPTUAGINT AGAINST THE MASORETIC TEXT PART ONE: THE PENTATEUCH”)
- Zahn (2020, “Genres of Rewriting in Second Temple Judaism”)



# The Prophecies Against The Scribes

**Woe to them that write wickedness; for when they write they do write wickedness,** perverting the cause of the poor, **violently wresting the judgment of the needy ones of My people,** that the widow may be a prey to them, and the orphan a spoil. (Isaiah 10:1, LXXE)

Now will I arise, saith אֶפְאֵל, now will I be glorified; now will I be exalted. **Now shall ye see, now shall ye perceive; the strength of your breath, shall be vain; fire shall devour you...** He that walks in righteousness... he shall dwell in a high cave of a strong rock: bread shall be given him, and his water shall be sure. Ye shall see a king with glory : your eyes shall behold a land from afar.... **Where are the scribes?** (Isaiah 33:10-11/15-18, LXXE)

**...In vain have the scribes used a false pen...** (Jeremiah 8:8, LXXE)

# Woe To The Scribes

...the strength of your breath, shall be vain; fire shall devour you... Where are the scribes? (Isaiah 33:10-11/15-18, LXXE)

the Jew... unto them were committed the oracles of Aluhiym.  
(Romans 3:1-2)

But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves... (Matthew 23:13)

Ye are of your father the devil...for he is a liar... (John 8:44)

...I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are the synagogue of satan... but do lie...  
(Revelation 2:9/ 3:9)

Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? (Matthew 23:33)



# The Poison Pen

## Part Of The Great Deception



For the mystery of iniquity doth already work... (2 Thessalonians 2:7)

- ...satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth... (Revelation 12:9)
- **I know... the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan... but do lie...** (Revelation 2:9/ 3:9)

...for when they write they do write wickedness... (Isaiah 10:1, LXXE)

- **Many liars will stand up and will do an abundance of things and wonders until the chosen ones of 𐤒𐤕𐤁𐤏 will almost go into error, if it were possible. I tell you this before the time.** (Matthew 24:24-25, HG\*)
- *The false doctrine of Bible inerrancy is yet another part of the great deception.*

# The Poison Pen

**For nothing is secret that will not be revealed, nor anything hidden that will not be known and come to light.** (Luke 8:17)

*It is now in the light that the doctrine of Bible inerrancy... and in particular the quote un-quote "Holy Spirit filled perfection of the King James Version" are just more false doctrines that are now exposed in these last days. The Hebrew copies of the Old Testament that were used for the translation of almost every single western Bible version was already corrupted before the first English, German, or even the first Roman transcribers like Jerome ever saw them. Corrupted versions include the KJV, NKJV, NASB, ESV, ISV, NLT-Cepher, and many others.*

...that old serpent, called the devil, and satan, which **deceiveth the whole world**... (Revelation 12:9)

*This message does not come close to showing all of the attacks on the Scriptures by the adversary. But these are easiest for people to see... and hopefully you are now able to accept the harsh reality that the deceptions of hasatan go much, much deeper than we were ever led to believe.*

**Woe to them that write wickedness; for when they write they do write wickedness.....** **...In vain have the scribes used a false pen...** (Isaiah 10:1, LXXE)(Jeremiah 8:8, LXXE)

*Now you know about another part of the mystery of iniquity, another part of the great deception. Now you know about... the poison pen*





# The Poison Pen