

PREFACE

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen." *Matthew: 19-29.*

The Lord's commandment to His disciples continuously echoes to the hearts of those redeemed by His holy blood, especially during the last days we are living in.

The Holy Spirit, the Lord of the harvest, stirs the hearts of believers, on the one hand to spread the joyful message of the kingdom of God and on the other hand to get the believers ready to meet the Lord Jesus Christ. All Bible societies and organizations keep on doing a tremendous and wonderful work by translating the Holy Bible into all languages and in that way they spread them to the most remoted places of the earth. Consequently the message of the Kingdom of God is heard everywhere.

We, as Greeks, have been entrusted with the special privilege and great heritage in that all the New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ had originally been written in the Greek language.

More than 300 years before Jesus Christ's birth, Alexander the Great, the Macedonian, the first King of Greece (Daniel 8:21), spread the Greek language to all the known world. Ptolemy the Philadelphus (285-247 B.C.), ruler of Egypt, and one of Alexander the Great's successors had the Old Testament translated from the Hebrew language into the Greek one.

The success of Alexander the Great and his successors to spread the Greek language into all the world, set the proper conditions so that when the Saviour Jesus Christ came into our world, it was possible for the whole New Testament to be written in the Greek language.

All nations have the New Testament translated from the Greek text into their language. So it is quite natural for all people to be deeply interested to find out whether what they read, in their own language, has indeed been said by Christ Himself. That is to say whether the Scriptures has been translated in full accordance to the Greek text.

In a world of increasing instability and moral decay every wise and so bermindened Christian desires to "return to the roots" because: **"He that is unjust, let him be unjust still: and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still: and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still: and he that is holy, let him be holy still."** (*Revelation 22:11*)

In this Biblical study we have analyzed a number of the New Testament verses mainly taken from the King James (KJV) as well as from the New King James (NKJV) versions, of which (verses) the original Greek text meaning has not been fully rendered, by the translations found in them.

We feel obliged to stress here that both versions of the English Bible, which we have used, are very good indeed, and they do not contain any aberration that can lead to error and heresy, though there are certain points, in which the translation has not fully conveyed the richness, clarity and depth of the original Greek text.

For example in: 1 Corinthians 1:25 we read: **"Because the foolishness of God is wiser than men; and the weakness of God is stronger than men".** (*KJV*).

Of course the above verse, as it has been translated, is in direct contradiction to the Omniscience and Omnipotence of God. There is not such a thing as "foolishness" or "weakness" of God.

In the Greek text it is written "**the moron of God**" (το μωρόν του Θεού). It is in the neutral gender and means the man that has been converted but still is in the early stages of his spiritual development. For a Greek it is very easy to understand the meaning of it, since we say: To moron and we mean the newborn baby. In order to be translated as "foolishness of God" the Greek text should state: "**the moria of God**" (ἡ μωρία του Θεού).

Likewise instead of the "weakness of God" we read in the original text: "**the asthenes of God**" (το ἀσθενές του Θεού). ♦ It is again in the neutral gender and means: one that has been converted but is still spiritually weak.

"**Asthenes**" (ἀσθενές) is a compound adjective, made out of "a" as a negative particle and "**sthenos**" (σθένος): strength. So "asthenes" means weak. Again in order to be translated as "weakness of God" it should be stated in the original text as "**astheneia of God**" (ἀσθένεια του Θεού).

So according to the above we read: "Because God's baby is wiser than men and the weak (child) of God is stronger than men".

The answer as to in what the baby of God is wiser than men and the weak (child) of God is stronger than men, is to be found in the 1John 2:14: "I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one.".

Another example that will further clarify the scope of this book can be found in the book of Revelation 13:16 where we read: "And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads". Instead of the word "..mark..", in the Greek text the word "**..Charagma..**" (χάραγμα) is used.

By the word "mark" one has a vague reference of what Antichrist will force people to receive upon their right hands or foreheads. In the Greek text, though, the word: "charagma" is an exact description of the "bar-code" system now world-wide used for product identification. The vertical stripes of the bar-code system, representing numbers are called in the Greek language: "**charakies**" (χαρακιές), stripes.

The double lines protruding at the beginning, the middle and the end of each "mark" - "charagma" represent the number 6. (666). This is the system Antichrist will use to subject all people under his control.

So we see that by analyzing the originally used word (charagma), one has an exact description of the bar-code system now already in world-wide use.

We have tried to keep the analysis simple so that it may be understandable and agreeable to both the learned minister and the lay Christian.

We welcome every suggestion and contribution that would make this current work more concise and complete.

With a deep sense of responsibility we dedicate this work to every Christian who diligently seeks to find "what is that good and acceptable, and perfect will of God" (Rom. 12:2).

Leonidas Fengos and Alexandros Perakis

Physicians