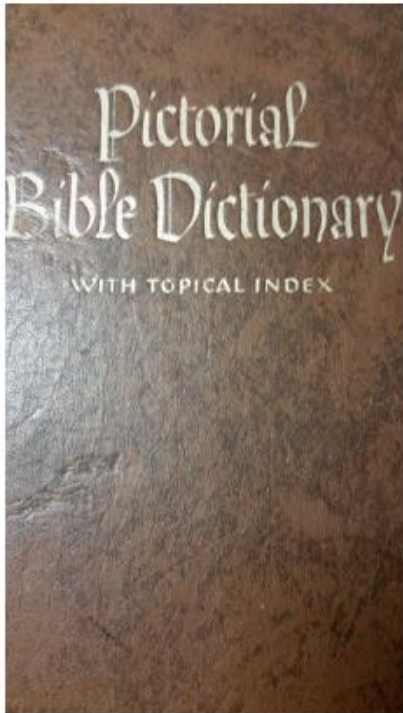


AMEN Pt.5: THE TIMELINE



AMEN (ā-mèn, Heb. *'āmēn*, Gr. *amén*), English and Greek both transliterations of Hebrew, from root meaning "confirm" or "support". LXX translates by *genoito*—"may it become", KJV "verily." In NT as assent of congregation to utterances of leader (I Cor. 14:16); also equated with certainty of promises of God (II Cor. 1:20). General sense "so let it be," "truly," "indeed." OT: with doxologies (I Chron. 16:36, Neh. 8:6 and in the Psalms as 41:13); assent by congregation to laws (Num. 5:22, Deut. 27:15-26); oaths (Neh. 5:13); appointments (I Kings 1:36); title of God (Isa. 65:16) but KJV translates "God of truth" which suggests different Hebrew pointing; call to divine witness (Jer. 28:6). NT: To introduce a solemn saying of Jesus, always as, "Verily I say . . .," doubled always and only in John (but sometimes in OT, as Ps. 41:13 etc.); following a doxology (Rom. 11:36 etc.); following a benediction (Rom. 15:33 etc.); concluding particle at end of a writing, as frequently the Greek *télos* and Arabic *tamm*, both meaning "completion" (all but Acts, James and III John end with "Amen," with 15 benedictions, 3 doxologies and 6 unrelated); assent to forebodings (Rev. 1:7; 22:20); reverence to God (Rom. 1:25; 9:5, Rev. 1:18); title of God (Rev. 3:14 cf. Isa. 65:16).

Pictorial Bible Dictionary, Brother Smitty gave me this when I received my call to the ministry. It says, amen (Heb. a-meen, Gr. amin), English and Greek both transliterations of Hebrew, from root meaning "confirm" or "support." LXX (the Septuagint – The Old Testament written in Greek) translates by *genoito* = "may it become", KJV "verily." In NT as assent of congregation to utterances of leader; also equated with certainty of promises of God. General sense "so let it be," "truly," "indeed." OT: with doxologies; assent by congregation to laws; oaths; appointments;** title of God but KJV translates "God of truth" which suggests different Hebrew pointing**; call to divine witness. NT: To introduce a solemn saying of Jesus, always as, "Verily I say...", doubled always and only in John (but sometimes in OT); following a doxology; following a benediction; concluding particle at end of a writing, as frequently the Greek *telos* and Arabic *tamm*, both meaning "completion" (all but Acts, James and III John end with "amen," with 15 benedictions (blessings), 3 doxologies (short song of praise) and 6 unrelated); assent to forebodings; reverence to God; title of God.

We looked at it as a title to God already in Revelation and learned that in the 1500's Tyndale wrote it in parenthesis as something that was not originally there. As this definition implied, where it was supposedly used in the book of Isaiah, the Hebrew is not in agreement.

Listen to these online comments I found in research:

[Yeremyah Michaiyah](#) ·

[Sydney, Australia](#)

If we read the earliest most credible New Testament text we have access to today, for example, the CS (Codex Sinaiticus), there is NO text such as what appears in some later translations, for example, the KJV ends Yahshua's prayer in Matthew 6:9-13 with "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen." And other English translations also has similar ending to the KJV, however this does NOT appear in early Greek Manuscripts, hence, it was ADDED by translators! Translations such as the NIV, ESV etc, do NOT have these added Amen endings! And in the NASB Translation, we learn that they admit it does NOT appear in the earliest Greek Bible Text!

Shalom.

The Codex Sinaiticus was a greek manuscript written between 330 and 350 ad. It is the earliest manuscript of the Christian Bible.

Let's look at the Lord's prayer in Scripture. The disciples had asked Jesus to teach them how to pray and this is what Jesus responded:

Matt.6:9-13 - After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which (Who) art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in (on) earth, as *it is* in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

We have already covered the Mandela Effect here where it used to say forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And in fact in verse

14 Jesus goes on to speak about forgiving trespasses, He did not use the words debts. I wanted you to see how this concludes in the KJ Bible. It concludes with what we have believed was a powerful statement about our God. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. And then we see the name or title of satan right behind that statement. Hmmm

The screenshot shows the 'Codex Sinaiticus' website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'HOME', 'ABOUT CODEX SINAITICUS', 'ABOUT THE PROJECT', and 'SEE THE MANUSCRIPT'. A search bar is on the right. Below the navigation bar, there are dropdown menus for 'choose a passage:' (Matthew, Chapter 6, Verse 13) and 'choose a page:' (Quire: 74, Folio: 3). To the right, 'display options:' are checked for Image, Translation, Transcription, and Physical Description. The main content area is split into two panes. The left pane, titled 'Image', shows a photograph of the manuscript page with a ruler on the left and a zoomed-in view of the text. The right pane, titled 'Transcription', shows the Greek text of Matthew 6:13-15. Below the transcription, there is a 'Translation' pane showing the English text for verses 13, 14, and 15. The English text for verse 13 is: '13 and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one.'

This is the Codex Sinaiticus that is available online for free. On the right side, the first box shows what verse 13 says in the Greek. Down below is the translation and you can see in the English that it ends like this: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one.

There is no praise and power statement on the close of it and the word amen is not there at all. It simply ends with deliver us from the evil one.

When I say and pray the Lord's prayer I say it with the word trespasses and I end it without the word "amen" but rather in Jesus' name.

Greek ↔ English

και μη εισενεγκης
 ημας εις πιρασμο
 αλλα ρυσαι ημας
 απο του
 πονηρου
kai mi eisenenkis imas eis
 pirasmo alla rysai imas apo
 tou ponirou

και μη εισενεγκης
 ημας εις πιρασμο
 άλλα ρυσαι ημας από
 του πονηρου

The online translator would not translate it. It gave another phrase below and I had to take that and put it in and translate that.

Greek ↔ English

kai mi eisenenkis
 imas eis pirasmo
 alla rysai imas
 apo tou ponirou
kai mi eisenénkis imás eis
 pirasmó allá rýsai imás apó
 tou ponirou

and do not force us
 into persecution, but
 save us from the
 wicked one

Translating και μη εισενέγκης ημάς εις ...

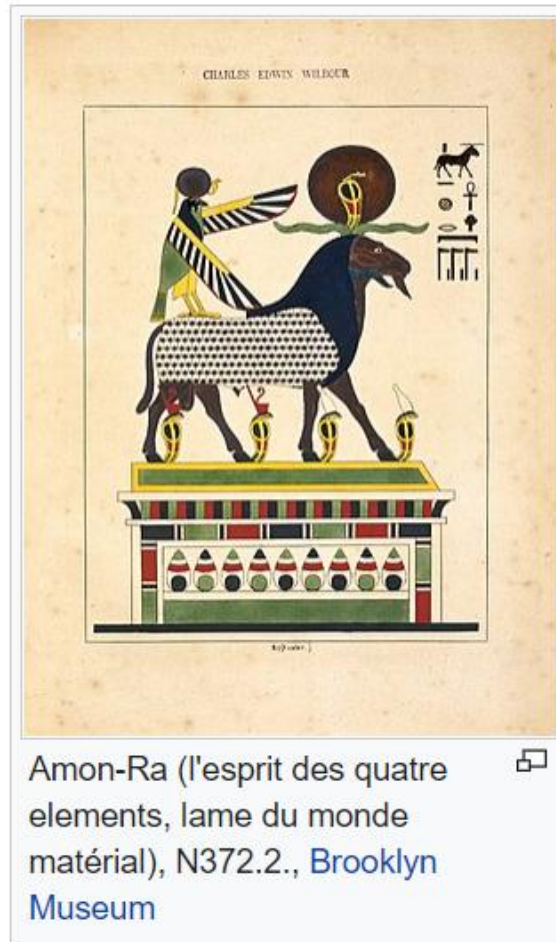
And do not force us into persecution, but save us from the wicked one. This was the closest I could get it.

Roje Yof Temple

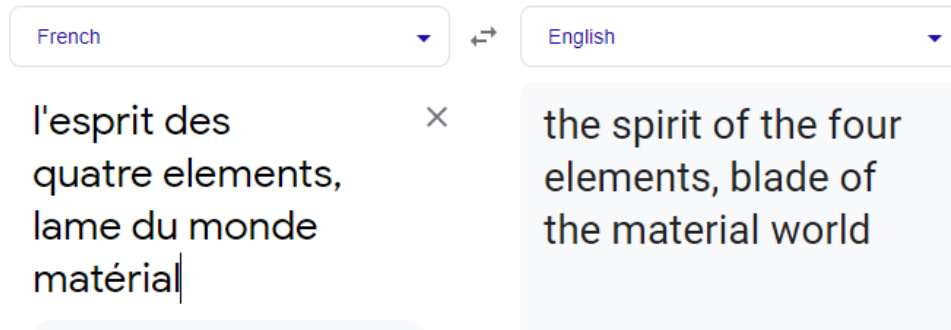
Yeremyah Michaiyah LIES
 CODEX SINAITICUS IS TRASH

He says it's trash but gives no backing for that statement.

And I will say that I do not believe we have any purely preserved original transcripts of the Bible. If we do, they are under lock and key and kept back away from us. From my research and what God has shown me most everything has had tampering including the Dead Sea Scrolls.



Amon-Ra (l'esprit des quatre elements, lame du monde material), N372.2, Brooklyn Museum. This is satan depicted as a bull or ram, as god of the underworld. The horns straight out to the side depict the underworld, there's the sun disk symbolizing that he was the god of the sun and there are all the uraeus' and each one has crowns on their heads, symbolizing that he reigned over upper and lower Egypt.



I put that phrase into a translator and it says: the spirit of the four elements, blade of the material world.

TIMELINE

Wikipedia tells us that the word is of Hebrew origin. As did my Pictorial Bible Dictionary. The first Scripture reference Wikipedia gives is Numbers 5:22.

We are about to look at that verse but I want to set this up first so you know what it is talking about. Under the law of the Old Testament, if a man thought his wife had cheated on him, he could bring her to the priest and accuse her before God. They would perform a ritual of jealousy on the woman. This next verse describes what would happen to the woman if she were found guilty.

Numbers 5:22 - And this water that causeth the curse shall go into thy bowels, to make *thy* belly to swell, and *thy* thigh to rot: And the woman shall say, Amen, amen.

So we see she was just agreeing with what was said. Keep in mind the Geneva Bible never used the word amen in the Old Testament. And the unsaved Jews just tell us what they want us to believe these words mean.

However, Wikipedia also says amen is an Abrahamic declaration of affirmation first found in the Hebrew Bible,...it is used in Jewish, Christian and Islamic worship, as a concluding word...

Let's go to:

Genesis 15:6 – (This is the verse they are referencing) And he believed in the LORD; and he counted it to him for righteousness.

They say the word “believed” in this passage means “aman (aw-main)” the same as “amen.”

The patriarch Abraham (c. **1996 BC-1821 BC**) started with humble beginnings as a son of Ur. Abraham is now regarded as one of the most influential people in all of history.

<https://biography.yourdictionary.com/abraham> ;

[Abraham - Biography](#)

So let's just say that is true, that the word “believe” in that verse meant amen. Abraham lived about 1996 – 1821 BC depending on what source you reference.

The writings that we have today are not pure Hebrew. Rather, the so called Hebrew writings are always a mixture of the languages of the people around them and the places they went into captivity. The oldest paleo-Hebrew writings we have date to the 10th century b.c. That is 1000 – 901 BC.

The actual word amen is first used in the KJV in the book of Numbers. As far as we know the first five books of the Bible are said to have been recorded by Moses. Researchers are not in agreement as to exactly when Moses lived, the earliest is the 15th century and the latest is in the 13th century b.c.

We can roughly figure the time of Adam and Eve by marking the time of the great flood or worldwide flood and then applying that to Scripture.

Genesis 6—9 records the events of Noah's flood, also called the Great Flood. If the genealogy provided in Genesis 5 is intended to be comprehensive, we can determine the dates of various events by simply adding up the time spans between fathers and sons, given in Genesis 5:

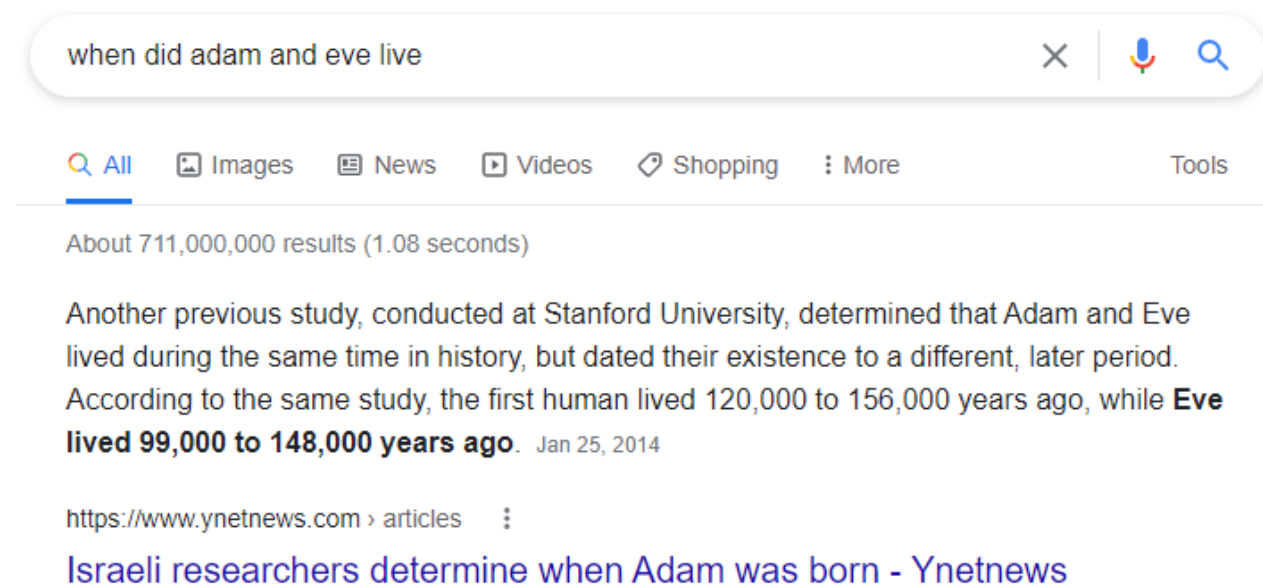
The time from Adam to Noah was about 1056 years and then Noah was 600 years old when the Great Flood happened. That's about 1656 years and that would be about 2348 BC according to research from other dates in the Bible, some Biblical researchers place Adam and Eve at about 4004 BC.

Adam was 130 years old when Seth was born (**Gen.5:3**). What we don't know is how long the angels had been created by the time Adam and Eve were created. But we do know the angels were created first. This next passage of Scripture is when God began to speak to Job:

Job 38:4-7 - Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? declare, if thou hast understanding. Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the corner stone thereof; When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?

Those sons of God shouting for joy are the angels. So we can see Jesus created them before He created the world.

We don't know how long it was before Cain and Abel were born. But we do know that Adam and Eve fell within the first 130 years of being on this earth according to what is recorded for us in the genealogies. And that means that by that time the angels had already fallen as well because satan is the one who tempted them to sin against God (**Gen.3**).



when did adam and eve live

All Images News Videos Shopping More Tools

About 711,000,000 results (1.08 seconds)

Another previous study, conducted at Stanford University, determined that Adam and Eve lived during the same time in history, but dated their existence to a different, later period. According to the same study, the first human lived 120,000 to 156,000 years ago, while **Eve lived 99,000 to 148,000 years ago**. Jan 25, 2014

<https://www.ynetnews.com> > articles

[Israeli researchers determine when Adam was born - Ynetnews](#)

Another previous study, conducted at Standford University, determined that Adam and Eve lived during the same time in history, but dated their existence to a

different, later period. According to the same study, the first human lived 120,000 to 156,000 years ago, while Eve lived 99,000 to 148,000 years ago.

This is total non-sense. Be careful about evolutionary information out online. This does not line up with Scripture at all.

Amun is first mentioned in the Pyramid Texts (c. 2400-2300 BCE) as a **local god of Thebes** along with his consort Amaunet. At this time, the supreme god of Thebes was the war god Montu and the creator god was regarded as Atum (also known as Ra). Jul 29, 2016

<https://www.worldhistory.org> > amun

Amun - World History Encyclopedia

Amun is first mentioned in the Pyramid Texts (2400 – 2300 BC) as a local god of Thebes along with his consort Amaunet. At this time, the supreme god of Thebes was the war god Montu and the creator god was regarded as Atum (also known as Ra).

So we have an attestation of amun as far back as 2400 BC. Isn't it interesting that they had a god named "Atum" and we have Adam in the Bible?



View all

The oldest known depiction of Osiris dates to **about 2300 bce**, but representations of him are rare before the New Kingdom (1539–1075 bce), when he was shown in an archaizing form as a mummy with his arms crossed on his breast, one hand holding a crook, the other a flail. Nov 30, 2021

<https://www.britannica.com> > topic > Osiris-Egyptian-god

The oldest known depiction of Osiris dates to about 2300 BC, but representations are rare before the New Kingdom (1539 – 1075 BC), when he was shown in an

archaizing form as a mummy with his arms crossed on his breast, one hand holding a crook, the other a flail.

Nimrod / Date of birth


1751 BC



Random online search says Nimrod was born about 1751 BC.

- 6 Sources
- 9 Further reading
- 10 External links

Early history [edit]




Statue of [Ramesses II](#) with Amun and [Mut](#) at the [Museo Egizio](#) of Turin, Italy

Amun and [Amaunet](#) are mentioned in the [Old Egyptian Pyramid Texts](#).^[4] The name *Amun* (written *imn*) meant something like "the hidden one" or "invisible".^[5]

Amun rose to the position of [tutulary deity](#) of Thebes after the end of the [First Intermediate Period](#), under the [11th Dynasty](#). As the patron of Thebes, his spouse was [Mut](#). In Thebes, Amun as father, Mut as mother and the Moon god [Khonsu](#) formed a divine family or "[Theban](#)

Ancient Egyptian religion



- [Beliefs](#) [show]
- [Practices](#) [show]
- [Deities \(list\)](#) [show]
- [Locations](#) [show]
- [Symbols and objects](#) [show]
- [Texts](#) [show]
- [Related religions](#) [show]

[Ancient Egypt portal](#)

V · T · E

Early history: Amun and Amaunet are mentioned in the Old Egyptian Pyramid Texts. The name Amun (written imn) meant something like “the hidden one” or “invisible.” Amun rose to the position of tutulary deity of Thebes after the end of the First Intermediate Period, under the 11th Dynasty. As the patron of Thebes, his spouse was Mut. In Thebes, Amun as father, Mut as mother and the moon

god khonsu formed a divine family... The picture on the left is: Statue of Ramesses II (in the middle) with amun and mut at the Museo Egizio of Turin, Italy.

Wikipedia stated: Early history: Amun and Amaunet are mentioned in the Old Egyptian Pyramid Texts. Let's see what timeframe those texts are.

In ancient Egyptian history, the **Old Kingdom** is the period spanning c. 2700–2200 BC. It is also known as the "Age of the Pyramids" or the "Age of the Pyramid Builders", as it encompasses the reigns of the great pyramid-builders of the Fourth Dynasty, such as King



In ancient Egyptian history, the Old Kingdom is the period spanning 2700-2200 bc. It is also known as the “Age of the Pyramids” or the “Age of the Pyramid Builders,” as it encompasses the reigns of the great pyramid-builders of the Fourth Dynasty...

Remember freemasons call themselves “brick boys” and they refer to their religion as a “craft” and that they are builders, this all ties together. Amun was already known in Egypt at least as early as the 22nd century. He later merged with the sun god – ra and became Amun-ra.

Among the gods who were known to the Egyptians in very early times were Amen and his consort Ament, and their names are found in the Pyramid Texts, e.g., Unas, line 558, where they are mentioned immediately after the pair of gods Nau and Nen.

The Fifth Dynasty of ancient Egypt (notated Dynasty V) is often combined with Dynasties III, IV and VI under the group title the Old Kingdom. The Fifth Dynasty pharaohs reigned for approximately 150 years, **from the early 25th century BC until the mid 24th century BC.**



Religion: [ancient Egyptian religion](#)

Historical era: [Old Kingdom of Egypt](#)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth_Dynasty_of_Egypt

[Fifth Dynasty of Egypt - Wikipedia](#)

I looked that particular line up about the Pyramid texts to see if I could get a better feel for how far back in time the god amen was worshipped and known in Egypt. This is what I found. The 5th Dynasty of ancient Egypt (notated Dynasty V) is often combined with Dynasties III, IV and VI under the group title the Old Kingdom. The Fifth Dynasty pharaohs reigned for approximately 150 years, from the early 25th century BC until the mid 24th century BC according to the exact line and mention of amen in the pyramid texts.

So the god amen was known as far back as the 25th century. I have found traces of him as far back as the 27th century but pretty solid by the 25th century so that is what I went with in my chart here:

TIMELINE

BC	FALSE GOD	BIBLICAL PERSON	EVENT
4004		Adam, Eve & Satan	The fall within 130 years of Adam's creation.
2500	Amun		Worshipped in Egypt / god of the underworld
2348			The Great Flood
2300	Osiris		Worshipped in Egypt / god of the underworld
2055			Building of Amun/Amen's temple in Thebes
1996		Abraham	Gen.15:6 supposedly using the word "amen"
1751		Nimrod	Nimrod also worshipped satan and not God.
1592, 1571, 1391		Moses Num.5:22	Num.5:22 next mention of amen in Scripture
1000			Ancient Hebrew Writings

I put this timeline together to give us a better visual of the dates that I found in my research. These are approximations.

4004 BC we have Adam, Eve & satan on the earth. The fall happened within 130 years of Adam's creation.

By 2500 the false Egyptian god Amun is worshipped in Egypt. He is the god of the underworld. We know him as satan. Notice it was only about 1500 years before he surfaced in Egypt. Before that, he was already worshipped on this earth, he had already been gathering his worshippers who were listening to him and not God and were worshipping the fallen angels and not God.

2348 BC was the great flood or Noah's flood. 2300 BC Osiris was also worshipped in Egypt as a sun god and god of the underworld. This matches very closely with what we know about amen or satan. I think they are just one and the same.

By 2055 BC, the building of a great temple to the false god "amen" had begun.

1996 BC Abraham is on the scene supposedly using the word "amen." And then about 1751 BC we have Nimrod rising up against God and building his empire, one world government against God. He certainly served satan and the fallen angels.

Anywhere from 1592, 1571, 1391 we have Moses on the scene writing numbers 5:22 which is supposedly the second mention of "amen" in Scripture.

And last of all about 1000 BC are our most ancient Hebrew writings. And they are not pure Hebrew but a mixture of Phoenician, Chaldean etc.

ARTIFACTS and DATES



Amenemhat I
Ruler

Amenemhat I also Amenemhet I and the hellenized form Ammenemes, was the first ruler of the Twelfth Dynasty, the dynasty considered to be the golden-age of the Middle Kingdom of Egypt. He ruled from 1991 BC to 1962 BC. [Wikipedia](#)

Died: 1962 BC, [Itjtawy](#)

Place of burial: [Pyramid of Amenemhet I, Egypt](#)

Amenemhat I, or “het” I, and the Hellenized form Ammenemes, was the first ruler of the Twelfth Dynasty, the dynasty considered to be the golden-age of the Middle Kingdom of Egypt. He ruled from 1991 BC to 1962 BC. Died: 1962 BC, Itjtawy Place of burial: Pyramid of Amenemhet I, Egypt

Amenhotep <

I

Pharaoh



Amenhotep I, Amenôthes I, or Amenophis I, (,) from Ancient Greek Ἀμένωφης, additionally King Djoserkere, was the second Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Egypt. His reign is generally dated from 1526 to 1506 BC. [Wikipedia](#)

Born: [Ancient Egypt](#)

Died: 1504 BC

Spouse: [Ahmose-Meritamun](#)

Children: [Ahmose](#)

So many different Pharaoh's names with "amen" in them and different ways to spell them. Amenhotep I, Amenôthes I, or Amenophis I. He was the second Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Egypt. His reign is generally dated from 1526 to 1506 BC.



View all

Amenhotep I, also called Amenophis I, king of ancient Egypt (reigned **1514–1493 bce**), son of Ahmose I, the founder of the 18th dynasty (1539–1292 bce). He effectively extended Egypt's boundaries in Nubia (modern Sudan).

Parents: Senakhtenre Ahmose

Nationality: [Ancient Egypt](#)

<https://www.britannica.com> > ... > World Leaders > Kings

[Amenhotep I | king of Egypt | Britannica](#)

Here he is again. Amenhotep I, also called amenophis I, king of ancient Egypt (reigned 1514 – 1493 bc), son of Ahmose I, the founder of the 18th dynasty (1539-1292 bc). He effectively extended Egypt's boundaries in Nubia (modern Sudan).

He has the name of the god he serves incorporated into his own name or title.

So we see amenhotep I in the 15th century bc. Notice the crossed arms, same thing Osiris does showing the x for the sun god and his worshippers do the same thing today. X as in death with crossed arms.



Depiction of Amun in a relief at Karnak (15th century BC)

Depiction of Amun in a relief at Karnak (15th century BC) The 15th century is from 1500 – 1401 BC

THE MET Visit Exhibitions and Events Art Learn with Us Shop Buy tickets Beco

< Browse the Collection

Stela of Amenhotep II Offering to Amun

ca. 1427–1400 B.C.

New Kingdom

📍 Not on view

This is a stela of amenhotep II (the pharaoh) offering to the god amun and it is dated 1427 – 1400 BC.



**Unfinished Stela of Amennakht
of Deir el-Medina**

ca. 1184–1070 B.C.

Unfinished Stela ('stē-lə) of Amennakht of Deir el-Medina 1184-1070 bc.

CLOSING

When you think about just trusting what the Jews who practice Judaism are teaching and telling us, about these untranslated words, think about some of the last words that Jesus told them:

Matt.23:37-39 - 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 (The Temple of God) 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.

PRAYER

<http://www.codex-sinaiticus.net/en/manuscript.aspx?book=33&chapter=6&lid=en&side=r&verse=13&zoomSlider=0>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amun>

Research comments from here:

<http://www.touregypt.net/amen.htm>

10th century paleo-hebrew writings

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleo-Hebrew_alphabet

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses>

Genesis 5 gives us the genealogy Genesis 6-9 tells of the flood

<https://www.gotquestions.org/when-was-Noah-flood.html>

<https://answersingenesis.org/bible-timeline/timeline-for-the-flood/>

<https://seshkemet.weebly.com/amun-amen.html>

<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/554522>

1427 – 1400 Amenhotep II Research Article

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23789946?Search=yes&resultItemClick=true&searchText=ugarit%20amen&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoBasicSearch%3FQuery%3Dugarit%2Bamen%26so%3Drel&ab_segments=0%2Fbasic_search_gsv2%2Fcontrol&rfreqid=fastly-default%3Afb2efc2f6e6a127cfa37d9918dbe488b

https://aminoapps.com/c/paranormal/page/blog/amun-creator-god/PJBE_jVQHmudb37R316eQWxjLwoWaR253Yq

<https://blackhistory938.wordpress.com/2017/06/01/the-pagan-origin-of-the-word-amen/>

<https://ancientegypt.fandom.com/wiki/Amun>

Amenophis II mentioned in this research

<https://isthatinthebible.wordpress.com/2014/05/05/the-phoenician-god-resheph-in-the-bible/>

Amentet - research

<http://www.ancientegyptonline.co.uk/amentet.html>

Amen & hallelujah - origins

<http://www.dzyantheosophy.org/---matram---hpb.html>

Jewish witchcraft rituals to which amen is stated afterward.

[http://bloodpassover.com/xbp.pdfsource Thisiszionism](http://bloodpassover.com/xbp.pdfsource>Thisiszionism)

Revelation Part 1, Amen, Amen Ra, Cursing your prayer

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=btEV6ulu4yg>

About amen and yhwh The Jews took adjectives about God and turned them into names for Him.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZeSH9BnV1k>