

DIVINE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE

(By Irrefutable Numerical Proofs)

INTRODUCTION

The Bible teaches there is a God and by His Word both a visible realm and an invisible realm (the heavens and the earth) were created (Genesis 1:1). Modern man mocks that belief, but what if there was proof in the Bible of divine authorship? What if God put evidence in the Bible to show the words and letters written in it could not possibly have come out of man’s mind, or as liberal theologians propose of the first five books, a jumble of writings of various human authors and editors stitched together by Moses.

In order to appreciate the proofs presented below, it is necessary to understand that Hebrew and Greek letters also stood for numbers. The Jews and the Greeks did not use an Arabic numeral system as we do today, they used the letters of their alphabet to communicate quantities of things. The table below shows the system of numbers they used:

VALUE OF ANCIENT SCRIPTS

| Hebrew | Greek | Value | Hebrew | Greek | Value | Hebrew | Greek | Value |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| א | α | 1 | י | ι | 10 | ק | ρ | 100 |
| ב | β | 2 | כ | κ | 20 | ר | σ | 200 |
| ג | γ | 3 | ל | λ | 30 | ש | τ | 300 |
| ד | δ | 4 | מ | μ | 40 | ת | υ | 400 |
| ה | ε | 5 | נ | ν | 50 | | φ | 500 |
| ו | Ϝ | 6 | ס | ξ | 60 | | χ | 600 |
| ז | ζ | 7 | ע | ο | 70 | | ψ | 700 |
| ח | η | 8 | פ | π | 80 | | ω | 800 |
| ט | θ | 9 | צ | ϛ | 90 | | ξ | 900 |

IMPORTANT INFINITE NUMBERS

A number when written as a decimal that has no end is called an infinite number. In the field of mathematics it is also called an irrational number because it cannot be written as a ratio of two integers. Such numbers are spiritually significant, because they have an eternal quality, like God, going on forever without end. In that respect, a circle is even more like God, because it has no beginning and no end.

THE NUMBER “ π ”

Pi is the symbol which represents the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. It is an infinite number. If the diameter (D) is known, then the circumference (C) is equal to (D) times π . The area of a circle is half the diameter squared times π .

Moses wrote the first five books of the Bible when the Israelites left Egypt, over 1,400 hundred years before Christ, and over 3,400 years before now. Moses was educated in all the knowledge of the Egyptians, and the Egyptians knew about the ratio of a circle to its diameter. The Egyptians used 3.1 as their best approximation to the number π (1 decimal place of accuracy).

Later, in 150 AD, Ptolomy in Egypt calculated π as 3.1416 (3 decimal places of accuracy). In 287 AD, Archemedes in Greece independently calculated π as 3.141 (also 3 decimal places of accuracy). These calculations were performed by the world's greatest mathematicians over 1,500 years after Moses, and they only achieved an approximation of 3 decimal places.

Amazingly, **using the first seven words of the Bible in Genesis 1:1 it is possible to calculate π to 4 decimal places!** Such a feat would not have been possible for Moses, because all the education he received from the Egyptians only approximated π to 1 decimal place. This is proof the author of the Bible was of supreme intelligence, much higher than man. In fact the author of the Bible was God, the creator of the universe.

As we will see later in this paper, the infinite number π is not the only one that is estimated in the Bible. God did this so we would recognize the Bible is not a book of human origin. The Bible speaks of spiritual things, and its author is spiritual. To distinguish the Bible from other religious texts presuming to teach spiritual things, the Bible contains amazing proofs.

Why did God use numbers to provide us proofs of the Bible's inspiration? Perhaps it is the quality of numbers, that they are not visible but their meaning is irrefutable. We can't see “1”,

but our mind tells us “1” exists. By numerical proofs, God is communicating to us that although we cannot see Him, He exists, His existence is irrefutable, and He authored the Bible.

HOW TO ESTIMATE “π” FROM THE FIRST SEVEN WORDS OF THE BIBLE

First see how each letter of the twenty-eight letters in the phrase “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth” (Genesis 1:1) has a number value (second row from the top) and each word of the seven word phrase has a number (bottom row). The first letter of the phrase is Beth (Hebrew is read from right to left), with the value 2 because Beth is the second letter in the Hebrew alphabet. The first word is “in the beginning” and has the value 913, which is equal to the sum of the value of its letters: 2+200+1+300+10+400.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 90 200 1 5 | 400 1 6 | 40 40 10 300 5 | 400 1 | 40 10 5 30 1 | 1 200 2 | 400 10 300 1 200 2 |
| הָאָרֶץ | וְזֹאת | הַשָּׁמַיִם | אֵת | אֱלֹהִים | בָּרָא | בְּרֵאשִׁית |
| .earth the | and | heaven the | — | God | created | beginning the In |
| 296 | 407 | 395 | 401 | 86 | 203 | 913 |

The formula for the estimation is easy: calculate a numerator and a denominator. The estimate for π is the ratio of the numerator divided by the denominator (ignoring powers of 10).

(1) Calculation For The Numerator

Multiply the numbers in each word together (e.g. 2x200x1x300x10x400 = 480 million)

Multiply the products for all the words together (23.887872 x (10 to the power 33))

Multiply by the number of letters (28)

Equals (668.860416 x (10 to the power 33))

(2) Calculation For The Denominator

Sum the numbers in each word together (e.g. 2+200+1+300+10+400 = 913)

Multiply the word sums together (e.g. 913x203x86x401x395x407x296)

Equals (304.153526 x (10 to the power 15))

Multiply by the number of words (7)

Equals (2.12907468 x (10 to the power 18))

(3) Estimate for π (Accurate to 4 decimal places!)

$$\text{Numerator} / \text{Denominator} = 668.860416 / 2.12907468 = 3.14155 \times (10 \text{ to the power } 17)$$

COULD THE ESTIMATION OF “ π ” BE BY CHANCE?

The estimate of π is correct to 4 places of the decimal, or 5 digits including the 3 in front of the decimal. Assuming a random jumble of numbers were multiplied or divided together, what would be the chance of the product having the 5 digits of Pi, 31415, at the front? If there is a 1/10 chance of each number in each place, so the chance of 5 correct in a row is (1/10) to the power of 5, or 1 in 100,000. To put this in perspective, this chance is the same as correctly picking one day in 274 years by random. Definitely way past your lifetime!

ARE OTHER INFINITE NUMBER ESTIMATED BY THE BIBLE?

As we are about to see there are two other significant infinite numbers estimated in the Bible, Euler’s “e”, and the Fine Structure Constant “ α ”. We will show each of these important infinite numbers are estimated in the Bible to an accuracy of 5 digits so the probability of each estimate being an accident is 1 in 100,000. The probability of these three accidents all occurring at the same time is 1 in 1,000,000,000,000,000. Or the same as one day in 2.739 trillion years!

God is quite emphatic in proving his point. The Bible is of divine inspiration, not of human origin. No one in Biblical times even had a calculator that would handle these calculations. They were unaware God had put the numerical proofs in the Bible text.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACEMENT OF THE PROOF TEXT

Genesis 1:1 states that “God created the Heavens and the Earth”. Is it significant that the strong mathematical evidence of the non-human origin of Scripture was embedded in this statement? Should we expect to find similar strong mathematical evidence in other places in Scripture that speak of God as the creator? Continue reading on...

THE ESTIMATION OF EULER’S “e” BY THE BIBLE

The estimation procedure is exactly the same for estimating π, the only difference is the text changes from Genesis 1:1 to John 1:1. Here is the text (note that it is in Greek not Hebrew):

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 5 50 | 1 100 600 8+10 | 8 50 | 70 | 30 70 3 200 | 20 1 10 | 70 | 30 70 3 200 | 8 50 |
| <i>Εν</i> | <i>αρχη</i> | <i>ην</i> | <i>ο</i> | <i>λογος,</i> | <i>και</i> | <i>ο</i> | <i>λογος</i> | <i>ην</i> |
| In (the) | beginning | was | the | Word, | and | the | Word | was |
| 55 | 719 | 58 | 70 | 373 | 31 | 70 | 373 | 58 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| 80 100 70 200 | 300 70 50 | 9 5 70 50 | 20 1 10 | 9 5 70 200 | 8 50 | 70 | 30 70 3 200 | |
| <i>προς</i> | <i>τον</i> | <i>θεον,</i> | <i>και</i> | <i>θεος</i> | <i>ην</i> | <i>ο</i> | <i>λογος.</i> | |
| with | - | God, | and | God | was | the | Word. | |
| 450 | 420 | 134 | 31 | 284 | 58 | 70 | 373 | |

(1) Calculation of the Numerator:

- Multiply the numbers in each word together (e.g. for the first word, 5x50 = 250)
- Multiply the products for all the words together (84.362515 x (10 to the power 86))
- Multiply by the number of letters (52)
- Equals (4.386850757 x (10 to the power 89))

(2) Calculation of the Denominator:

- Sum the numbers in each word together (e.g. for the first word, 5+40 = 55)
- Multiply the word sums together (e.g. 55x719x58x70x373x31x70x373x...)
- Equals (9.493022414 x (10 to the power 35))
- Multiply by the number of words (17)
- Equals (1.613813810 x (10 to the power 37))

(3) Ratio of Numerator to Denominator:

$$\text{Numerator} / \text{Denominator} = 4.386850757 / 1.613813810 = 2.71831 \times (10 \text{ to power } -52)$$

The true value of Euler's "e" is 2.7183, so the Bible estimate is accurate to 4 decimal places!

Euler's "e" is a significant infinite number in the field of science. It is the base of the natural logarithm. Anything in the natural world that grows exponentially, such as compound interest or lily pads on an open pond, is related to Euler's "e".

This infinite number was first referenced by the mathematician Leibnitz in 1690 AD but named by the mathematician Euler in 1727 AD. This means the number wasn't discovered by modern science until over 1,500 years after the Book of John was written. It is for certain that the apostle John was unaware of the existence of the number and therefore impossible for him to be aware there was an estimate for the number embedded in the first verse of his book. This is proof positive that although John was the human writer, God was the author of the words and letters. Similar to Moses, John merely wrote as God inspired him to write. We must conclude the Bible is of divine origin, the inspired Word of God.

THE THIRD NUMBER ESTIMATED BY THE BIBLE – THE FINE STRUCTURE CONSTANT "α"

So far we have shown an estimate for π in the Bible, which is important for Geometry, and Euler's "e", which is important for Calculus. The Fine Structure Constant "α" is important in Physics. In particular, it is used in measuring electromagnetic interaction at the atomic level. It was discovered when scientists measured the ratio of the speed of an electron at the first circular orbit of the atom to the speed of light "c".

$$"α" = 72973525 \times (10 \text{ to the power } -10). \quad ** \text{ A really small number } **$$

Go back to Genesis 1:1 and confirm for yourself, the sum of the values of the letters is 2701.

$$2701 \text{ squared, or } 2701^2 = 7295401 \quad (\text{estimate accurate to 3 digits})$$

God can do better than that!

Go to John 1:1 and confirm for yourself, the sum of the values of the letters is 3627.

Now concatenate 2701 with 3627 and you get 27013627, or 27,013,627.

27,013,627 squared, or $27,013,627^2 = 72973604 \times (10 \text{ to the power } 7)$

This estimate contains the first 5 digits of “ α ”, the same accuracy we obtained for π and “ e ”.

The estimation approach uses the numeric values of Genesis 1:1 and John 1:1. The implication is the same God authored both the Old Testament and the New Testament.

Genesis 1:1 and John 1:1 are both statements of God’s creation of the universe. These amazing numerical proofs are carefully placed together with the Bible’s statements of God as creator to emphasize His authorship. God not only created the universe, He authored the Bible as well.

The ancient world had a concept of π , no concept of “ e ”, and definitely no concept of “ α ”. The Fine Structure Constant relates to the speed of light and sub-atomic physics. How could any of the human writers of the Bible have deliberately inserted estimates of these important infinite numbers? Not possible. The Fine Structure Constant was first estimated in 1916, almost 2,000 years after John the Apostle and over 3,500 years after Moses.

CREDITS

Vernon Jenkins MSc is the mastermind who first discovered these mathematical proofs. On his website www.otherbiblecode.com Vernon credits Peter Bluer, Stephen Coneglan, Craig Paardekooper, and Iain Strachan and Bevan Williams as being involved in the project.