

הַיּוֹם בַּאֲשֶׁר קוּמַם יֵשׁוּעַ
הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִן־הַמָּתִים



**The Resurrection Day
Of Messiah Yeshua**

When It Happened

According To The Original
Texts

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clear. An interpretation that leaves ambiguities or loose ends behind it is not plain. Everything that is necessary to interpret the Scripture is given in the Scripture.

The aforementioned principle is a fundamental aspect of trust in the Almighty. It is a core component of faith. We have to trust him to mean what he says and say what he means. The word of the Almighty must be approached like that of a child. A child takes things plainly and literally. If the message is confusion, then the child is confused and seeks a clear answer. So if men do not become like children and seek the clear answer they will never enter the kingdom of heaven. For they will be satisfied with confusion.

What passes for Scripture, however, is often not scripture. Anyone with eyes to see can see that various translations are contradictory and that various interpretations are opposed. Also it is well known that even the Greek or Hebrew texts we have contain variations, and sometimes these variations change the meaning of the text. The principle of clarity is the only principle by which we can sort out the confusion that has been introduced into the text by rebels or careless mistakes. A child will apply the principle of clarity. A skeptic or rebel will refuse to apply it.

The corruption of Scripture, or mistranslation of it, comes about because the translators accept a tradition whose validity cannot be verified. But it is not necessary to disprove a false tradition directly. It is only necessary to show that the tradition comes out of a black hole, or black box³⁸¹, and that there is no evidence of the tradition before the information blackout surrounding its beginning. A lie that is in the past that has gotten into history is a lie that comes out of a black box.

An assertion that cannot be directly tested must be tested by its effects in the present. What particularly needs to be tested is the effect of an assertion on the state and interpretation of scripture. If an

³⁸¹ A black box is a scientific concept that refers to the fact that one can obtain data only on what comes out of the black box. But one cannot see into the black box itself to explain the origin of what is seen coming out of it. The truth or falsity of information coming out of a black box cannot be verified. For to do that one has to enter the black box to test the information. Much of recorded history is like a black box. The recorded history is what comes out of the black box. That is to say, we cannot go back into the history to verify the information.

assertion leaves the interpretation of Scripture in an ambiguous and confusing state, then the assertion must be false. For the Holy Spirit reveals the word to make things plain and clear. A false assertion is thus exposed when it fails to make things plain and clear. If two possible interpretations or translations are given, then one is bound to make things plain and the other is not. It may take a bit of logic and thinking things through to see which assertion is incorrect.

The validity of an assertion must be tested by the scientific method. That is the consistency of scripture must be tested assuming two cases. In the first case the assertion is held to be a valid truth available for the original reader. Is the resulting interpretation ambiguous or confusing? In the second case the assertion is held to be in invalid falsehood introduced later. The consistency of the scripture must be tested as if the original reader had no knowledge of the assertion, and was unable to bring it to the context. If the scripture becomes consistent and plain in absence of the assertion, then the assertion is proved to be false. Thus we see that a control method is necessary. It is necessary to test for the plainness of the scripture as if the assertion never existed.

The most serious deceptions or false assertions are based on a set of lies that mutually support each other. For instance, when false witnesses all agree to tell the same set of lies in a murder case then the judge could be deceived if he is not diligent. Hence we have another principle that is important to cracking any case of colluding falsehoods. And that is there seems to be something odd about each piece. It is this oddness, or feeling that something that does not fit which tells us what needs to be tested. This oddness is really the taking note of the trace of confusion or inconsistency in the interpretation of events. It is the clue of what to test. If things turn out consistent on doubting the assertion of certain witnesses then they are proved false.

The denial that the resurrection day was on the Sabbath is a case of colluding false witnesses. To show this, first the false assertion is shown to lack clarity. Then second, it is shown that without the false assertion, clarity returns. A lack of clarity is defined as ambiguity—a situation where two or more interpretations are possible. I will start

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