

Antonius' Bible Notes Compendium:
A Study of the Scriptures

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Preface


This project is a personal undertaking to rewrite and annotate the Holy Bible for study, reflection, and understanding. The primary text used throughout is the *New King James Version (NKJV)*, though other translations may occasionally be referenced where clarity, variation, or historical interest requires. Each book of the Bible is treated as a separate chapter, and each begins with a brief summary outlining its themes or narrative structure.


The scripture is presented verse by verse using a custom format that allows for inline references and annotations. These annotations include (but are not limited to) historical background, translation notes, literary and cultural context, scientific references, theological or reflective questions, and general comments. Each of these various types are also color-coded for ease of reference/reading. They are marked inline with a custom symbol (e.g., ^{*}) and collected directly below the verse for easy association.


This is an ongoing and evolving project. At the time of writing this preface, it is highly incomplete and is being developed incrementally. As updates, corrections, and expansions are made, the version number of the document will be incremented accordingly. This allows for tracking progress and identifying updated material across future iterations. This work is intended for personal study and is freely shareable for non-commercial purposes.


Note Types and Symbols


The following is a list of annotation types used throughout this work. Each note is marked with a specific icon and color to indicate its category and purpose:


History - : Provides historical or cultural background relevant to the verse or passage, such as ancient customs, geopolitical context, or historical events.

Translation - : Offers insight into the original language, alternative translations, or meanings of words and phrases from the Hebrew, Aramaic, or Greek texts.

Context - : Highlights the literary, narrative, or cultural context of a passage, aiding in its interpretation and situational relevance.

Science - : Connects the passage to scientific ideas, natural phenomena, or the relationship between scriptural content and modern science.

Question - : Poses theological, philosophical, or reflective questions raised by the verse, encouraging deeper thought and study.

Note - : A general-purpose note for observations, clarifications, or commentary that doesn't fall into one of the above categories.

Genesis

Chapter 1: The History of Creation

¹In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.^a

a - 🏹: “In the beginning” implies that there was a beginning. “The heavens” could refer to the entire cosmos or even space itself. “The earth” could refer to the entirety of matter within the universe or simply bring the focus to earth (while not explicitly excluding anything outside of earth).

²The earth was^a without form, and void; and darkness *was* on the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters^b.

a - 🏹: The word for “was” (Strong’s H1961) can be translated as *became* or *come to pass*.

a - 🏹: If translated as *became*, this could imply that earth was something before. This suggests that there could have been a passage of time before creation and the following events. It could either then mean that there was a possible history of Earth before the following creation events, or it could simply be that after the creation mentioned in Genesis 1:1, earth was in this state. This idea supports a pre-existing physical earth before the creation described in the following scriptures. This is consistent with modern scientific understanding of the age of the earth.

b - 🏹: “Hovering” establishes an Earth-based perspective, with the narrative describing creation from Earth’s surface, focusing on transforming chaos to order.

³Then God said, “Let there be light^a”; and there was light.

a - 🏹: Diffuse sunlight through a thick early atmosphere could create a day-night cycle before celestial bodies are visible.

⁴And God saw the light, that *it was* good; and God divided the light from the darkness. ⁵God called the light Day, and the darkness He called Night. So the evening^a and the morning^b were the first day.

a - 🏹: The word for “evening” (Strong’s H6153) is also translated *sunset*.

b - 🏹: The word for “morning” (Strong’s H1242) means sunrise or the end of night (start of the day).

b - 🏹: The “evening and the morning” are established as the time measurement for a *day*. This is a foundational basis for time keeping throughout the Bible that is important to remain consistent on. The time period for a day begins at *sunset*, and ends the following *sunset* (encompassing an evening and a morning).

⁶Then God said, “Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.”

⁷Thus God made the firmament, and divided the waters which *were* under the firmament from the waters which *were* above the firmament; and it was so.

⁸And God called the firmament Heaven, so the evening and the morning were the second day.

⁹Then God said, “Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together into one place, and let the dry *land* appear”; and it was so.

¹⁰And God called the dry *land* Earth, and the gathering together of the waters He called Seas. And God saw that *it was* good.

¹¹Then God said, “Let the earth bring forth grass, that herb *that* yields seed, *and* the fruit tree *that* yields fruit according to its kind, whose seed *is* in itself, on the earth”; and it was so.

¹²And the earth brought forth grass, the herb *that* yields seed according to its kind, and the tree *that* yields fruit, whose seed *is* in itself according to its kind. And God saw that *it was* good.

¹³So the evening and the morning were the third day.

References

[1] test