



Antonius' Bible Notes Compendium:  
A Study of the Scriptures

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# Preface

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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.

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## Various Subtle Formatting Meanings


There are various subtle formatting techniques which have specific meanings, These are outlined below:


- As done in the NKJV, scriptural words which are *italicized* are ‘added’, but are not meant to change any meaning - only to provide better understanding with our modern English language. Within the commentary and notes, *italics* are instead used as they typically are in standard English writings - for emphasis or proper reference formatting.
- Scripture numbers are in **bold** for ease of finding.
- Words that Jesus spoke are “quoted and in red.”

## 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.

Sermon - 🗣️: Presents insights, illustrations, or applications drawn from sermons. These notes may include quotes, thematic connections, or interpretations offered by preachers, providing a homiletic perspective that complements the text.

Cross-reference - 🔗: Identifies connections to other passages of Scripture, highlighting thematic, prophetic, or textual parallels that provide interpretive insight or support broader biblical understanding.

Geography - 🗺️: Provides geographical information related to the passage, such as locations, travel routes, terrain features, and regional significance. This can aid in contextualizing the narrative within its physical setting.

Doctrine - 📖: Highlights theological principles, doctrines, or key insights derived from the passage. These notes may address topics such as the nature of God, salvation, sin, covenant, or other foundational beliefs, helping readers engage with the text theologically.

Literary - 🖋️: Draws attention to the literary qualities of the text, such as poetic structure, metaphor, genre, parallelism, or symbolic language. These notes help identify stylistic features that shape interpretation and highlight the artistry of the biblical text.

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

## Referencing and Sources

Throughout this work, I include notes and annotations drawn from a variety of sources. Where references are uncommon, specialized, or potentially unfamiliar, I have made an effort to cite them directly in the notes. However, extremely common reference materials, such as general-use dictionaries, Wikipedia, or widely known facts, are not individually cited. My goal is to maintain clarity without overburdening the text with unnecessary attributions, while still giving appropriate credit where due.

Given the potential volume of references involved, not every source will be perfectly accurate. However, the aim is to identify and cross-check sources that corroborate one another to improve reliability. I consistently strive to reference high-quality material and present information that reflects careful consideration and verification. That said, with certain subjects, such as Hebrew translation nuances, this level of validation is not always possible or straightforward, and in such cases I will primarily rely on the work and interpretation of external sources.

# Genesis

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## Summary:

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## Chapter 1: The History of Creation

<sup>1</sup>In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.<sup>a</sup>

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).

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### Beginning of day one ⬇

<sup>2</sup>The earth was<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup>.

a - 📖: The word for “was” (Strong’s 1961[1]) 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.

<sup>3</sup>Then God said, “Let there be light<sup>a</sup>”; and there was light.

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

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

a - 📖: The word for “evening” (Strong’s 6153[1]) is also translated *sunset*.

b - 📖: The word for “morning” (Strong’s 1242[1]) 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).

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### Beginning of day two ⬇

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

a - 📖: The word for “firmament” (Strong’s 7549[1]) can sometimes be interpreted as a solid (This is one scripture that is used to suggest the earth has a solid dome around it), but more appropriately means an expanse, the heavens or the sky.

a - 📖: This corresponds to a stable atmosphere forming, separating surface waters from vapor and creating an atmosphere for the earth.

<sup>7</sup>Thus God made the firmament, and divided the waters which *were* under the firmament<sup>a</sup> from the waters which *were* above the firmament<sup>b</sup>; and it was so.

a - 📖: These would be the water on the ground - seas, puddles, ponds, rivers, etc.

b - 🟦: This would be the water in the sky - clouds, vapor, etc.

<sup>8</sup>And God called the firmament Heaven<sup>a</sup>, so the evening and the morning were the second day.

a - 🟡: There are multiple different words commonly translated to “heaven”. In this context (Strong’s 8064[1]), the word simply means the sky.

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Beginning of day three ⬇

<sup>9</sup>Then God said, “Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together into one place, and let the dry *land* appear”; and it was so. <sup>10</sup>And God called the dry *land* Earth, and the gathering together of the waters He called Seas. And God saw that *it was* good. <sup>11</sup>Then God said, “Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb *that* yields seed, *and* the fruit tree *that* yields fruit according to its kind, whos seed *is* in itself, on the earth”; and it was so.

- 🟡: Early vegetation (e.g., algae) could grow easily with diffuse light from day 1, before the sun’s visibility. Given perpetual cloud coverage, plants could also still flourish if enough diffuse light made it through the cloud coverage. Even a thick hazy atmosphere which would obstruct the view of stars and the sun could still allow enough photons through for photosynthesis to occur (Many plants in rain forests thrive in these conditions while shaded by other trees).

h - 🟢: Plants before the sun’s visibility (day 4) fits a sequence from earth’s perspective with a potential hazy atmosphere not yet revealing celestial bodies.

<sup>12</sup>And the earth brought forth grass<sup>a</sup>, the herb *that* yields seed according to its kind<sup>b</sup>, and the tree *that* yields fruit, whos seed *is* in itself according to its kind. And God saw that *it was* good.

a - 🟡: If the atmosphere was thick hazy (at this point) such that light could not easily get through, the plants would naturally clear this, by filtering the air, allowing a natural progression from this to the next day’s events of the atmosphere clearing.

b - 🟡: The phrase “according to its kind” is of great importance. This states that fruit will always create seeds *according to its kind*, and not of another kind. This has always been observed to be true, and even in cases of cross-breeding - the fruit yields seed according to its kind, and not of other kinds.

<sup>13</sup>So the evening and the morning were the third day.

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Beginning of day four ⬇

<sup>14</sup>Then God said, “Let there be lights in the firmament<sup>a</sup> of the heavens to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and seasons<sup>b</sup>, and for days and years;

a - 🟡: As the atmosphere clears, the stars, sunlight, and moonlight become visible through the atmosphere, which creates the lights in the sky.

b - 🟦: The “signs and seasons” establishes a time-keeping system for the Biblical Holy Days.

<sup>15</sup>and let them be for lights in the firmaments of the heavens to give light on the earth”; and it was so. <sup>16</sup>Then God made two great lights<sup>a</sup>: the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. He *made* the stars also<sup>b</sup>.

a - 🟡: This is the same thought/day as Genesis 1:14, where the stars become visible through the atmosphere. From the perspective of earth, as the atmosphere clear, the sun and moon become visible and appears as though they are new creations.

b - 🟡: If we consider the sequence of events here in correlation to modern day understanding (which would of course be very limited compared to God), this sequence of earth being created in six days suggests that either the entire universe was created in this sequence to demonstrate Gods power and capabilities, or that the rest of the creation (outside of earth) was already created (which perfectly correlates to the *gap theory* mentioned in Genesis 1:2). This would also align with modern theories of the age of the universe and other timelines.

b - 🟡: If the *gap theory* is not close to accurate, why would God have taken six days to create earth, when he was able to create the rest of the universe (“the stars also”) in less than a day? This could either be explained by the above note, or by God outlining the importance of earth by timing these events in this way. But as mentioned in previous creation events, things would be more consistent if this latter thought was not the case.

<sup>17</sup>God set them in the firmament of the heavens to give light on the earth, <sup>18</sup>and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness. And God saw that *it was* good. <sup>19</sup>So the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

## Beginning of day five ⬇

<sup>20</sup>Then God said, “Let the waters abound with an abundance of living creatures, and let the birds fly above the earth across the face of the firmament of the heavens.” <sup>21</sup>So God created great sea creatures and every living thing that moves, with which the waters abounded, according to their kind, and every winged bird according to its kind. And God saw that *it was* good. <sup>22</sup>And God blessed them, saying, “Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let birds multiply on the earth.” <sup>23</sup>So the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

## Beginning of day six ⬇

<sup>24</sup>Then God said, “Let the earth bring forth the living creature according to its kind: cattle and creeping thing and beast of the earth, *each* according to its kind<sup>a</sup>”; and it was so.

a - 📌: The “according to its kind,” distinction is of great importance. What is seen in nature is that each animal only ever gives birth or creates offspring of something which is according to its kind. This is similar to the idea of species, except not quite as constricted.

<sup>25</sup>And God made the beast of the earth according to its kind, cattle according to its kind, and everything that creeps on the earth according to its kind. And God saw that *it was* good.

- 📌: It's possible to interpret this in some interesting ways based on the current day understanding of the ecosystem and interdependence of all the plants, animals, bugs, etc. Since many things today are shown to be interdependent (such as the plants requiring insects for pollination or animals requiring plants for food), the literal six-day period of earth's creation would make the most sense because of both the order that things appear, and the dependence of the various things that are coming into existence. The short time period would be required by the interdependence of the various life forms, whereas the order they appear in would make sense from an *evolution* perspective. There are many fields of study that attempt to show that various organisms are similar to each-other in a way that connects them. However, It would make sense that God would create new things using elements from the previous things he made - or have his creations build off of others (as any computer programmer would do for example).

<sup>26</sup>Then God said, “Let Us<sup>a</sup> make man in Our<sup>b</sup> image, according to Our likeness; let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.”

a - 📌: The word “Us” here is translated into a *plural* English word.

b - 📌: The word “Our” here is translated into a *plural* English word.

<sup>27</sup>So God created man in His *own* image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.

<sup>28</sup>Then God blessed them, and God said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply; fill the earth and subdue it; have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth.” <sup>29</sup>And God said, “See, I have given you every herb *that* yields seed which *is* on the face of all the earth, and every tree whos fruit yields seed; to you it shall be for food.

- 📌: There's an apparent contradictory claim here against some modern (mis)understandings. Many seeds contain cyanide or cyanide producing compounds, which suggest they are *not* made for food. I wrote a sermonette message about this titled *Apple Seeds*[2], where I demonstrate that these compounds are actually perfectly safe and the human body is designed explicitly to break them down in normal quantities.

<sup>30</sup>Also, to every beast of the earth, to every bird of the air, and to everything that creeps on the earth, in which *there is* life, *I have given* every green herb for food; and it was so. <sup>31</sup>Then God saw everything that He had made, and indeed *it was* very good. So the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

## Chapter 2: The Garden of Eden

<sup>1</sup>Thus the heavens and the earth, and all the host of them, were finished.

- 📌: This scripture, which directly follows the concluding creation of earth and man, could mean that these described creation events were the last event needed for God to have fulfilled what he was making. If a *gap-theory* is correct, this implies that the earth was the final stone to place. If not, then it could have just been that this simply concludes the creation.



<sup>2</sup>And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had done, and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had done. <sup>3</sup>Then God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because in it He rested from all His work which God had created and made.

- 🟢: This establishes the seventh day as a sanctified day of rest for the first time - as that is what God himself did.

<sup>4</sup>This *is* the history of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD<sup>a</sup> God made the earth and the heavens,

a - 🔲: This is the *Tetragrammaton*, which is the four-letter Hebrew name of God, *YHWH*. This is the first time it appears.

<sup>5</sup>before any plant of the field was in the earth and before any herb of the field had grown. For the Lord God had not caused it to rain on the earth, and *there was* no man to till the ground; <sup>6</sup>but a mist went up from the earth and watered the whole face of the ground. <sup>7</sup>And the LORD God formed man *of* the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living being. <sup>8</sup>The LORD God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there He put the man whom He had formed. <sup>9</sup>And out of the ground the LORD God made every tree grow that is pleasant to the sight and good for food. The tree of life *was* also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. <sup>10</sup>Now a river went out of Eden to water the garden, and from there it parted and became four riverheads. <sup>11</sup>The name of the first *is* Pishon<sup>a</sup>; it *is* the one which skirts the whole land of Havilah, where *there is* gold.

a - 🔲: The river “Pishon” (Strong’s 6376[3]) is a Hebrew proper noun. This term only occurs in the Bible once.

<sup>12</sup>And the gold of that land *is* good. Bdelium<sup>a</sup> and the onyx<sup>b</sup> stone *are* there.

a - 🔲: The word “Bdelium” (Strong’s 916[3]) is a fragrant resin similar to myrrh.

b - 🔲: The word “onyx” (Strong’s 7718[3]) is commonly translated as *onyx*, but more accurately represents a precious gem or stone (*perhaps onyx*). It is often associated with beauty, value, and it was used in the high priest’s breastplate and other sacred objects.

<sup>13</sup>The name of the second river *is* Gihon<sup>a</sup>; it *is* the one which goes around the whole land of Cush.

a - 🔲: The name “Gihon” (Strong’s 1521[3]) suggests a river that bursts forth or flows abundantly.

<sup>14</sup>The name of the third river *is* Hiddekel<sup>a</sup>; it *is* the one which goes toward the east of Assyria. The fourth river *is* the Euphrates<sup>b</sup>.

a - 🔲: The name “Hiddekel” (Strong’s 2313[3]) is often identified as the modern day Tigris River, which flows through present-day Turkey and Iraq. *Hiddekel* is an ancient Mesopotamian river name.

a - 🏰: “The Tigris River, along with the Euphrates, is one of the two major rivers of Mesopotamia, a region often referred to as the “Cradle of Civilization.” This area is historically significant as it is believed to be one of the earliest centers of human civilization, with ancient cities such as Nineveh and Babylon located along its banks. The Tigris has been a vital water source for agriculture and trade throughout history.[3]”

b - 🔲: The name “Euphrates” (Strong’s 6578[3]) is translated from the Hebrew term *Perath* which is frequently mentioned as a geographical landmark and boundary marker. It is one of the most significant rivers in the ancient Near East.

<sup>15</sup>Then<sup>a</sup> the LORD God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to tend and keep it.

a - 🟢: This verse seems somewhat redundant when considered alongside Genesis 2:8. The structure of the text reflects a Hebrew narrative style and this verse serves to emphasize that God is assigning Adam responsibilities and not just placing him in the garden.

<sup>16</sup>And the LORD God commanded the man<sup>a</sup>, saying, “Of every tree of the garden you may freely eat;

a - 🔲: This is the first example of a commandment, where the following verse indicates an associated consequence.

<sup>17</sup>but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat<sup>a</sup> of it you shall surely die<sup>b</sup>.”

a - 🔲: The phrase “for in the day that you eat” sounds, in English, like it could be a known statement of the future - almost like God is saying, when this inevitably happens, here are the consequences. In Hebrew, a verb can be in *perfect tense*, which implies that it has been completed. This phrase is in the perfect tense, but is referring to a future event - which could imply that it is certain to happen. In Hebrew, the perfect tense can sometimes be used prophetically or futuristically to indicate certainty about something that will happen. This is often determined contextually[5].

b - אִם: As written in English, the phrase “you shall surely die” seems to suggest that Adam would die within the day or nearly immediately. However, some would say this can be better translated as “dying, you shall die,”[4] which would suggest this would only be the start of the process of dying.

18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

# References

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