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Satan Part III

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Satan Part III

If you haven't read my [Satan Part I](#) or [Satan Part II](#) articles, then read those first if you wish, although the order won't really matter as they all contain very valid points.

The Main Article:

Here are yet more instances of the word Satan as being used in the context of adversary and have nothing to do with a Fallen Angel whom rebels against the Almighty. I decided to put them in a smaller Part III article so people wouldn't have to sift through the other articles to see whats new.

Even if it says adversaries or some other context this is the same root word Satan. When spoken out loud you would hear "Satan", so keep that in mind when reading this. Like I've explained in my other articles this was a fairly common term used back in those days to mean adversary.

Numbers 22:32 And the angel of the LORD said unto him, Wherefore hast thou smitten thine ass these three times? behold, I went out **to withstand** thee, because *thy* way is perverse before me -**KJV**

Should be read as such "to be a **Satan** unto thee"

WTT **Numbers 22:32**

ויאמר אליו מלאך יהוה על-מה הכית את-אתנך זה שלוש רגלים הנה אנכי יצאתי **לשטן** כי-יירט הדרך לנגדי:

State of Hebrew Word Satan in this verse: **Noun common masculine singular absolute**

To Withstand - Strong's #07854 - **Satan** שטן (The Hebrew letter **Lamed** ל in front of Satan is used as a *particle preposition* to imply "in regards to", "belonging to" or "according to", and doesn't change the word. They structure their sentences this way.)

Here is the **BGT Greek Translation** of this same verse. The Hebrew is of course the original work and this is the Greek's Translating it into their own language. This was before the New Testament was written so once again this shows the changes they've made when dealing with this one Hebrew word Satan.

Numbers 22:32 (BGT) και εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ ἄγγελος τοῦ θεοῦ διὰ τί ἐπάταξας τὴν ὄνον σου τοῦτο τρίτον και ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἐξῆλθον εἰς **διαβολήν** σου ὅτι οὐκ ἀστεία ἡ ὁδός σου ἐναντίον μου

διαβολην - No Data for this BGT word

Psalms 109:20 Let this be the reward of mine **adversaries** from the LORD, and of them that speak evil against my soul. -**KJV**

WTT **Psalms 109:20**

זאת פעלת **שטני** מאת יהוה והדברים רע על-נפשי:

State of Hebrew Word Satan in this verse: **verb qal participle masculine plural construct suffix 1st person common singular**

Adversaries - Strong's #07853 - **Satan** שטן (This is using the **Regular Nun** as it doesn't fall on the end of the Hebrew word. The root word is still Satan)

BGT Greek Translation

Psalms 108:20 (BGT) τοῦτο το ἐργον των **ενγιαβαλλοντων** με παρα κυριου και των λαλουντων πονηρα κατα της ψυχης μου
(The BGT lists this at chapter 108:20 not 109:20)

ενγιαβαλλοντων - No Data for this BGT word

Psalms 109:29 Let mine **adversaries** be clothed with shame, and let them cover themselves with their own confusion, as with a mantle.-**KJV**

WTT **Psalms 109:29**

ילבשו **שטני** כלמה ויעטו כמעיל בשתם:

State of Hebrew Word Satan in this verse: **verb qal participle masculine plural construct suffix 1st person common singular**

Adversaries - Strong's #07853 - **Satan** שטן (Despite the spelling of Satan with the **Vav** in this verse the root word is indeed Satan once again)

BGT Greek Translation

Psalms 109:29 (BGT) ενδυσασθωσαν οι **ενδιαβαλλοντες** με εντροπην και περιβαλεσθωσαν ωσει διπλοιδα αισχυνην αυτων

ενδιαβαλλοντες - No Data for this BGT word

Psalm 71:13 Let them be confounded *and* consumed that are **adversaries** to my soul; let them be covered *with* reproach and dishonor that seek my hurt. -**KJV**

WTT **Psalm 71:13**

יבשו יכלו שטני נפשי יעטו חרפה וכלמה מבקשי רעתי:

State of Hebrew Word Satan in this verse: **verb qal participle masculine plural construct**

Adversaries - Strong's #07853 - **Satan שטן** (This is using the **Regular Nun** as it doesn't fall on the end of the Hebrew word. The root word is still Satan)

BGT Greek Translation

Psalm 70:13 (BGT) αἰσχυθῆτωσαν καὶ ἐκλιπέτωσαν οἱ **ἐνδιαβάλλοντες** τὴν ψυχὴν μου περιβαλέσθωσαν αἰσχύνην καὶ ἐντροπὴν οἱ ζητοῦντες τὰ κακά μοι (BGT places Psalm 71:13 at 70:13)

ενδιαβαλλοντες - No Data for this LXX word

Belial

בליעל

This is yet another name people give to either Satan or some wicked entity. Lets examine the Hebrew usage as once again this all goes back to Hebrew origins. I couldn't help but add this one in after seeing the movie ***The Exorcism of Emily Rose***.

There is a scene in the movie where she shouts out all the six "entities" that possess her. Belial was one of the names said. While everyone else was probably scared I had a smirk on my face knowing this is just Hollywood ridiculousness. Lucifer was also another name that was said, making me realize these are writers whom have never cracked open a bible and done any real research on any of these names. Lucifer being of Latin origin shouldn't even exist as biblical text. The rule of thumb is if its Latin forget about it. Latin is just a translating language of Hebrew and Greek used by the Church.

The movie was loosely based off some other person whom lived in Germany, so take that into consideration realizing things were added in from our current cultural influences.

Other names like **Mephistopheles** are also not Hebrew nor Greek in origin so toss it aside as nonsense. The name Mephistopheles seems to be derived from a tale called **The Faust Book**. You will not find this name in any biblical texts nor in the Latin Translations.

It's first occurrence is in Deuteronomy 13:14 (Verse 13 in King James)

Deut 13:13 Certain men, the children of **Belial**, are gone out from among you, and have withdrawn the inhabitants of their city, saying, Let us go and serve other gods, which ye have not known; -**KJV**

The King James version is using the actual transliteration of the Hebrew word **בליעל**. The meaning of the word is worthlessness, hence most other translations use the word worthless rather than Belial.

Even if your translation uses *Belial* or *Worthlessness* these are the actual Hebrew occurrences of Belial **בליעל** for a total of **27** times:

Deut 13:14; 15:9;
Judg 19:22; 20:13;
1 Sam 1:16; 2:12; 10:27; 25:17, 25; 30:22;

2 Sam 16:7; 20:1; 22:5; 23:6;
 1 Kgs 21:10, 13(2x);
 2 Chr 13:7;
 Job 34:18;
 Ps 18:5; 41:9; 101:3;
 Prov 6:12; 16:27; 19:28;
 Nah 1:11; 2:1

None of these use Belial as an entity or being. When you are called Belial you are being called worthless.

Here is the **BGT Greek Translation** of Deuteronomy 13:14. The Hebrew is of course the original work and this is the Greek's Translating it into their own language. This was before the New Testament was written.

Deuteronomy 13:14 (BGT) ἐξήλθοσαν ἄνδρες **παράνομοι** ἐξ ὑμῶν καὶ ἀπέστησαν πάντας τοὺς κατοικοῦντας τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν λέγοντες πορευθῶμεν καὶ λατρεύσωμεν θεοῖς ἑτέροις οὓς οὐκ ᾔδειτε

Here we have a word that has been modified. It's not transliterating the word to sound out like the Hebrew word Belial, but rather perhaps a word that already existed in their vocabulary for the term worthlessness. It would sound something like "Paranomoi"

Παρανομοι - Paranomoi - Acting contrary to law, lawless

This Greek word **Παρανομοι** is used in place of the Hebrew word Belial **בליעל**, but also it occurs in other verses not using Belial. Let me sort these out for you.

Here are the verses that use **Παρανομοι** when translating Belial **בליעל** as found in the Hebrew scriptures.

Deuteronomy 13:14

2 Chronicles 13:7

Those are the only 2 times they use it with describing Belial which means **worthlessness**. Here are the verses this same word **Παρανομοι** is used to translate as *wicked, treacherous, transgressors*, and being *boastful*.

Pslams 5:6; 36:38; 85:14; 118:85

Proverbs 2:22; 11:6; 29:12

If you don't do your research, Belial can change from meaning *worthless* to becoming other words such as *wicked, treacherous, transgressors* all stemming from the greek word **Παρανομοι**.

There are more Greek words that are used for Belial. We'll do the same thing and I'll show you where it begins to branch into new meanings based on the Greek usage of this word. Keep in mind Belial is used only 27 times in the Hebrew scriptures. So we'll have some of these Greek words from the LXX only representing Belial a small portion of the time.

Judges 19:22 Now as they were making their hearts merry, behold, the men of the city, certain sons of **Belial**, beset the house round about, and beat at the door, and spake to the master of the house, the old man, saying, Bring forth the man that came into thine house, that we may know him. **-KJV**

Judges 19:22 (BGT) αὐτῶν δὲ ἀγαθυνθέντων τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῶν καὶ ἰδοὺ οἱ ἄνδρες τῆς πόλεως υἱοὶ **παρὰ νόμων** περιεκύκλωσαν τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ ἔκρουσαν τὴν θύραν καὶ εἶπαν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν κύριον τῆς οἰκίας τὸν πρεσβύτερον λέγοντες ἐξάγαγε τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν εἰσελθόντα εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν σου ἵνα γνῶμεν αὐτόν

This Greek word **Παρανομων** is used with **Belial** in these verses:

Judg 19:22; 20:13; 1 Kings 20:10, 13

As with the other sample above, this is where this word branches into other uses and doesn't align with the Hebrew word Belial. In these verses they are using various meanings.

Prov 1:18; 4:14; 11:30; 13:2; 14:9; 17:4

Job 20:5; 27:7

This word also occurs in the New Testament in Acts 23:3.

Acts 23:3 Then said Paul unto him, God shall smite thee, thou whitened wall: for sittest thou to judge me after the law, and commandest me to be smitten *contrary to the law?* -**KJV**

Παρανομων - **Contrary to the Law** (Strong's #03891)(verb participle present active nominative masculine singular)

Here is yet another Greek word in place of Belial in the BGT. The first sample can be found in 2 Samuel 16:7.

2 Samuel 16:7 And thus said Shimei when he cursed, Come out, come out, thou bloody man, and thou man of **Belial** -**KJV**

2 Samuel 16:7 (BGT) καὶ οὕτως ἔλεγεν Σεμεὶ ἐν τῷ καταρᾶσθαι αὐτόν ἐξελθε ἐξελθε ἀνὴρ αἱμάτων καὶ ἀνὴρ ὁ **παράνομος**

This Greek word **Παρανομος** is used with Belial in these verses:

2 Sam 16:7; 20:1; Prov 6:12

As with the other samples above, this is where the word branches into other uses and doesn't align with the Hebrew word Belial. In these verses they are using various meanings.

2 Sam 23:5; Psalms 35:2; Prov 3:32; 10:5; 12:2; 16:29; 21:24; 22:12; 23:28; 29:4

The word **Belial** is used only once in the New Testament. It's found in 2 Corinthians 6:15.

2 Corinthians 6:15 (BGT) τίς δὲ συμφώνησις Χριστοῦ πρὸς **Βελιάρ**, ἢ τίς μερίς πιστῶ μετὰ ἀπίστου

2 Corinthians 6:15 And what concord hath Christ with **Belial**? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? -**KJV**

Belial in this case is spelled as such:

Belial (Beliar) - **Βελιάρ** (Strong's #00955) (noun accusative masculine singular proper)

To me this is rather strange that Belial is spelled this way. This is the only Greek New Testament occurrence using that spelling. It is a more correct transliteration of the Hebrew word Belial, but this Greek spelling isn't used in the LXX. All the Septuagint usage is either spelled **Παρανομοι**, **Παρανομος** or **Παρανομων** when referring to Belial **בליעל**.

You would think the writer would have used the **Acts 23:3** Greek Word **Παρανομων** which means "Contrary to the Law".

That word as we noted is also used in place of Belial in **Judg 19:22; 20:13; 1 Kings 20:10, 13**.

Once again here are the Hebrew listings of Belial. I'll insert what the **Greek BGT** word is contained within that verse to give you a better summary of the above notes. There are some I didn't cover as you can see they have developed many words to

replace this one Hebrew word Belial בליעל.

Deut 13:14 – Παρανομος (To act contrary to the law)

Deut 15:9 – Ανομημα (Lawless Action)

Judges 19:22 - Παρανομος (To act contrary to the law)

Judges 20:13 – Παρανομος (To act contrary to the law)

1 Sam 1:16 – Λοιμην (Plague/Pestilence)

1 Sam 2:12 – Λοιμοι (Plague/Pestilence)

1 Sam 10:27 - Λοιμοι (Plague/Pestilence)

1 Sam 25:17 – Λοιμος (Plague/Pestilence)

1 Sam 25:25 – Λοιμον (Plague/Pestilence)

1 Sam 30:22 – Πολεμιστων or Λοιμος (Plague/Pestilence)

2 Sam 16:7 – Παρανομος (To act contrary to the law)

2 Sam 20:1 – Παρανομος (To act contrary to the law)

2 Sam 22:5 – Ανομιαι (Lawlessness)

2 Sam 23:6 – (Seems to be missing the Greek word for Belial, all other words in that verse appear to be represented)

1 Kings 21:10 – Παρανομος (To act contrary to the law)

1 Kings 21:13 (2 Times) - 1st Παρανομος - 2nd (Seems to be missing here)

2 Chronicles 13:7 – Λοιμοι (Pestilence)

Job 34:18 – Παρανομιαι (To act contrary to the law)

Psalms 18:5 – Ανομιαι (Lawlessness)

Psalms 41:9 – Παρανομος (Contrary to law)

Psalms 101:3 - Παρανομος (Contrary to law)

Proverbs 6:12 - Παρανομος (Contrary to law)

Proverbs 16:27 – Αφρων (Foolish/ Ignorant)

Proverbs 19:28 – Αφρονα (Foolish)

Nahum 1:11 – Πονηρα (Wicked/ Evil)

Nahum 2:1 – Παλαιωσιν (Unsure of its use here)

As you can see it takes a little digging to find out anything about one word. I hope this clears up anyone's confusion regarding that word. I figured it's important to let people know considering Hollywood throws names like this around in movies with Lucifer and the others because they have no clue about the origins of these Hebrew words that get turned into fantasy.

Strong's concordance labels this as a name of Satan. This doesn't seem likely as no usage in scripture implies this at all.

The King James translators use "Children of Belial" or "Sons of Belial". This is just saying your sons are worthless. Other if not most translations just say "worthless sons" or "worthless children"

Beliar

One more thing worth mentioning is the name **Beliar**. As we saw earlier there is one occurrence of the word Belial (Beliar) in **2 Corinthians 6:15**. The reason I say Beliar is the Greek letter Rho "ρ" is on the end of the word **Βελιαρ** which would make that spelling sound more like Beliar then Belial.

Some manuscripts only existed for a time in the Ethiopian language which was translated from either the Greek or Hebrew long ago. They were thought to be the only surviving texts of Jubilees and Enoch and others of that nature. When the Dead Sea Scrolls were found, Jubilees and Enoch both resurfaced but only in fragments.

When I examine this other name Beliar, I was unable to find it in the recovered fragments that I've examined on my biblical software. There is however the name Belial **בליעל** in one Jubilees fragment **4Q226 f7:6** which leads me to conclude that the Beliar is a translation error.

Here are the Jubilees occurrences of Beliar from the Ethiopian copies which were translated into English.

Jubilees 1:20 Let thy mercy, O Lord, be lifted up upon Thy people, and create in them an upright spirit, and let not the spirit of **Beliar** rule over them to accuse them before Thee, and to ensnare them from all the paths of righteousness, so that they may perish from before Thy face.

Jubilees 15:33 And now I announce unto thee that the children of Israel will not keep true to this ordinance, and they will not circumcise their sons according to all this law; for in the flesh of their circumcision they will omit this circumcision of their sons, and all of them, sons of Beliar, will leave their sons uncircumcised as they were born. *(Again the term sons of Beliar is most likely meaning Belial due to the book going through various languages such as either Hebrew or Greek to Ethiopian and to English again)*

Mastema **משטמה**

This is the name given to the chief of the Demons. The Nephelim Giants became the demonic spirits that currently dwell on the earth as written in the book of Enoch.

Enoch 15:8 And now, the giants, who are produced from the spirits and flesh, shall be called evil spirits upon **9** the earth, and on the earth shall be their dwelling. Evil spirits have proceeded from their bodies; because they are born from men and from the Holy Watchers is their beginning and primal origin; **10** they shall be evil spirits on earth, and evil spirits shall they be called. [As for the spirits of heaven, in heaven shall be their dwelling, but as for the spirits of the earth which were born upon the earth, on the earth shall be their dwelling.]

Jubilees 10:8 And the chief of the spirits, **Mastema**, came and said: 'Lord, Creator, let some of them remain before me, and let them harken to my voice, and do all that I shall say unto them; for if some of them are not left to me, I shall not be able to execute the power of my will on the sons of men; for these are for corruption and leading astray before my judgment, for great is the wickedness of the sons of men.'

There is no record of this name in the standard 66 Biblical used in this context. However the name Mastema is used in the Book of Hosea for a total of two times.

Hosea 9:7 The days of visitation are come, the days of recompence are come; Israel shall know it: the prophet is a fool, the spiritual man is mad, for the multitude of thine iniquity, and the great **hatred**.

Hosea 9:8 The watchman of Ephraim was with my God: but the prophet is a snare of a fowler in all his ways, and **hatred** in the house of his God.

Mastema **משטמה** (Strong's # 04895) - Animosity, Enmity, Hatred

I'll do some more digging on this name and see what I can come up with. As I've said before I research all books not just the standard 66 as those are determined not by God but by "the Church".

Conclusion

Again to clear things up the **Serpent** in the Garden was never called Satan, Lucifer, Belial, Baalzebub or any of the other names that go around, he was called a **Serpent**.

Reading my other articles will reveal whom these serpent beings were (not snakes) and you will begin to understand that there are many Satan's as meaning adversaries, but there is no leader over these Serpent beings named Satan. Rather they as a whole are the Dragon of Revelation and Satan.

The [Aliens](#) article would be good to follow next.



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