

NumberMan.Net

Satan Part II

[Home](#) • [Articles](#) • [Language Keyboards](#)

Satan Part II

If you haven't read my [Satan Part I](#) then read this first if you wish, although the order won't really matter as they both contain very valid points. I recently made a shorter [Satan Part III](#) which is best read after this Part II.

Did you know that the Hebrew word "**Satan**" actually appears many more times in the bible. It's because Satan isn't an actual name of a fallen angel or anyone else. It means adversary or accuser. I'll show you every spot where the use of "Satan" occurs that the translators left out.

The Book of Enoch calls the "**Watchers**" the "**Serpent**" and "**Satans**" (Plural) because they are the ones that gave mankind forbidden knowledge.

Eve was the first, then the rest of mankind also accepted this forbidden knowledge that corrupted the entire earth, resulting in Yahweh bringing a flood over the whole Earth. These "**Serpent**" also had relations with Earth women and their offspring were called the "**Nephilim**". That is another article I wrote and you can read it by clicking the link below on this topic.

[Inbreeding - The Wheat and the Chaff](#)

Here are the **Hebrew** occurrences. Hebrew is read right to left.

Satan (Nun/Tet/Shin)

שטן

You will find this Hebrew word translated “Satan” in the original writings in all the spots I’m going to show you.

They swapped it with “**Adversary**” in several spots. I’ll swap it back and you can read it for what it really says here.

1 Sam 29:4 And the princes of the Philistines were wroth with him; and the princes of the Philistines said unto him, Make this fellow return, that he may go again to his place which thou hast appointed him, and let him not go down with us to battle, lest in the battle he be a “**Satan**” to us: for wherewith should he reconcile himself unto his master? [should it] not [be] with the heads of these men?

WTT 1 Samuel 29:4

ויקצפו עליו שרי פלשתים ויאמרו לו שרי פלשתים השב את־האיש וישב אל־מקומו אשר הפקדתו שם ולא־ירד עמנו במלחמה ולא־ יהיה־לנו ל**שטן** במלחמה ובמה יתרצה זה אל־אדניו הלוא בראשי האנשים ההם:

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.

2 Sam 19:22 (Some bibles this verse is 23 and not 22) And David said, What have I to do with you, ye sons of Zeruiah, that ye should this day be “**Satan**” unto me? shall there any man be put to death this day in Israel? for do not I know that I [am] this day king over Israel?

WTT 2 Samuel 19:23

ויאמר דוד מה־לי ולכם בני צרויה כ־תהי־ולי היום ל**שטן** היום יומת איש בישראל כי הלוא ידעתי כי היום אני־מלך על־ישראל:

2 Samuel 19:22 et ait David quid mihi et vobis filii Sarviae cur efficimini mihi hodie in **Satan** ergone hodie interficietur vir in Israhel an ignoro hodie me factum regem super Israhel (**Latin Vulgate 405 A.D. as it actually appears**)

1 Kings 5:4 But now the LORD my God hath given me rest on every side, [so that there is] neither “**Satan**” nor evil occurs. (*The Hebrew Tanakh places this verse at 5:18*)

WTT 1 Kings 5:18

ועתה הניח יהוה אלהי לי מסביב אין **שטן** ואין פגע רע:

1 Kings 5:4 nunc autem requiem dedit Deus meus mihi per circuitum non est **Satan** neque occursus malus (**Latin Vulgate 405 A.D. as it actually appears**)

1 Kings 11:14 And the LORD stirred up a “**Satan**” unto Solomon, Hadad the Edomite: he was of the king's seed in Edom.

WTT 1 Kings 11:14

ויקם יהוה **שטן** לשלמה את הדד האדמי מזרע המלך הוא באדום:

1 Kings 11:23 And God stirred him up *another* “Satan”, Rezon the son of Eliadah, which fled from his lord Hadadezer king of Zobah:

WTT 1 Kings 11:23

ויקם אלהים לו שטן את־רזון בן־אלידע אשר ברח מאת הדדעזר מלך־צובה אדניו:

1 Kings 11:25 He was a “Satan” of Israel all the days of Solomon, doing harm as Hadad did. And he loathed Israel and reigned over Syria.

WTT 1 Kings 11:25

ויהי שטן לישראל כלימי שלמה ואת־הרעה אשר הדד ויקץ בישראל וימלך על־ארם: פ

1Ch 21:1 "And “Satan” stood up against Israel, and provoked David to number Israel."(I didn't even have to change this one, Satan appears in all translations to my knowledge)

WTT 1 Chronicles 21:1

ויעמד שטן על־ישראל ויסת את־דויד למנות את־ישראל:

Do you now understand why “Satan” provoked David to number Israel? It's because this was a common word for them to mean adversary and has nothing at all to do with a fallen angel named Satan, Lucifer, The Devil or anyone else.

The Greek Word *Satanas* Σατανα is used in these following 3 verses.

Satanas Σατανα (*Sigma/Alpha/Tau/Alpha/Nu/Alpha*)

(Noun vocative masculine singular proper)

Jesus rebuking Peter, does this make more sense? I think it does ...

Matthew 16:23 But he turned, and said unto Peter, Get thee behind me, “Satan”: thou art an offence unto me: for thou favors not the things that be of God, but those that be of men.

Obviously he's not talking to some Fallen Angel named Satan, he's making reference to being an Adversary.

Mark 8:33 But when He had turned around and looked at His disciples, He rebuked Peter, saying, "Get behind Me, Satan! For you are not mindful of the things of God, but the things of men."

Matt 4:10 Then Jesus said to him, "Away with you, Satan! For it is written, 'You shall worship the LORD your God, and Him only you shall serve.' "

Jesus isn't talking to someone named Satan here. This verse is saying "Away with you adversary". This is most likely

another serpent being whom is an adversary hence it's being called a satan.

Psalm 109:6 Set thou a wicked man over him: and let "Satan" stand at his right hand. – **KJV**

Psalm 109:6 Appoint a wicked man against him; let an "Accuser" stand at his right hand. - **ESV**

Psalm 109:6 constitue super eum impium et **Satan** astet a dextris eius ([Latin Vulgate Online Bible Version](#) as it actually appears)

WTT **Psalm 109:6**

הפקד עליו רשע ו**שטן** יעמד על-ימינו:

They know Satan means Adversary/Accuser so they put it there whereas the other translators feel the word Satan works better here, they are Exactly the same word.

The most interesting find of the bunch:

Numbers 22:22 And God's anger was kindled because he went: and the angel of Yahweh stood in the way as a "Satan" against him. Now he was riding upon his ass, and his two servants were with him.

People the word "Satan" is used here in the original Hebrew writings.

WTT **Numbers 22:22**

ויחר־אף אלהים כִּי־הולך הוא ויתיצב מלאך יהוה בדרך ל**שטן** לו והוא רכב על־אתנו ושני נעריו עמו:

This isn't a mistake, its just how they used the word Satan in every day use when describing this state. What makes it the most interesting, is that it's "the angel of Yahweh" in this case because all it means is adversary.

There are also 3 more words in Hebrew that are also used as the word Adversary.

Tsarar צרר (Strong's # 06887) (*Reish/Reish/Tzadik*)

Tsuwr צור (Strong's # 06696) (*Reish/Vav/Tzadik*)

Tsar צר (Strong's # 06887) (*Reish/Tzadik*)

Here is the Scriptures where you will find these word occurrences. The King James Version won't show the word Adversary in some cases, so reference another online bible. The original Hebrew manuscripts do use these 3 Hebrew words I gave you above and also the separate word "Satan". Some bibles are off by a few verses, so look above or below if you can't seem to find the word adversary or enemy to see if the verse numbering is off.

The Verses in **Bold Red** are using "**Satan**" as the Accuser/Adversary. The others are using the variant words for Adversary such as *Tsarar*, *Tsuwr*, and *Tsar*.

Exodus 23:22 (2x)
 Num **22:22**
 Deut 32:27, 32:43
 Joshua 5:13
 1 Sam 1:6, 2:10, **29:4**
 2 Sam 19:23
 1 Kings **5:18, 11:14, 11:23, 11:25**
 1 Chro **21:1**
 Isaiah 1:24, 9:10, 11:13, 59:18, 63:18, 64:1
 Jer 30:16, 46:10, 50:7
 Lam 1:5, 1:7, 1:10, 1:17, 2:4, 2:17, 4:12
 Micah 5:8
 Nah 1:2
 Psalms 27:2, 38:21, 69:20, 71:13, 81:15, 89:43, 109:29, 74:10
 Job **1:6, 1:7, 1:8, 1:9, 1:12, 2:1, 2:2, 2:3, 2:4, 2:6, 2:7, 22:20**
 Ezra 4:1
 Neh 4:5
 Amos 3:11
 Zech **3:1, 3:2, 8:10**

Side Notes:

Isaiah 50:8 – Inserted the Hebrew word "**Baal**" (Strong's # 01167) for Adversary.

Job 31:35 – The Hebrew word "**Man**" (Strong's # 0376) is used for "Adversary" here.

Esther 7:6 – The Hebrew word "**Man**" (Strong's # 0376) is used for "Adversary" here.

The **Greeks** translated the **Hebrew** verses as well. Let me show you what they used in these verses where the Hebrew word Satan shows up. Keep in mind here they are taking Hebrew and writing it into their own language. The Hebrew doesn't change here, but the Greek translation is all over the map.

The "BGT" is a Greek translation of the Old Testament. It is one of the earliest translations of the Old Testament available, completed before New Testament times. Knowing they did this before the New Testament was written, I hope you can now see how some of these words came about. They took one word Satan and transformed it into several meanings compared to its original form.

1 Chronicles 21:1 And **Satan** stood up against Israel, and provoked David to number Israel. – KJV

1 Chronicles 21:1 (BGT) καὶ ἔστη **διάβολος** ἐν τῷ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ ἐπέσεισεν τὸν Δαυὶδ τοῦ ἀριθμῆσαι τὸν Ἰσραὴλ

Greek Word = Diabalos

State of Greek Word (Noun nominative masculine singular common)

Spelling = **Διαβολος** (Delta/Iota/Alpha/Beta/Omicron/Lambda/Omicron/Sigma)

Hebrew Word = Satan

State of Hebrew Word (Noun common masculine singular absolute)

Spelling = **שׂטן** (Nun/Tet/Shin)

Meaning of Word in both Languages = *Adversary*

Satana Σατανά isn't used, rather they've added a new word now "Diabolos"

Now the more obscure occurrence that they must of found confusing because they didn't use Diabalos this time even though the Hebrew word Satan appears in the Hebrew Text, they've also changed the tense of the word.

Numbers 22:22 And God's anger was kindled because he went: and the angel of Yahweh stood in the way as a "**Satan**" against him. Now he was riding upon his ass, and his two servants were with him. -KJV

Numbers 22:22 (BGT) καὶ ὠργίσθη θυμῷ ὁ θεὸς ὅτι ἐπορεύθη αὐτός καὶ ἀνέστη ὁ ἄγγελος τοῦ θεοῦ **ἐνδιαβάλλειν** αὐτόν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπιβεβήκει ἐπὶ τῆς ὄνου αὐτοῦ καὶ δύο παῖδες αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτοῦ

Greek Word = (Not-Translated)

State of Greek Word (Verb infinitive present active)

Spelling = **ἐνδιαβάλλειν** (Epsilon/Nu/Delta/Iota/Alpha/Beta/Alpha/Lambda/Lambda/Epsilon/Iota/Nu)

Hebrew Word = Satan

State of Hebrew Word (Noun common masculine singular absolute)

Spelling = **שׂטן** (Nun/Tet/Shin)

Meaning of Word in both Languages = *Adversary*

They are not using **Satana Σατανα**. The Hebrew is still using the same spelling and tense to describe this state.

1 Samuel 29:4 And the princes of the Philistines were wroth with him; and the princes of the Philistines said unto him, Make this fellow return, that he may go again to his place which thou hast appointed him, and let him not go down with us to battle, lest in the battle he be a **Satan** to us: for where with should he reconcile himself unto his master? should it not be with the heads of these men?

1 Samuel 29:4 (BGT) καὶ ἐλυπήθησαν ἐπ' αὐτῷ οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτῷ ἀπόστρεψον τὸν ἄνδρα εἰς τὸν τόπον αὐτοῦ οὐ κατέστησας αὐτὸν ἐκεῖ καὶ μὴ ἐρχέσθω μεθ' ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ μὴ γινέσθω **ἐπίβουλος** τῆς παρεμβολῆς καὶ ἐν τίνι διαλλαγῆσεται οὗτος τῷ κυρίῳ αὐτοῦ οὐχὶ ἐν ταῖς κεφαλαῖς τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐκείνων

Greek Word = (Not-Translated)

State of Greek Word (Adjective normal nominative masculine singular no degree)

Spelling = **Επιβουλος** (*Epsilon/Pi/Iota/Beta/Omicron/Upsilon/Lambda/Omicron/Sigma*)

Hebrew Word = **Satan**

State of Hebrew Word (Noun common masculine singular absolute)

Spelling = **שטן** (*Nun/Tet/Shin*)

Meaning of Word in Hebrew = *Adversary*

Meaning of Word in Greek = *Plotting Against*

The Hebrew word is still Satan with the same state as used elsewhere. They've changed the meaning from Adversary to Plotting Against.

2 Samuel 19:22 And David said, What have I to do with you, ye sons of Zeruiah, that ye should this day be **Satan** unto me? shall there any man be put to death this day in Israel? for do not I know that I am this day king over Israel?

2 Samuel 19:23 (BGT) καὶ εἶπεν Δαυιδ τί ἐμοὶ καὶ ὑμῖν υἱοὶ **Σαρουίας** ὅτι γίνεσθέ μοι σήμερον εἰς ἐπίβουλον σήμερον οὐ θανατωθήσεταί τις ἀνὴρ ἐξ Ἰσραὴλ ὅτι οὐκ οἶδα εἰ σήμερον βασιλεύω ἐγὼ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰσραὴλ

Greek Word = (Not-Translated)

State of Greek Word = Unknown

Spelling = **Σαρουίας** (*Sigma/Alpha/Rho/Omicron/Upsilon/Iota/Alpha/Sigma*)

Hebrew Word = Satan

State of Hebrew Word (Noun common masculine singular absolute)

Spelling = **שטן** (*Nun/Tet/Shin*)

I hope your getting a taste now of how inaccurate they can be when bringing over this word Satan. **Satan is Hebrew in Origin not Greek**, therefore don't go into shock when you see the current use of **Satan** being misused within the Greek Scriptures.

Zechariah 3:1 And he showed me Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of Jehovah, and Satan standing at his right hand to be his adversary. – ASV

Here's what it really says:

Zechariah 3:1 And he showed me Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of Yahweh, and **Satan** standing at his right hand to be an (Adversary) **Satan**.

WTT **Zechariah 3:1**

ויראני את־יהושע הכהן הגדול עמד לפני מלאך יהוה והשטן עמד על־ימינו לשטן:

The Hebrew Letter “**Nun**” within satan appears as a regular Nun mid-word and a Final Nun at the end of the word. There are 5 Letters in their alphabet that have different looking letters when they occur at the end of a sentence.

Zechariah 3:1(BGT) καὶ ἔδειξέν μοι Ἰησοῦν τὸν ἱερέα τὸν μέγαν ἐστῶτα πρὸ προσώπου ἀγγέλου κυρίου καὶ ὁ **διάβολος** εἰστήκει ἐκ δεξιῶν αὐτοῦ τοῦ **ἀντικειῖσθαι** αὐτῷ

Greek Word =

Diabalos (**1st** Occurrence)

Διαβολος (*Delta/Iota/Alpha/Beta/Omicron/Lambda/Omicron/Sigma*)

(**Un-Translated**) (**2nd** Occurrence)

ἀντικειῖσθαι (*Alpha/Nu/Tau/Iota/Kappa/Epsilon/Iota/Sigma/Theta/Alpha/Iota*)

State of Greek Words

Diabalos **Διαβολος** (**1st** Occurrence) (Noun nominative masculine singular common)

(**Un-Translated**) **ἀντικειῖσθαι** (**2nd** Occurrence) (Verb infinitive present middle)

The use of this Greek word inserted here is special as its the only time its used within the entire Bible. Isn't this usage a little odd? What they should of done is used **Satanas** **Σατανα** again to keep it consistent with the Hebrew meaning because that word isn't changing within the entire Hebrew texts.

Hebrew Word = Satan

State of Hebrew Word =

Satan (1st Occurrence) (Noun common masculine singular absolute)

Satan (2nd Occurrence) (verb qal infinitive construct suffix 3rd person masculine singular)

Spelling = **שטן** (*Nun/Tet/Shin*)

Meaning of Word in **Hebrew** = *Adversary*

Meaning of Word in **Greek** = *Stand Opposite to oppose*

Remember the others variant words for Adversary such as *Tsarar*, *Tsuwr*, and *Tsar*? Why did the Hebrew scribe not use one of those in this context? Plain as day it says "**Satan**" in both spots, none of those other words are used here because that's the way he intended it to be.

Psalm 109:4 For my love they are my **Satans**: but I *give myself unto* prayer.

WTT **Psalm 109:4**

תחת־אהבתי **שטנני** ואני תפלה:

Satans (*Yud/Shin/Tet/Nun/Vav/Nun/Yud*)

(Verb qal imperfect 3rd person masculine plural suffix 1st person common singular)

You would think that the Greeks would of used Diabalos or one of their other new words they created, but yet again we have another one and here it is.

Psalm 108:4 (BGT) ἀντι τοῦ ἀγαπᾶν με **ἐνδιέβαλλον** με ἐγὼ δὲ προσευχόμεν (*This is 108:4 in the Greek BGT not 109:4*)

Greek Word = (Not-Translated)

State of Greek Word (Verb indicative imperfect middle 1st person singular)

Spelling = **Ενδιεβαλλον** (*Epsilon/Nu/Delta/Iota/Epsilon/Beta/Alpha/Lambda/Lambda/Omicron/Nu*)

Psalms 38:21 They also that render evil for good are my **Satans**; because I follow the thing that good is.

WTT **Psalm 38:21**

ומשלמי רעה תחת טובה **שטנני** תחת (רדופי-)[רדפי-]טוב:

Satans

(Strong's #07853) (*Yud/Shin/Tet/Nun/Vav/Nun/Yud*)

(Verb qal imperfect 3rd person masculine plural suffix 1st person common singular)

(There is no **Greek Septuagint** text for this verse)

The King of Tyre

(Still part of Satan II article)

Ezekiel 28:12-19 "The King of Tyre"

Another passage in the bible that people misunderstand is in **Ezekiel Chapter 28** which talks about a Cherub arraigned in beautiful stones and so forth. Let's have a peak at that chapter and see what on Earth leads people to think this is talking about Lucifer or Satan or the Devil.

When you read that chapter then keep on reading it becomes more clear whom he's really addressing. The key is context. Tyre is thoroughly explained here.

Let's look at the context of these *previous chapters*:

Ezekiel 26:2 "Son of man, **Tyre** has rejoiced over the fall of Jerusalem, saying, 'Ha! She who controlled the rich trade routes to the east has been broken, and I am the heir! Because she has been destroyed, I will become wealthy!'

Ezekiel 26:7 'For the Lord Yahweh says this, "From the north, I shall bring **Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, King of Kings, down on Tyre** with horses, chariots, cavalry and an enormous army.

Ezekiel 27:3 "and say to **Tyre**, 'You who are situated at the entrance of the sea, merchant of the peoples on many coastlands, thus says the Lord GOD: "O **Tyre**, you have said, 'I am **perfect in beauty**.'

Ezekiel 27:8 The people of Sidon and Arvad were your oarsmen. The sages of **Tyre** were aboard, serving as sailors.

So the use of **Tyre** here raises no alarms it's an earthly kingdom surrounded by Babylonian and Egyptian context.

Ezekiel 28:12 'Son of man, raise a lament for the king of Tyre. Say to him, "The Lord Yahweh says this: You used to be a model of perfection, full of wisdom, **perfect in beauty**; (**Ezekiel 27:3** *Perfect in beauty* also)

Ezekiel 28:13 you were in **Eden**, in the garden of God. All kinds of gem formed your mantle: sard, topaz, diamond, chrysolite, onyx, jasper, sapphire, garnet, emerald, and your ear-pendants and spangles were made of gold; all was ready on the day you were created.

Insert **Satan/Lucifer** Beliefs "Here . . ."

Hebrew/ Greek Word used here for describing Eden:

Eden אֵדֶן (Ayin/Daleth/Nun) (Strongs 05731) - Also means: Luxury, Dainty, Delight

Tryphe Τρυφή (Tau/Rho/Upsilon/Phi/Eta) (Strongs 05172) - As a way of life *indulgence, reveling*

Keep on reading too because Tyre is mentioned again just a little further down the way.

Ezekiel 29:18 'Son of man, **Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon** has taken his army in a great expedition **against Tyre**. Their heads have all gone bald, their shoulders are all chafed, but even so he has derived no profit, either for himself or for his army, from the expedition mounted against Tyre.

"Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon has taken his army in a great expedition against Tyre"

How is it possible an Earthly King did this to the **King of Tyre** if the King is **Satan/Lucifer**? This would not be possible would it? I think not.

Getting back to more **context**:

Ezekiel 29:2 'Son of man, turn towards **Pharaoh king of Egypt** and prophesy against him and against the whole of Egypt.

Now we've moved onto **Egypt** seems to flow pretty well with the others because this context has nothing to do with Lucifer or Satan or the Devil.

I thought this was an interesting use of the word Eden as this is mentioned within the Cherub context of **Ezekiel** Chapter 28:

2 Kings 19:12 'Have the gods of the nations delivered those whom my fathers have destroyed, Gozan and Haran and Rezep, and the **people of Eden** who were in Telassar?

Perhaps the **Eden** mentioned in chapter 28 is getting misunderstood? I think so.

Ezekiel 31:9 I made it beautiful with a multitude of branches, So that all **the trees of Eden** envied it, That were in the garden of God.'

Ezekiel 31:16 I made the nations shake with fear at the sound of its fall, for I sent it down to the grave with all the others like it. And all the other **proud trees of Eden**, the most beautiful and the best of Lebanon, the ones whose roots went deep into the water, were relieved to find it there with them in the pit.

"the trees of Eden" and the "proud trees of Eden"

With the use of that context its safe to say go back and read this chapter along with the previous and those thereafter to understand the context more clearly. The use of *Eden* was implied to be "luxury" not the literal Garden from Genesis. There were no literal *people of Eden*, as in the "Garden of Eden". Adam and Eve were the only two people who ever lived there before they were evicted so this further shows the use of Eden to imply the alternative use of luxury.

Here is a recap of the Greek Words from my Satan אָשׁוּ (Shin/Tet/Nun) article again so we can see all of them ...

Satana (Strong's # 4566) - Adversary

Σατανα "Satan"

(Sigma/Alpha/Tau/Alpha/Nu/Alpha)

Diabolos (Strong's # 1228) - **False Accuser, Slanderer**

Διαβολος "The Devil"

(Delta/Iota/Alpha/Beta/Omicron/Lambda/Omicron/Sigma)

Daimonizomai (Strong's # 1139) - **Under power of a demon.**

Δαιμονιζομαι "Devil/Demon"

(Delta/Alpha/Iota/Mu/Omicron/Nu/Iota/Zeta/Omicron/Mu/Alpha/Iota)

Daimonion (Strong's # 1140) - **Spirit being inferior to God, superior to men**

Δαιμονιον "Devil/Demon"

(Delta/Alpha/Iota/Mu/Omicron/Nu/Iota/Omicron/Nu)

Daimons (Strong's # 1142) – **Same but Plural**

Δαιμονες "Unclean Spirits/Demons"

Used only 1 time in Greek Text and 2 times within another, both in Mark Chapter 5.

(Delta/Alpha/Iota/Mu/Omega/Nu/Epsilon/Sigma)

Pneuma (Strong's # 4151)

Ακαθαρτος Πνευμα "Unclean Spirits/Demons"

(Pi/Nu/Epsilon/Upsilon/Mu/Alpha)

Unclean is paired with this word Pneuma. The Greek Word Pneuma means Spirit and occurs in a good sense elsewhere. I will only list the verses that show them to be Unclean Spirits.

Color Codes:

Satana / Σατανα

Diabolos / Διαβολος

Daimonizomai / Δαιμονιζομαι

Daimonion / Δαιμονιον

Daimons / Δαιμονες

Pneuma / Πνευμα

1 Chr. - 21:1

Est. - 7:4

Psalms - 90:6; 108:6

Job - 1:6; 1:9; 1:12; 2:1; 2:4; 2:7

Zech. - 3:1; 13:2

Matt - 4:5; 4:8; 4:10; 4:11; 8:31; 9:32; 9:33; 12:26; 13:39; 16:23

Mark - 1:13; 1:26; 3:11; 3:23; 3:26; 4:15; 5:8; 5:12; 5:13; 5:15; 6:7; 8:33; 9:25

Luke - 4:3; 4:6; 4:13; 4:33; 8:12; 8:29; 8:29; 9:42; 10:18; 11:14; 11:18; 13:16; 22:3; 22:31

John - 6:70; 13:27

Acts - 5:3; 26:18

Romans - 16:20

1 Cor. - 5:5; 7:5

2 Cor. - 2:11; 11:14; 12:7

1 Thess. - 2:18

2 Thess. - 2:9

1Tim - 1:20; 5:15

1 Peter - 5:8

1 John - 3:8

Rev. - 2:9; 2:10; 2:13; 2:24; 3:9; 12:9; 12:9; 12:12; 20:2; 20:2; 20:7; 20:10

Psalms 108:6 might occur at [Psalms 109:6](#) in some Translations. These listings are where the words occur within the *Greek Septuagint* and are not always aligned with the translations.

Oddly enough where the Greek word ***Diabalos*** appears, the English word ***Satan*** is used in many translations, but the color code I gave you is aligned with the greek word that is used and has nothing to do with the English word they choose to use.

I would also like to add that people on the internet believe that "Satan" and "Demons" can't read your mind. They have no solid evidence in the bible to support this theory. Aliens use telepathy and have no problem knowing what you're thinking. Demons no doubt can also hear telepathy that the mind creates since it's an electrical connection from one part of the brain to the next. Even spirits know what you're thinking so get used to the fact that your thoughts are not private to anything in the universe other than another human whom can't read your thoughts ... yet. By the way as you know by now there is no leader named Satan and anything that is an adversary can be one. So therefore the Serpent beings that we call Aliens are essentially all Satan's.

Here is the link to [Satan Part III](#)



Last Update 4-13-2017

© 2017 NumberMan.Net All Rights Reserved

[Home](#) • [Articles](#) • [Language Keyboards](#)

00832091