

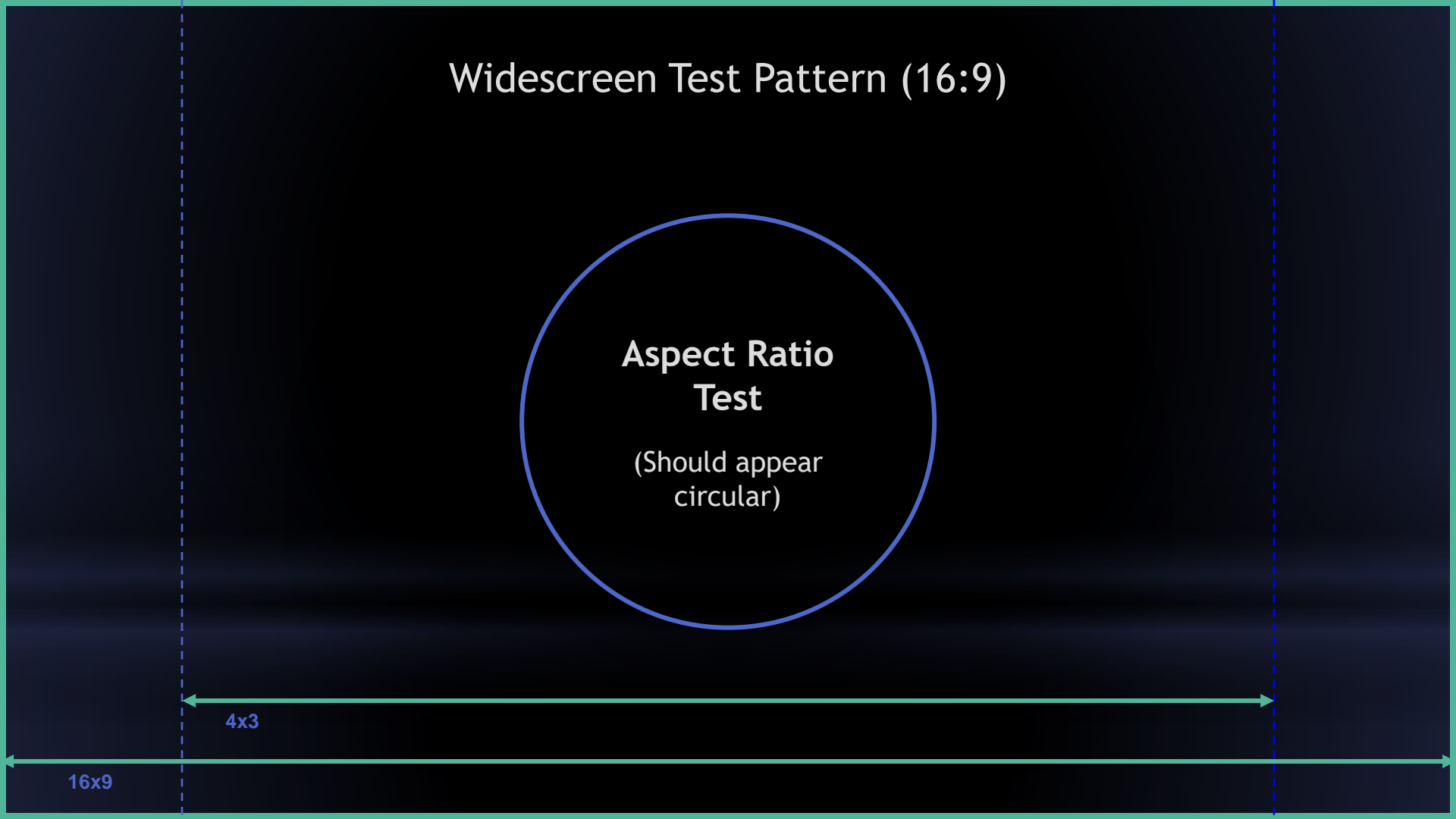
# Widescreen Test Pattern (16:9)

**Aspect Ratio  
Test**

(Should appear  
circular)

4x3

16x9





**Bibliology**

**Scripture research**

**Part of Archaeology**

# CARSTEN PETER THIEDE

\*8 AUGUST 1952 - †14 DECEMBER 2004







































Professor Dr. Claus-Hunno Hunzinger





**Bild links: Professor Dr. C.H. Hunzinger 1954 in Jerusalem bei der Rekonstruktion der Qumranfragmente aus Höhle 4. Bild rechts: Alexander Schick überreicht Prof. Hunzinger das neue Gesamtwerk zur Geschichte der Qumranforschung beim Symposium der Hamburger UNI zum 80. Geburtstag des Religionswissenschaftlers.**

ט ח ז ו ה ד ג ב א

Tet (T) Chet (Ch) Zayin (Z) Vav (V/O/U) He (H) Dalet (D) Gimel (G) Bet (B/V) Alef (Silent)

ס ז נ מ ל ד כ י

Samech (S) Nun (N) Nun (N) Mem (M) Mem (M) Lamed (L) Khaf (Kh) Kaf (K/Kh) Yod (Y)

ת ש ר ק צ פ ע

Tav (T/S) Shin (Sh/S) Resh (R) Qof (Q) Tzade (Tz) Tzade (Tz) Fe (F) Pe (P/F) Ayin (Silent)

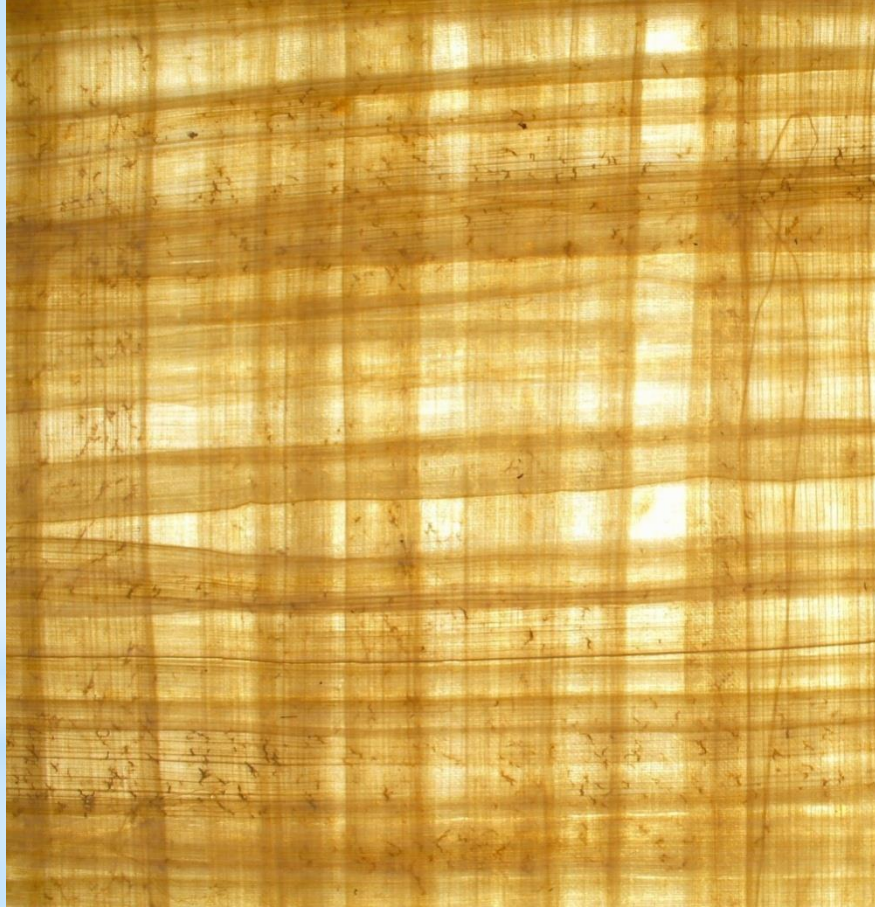




# Papyrus







# Papyrus



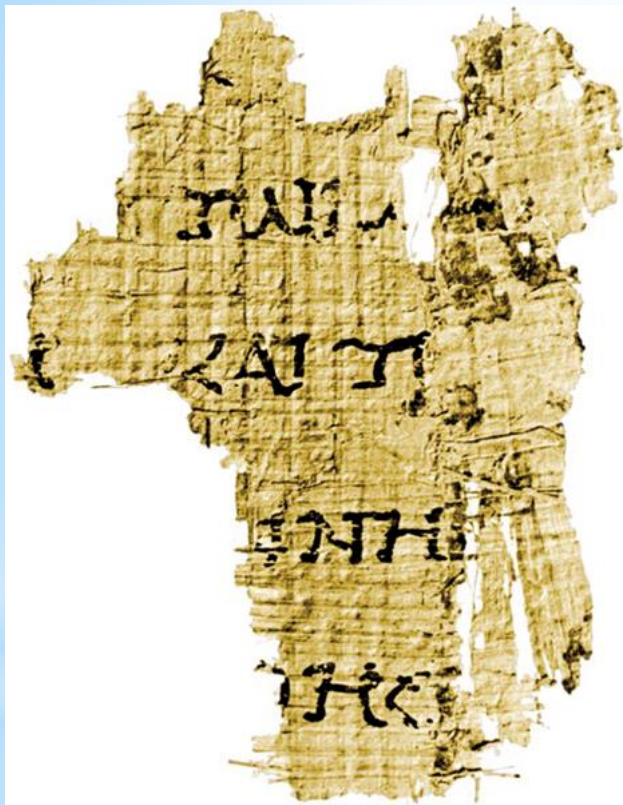
# Papyrus fragment

¶ 52

Papyrus P52  
Rylands Papyri







# 7Q5

## Mark 6.52-53

Mark 6:52 For they considered not of the loaves:  
for their heart was hardened.  
53 And when they had passed over, they came  
into the land of Gennesaret, and drew to the  
shore.

ου γαρ  
συνηκαν **επι** τοις αρτοις,  
αλλ ην **αυτων η** καρδια πεπωρω-  
μεν**η. και** διαπερασαντες [επι την γην]  
ηλθον εις γε**νησ**αρετ και  
προσωρμισ**θησαν**. και εξελ-  
θοντων αυτων εκ του πλοιου ευθυς  
επιγνοντες αυτον.



# Parchment



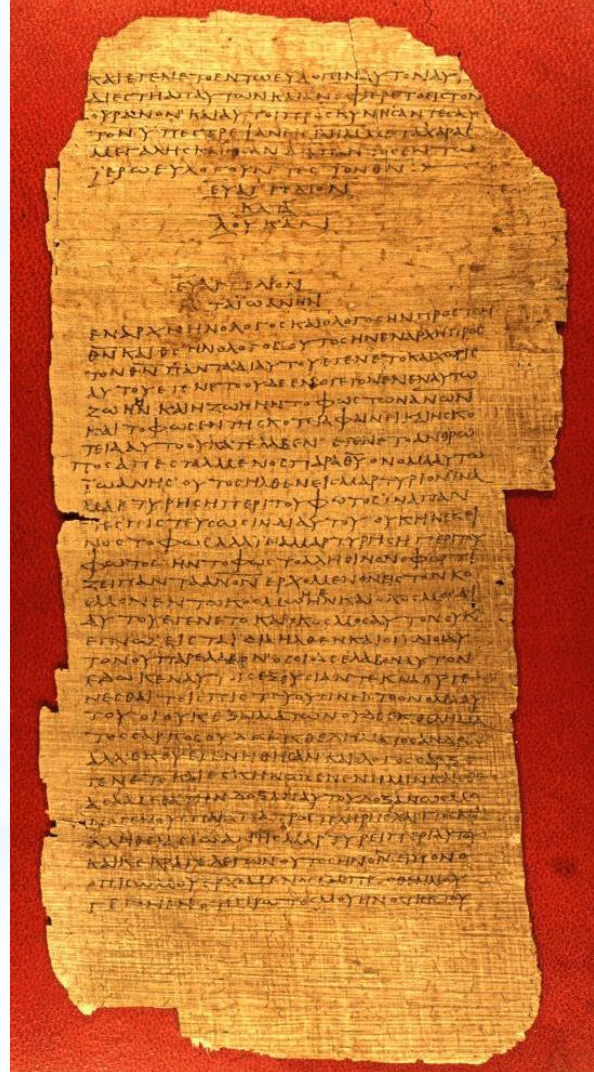
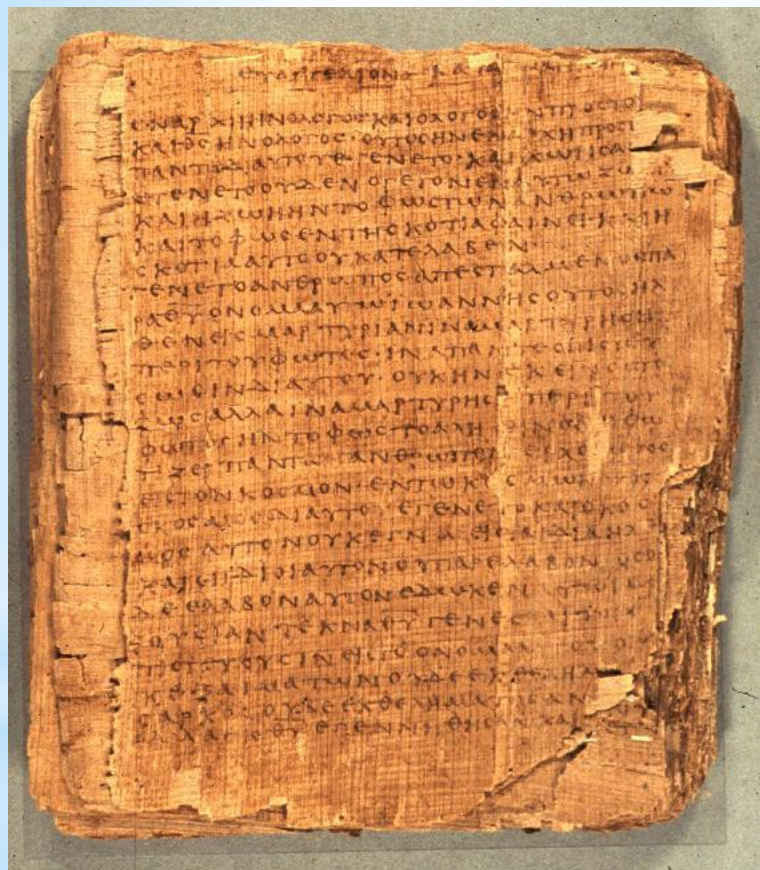












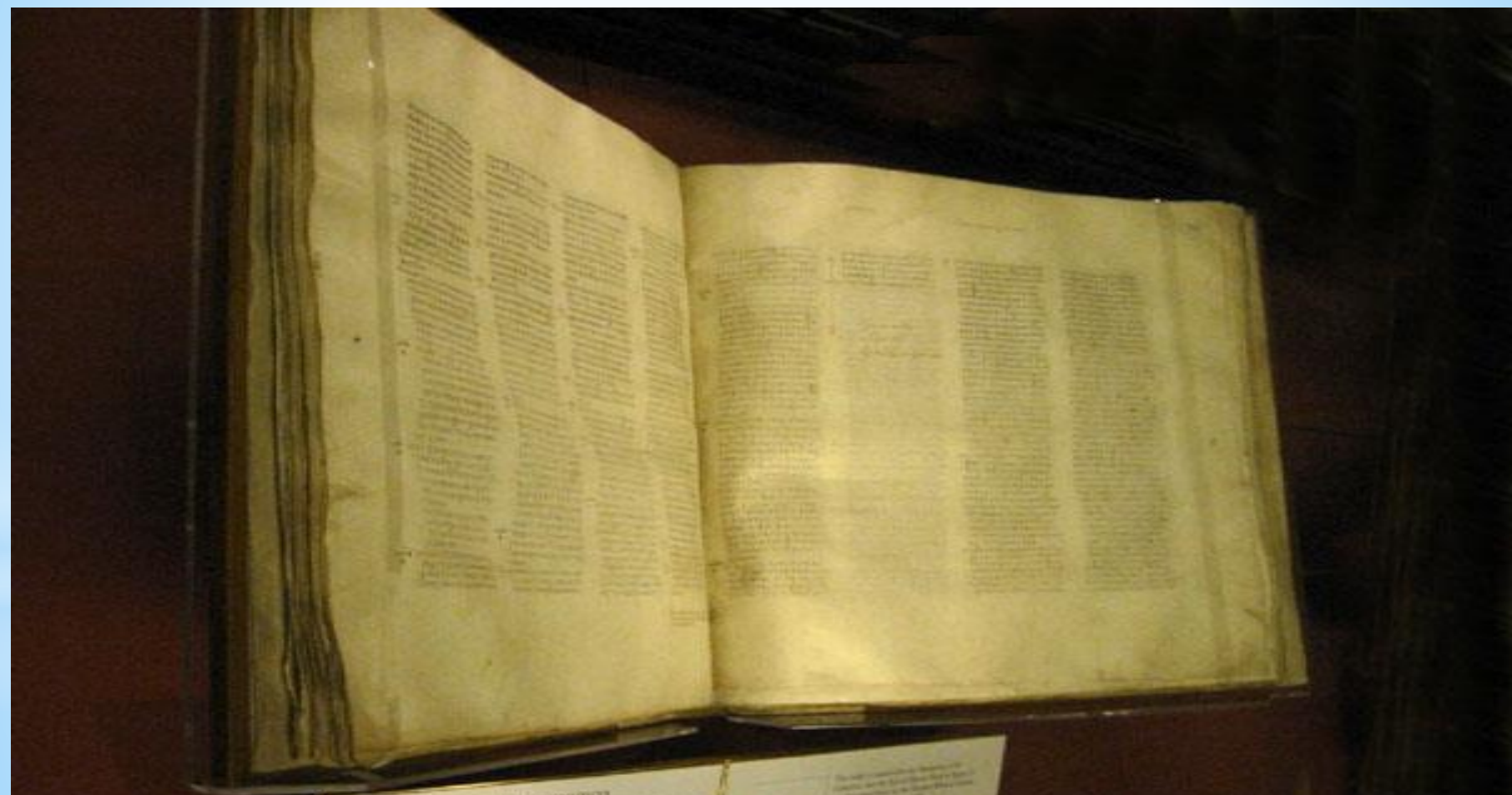




The negative part

Revelation 22:18 For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book:  
19 And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and the things which are written in this book.  
20 He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen.  
Even so, come, Lord Jesus.





THE LIVES OF THE

... ..

... ..

## The codex Alef (Sinaiticus)

- contains the book the Shepherd of Hermas”,  
it states :  
“I gave myself up to the beast”,  
and in another place it says:  
“Receive his name”
- Also the epistle of Barnabas”, which says:  
“Satan is LORD”





ΡΙΖΟΜΕΝΤΟΥΣ  
ΠΟΜΙΝΑΝΤΑΣΠΗ  
ΥΠΟΜΟΝΗΝΙΩΒ  
ΗΚΟΥΣΑΙΕΚΑΙΤ  
ΤΕΛΟΣΚΥΕΙΛΕΤΕ  
ΤΗΠΟΛΥΣΤΙΛΛΙΧΗ  
ΕΣΤΙΝΟΙΚΣΚΑΙΟΙ  
ΚΤΕΙΡΜΩΝ  
ΠΡΟΠΤΑΝΤΩΝΟΥ  
ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙΜΟΥΜΗ  
ΟΜΗΥΕΤΕΜΗΤ  
ΤΟΝΟΥΡΑΝΟΜΗ  
ΤΕΤΗΝΓΗΝΜΗΤ  
ΑΛΛΟΝΤΙΝΑΟΡΚ  
ΗΤΩΛΕΟΛΟΓΟ  
ΥΜΩΝΤΟΝΑΙΝΑ  
ΚΑΙΤΟΥΟΥΝΑ  
ΜΗΥΠΟΚΡΙΣΙΝΗ  
ΣΗΤΕΚΑΚΟΠΙΑ  
ΤΙΣΕΝΥΜΙΝΠΡΟ  
ΕΥΧΕΣΟΩΕΥΟΥ  
ΤΙΣΤΑΛΛΕΤΩΑΣ  
ΝΗΠΙΣΑΕΝΥΜΙΝ  
ΠΡΟΣΚΑΛΕΣΑΟ  
ΤΟΥΣΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡ  
ΤΗΣΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΣ  
ΚΑΙΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΟ  
ΣΑΝΕΠΑΥΤΟΥΕΛ  
ΛΙΨΑΝΤΕΣΧΥΤΟΝ  
ΕΛΛΙΨΕΝΤΩΟΝ  
ΜΑΤΙΤΟΥΚΥΚΑΙΗ  
ΕΥΧΗΤΗΣΠΙΣΤΕ  
ΣΩΣΕΤΟΝΚΑΜΗ  
ΤΑΚΑΙΕΤΕΡΙΑΥΤΟΝ  
ΟΚΣΚΑΝΑΜΑΡΤ  
ΑΧΗΠΕΠΟΙΗΚΩ  
ΑΦΕΘΗΣΕΤΑΙΧΥ  
ΕΞΟΜΟΛΟΓΙΘΑΙ  
ΑΛΛΗΛΟΙΣΤΑΣΑΜΑ

ΤΟΥΤΟΥΜΗ  
ΚΑΙΟΥΚΕΡΡΕΞΕΝ  
ΕΠΙΤΗΣΓΗΣΕΝ  
ΑΥΤΟΥΣΤΡΙΣΚΑ  
ΜΗΝΑΣΕΣΚΑΙΠΑ  
ΛΙΝΠΡΟΣΧΥΣΑΤΟ  
ΚΑΙΟΟΥΡΑΝΟΣΕ  
ΛΩΚΕΝΤΟΝΥΕΤ  
ΚΑΙΗΓΗΕΒΛΑΣΤΗ  
ΤΟΝΚΑΡΠΟΝΑΥΤΗ  
ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙΜΟΥΕΑΝ  
ΤΙΣΕΝΥΜΙΝΠΑ  
ΝΗΘΗΛΠΟΤΗΣΟ  
ΛΟΥΤΗΣΑΛΗΘΕΙΑ  
ΚΑΙΕΠΙΣΤΡΕΨΗΤ  
ΑΥΤΟΝΓΙΓΝΩΣΚΕ  
ΤΩΟΤΙΟΕΠΙΣΤΡΕ  
ΑΜΑΡΤΩΛΟΝΕΚΠΑ  
ΝΗΣΟΔΟΥΧΥΤΟΥ  
ΣΩΣΕΙΨΥΧΗΝΑΥ  
ΤΟΥΕΚΘΑΝΑΤΟΥΣ  
ΚΑΛΥΨΕΙΠΑΛΗΘΟΣ  
ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ

ΠΙΤΑΗΙΑΚΛΒΥ

ΠΙΣΜΟΝΑΙΜΑΙ  
ΙΨΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΥΜΙΝ  
ΚΑΙΕΙΡΗΝΗΠΑΝ  
ΘΥΝΘΗ  
ΕΥΛΟΓΗΤΟΣΟΘΣΚΑ  
ΤΑΤΗΡΤΟΥΚΥΗΜ  
ΙΨΥΧΟΚΑΤΑΙΟΠ  
ΑΥΤΟΥΕΛΕΘΟΣΑΝΑ  
ΓΕΝΝΗΣΑΣΗΜΑ  
ΕΛΠΙΛΑΖΩΣΑΝΑΙ  
ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΕΩΣΙΥ  
ΧΥΕΚΝΕΚΡΩΝΕΙ  
ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΑΝΑ  
ΦΟΡΤΟΝΚΑΙΑΜΑ  
ΡΑΝΤΟΝΚΑΙΑΜΙΑ  
ΤΟΝΤΕΤΗΡΗΜΕΝ  
ΕΝΟΥΡΑΝΩΕΙΣΥ  
ΜΑΣΤΟΥΣΕΝΑΥΝΑ  
ΜΙΟΥΦΡΟΥΡΟΥΜ  
ΝΟΥΣΑΙΠΙΣΤΕ  
ΩΣΕΙΣΣΩΤΗΡΙΑΝ  
ΕΤΟΙΜΩΣΑΙΤΟΚΑ  
ΛΥΦΘΗΝΑΙΕΝΚΑΙ  
ΡΩΕΣΧΧΤΩΕΝΩ  
ΑΓΓΕΛΙΑΣΘΕΟΛΙΓ  
ΑΡΤΕΙΔΕΟΝΧΥΠΗ  
ΕΕΝΤΑΣΕΝΠΟΙΚΙ  
ΛΟΙΣΠΙΡΑΣΜΟΙ  
ΝΑΤΟΛΟΚΙΜΙΟΝ  
ΜΩΝΤΗΣΠΙΣΤΕΩ  
ΠΟΛΥΤΙΜΟΤΕΡΟΝ  
ΧΡΥΣΙΟΥΤΟΥΑΠΟΛ  
ΛΥΜΕΝΟΥΔΙΑΠΥΡ  
ΛΕΔΟΚΙΜΑΖΟΜΕΝ  
ΕΥΡΕΘΗΕΙΣΕΠΙ  
ΚΑΙΛΟΣΑΝΚΑΙΤΗ  
ΕΝΑΠΙΟΚΑΛΥΨΗ  
ΧΥΟΝΟΥΚΙΛΟΝΤ

ΖΗΤΗΣΑΝΚΑΙΕΞΗ  
ΡΑΥΝΗΚΑΝΠΡΟΦΗ  
ΤΑΙΟΙΠΕΡΙΤΗΣΕ  
ΥΜΑΣΧΑΡΙΤΟΣΠΡ  
ΨΗΤΕΥΣΑΝΤΕΣΕ  
ΡΑΥΝΩΝΤΕΣΕΙΣΤ  
ΝΑΗΠΟΙΟΝΚΑΙΡ  
ΕΑΗΛΟΥΤΟΕΝΑΥΤ  
ΠΗΝΑΧΥΠΡΟΜΑΡΤ  
ΡΟΜΕΝΟΝΤΑΕΙΧ  
ΠΑΘΗΜΑΤΑΚΑΙΤΑ  
ΜΕΤΑΤΑΥΤΑΛΟΞΑ  
ΟΙΣΑΠΤΕΚΑΛΥΨΘΗ  
ΟΤΙΟΥΧΕΑΥΤΟΙΣ  
ΥΜΙΝΔΕΛΙΗΚΟΝ  
ΑΥΤΑΝΥΝΑΝΗΤ  
ΛΗΥΜΙΝΑΙΧΤΩΝ  
ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΣΑΜΕΝ  
ΥΜΑΣΕΝΤΙΝΙΑΠ  
ΑΠΟCΤΑΛΕΝΤΙΑΗ  
ΡΑΝΟΥΕΙΣΑΕΠΙΟΥ  
ΜΟΥΣΙΝΑΓΓΕΛΟΙ  
ΠΑΡΑΚΥΨΑΙΔΙΟΑ  
ΝΑΖΩΣΑΜΕΝΟΙ  
ΤΑCΟCΦΥΑΣΤΗΣΑ  
ΙΝΟΙΑCΥΜΩΝΗ  
ΦΟΝΤΕCΕΛΩCΑ  
ΠΙCΧΤΕΠΗΤΗΝ  
ΡΟΜΕΝΗΝΥΜΙΝ  
ΧΑΡΙΝΕΝΑΠΟΚΑ  
ΛΥΨΕΙΨΥΧΩCΤΕ  
ΚΝΑΥΤΑΚΟΗCΜΗ  
CΥCΧΗΜΑΤΙΖΟΜΕ  
ΝΟΙΤΑΙCΠΡΟΤΕΡ  
ΕΝΤΗΑΓΙΟΙCΑΥΜ  
ΕΠΙΟΥΜΑΙCΑΛΛΑ  
ΚΑΤΑΤΟΝΚΑΛΩΝ





**Old Bibles** followed the reading of the Textus Receptus. These versions include: The Peshitta Version (AD 150), The Italic Bible (AD 157), The Waldensian (AD 120 & onwards), The Gallic Bible (Southern France) (AD177), The Gothic Bible (AD 330-350), The Old Syriac Bible (AD 400), The Armenian Bible (AD 400 There are 1244 copies of this version still in existence.), The Palestinian Syriac (AD 450), The French Bible of Oliveton (AD 1535), The Czech Bible (AD 1602), The Italian Bible of Diodati (AD 1606), The Greek Orthodox Bible (Used from Apostolic times to the present day by the Greek Orthodox Church). [Bible Versions, D.B. Loughran]

εν δε τη μια των σαββατων  
συνηγμενων των μαθητων του κλασαι  
αρτον ο παυλος διελεγετο αυτοις  
μελλων εξιεναι τη επαυριον  
παρετεινεν τε τον λογον μεχρι  
μεσονυκτιου

Textus Receptus  
*Acts 20:7*

Of these about **5,309** existing manuscripts, over 95% are in total agreement with, and form the basis for the **Textus Receptus**, which is the text which the **King James** translators used.

Type of Manuscript	Total number of this type of manuscript	Number that support Westcott & Hort		Number that support Textus Receptus	
Papyrus	88	13	(15%)	75	(85%)
UNICAL	267	9	(3%)	258	(97%)
<i>Cursive</i>	2764	23	(1%)	2741	(99%)
Lectionary	2143	0		2143	(100%)



## John Burgon, "The Revision Revised"

It is clear that the scribes who copied the **Codex Sinaiticus** were not faithful men of God who treated the Scriptures with utmost reverence. The total number of words **omitted** in the Sinaiticus in the **Gospels** alone is

**3,455**

compared to the Greek Received Text (Burgon, p. 75).







MACEDONIA

Black Sea

Caucasus

Hellespont  
Troy (Ilium)  
Aegean Sea

Pontic Mountains

Anatolian Plateau

Armenian Mountains

Athens

Ephesus

Taurus

Crete

Rhodes

Taurus

Cilician Gates

Iconium

Kanish

Hattusa (Bogazkoy)

Cyprus

Kurdish Mountains

Tarsus

Ugarit

Arvad

Sidon

Tyre

Megiddo

Byblos

Hazor

Gaza

Petra

Elath

Sinai

King's Highway

Dumah

Rabbah (Rabbath-ammon)

Karkor

Tadmor (Palmyra)

Kadesh

Qatna

Hamath

Asshur

Gozan

Harar

Carchemish

Alamos

Orontes

Ammanus

Asshur

Nineveh

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur

Asshur





Here you find nothing



What does the real mount Sinai need?

Where is the split rock Refidim?

Where is the bitter springs Mara?

Where is the oasis of Elim?

And the altars?

You can do this with people that do not  
know the bible and do not object but feel  
overwhelmed by their own feelings and  
not by facts





Now Moses, when he had obtained the favor of Jethro,  
for that was one of the names of Raguel. stayed there and fed his flock; but some  
time afterward, taking his station at the mountain called  
**Sinai**, he drove his flocks thither to feed them. Now this  
is the highest of all the mountains thereabout, and the  
best for pasturage, the herbage being there good; and  
it had not been before fed upon, because of the opinion  
men had that God dwelt there, the shepherds not  
daring to ascend up to it; and here it was that a  
wonderful prodigy happened to Moses; for a fire fed  
upon a thorn bush"

**(Josephus 110 A.D., Antiquities of the Jews, book 2, ch 11.2-12.1)**

## Life of Moses

“Now the beginning of his divine inspiration, which was also the commencement of prosperity to his nation, arose when he was sent out of Egypt to dwell as a settler in the cities of Syria, with many thousands of his countrymen; for both men and women, having accomplished together a long and desolate journey through the wilderness, destitute of any beaten road, at last arrived at the sea which is called the Red Sea. Then, as was natural, they were in great perplexity, neither being able to cross over by reason of their want of vessels, nor thinking it safe to return back by the way by which they had come. And while they were all in this state of mind, a still greater evil was impending over them; for the king of the Egyptians, having collected a power which was far from contemptible, a vast army of cavalry and infantry, sallied forth in pursuit of them, and made haste to overtake them, that he might avenge himself on them for the departure which he had been compelled by undeniable communications from God to permit them to take.”

(Philo of Alexandria 50 A.D., On the Life of Moses, 2:246-248)



### **225 BC Demetrius the Chronographer**

located Mt. Sinai in the city of Madyan (al Bad) in northwestern Arabia. This information comes from Eusebius in his work: *Preparatio Evangelica* 9:29.1-3

### **200 BC: Eratosthenes**

described "Arabia" in such a way so as to be equivalent to the Arabian Peninsula, which is modern Saudi Arabia, to the exclusion of the Sinai Peninsula.

### **169 BC: Agatharchides**

He restricts "Arabia" to south and east of the Gulf of Aqaba ("Laeonites Gulf").

### **150 BC: Book of Jubilees**

says that "Mount Sinai the centre of the desert" in the land of Shem, not Ham. Since Ham settled in Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula and Canaan (the promised land) and Shem settled in Saudi Arabia, but not the Sinai Peninsula or Egypt, it is clear that the book of Jubilees did not view Mt. Sinai to be in the Sinai Peninsula, but in Saudi Arabia.

## 325 AD: Eusebius, The Onomasticon

Eusebius said that Kadesh Barnea & Mt Hor were at Petra. He also said that the Mt. Sinai, the wilderness of Paran and Wilderness of Shur were all Transjordan. Eusebius echoes Gen 15:18, that the Wadi el-Arish is the border between Egypt and Israel. This means that the Sinai peninsula was part of Egypt, according to Eusebius.





Jabal al Law also called Jabal al Musa The mountain of Moses



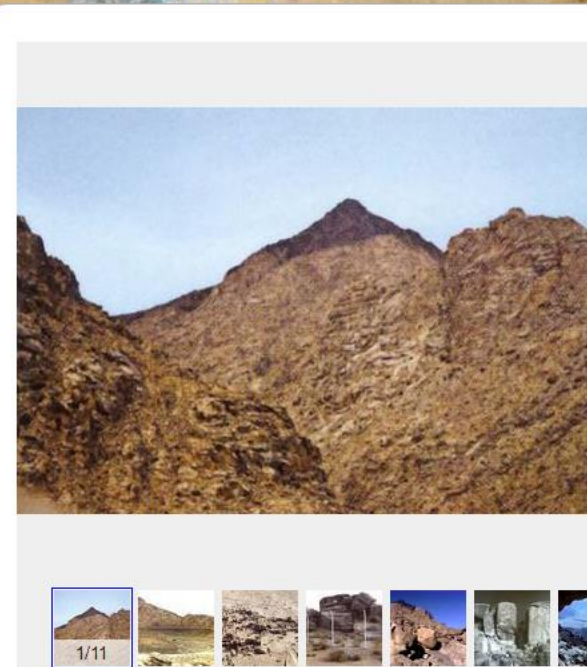






















His name was

**Praise GOD and rich of Peace**

but He canceled it to exalt himself

**Constantin von Tischendorf**

from rubbish he deceived  
People to believe not any longer  
the truth. What he could not see with his  
eyes he wrote down to support what he  
knew was not to be found. He covered the  
evil that was also found in  
the Sinaiticus  
«to take the  
mark of the beast»  
If he would have been honest...

Lobegott Friederich Constantin Tischendorff





# End of Bibliology

1