

**HOPE OF
ISRAEL
MINISTRIES**

BIBLE

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE



The Ancient Greeks Were Known as “Hellens”

Understanding Word Meanings

Lesson 4

An Open Letter from the Staff...

An accurate understanding of word meanings is essential for interpreting the Bible. Much confusion exists within Christendom today due to the lack of accuracy on the part of both translators and Bible students with respect to the meanings and usages of KEY WORDS.

Unfortunately, enemies of true Christianity only need to twist the meanings of key words in our Bibles to utterly confuse YEHOVAH God's instruction book to mankind. This happened at an early date.

Yeshua the Messiah came into the Mediterranean world at a time of great religious ferment. Many faiths and philosophies were COMPETING for the allegiance of that world, and all of them were more congenial to that PAGAN Roman and Greek world than were the teachings of the Messiah

The religion that became known as Christianity was established as the OFFICIAL RELIGION of the Roman Empire in the year 313 A.D. It **appeared** to reject the "cult of the gods" and the "cult of the Emperor," and **appeared** even to differ from the Mystery Cults prevalent throughout the empire. However, it embraced the KEY DOCTRINES of the PAGAN Mystery Religions and "Christianity" TOOK OVER some of the **terminology** of Greek philosophy. Slowly, and almost imperceptibly, word meanings in the Scriptures were changed to reflect the pagan infiltration into the church.

The prudent Bible student needs to carefully research and examine these words -- especially when establishing doctrine. That is exactly what these lessons are designed to help you do.

Paul says in **II Timothy 2:15** -- "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, RIGHTLY DIVIDING (discerning) the word of truth."



HOPE OF ISRAEL MINISTRIES BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE LESSON 4

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About Our Cover...

The Attic red-figure amphora pictured here is by the Andocides painter and shows a Greek singer with his guitar and two figures listening.

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Understanding Word Meanings

LESSON 4

Gentile

The word **Gentile** means different things to different people. To some, the word means “non-Jew.” To others, it means a “Christian.” Still others feel it means “heathen” or “non-Christian.” They can’t all be right. Just what does **Gentile** mean when it is used in Bible passages? What did the apostle Paul mean when he said, “...from henceforth I will go unto the *Gentiles*” (**Acts 18:6**)? In this lesson we will examine the meanings and usages of the Hebrew word **goy**, and the Greek words **ethnos** and **Hellen** -- *the words from which the English word **Gentile** was translated*. The PROPER USE of these words will alleviate confusion and equip the saints of YEHOVAH God to use the Word of YEHOVAH God more effectively.

Old Testament Usage

In the Old Testament the word Gentile is translated from ONE Hebrew word that is rendered into English in FIVE different ways. The Hebrew word **goy** or **goyim** (plural), #1471 in *Strong’s Concordance*, is found in the Old Testament 557 times. The different English renderings of this Hebrew word, and the number of times it appears, is illustrated by the following diagram:

Hebrew to English Translation		Translation	Frequency
Strong’s #1471 GOY/GOYIM 557 times	—	nation(s)	373 times
	—	heathen	142 times
	—	Gentiles	30 times
	—	people	11 times
	—	another	1 time
		non-Jew	0 times

INCONSISTENCY in translation is partly responsible for the confusion and misunderstanding that exists within Christendom. Such discord in translation must be identified and CORRECTED if an accurate understanding of the Bible is to be attained. Let us now look at a number of Scripture passages that illustrate translation INCONSISTENCY.

1. Look at the breakdown given in the diagram on this page. What is the MOST COMMON English translation for the Hebrew word **goy**?

2. How often was this English word used?

3. How many times was the Hebrew word **goy** translated into “non-Jew”?

4. Using your *Strong’s Concordance*, where is the first place the word **Gentiles** is used in the King James Version of the Bible?

5. What Hebrew word is **Gentiles** translated from?

6. In this same verse, what Hebrew word is translated as “nations”?

COMMENT: Even though the Hebrew **goy** was NEVER translated as “non-Jew,” virtually ALL modern dictionaries define **Gentile** this way. In **Genesis 10:5** notice the same Hebrew word was inconsistently translated into TWO different English words IN THE SAME VERSE!

7. In **Isaiah 11:10** the Hebrew word **goy/goyim** is translated into what word?

8. In **Isaiah 11:12** the Hebrew word **goy/goyim** is translated into what word?

9. In **Hosea 8:8** the word **Gentiles** is translated from what Hebrew word?

10. In **Hosea 8:10** the word **nations** is translated from what Hebrew word?

11. In **Psalms 9:5, 15 and 19** the Hebrew word **goy/goyim** is translated into what word?

12. In verses 17 and 20 of **Psalms 9** the

Hebrew word **goy/goyim** is translated into what word?

13. In **Ezekiel 12:15** the word **nations** is translated from what **Hebrew** word?

14. In **Ezekiel 12:16** the word **heathen** is rendered from what **Hebrew** word?

COMMENT: Again we see in the above verses that the SAME WORD was used in the original Hebrew text, but THREE DIFFERENT ENGLISH WORDS were used in the translation. Such INCONSISTENCY can cause CONFUSION!

15. In **Joel 3:2** who does YEHOUAH God say He will gather and bring to the valley of Jehoshaphat?

16. This word is translated from what **Hebrew** word?

17. In **Joel 3:12**, who is it that comes to the valley of Jehoshaphat to be judged?

18. This word is translated from what **Hebrew** word?

19. What are these same people called in **verse 9** of **Joel 3**?

20. This word is translated from what **Hebrew** word?

21. Notice now **Joel 3:8** -- the word people is translated from what **Hebrew** word?

COMMENT: Even though the Hebrew word **goy** was NEVER translated as “non-Jew,” virtually all modern dictionaries define **Gentile** this way! In **Genesis 10:5** notice the same Hebrew word was INCONSISTENTLY translated into TWO different English words IN THE SAME VERSE! The Hebrew word **goy/goyim** appears SEVEN times in the third chapter of Joel and is translated into FOUR different English words.

The preceding Scripture passages are good examples of the variety of ways the translators rendered the Hebrew word **goy**. Sometimes they used the word **Gentiles** while at other times they used the words **nation(s)**, **heathen** or **people**. Go back to each Scripture cited and try substituting the words **Gentiles** or **heathen** each time and see what happens. The words **Gentiles** and **heathen** do NOT provide

the consistency and accuracy that the word **nation(s)** does. EVERY place the Hebrew word **goy** was used, the English word **nation(s)** could have been used, thus ELIMINATING confusion. You may want to change this word in your King James Bible, thus making it a more ACCURATE translation.

An even better example of the problem with treating the words **goy**, **nation**, **Gentile** and **heathen** as synonymous is found in the twenty-fifth chapter of Genesis.

22. What does **Genesis 25:23** say “are in thy womb”?

23. This word is translated from what **Hebrew** word?

24. Try substituting **Gentiles** or **heathen** in **verse 23**. Do you think **nations**, **heathen** and “**Gentiles**” are synonymous?

COMMENT: In this example the translators elected to use the CORRECT word **nations**, for obvious reasons. If they had rendered it **Gentiles**, then these two unborn **goyim** (Jacob and Esau), twin grandsons of Abraham and sons of Isaac, would have become two GENTILES in the womb of Rebekah, the mother of Israel: a sensational paradox for anyone who holds that Gentiles cannot be Hebrews. **Heathen** would have been an EQUALLY ABSURD translation!

A few additional examples follow of how inappropriate the use of **Gentiles** or **heathen** would have been in translating the Hebrew word **goy**.

25. In **Genesis 12:2**, the word **nation** is translated from what **Hebrew** word?

26. Would it have made any sense for YEHOUAH God to bless Abram (Abraham) by making him a great **Gentile** or a great **heathen**? See also **Genesis 17:1-7**.

27. In **Genesis 46:3** the word **nation** is translated from what **Hebrew** word?

28. Would it be logical for YEHOUAH God to make Israel a great **Gentile** or **heathen**?

29. In **Exodus 19:6** the word **nation** is translated from what **Hebrew** word?

30. Is there any way that YEHOUAH

God would have told Israel that He would make her a holy **Gentile** or **heathen**?

COMMENT: *Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament* defines "goy" as: "A people." It also notes that "The word is general, and used of the nations at large, and ALSO OF THE ISRAELITES." Thus, the Hebrew word **goy** or **goyim** means "nation(s)" or "people" and can refer to Israelite or non-Israelite nations. **Goy** DOES NOT specify race. The term could be used with ANY race or races.

Comparing this with the *Strong's Concordance* definition of **goy** (#1471): "*a foreign nation; hence a Gentile,*" a DISCREPANCY is apparent! We have already examined examples which show that **goy** DOES NOT always refer to a FOREIGN nation; thus, the *Strong's* definition is MISLEADING.

Goy CAN mean a foreign nation -- but **MANY TIMES IT REFERS TO ISRAEL!** The CONTEXT within which the word **goy** is used will determine what nation or nations is meant. With this thought in mind, answer the following questions:

31. Read **Genesis 10:5**. The word **nations** (goy) refers ONLY to which of Noah's descendants?

32. In **Genesis 10:20**, the word **nations** (goy) refers ONLY to which of Noah's descendants?

33. Read **Genesis 10:31**. The word **nations** (goy) refers ONLY to which of Noah's descendants?

COMMENT: In these three examples we see the Hebrew word **goy** used to refer to THREE SEPARATE branches of peoples -- two of which are non-Semitic (not from Shem) and non-Israelite.

34. Now read **Genesis 17:4-6**. The Hebrew word **goy** is translated as **nations** three different times. In this instance, what FAMILY does nations refer to?

35. In **Genesis 17:20** the word **nation** (goy) refers to what people?

COMMENT: NONE of these people

were Israelites.

36. Now read **Genesis 25:23**. What two **nations** (goy) are referred to here?

COMMENT: ONE became Israelite and the OTHER did not!

37. In **Genesis 35:11** the **nation** (goy) and company of **nations** (goyim) refers to what group of people?

COMMENT: In this particular case **goy/goyim** refers SPECIFICALLY TO ISRAELITES ONLY!

In summary, the Hebrew word **goy/goyim**, as used in the OLD TESTAMENT, simply means "nation(s)" or "people(s)." We have seen from a number of Scripture examples that the term CAN refer to Israelites, non-Israelites -- or both. We have also examined a number of examples illustrating the INCONSISTENCY in translating this Hebrew word, leading to confusion and misunderstanding.

The English word **Gentile(s)** in its MODERN meaning and usage is NOT generally compatible with the use of the Hebrew word **goy**. Hundreds of years ago the word **Gentile** was understood differently, but unfortunately it has come to mean "non-Jew." Later in this lesson, we will examine the ORIGIN and ANCIENT MEANING of the word **Gentile**. But first, we will look at the NEW TESTAMENT USAGES of the **Greek** words from which **Gentile(s)** is translated.

New Testament Usage

In the New Testament the word **Gentile** is translated from TWO Greek words (**ethnos** and **Hellen**) that are rendered into English in FIVE different ways.

The following chart illustrates these various renderings -- along with their frequency of use. We will examine these two Greek words individually.

Greek to English Translation		
	Translation	Frequency
Strong's #1484 ETHNOS 164 times	Gentile(s)	93 times
	nation(s)	64 times
	heathen	5 times
	people	2 times
	non-Jew	0 times
Strong's #1672 HELLEN 27 times	Greek(s)	20 times
	Gentile(s)	7 times

Ethnos

In *Strong's Concordance* the word **ethnos** (#1484) is defined as "...a race, i.e. a tribe..." yet not once did the translators use **race** or **tribe**! The word **Gentile** does NOT appear in this definition, yet that is the word the translators used most often.

1. *Strong's Concordance* uses the terms **race** and **tribe** to define what **Greek** word?

2. How many times did the translators use these terms when translating **ethnos**?

3. What is the most COMMON word the translators used when translating **ethnos**?

4. Does this word appear ANYWHERE in *Strong's* definition of **ethnos**?

COMMENT: Considering the preceding facts, WHY did the translators use the word **Gentile(s)** most often when translating the Greek word **ethnos**? We will address that question in a moment. First, let's examine the use of the word **ethnos** in the New Testament. As was the case with the Hebrew word **goy**, the translators were INCONSISTENT in translating the Greek word **ethnos**. Let's look at some examples:

5. Read **Luke 21:24**. The word **nations** is translated from what **Greek** word?

6. In the **same verse**, the word **Gentiles** is translated from what **Greek** word?

7. Now read **Romans 10:19**. The word

people is translated from what **Greek** word?

8. In the **same verse**, the word **nation** is translated from what **Greek** word?

COMMENT: This verse shows that the Greek **ethnos** is COMPARABLE to the Hebrew **goy** since the apostle Paul is quoting from **Deuteronomy 32:21**. **Nation** is the CORRECT translation for both **ethnos** and **goy**.

9. Read **Galatians 2:8-9**. The word **Gentiles** is translated from what **Greek** word?

10. The word **heathen** is translated from what **Greek** word?

COMMENT: From the CONTEXT it is obvious the **same** group of people is being referred to, yet we see TWO different English words used in the translations!

In light of the above verses, TRANSLATION INCONSISTENCY is obvious as we see FOUR different English words rendered from the **same** Greek word without any apparent logical reason. As was the case for the Hebrew word **goy**, the English word **nation(s)** would be the CONSISTENTLY ACCURATE translation for the Greek word **ethnos**. The word **Gentile(s)**, with its *modern-day meaning of "non-Jew,"* simply would NOT provide a consistently accurate translation -- especially in light of the modern-day meaning of "Jew"! Let's now consider a few Scripture passages to illustrate this point:

11. **Luke 23:2**. Would it make any sense at all that the Judean leaders would bring the Messiah before Pilate and accuse him of perverting the GENTILE?

COMMENT: The so-called "Jews" would NOT have cared if some non-Jews were being perverted!

12. In **John 11:48**, would it be logical that the chief priests and Pharisees would be fearful that the Romans would take away their GENTILE?

13. Read **Acts 2:5**. Would it be ACCURATE to replace **nation** with GENTILE?

COMMENT: Modern so-called "Jews" would be OUTRAGED with the thought that their "devout" ancestors came out of many

GENTILE under heaven!

14. Now read **Acts 10:22**. Would it have made sense to say that Cornelius was “of good report among all the GENTILE of the Jews (Judeans)”?

COMMENT: As in the case of the Hebrew word **goy**, the Greek word **ethnos** also has GENERAL applicability; it can refer to any group of people with the CONTEXT determining which PARTICULAR ones. To say that **ethnos** always refers to the same group of people just ISN'T ACCURATE OR HONEST. The following examples from the Bible will illustrate this point:

15. In **Luke 7:5** what **nation** (ethnos) is referred to?

COMMENT: This event took place in the city of Capernaum by the Sea of Galilee.

16. Read, now, **John 11:48**. What **nation** (ethnos) were the chief priests and Pharisees afraid to lose?

17. In **Acts 4:27** the people of Israel are mentioned as well as other people. What name is given to these other non-Israelites?

18. In **Acts 13:19** what seven **nations** (ethnos) are referred to? See also **Deuteronomy 7:1**.

19. Read **Revelation 15:4**. **Nations** (ethnos) is a reference to what kinds of people?

COMMENT: The scriptures in questions 15 and 16 show that the **Greek** word **ethnos** (usually translated “Gentile”) was used to refer to two separate ISRAELITE nations (Galilee and Judea). The scriptures in questions 17 and 18 use **ethnos** to refer to NON-ISRAELITE nations, while the scripture in question 19 uses **ethnos** to mean ALL KINDS of peoples -- including Israelites.

Hellen

Now we will turn our attention to the SECOND Greek word that was rendered **Gentile** in the New Testament: **Hellen**. Looking at the following chart we can see that this Greek word was used 27 times in the New Testament

and was rendered **Greek** 20 times and **Gentile(s)** 7 times.

Greek to English Translation			
		Translation	Frequency
Strong's #1672	HELEN	Greek(s)	20 times
27 times		Gentile(s)	7 times

As was the case with the Greek word **ethnos**, the word **Hellen** was translated INCONSISTENTLY. A look at several passages in the New Testament will illustrate this point.

Strong's Concordance defines this word (#1672) as follows: “a Hellen (Grecian) or inhabitant of Hellen (Greece); A Greek-speaking person.”

1. According to **Strong's**, the **Greek** word **Hellen** refers to a person of what nation?

2. Complete the following phrase found in **Romans 1:16**: “...the Jew (Judean) first, and also the _____.”

3. This word is translated from what **Greek** word?

COMMENT: The apostle Paul is distinguishing between Judeans and Greeks.

4. Verses **9 and 10 of Romans 2** both contain the phrase “...the Jew (Judean) first, and also the _____.”

5. These words -- in each case -- are translated from what **Greek** word?

COMMENT: Again, Paul is distinguishing between Judeans and Greeks.

In the above three verses, the SAME PHRASE is used containing the Greek word **Hellen**. However, in the first case the translators used the English word **Greek**, while in the other two verses they used the word **Gentile**.

As you can see from the above verses, the English words **Gentile** and **Greek** were both translated from the SAME Greek word -- **hellen**! Check out the other times **Hellen** (**Strong's** #1672) was translated “Gentile” and you will see that the translators SHOULD have ALWAYS rendered it **Greek** instead of substituting -- at

random -- the English word **Gentile**. This apparent INCONSISTENCY in translation is the kind of thing that causes CONFUSION in readers' minds. Verses like these are used by some people to suggest that ANYONE who calls himself a "Jew" has a preeminent place in YEHOVAH's eyes while "Gentiles" (so-called non-Jews and Christians) are somehow subordinated. This is FAULTY REASONING AND TRANSLATING! In the ORIGINAL tongue these verses suggest NO SUCH THING.

We have seen that the Greek word **ethnos** means ANY GROUP OF PEOPLE OF THE SAME RACE OR NATIONALITY WHO SHARE A COMMON AND DISTINCTIVE CULTURE. It should have been translated **nation** rather than "Gentile." Also, the Greek word **Hellen** means "Greek" and should have been thus translated instead of "Gentile." CONSISTENCY in translation would have prevented confusion. Now let us examine the ORIGIN and INTENDED USE of the English word **gentile**.

Origin and Intent of "Gentile"

The English word **gentile** originates from the Latin word **gentilis**. *The New Thayers Greek-English Lexicon* defines **ethnos** (#1484) as follows: "1. a multitude associated or living together. 2. a multitude of individuals of the same nature or genus. 3. race, nation."

Webster's New World Dictionary, under the word "Gentile," shows that the Latin root word **gentilis** means: "of the same gens, clan, or race."

The same dictionary states the following under the words **gens** and **genus**:

gens: "originally, that belonging together by birth or descent."

genus: "birth, origin, race, species, kind, class."

Comparing the meanings given in the above, notice the close similarity between the **Latin** word **gentilis** and the **Greek** word **ethnos**. The INTENT of both words is the same: A

GROUP OF PEOPLE SHARING A COMMON CULTURE. That could be a family, a group of related families, a tribe, or an entire nation.

COMMENT: Note the meanings of the words **gens** and **genus** which were used to explain **ethnos** and **gentilis**.

The words **ethnos** and **gentilis** themselves DO NOT denote one PARTICULAR group of people -- they could be used for ANY group or for groups in general. The CONTEXT in which these words are used may indicate a particular group, but the words themselves are NEUTRAL.

The ORIGINAL intent and usage of the English word **gentile** was the SAME as its Latin root **gentilis**: a group of people related in some way. In this respect, the Old Testament word **gentile** would have been COMPARABLE with the Greek word **ethnos** or the Hebrew word **goy**. This may logically explain WHY the translators chose to use it in their translating back in the 1600s, even though they did so INCONSISTENTLY.

However, when one considers the MODERN concept of the word **gentile**, it becomes obvious that a DEFINITE CHANGE has taken place in meaning and usage. Most so-called "Christian churches" today consider a **Gentile** to be "any person who is not a Jew." Ministers are taught this ERROR at the seminaries, and they pass it on to their church members through sermons, Bible studies and Sunday school classes.

Additionally, countless numbers of films, books, tracts and articles are developed espousing this ERRONEOUS POSITION! The "modern Gentile" is CERTAINLY NOT the "Gentile" of the Scriptures.

To say that **gentile** means "non-Jew" (which is the predominant usage today) VIOLATES the ORIGINAL meaning and intent of the word and its root. There is ABSOLUTELY NO HONEST WAY to apply this modern meaning of "non-Jew" to the **Greek** word **ethnos** and the **Hebrew** word **goy** as used IN SCRIPTURE! Doing so has caused a great

amount of CONFUSION and MISUNDERSTANDING.

Conclusion

So far in this lesson we have examined the meanings and usages of the English word **Gentile(s)** by researching the Hebrew word **goy/goyim** from which it was translated in the Old Testament by the King James translators. We have seen that **Gentile(s)** was only one of several words that were used to translate the SAME Hebrew word. The same type of INCONSISTENCY was found in the New Testament with the Greek words **ethnos** and **Hellen**.

Also, the MODERN definition of the word **gentile** has CHANGED our people's concept of YEHOVAH God, race and nation. It has also CORRUPTED their understanding of the Bible. Most Christians today are VICTIMS OF ERROR. They have been taught that the people of the world are divided into two exclusive racial categories: 1. Jews and 2. Gentile. There is **NOT ONE SHRED OF EVIDENCE** in the Bible to support that myth! It is ERROR, pure and simple! It is a FALSE DICHOTOMY that has CONFUSED English-speaking Christians for centuries. If you have been taught that you are a "Gentile" and therefore a "Non-Hebrew," YOU TOO HAVE BEEN DECEIVED! **Strangely enough, most Christians ARE racial Hebrews and most so-called "Jews" ARE NOT!**

Now that you have seen that the Greek word **ethnos** means "nation(s)" or "people(s)" and should have been translated accordingly, we can turn our attention to what the apostle Paul meant in **Acts 18:6** when he said, "...*from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles (ethnos, i.e. Nations).*" Just WHO were these PEOPLE Paul was referring to?

Applying the ERRONEOUS modern-day meaning that the "Gentiles" are "non-Jews" to what Paul said, would lead one to believe he was, from that moment on, going to preach the

Gospel to non-Israelites only. With this kind of FALSE TEACHING, it is no wonder that most professing Christians today believe the MYTH that so-called "Jews" are YEHOVAH's chosen people while they themselves are mere "Gentiles" (non-Israelites)!

Also, what did the Messiah mean in **Acts 9:15** when he said that Paul "...*is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles,...*"? And, when the Messiah said to his disciples in **Matthew 28:19**, "*Go ye therefore, and teach all nations...*" WHO did he refer to as "nations"?

In Lesson 6 we will examine WHO these people were that Paul and the disciples were sent to preach the Gospel to. We will also discover how YEHOVAH's people can be recognized in the world today.

Congratulations on finishing the first four lessons. You will receive Test 1 shortly.

NOTES:

Check Your Progress...

Question 1: Even though the Hebrew word **goy** was NEVER translated as “non-Jew,” do virtually all modern dictionaries define **Gentile** this way? _____

Question 2: Can the Hebrew word **goy** refer to BOTH Israelites and non-Israelites? _____

Question 3: Is it true that context is NOT a consideration when translating the Hebrew word **goy**? _____

Question 4: The word **nations** is translated from what **Greek** word? _____

Question 5: Does the Greek word **ethnos** have general applicability and can refer to ANY group of people? _____

Question 6: Is it true that the Greek word **Hellen** was NEVER translated inconsistently? _____

Question 7: Has the definition of the word **gentile** changed considerably over the centuries? _____

Question 8: Is it a FACT that most so-called Jews are racial Hebrews? _____

Question 9: Who, today, are MAINLY racial Hebrews? _____

Question 10: How many times is the **Hebrew** word **goy/goyim** found in the Old Testament? _____

Question 11: EVERY place the **Hebrew** word **goy** was used, what English word SHOULD have been used by the translators? _____

Question 12: The **Hebrew** word **goy/goyim** appears 7 times in the 3rd chapter of Joel and is translated into HOW MANY different English words? _____

Question 13: The ORIGINAL intent and usage of the English word **gentile** was the SAME as what **Latin** root word? _____

The answers will be found in Test 1. Approximately 3 weeks after receiving Lessons 1-4, you will receive a mail-in test that covers these four lessons. The test will be returned to you after grading. Following the completion of the Hope of Israel Bible Correspondence Course you will receive a **Certificate of Completion**. If you complete the course with a grade of 75% or better you will also receive an **Outstanding Student Award**.

Answers to Questions in Lesson 3

1. Semiramis 2. House of Israel 3. Nimrod's 4. Feast of Tabernacles, Last Great Day
5. Ishtar 6. Baal-Peor 7. Semiramis 8. Lupercalia 9. Pagan religions 10. Roman Catholic Church
11. false 12. Tammuz or Nimrod 13. queen of heaven 14. false religions 15. No 16. Satan

