Many Interpretations

There are many translations of the Bible and, thus, many interpretations of its contents. Even if one could look at the original writing, I doubt that any writing could accurately duplicate the extent of an interaction between God and Man…or, in the case of the book of Genesis, the interaction between God and Moses.

As far as the language of the times is concerned, we would have to step back about 3500 years. Can you image trying to explain cellular development to a person who has never seen a cell, let alone a light bulb, electricity, or microscopes? What words would you use? They hadn't been invented, yet. Even today, Hebrew is a language of relatively few words when compared to other languages, and for this reason, it is difficult to translate into another language: there is no 1-to-1 correspondence.

On the other hand, the fewer the number of words in a language, the more ways in which these few words must be used in order to communicate in a complex society. Each word must be capable of being translated in a variety of ways…and, perhaps, just perhaps, this is the very reason why Hebrew was chosen in the first place.

I'm going to foist a little math on anyone who happens to be reading this, but don't despair. It only lasts for a little while. Think of two lines crossing

(intersecting) one another; they have a <u>point</u> in common. (In fact, an infinite number of lines could intersect at that same point.) A "common point" exists on two or more intersecting lines. (Each letter in Hebrew is a common point for words and numbers.)

Now, think of two planes (e.g., two "flat surfaces") intersecting one another:They have a <u>line</u> in common…and that "common line" can exist on two or more intersecting surfaces. (Each word in Hebrew is a common source of different meanings.)

If there is any consistency in geometry, then it follows that the intersection of two 3-dimentional spaces will have a "common plane", and an intersection of two or more 4-dimensional spaces (which Einstein called "space-time" continuums) will have a "common 3-dimensional space". (Each sentence in Hebrew is a common space for a variety of descriptions; and when you add different timelines to these descriptions…well, hopefully, you get "the point".)

If we look around us, we will see life's patterns played out in many different timelines: A dog's life goes by more quickly than ours (one year to a dog is like 7 years to humans); an insect's life may only last for one year. Some human patterns are the same as other living creatures, but each creature is a part of its own individual space-time continuum.

In other words, this one "common 3-dimensional space" can exist on two or more different 4-dimensional space-time continuums, although we tend to look at each one in accordance with how it relates to us. And we tend to describe each in terms of lower dimensional spaces, if for no other reason than for clarity.

So it is with the book of Genesis. There are patterns in that book and a timeline that must be referred to in order to understand all that's within its pages. (Those timelines can change with simple time-conversion formulas, such as one by Moses in Psalm 90 and one by St. Peter in 2 Peter). It seems possible that Genesis describes a "common 4-dimensionalspace-time" as viewed from some higher dimension…a dimension far beyond the boundary of time as we humans know it.

Why can I say this? Because I've already found the 4-dimesional space-times of the evolution of species, the development of chromosomes, an historical space-time, an embryological space-time and a space-time of fetal development…all clearly described within the pages of Genesis.

Since none of these things could have been seen by anyone living during Moses' time, "someone" outside of time (perhaps from a higher dimension) must have given the book of Genesis to Moses in order to clarify what was really going on in this universe. And come to think of it, with all those intersecting layers of interpretations, I can't think of a better language than Hebrew to accomplish the

task.