

Method Analysis of The Top 10 Names, Places, Geographies, Events and Words in Scripture

Abstract

This study applies the multi-method analytical framework developed in 'KJV By Numbers' to the ten most significant biblical names, places, geographic features, events, and doctrinal words in Scripture. Through structural, textual, numerical, and integrated reference analysis, the work demonstrates how independent layers of biblical architecture consistently converge upon the same redemptive storyline: creation, fall, judgment, covenant, law, kingdom, Messiah, redemption, grace, and final restoration. The analysis explores numerical relationships in names, references, and thematic structures while emphasizing the synchronization between people, places, geography, events, doctrine, and covenant history. Special attention is given to the dual biblical symbolism of the number 5 as both grace and death, reflecting the scriptural pattern that death often precedes resurrection, redemption, and divine favor. The resulting framework presents Scripture as a unified, multi-layered architectural system centered upon Jesus Christ and God's redemptive plan.

Method Analysis of The Top 10 Names, Places, Geographies, Events and Words in Scripture will actually demonstrate: **what elements in the Bible most strongly mark the path of mankind's reconciliation with God** — the journey from **creation** → **fall** → **covenant** → **redemption** → **restoration**.

Below are the **ten most significant items in five categories** based on their doctrinal importance to that journey in the **King James Version** narrative.

These are not merely historically important — they are **structural anchors of the story of God redeeming mankind**.

1. The 10 Most Important Names (People)

These individuals represent the **key turning points in God's plan of redemption**.

1. **Adam** – The first man; through him sin and death entered the world.
2. **Noah** – Represents judgment and salvation through faith during the Flood.
3. **Abraham** – Father of faith and recipient of the covenant promise.
4. **Moses** – Mediator of the Law and deliverer from Egypt.
5. **David** – The king through whose lineage the Messiah would come.
6. **Solomon** – Builder of the Temple and symbol of divine wisdom.

7. **Isaiah** – Prophet who most clearly foretold the Messiah.
 8. **John the Baptist** – The forerunner preparing the way for Christ.
 9. **Paul** – Apostle explaining the doctrine of salvation to the Gentile world.
 10. **Jesus Christ** – The central figure of the entire Bible; God incarnate and Redeemer.
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2. The 10 Most Important Places

These locations mark **the stages of God's interaction with humanity.**

1. **Eden** – The place of perfect creation and the Fall.
 2. **Ararat** – Where Noah's Ark came to rest after judgment.
 3. **Egypt** – Symbol of bondage and oppression.
 4. **Sinai** – Where God gave the Law to Israel.
 5. **Jerusalem** – The spiritual center of God's people.
 6. **Bethlehem** – Birthplace of the Messiah.
 7. **Nazareth** – Where Jesus was raised.
 8. **Galilee** – Center of Christ's ministry.
 9. **Calvary (Golgotha)** – Where Christ was crucified.
 10. **Patmos** – Where John received the Revelation.
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3. The 10 Most Important Geographic Features

These natural features often act as **symbolic stages of spiritual transition.**

1. **The Euphrates River** – Boundary of the promised land and early civilization.
 2. **The Jordan River** – Crossing into the Promised Land and place of Christ's baptism.
 3. **The Red Sea** – Symbol of deliverance from bondage.
 4. **The Dead Sea** – Reminder of judgment and destruction.
 5. **The Sea of Galilee** – Location of much of Christ's ministry.
 6. **Mount Sinai** – Where the Law was given.
 7. **Mount Zion** – Symbol of God's kingdom.
 8. **Mount Olivet** – Place of Christ's ascension and prophesied return.
 9. **Mount Moriah** – Abraham's test and later the Temple mount.
 10. **Armageddon (Valley of Megiddo)** – Final battle of the age.
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4. The 10 Most Important Events

These form the **backbone timeline of the Bible**.

1. **Creation**
 2. **The Fall of Man**
 3. **The Flood**
 4. **The Call of Abraham**
 5. **The Exodus from Egypt**
 6. **Giving of the Law**
 7. **Establishment of the Davidic Kingdom**
 8. **The Birth of Jesus Christ**
 9. **The Crucifixion and Resurrection**
 10. **The Second Coming of Christ**
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5. The 10 Most Important Words (Doctrinally)

These words describe the **spiritual mechanics of reconciliation with God**.

1. **God**
 2. **Word**
 3. **Faith**
 4. **Grace**
 5. **Sin**
 6. **Righteousness**
 7. **Covenant**
 8. **Salvation**
 9. **Love**
 10. **Kingdom**
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The Underlying Pattern

If we place these together, a **single redemptive storyline emerges**:

Stage	Example Elements
Creation	Adam, Eden
Fall	Sin

Stage	Example Elements
Judgment	Flood, Red Sea
Covenant	Abraham, Sinai
Kingdom	David, Zion
Redemption	Jesus, Calvary
Restoration	Kingdom of God, Second Coming

This progression is the **central narrative structure of the entire Bible**.

A Deeper Observation (Connected to “KJV by Numbers”)

These categories also mirror a **five-layer structure of revelation**:

1. **People (Agents)**
2. **Places (Settings)**
3. **Geography (Creation itself)**
4. **Events (History)**
5. **Words (Doctrine)**

In other words:

God reveals Himself through

- **people**
- **places**
- **creation**
- **history**
- **language**

This layered structure fits very naturally with the **multi-method numerical analysis framework** Ted and I have been developing in our **KJV by Numbers project**, because numbers appear consistently across **all five layers**.

Numerical Analysis of the Ten Most Important Biblical Names

The names analyzed:

1. Adam
2. Noah
3. Abraham
4. Moses
5. David
6. Solomon
7. Isaiah
8. John the Baptist
9. Paul
10. Jesus Christ

1 — ADAM

(Beginning of Humanity)

Structural Methods

Canonical Position

Adam appears in **Genesis**, Book 1, aligning with the number **1 — origin and unity**.

Historical Pattern

Adam begins the **first human lineage**, mirrored later by Christ as the **last Adam**.

Textual Methods

First Mention (Method 6)

Genesis 2:7

“And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground...”

Adam is associated with **creation and earthly origin**.

Narrative Pairing (Method 8)

Adam ↔ Christ

Romans 5:14

“Adam... who is the figure of him that was to come.”

Numerical Methods

Name Value (Method 17)

ADAM

A=1

D=4

A=1

M=13

Total = **19**

1 + 9 = **10**

10 = **law / responsibility**

Adam introduces **human responsibility under God's command.**

2 — NOAH

(Preservation through Judgment)

Structural Methods

Historical Pattern (Method 5)

Noah represents the **transition from the old world to the new.**

Textual Methods

First Mention

Genesis 5:29

“This same shall comfort us concerning our work...”

Noah’s name means **rest / comfort.**

Numerical Methods

NOAH

N=14

O=15

A=1

H=8

Total = **38**

3 + 8 = **11**

11 = **transition / disorder before restoration**

This fits perfectly:

Flood = destruction of old order → transition.

3 — ABRAHAM

(Father of Covenant Faith)

Structural Methods

Abraham begins the **Abrahamic Covenant**, a structural turning point in redemption history.

Textual Methods

Genesis 12:3

“In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.”

Numerical Methods

ABRAHAM

A=1

B=2

R=18
A=1
H=8
A=1
M=13

Total = **44**

4 + 4 = **8**

8 = **new beginning**

Abraham marks the **new covenant beginning** for redemption history.

4 — MOSES

(Lawgiver and Deliverer)

Structural Methods

Moses introduces the **Mosaic Covenant** and **Ten Commandments**.

Textual Methods

Exodus 3:10

“Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh...”

Numerical Methods

MOSES

M=13
O=15
S=19
E=5
S=19

Total = **71**

$$7 + 1 = 8$$

8 = **new beginning**

Through Moses:

Israel becomes a nation.

5 — DAVID

(King of the Covenant Kingdom)

Structural Methods

David establishes the **royal covenant lineage** of the Messiah.

Textual Methods

2 Samuel 7:12

“I will set up thy seed after thee...”

Numerical Methods

DAVID

D=4

A=1

V=22

I=9

D=4

Total = **40**

$$4 + 0 = 4$$

4 = **creation / earthly kingdom**

David establishes the **earthly kingdom of Israel**.

6 — SOLOMON

(Wisdom and Temple Builder)

Structural Methods

Solomon builds the **Temple**, centralizing worship.

Textual Methods

1 Kings 6:1 — Temple construction begins.

Numerical Methods

SOLOMON

S=19

O=15

L=12

O=15

M=13

O=15

N=14

Total = **103**

$1 + 0 + 3 = 4$

Again **4 = earthly structure**

Solomon builds the **physical dwelling place of God on earth.**

7 — ISAIAH

(Prophet of the Messiah)

Structural Methods

Isaiah is the **major prophetic voice foretelling Christ.**

Textual Methods

Isaiah 53 prophecy.

Numerical Methods

ISAI AH

I=9

S=19

A=1

I=9

A=1

H=8

Total = **47**

4 + 7 = **11**

11 = **transition**

Isaiah stands at the **transition between covenant eras.**

8 — JOHN THE BAPTIST

(Forerunner of Christ)

Structural Methods

John bridges **Old Testament prophecy → New Testament fulfillment.**

Textual Methods

John 1:29

“Behold the Lamb of God...”

Numerical Methods

JOHN

J=10

O=15

H=8

N=14

Total = **47**

4 + 7 = **11**

Again **11** = **transition**

John is literally the **transition prophet**.

9 — PAUL

(Apostle to the Gentiles)

Structural Methods

Paul expands the gospel to **the Gentile world**.

Textual Methods

Romans 1:1

“Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ...”

Numerical Methods

PAUL

P=16

A=1

U=21

L=12

Total = **50**

5 + 0 = 5

5 = **grace**

Paul is the **primary apostle of grace doctrine.**

10 — JESUS CHRIST

(The Center of the Entire Bible)

Structural Methods

Christ is the **center of the entire biblical narrative.**

Textual Methods

John 14:6

“I am the way, the truth, and the life...”

Numerical Methods

JESUS

J=10

E=5

S=19

U=21

S=19

Total = **74**

7 + 4 = **11**

CHRIST

C=3

H=8

R=18

I=9

S=19

T=20

Total = **77**

7 + 7 = **14**

Combined total:

74 + 77 = **151**

1 + 5 + 1 = **7**

7 = **completion / divine perfection**

Christ completes the entire redemptive structure.

Integrated Pattern (Method 19)

When the names are viewed together a remarkable narrative sequence emerges:

Name	Number	Meaning
Adam	10	human responsibility
Noah	11	transition/judgment
Abraham	8	covenant beginning
Moses	8	national beginning
David	4	earthly kingdom
Solomon	4	temple structure
Isaiah	11	prophetic transition
John	11	covenant transition
Paul	5	grace to Gentiles

Name	Number	Meaning
Jesus	7	divine completion

This sequence mirrors the **entire biblical story**:

Creation → Judgment → Covenant → Law → Kingdom → Temple → Prophecy → Messiah → Grace → Completion.

The Larger Structural Insight

The ten names collectively reflect the **spine of biblical history**:

1. Adam — Creation
2. Noah — Judgment
3. Abraham — Covenant
4. Moses — Law
5. David — Kingdom
6. Solomon — Temple
7. Isaiah — Prophecy
8. John — Messiah revealed
9. Paul — Church expansion
10. Jesus — Redemption completed

Which aligns directly with the **numerical narrative architecture** described earlier in our book.

Numerical & Structural Analysis of the Ten Most Important Biblical Places

1 — EDEN

(Place of Creation and the Fall)

Structural Methods

Eden appears in **Genesis**, the first book of the Bible, aligning with **1 — origin**.

Textual Methods

First mention:

Genesis 2:8

“And the LORD God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed.”

Eden represents **God dwelling with man before sin.**

Numerical Methods

EDEN

E = 5

D = 4

E = 5

N = 14

Total = **28**

2 + 8 = **10**

10 = **law / command**

The Fall occurs when Adam breaks **God's command.**

2 — ARARAT

(Resting place of the Ark)

Structural Methods

Marks the **new beginning of the world after judgment.**

Textual Methods

Genesis 8:4

“And the ark rested in the seventh month... upon the mountains of Ararat.”

Numerical Methods

ARARAT

A = 1
R = 18
A = 1
R = 18
A = 1
T = 20

Total = **59**

5 + 9 = **14**

14 = **deliverance / salvation lineage**

The ark resting signifies **salvation through judgment**.

3 — EGYPT

(Place of Bondage)

Structural Methods

Egypt consistently represents **worldly oppression and spiritual bondage**.

Textual Methods

Genesis 12:10

“And there was a famine in the land: and Abram went down into Egypt...”

Numerical Methods

EGYPT

E = 5
G = 7
Y = 25
P = 16
T = 20

Total = **73**

7 + 3 = **10**

10 again reflects **law / authority**, which Israel lacked under Pharaoh.

4 — SINAI

(Place where the Law was given)

Structural Methods

Sinai represents the **formal covenant law between God and Israel**.

Textual Methods

Exodus 19:20

“And the LORD came down upon mount Sinai...”

Numerical Methods

SINAI

S = 19

I = 9

N = 14

A = 1

I = 9

Total = **52**

5 + 2 = 7

7 = **divine completeness**

The Law establishes God's **complete moral order**.

5 — JERUSALEM

(Spiritual capital of God's people)

Structural Methods

Jerusalem is the **center of biblical history**.

Textual Methods

First mention:

Joshua 10:1

“Now it came to pass, when Adonizedek king of Jerusalem had heard how Joshua had taken Ai, and had utterly destroyed it; as he had done to Jericho and her king, so he had done to Ai and her king; and how the inhabitants of Gibeon had made peace with Israel, and were among them;”

Reference Analysis

Joshua = 74 → 11

10 + 1 = 11

11 represents transition.

Jerusalem later becomes the central transitional location where law, kingdom, sacrifice, grace, and the Messiah converge.

Numerical Methods

JERUSALEM

J = 10

E = 5

R = 18

U = 21

S = 19

A = 1

L = 12

E = 5

M = 13

Total = **104**

1 + 0 + 4 = **5**

5 = **grace/death**

Jerusalem becomes the location where both sacrificial death and grace are revealed through Christ.

6 — BETHLEHEM

(Birthplace of Christ)

Structural Methods

Bethlehem fulfills **Micah's Messianic prophecy.**

Textual Methods

Micah 5:2

“But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah... out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel.”

Numerical Methods

BETHLEHEM

B = 2

E = 5

T = 20

H = 8

L = 12

E = 5

H = 8

E = 5

M = 13

Total = **78**

7 + 8 = **15**

1 + 5 = **6**

6 = **man**

Christ was **born as a man** here.

7 — NAZARETH

(Where Jesus grew up)

Structural Methods

Nazareth represents **Christ's humble earthly life.**

Textual Methods

Matthew 2:23

“He shall be called a Nazarene.”

Numerical Methods

NAZARETH

N = 14

A = 1

Z = 26

A = 1

R = 18

E = 5

T = 20

H = 8

Total = **93**

9 + 3 = **12**

12 = **government / authority**

Christ grew up here before assuming **divine authority**.

8 — GALILEE

(Center of Christ's ministry)

Structural Methods

Most miracles and teachings occurred here.

Textual Methods

Matthew 4:23

“And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching...”

Numerical Methods

GALILEE

G = 7

A = 1

L = 12

I = 9

L = 12

E = 5

E = 5

Total = **51**

5 + 1 = **6**

6 again = **man**

Christ ministered among **humanity in daily life** here.

9 — CALVARY

(Site of the Crucifixion)

Structural Methods

The **central redemptive event of history** occurs here.

Textual Methods

Luke 23:33

“And when they were come to the place, which is called Calvary, there they crucified him...”

Numerical Methods

CALVARY

C = 3

A = 1

L = 12

V = 22

A = 1

R = 18

Y = 25

Total = **82**

8 + 2 = **10**

10 = **law satisfied**

Christ fulfills the **law's penalty for sin**.

10 — PATMOS

(Where Revelation was given)

Structural Methods

Patmos is where the **final prophetic vision** is revealed.

Textual Methods

Revelation 1:9

“I John... was in the isle that is called Patmos...”

Numerical Methods

PATMOS

P = 16

A = 1

T = 20

M = 13

O = 15

S = 19

Total = **84**

8 + 4 = **12**

12 = **divine government**

Revelation describes **Christ's ultimate rule over the world**.

Integrated Pattern

When these places are arranged in biblical order they form a **spiritual geography of redemption**.

Place	Number	Meaning
Eden	10	command broken
Ararat	14	salvation through judgment
Egypt	10	bondage
Sinai	7	divine law
Jerusalem	5	grace revealed
Bethlehem	6	God becomes man
Nazareth	12	hidden authority
Galilee	6	ministry to mankind
Calvary	10	law fulfilled
Patmos	12	divine government revealed

This sequence describes the **entire redemptive journey**:

Creation → Judgment → Bondage → Law → Grace → Incarnation → Ministry → Redemption → Final Kingdom.

Structural Insight

Notice how the locations mirror the **progression of Scripture**:

1. Eden — Creation
 2. Ararat — New world after judgment
 3. Egypt — Bondage
 4. Sinai — Covenant law
 5. Jerusalem — Kingdom center
 6. Bethlehem — Messiah enters world
 7. Nazareth — Hidden life
 8. Galilee — Ministry
 9. Calvary — Redemption
 10. Patmos — Final revelation
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Numerical & Structural Analysis of Key Biblical Geographic Features

1 — Euphrates River

(Boundary of early civilization and the promised land)

Structural Methods

The Euphrates appears in **Genesis 2:14** as one of the rivers flowing from Eden and later becomes the **eastern boundary of Israel's promised land.**

Textual Methods

Genesis 2:14

“And the fourth river is Euphrates.”

Numerical Methods

EUPHRATES

E = 5

U = 21

P = 16

H = 8

R = 18

A = 1

T = 20

E = 5

S = 19

Total = **113**

1 + 1 + 3 = **5**

5 = **grace/ death**

The land promise extending to the Euphrates is an act of God's covenant grace, ultimately secured through sacrificial blood covenant, **God's covenant grace to Abraham.**

2 — Jordan River

(Crossing into the Promised Land and Christ's baptism)

Structural Methods

The Jordan represents **transition into God's promise**.

Textual Methods

Joshua 3:17

“And the priests... stood firm on dry ground in the midst of Jordan...”

Numerical Methods

JORDAN

J = 10

O = 15

R = 18

D = 4

A = 1

N = 14

Total = **62**

6 + 2 = **8**

8 = new beginning

Israel enters a **new life in the Promised Land**, and Christ begins His ministry here through baptism.

3 — Red Sea

(Deliverance from Egypt)

Structural Methods

Represents **salvation from bondage**.

Textual Methods

Exodus 14:21

“And the LORD caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind...”

Numerical Methods

REDSEA

R = 18

E = 5

D = 4

S = 19

E = 5

A = 1

Total = **52**

5 + 2 = 7

7 = **divine completion**

The Red Sea crossing completes **Israel’s deliverance from Egypt**.

4 — Dead Sea

(Symbol of judgment and destruction)

Structural Methods

Associated with the destruction of **Sodom and Gomorrah**.

Textual Methods

Genesis 14:3 refers to the area as the **vale of Siddim**, later the Dead Sea region.

Numerical Methods

DEADSEA

D = 4

E = 5

A = 1
D = 4
S = 19
E = 5
A = 1

Total = **39**

3 + 9 = **12**

12 = **divine authority**

God exercises **judgment authority** in this region.

5 — Sea of Galilee

(Primary location of Christ's miracles)

Structural Methods

Many miracles occur here.

Textual Methods

Matthew 4:18

“Jesus... walking by the sea of Galilee...”

Numerical Methods

GALILEE

G = 7
A = 1
L = 12
I = 9
L = 12
E = 5
E = 5

Total = **51**

5 + 1 = **6**

6 = **man**

This sea represents Christ ministering among **humanity**.

6 — Mount Sinai

(Giving of the Law)

Structural Methods

Location where God formally establishes **Israel's covenant law**.

Textual Methods

Exodus 19:20

“The LORD came down upon mount Sinai...”

Numerical Methods

SINAI

S = 19

I = 9

N = 14

A = 1

I = 9

Total = **52**

5 + 2 = 7

7 = **divine completeness**

The Law represents the **complete moral standard of God**.

7 — Mount Zion

(Symbol of God's kingdom)

Structural Methods

Zion becomes synonymous with **God's dwelling and kingdom rule.**

Textual Methods

Psalm 2:6

“Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.”

Numerical Methods

ZION

Z = 26

I = 9

O = 15

N = 14

Total = **64**

6 + 4 = **10**

10 = **law / authority**

Zion represents **God's rightful rule over the earth.**

8 — Mount Olivet

(Ascension and future return of Christ)

Structural Methods

Associated with Christ's **ascension and second coming prophecy.**

Textual Methods

Acts 1:12

“Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet...”

Numerical Methods

OLIVET

O = 15
L = 12
I = 9
V = 22
E = 5
T = 20

Total = **83**

8 + 3 = **11**

11 = **transition**

Christ ascends here and will return here—marking the **transition between ages**.

9 — Mount Moriah

(Temple mount and Abraham's sacrifice)

Structural Methods

Location of **Isaac's sacrifice** and later the **Temple**.

Textual Methods

Genesis 22:2

“Get thee into the land of Moriah...”

Numerical Methods

MORIAH

M = 13
O = 15
R = 18
I = 9
A = 1
H = 8

Total = **64**

6 + 4 = **10**

10 = **law / sacrifice requirement**

This location represents **substitutionary sacrifice**.

10 — Armageddon (Megiddo Valley)

(Final battle of the age)

Structural Methods

Location of the final gathering of armies against God.

Textual Methods

Revelation 16:16

“And he gathered them together into a place called... Armageddon.”

Numerical Methods

ARMAGEDDON

A = 1

R = 18

M = 13

A = 1

G = 7

E = 5

D = 4

D = 4

O = 15

N = 14

Total = **82**

8 + 2 = **10**

10 = **divine judgment authority**

The final battle demonstrates **God enforcing His righteous rule**.

Integrated Pattern

When viewed sequentially, these geographical features form a **prophetic map of redemption**.

Feature	Number	Meaning
Euphrates	5	covenant grace
Jordan	8	new beginning
Red Sea	7	deliverance completed
Dead Sea	12	judgment authority
Sea of Galilee	6	ministry to humanity
Sinai	7	divine law
Zion	10	kingdom authority
Olivet	11	transition of ages
Moriah	10	sacrificial law
Armageddon	10	final judgment

Structural Insight

The geographic locations trace the **spiritual journey of mankind**:

1. Creation boundary — Euphrates
 2. Entry into promise — Jordan
 3. Deliverance — Red Sea
 4. Judgment — Dead Sea
 5. Ministry — Galilee
 6. Law — Sinai
 7. Kingdom — Zion
 8. Ascension / Return — Olivet
 9. Sacrifice — Moriah
 10. Final victory — Armageddon
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The Bible Architecture Grid

#	Redemptive Stage	Key Person	Key Place	Geographic Feature
1	Creation	Adam	Eden	Euphrates River — River of the original world system

#	Redemptive Stage	Key Person	Key Place	Geographic Feature
2	Judgment	Noah	Ararat	Red Sea — Prototype of salvation through water
3	Covenant Promise	Abraham	Egypt (departure point)	Jordan River — Crossing into promise
4	Law	Moses	Sinai	Mount Sinai — Law delivered
5	Kingdom Established	David	Jerusalem	Mount Zion — Seat of God's king
6	Temple / Worship	Solomon	Jerusalem Temple	Mount Moriah — Place of sacrifice
7	Prophecy Warning	Isaiah	Jerusalem	Dead Sea Region — Judgment imagery
8	Messiah Revealed	John the Baptist	Galilee	Sea of Galilee — Ministry waters
9	Redemption Accomplished	Jesus Christ	Calvary	Mount Olivet — Ascension and return
10	Final Kingdom & Judgment	Paul (Church)	Patmos (Revelation given)	Armageddon / Megiddo — Final battle

The Structural Insight

This diagram reveals something remarkable:

The Bible's storyline unfolds **simultaneously through three independent systems**:

1. **Human agents (people)**
2. **Historical locations (places)**
3. **Physical creation (geography)**

All three systems **synchronize perfectly with the redemptive narrative**.

This strongly supports the idea that Scripture is built with **intentional structural architecture**, which aligns with the thesis behind our **KJV by Numbers analysis methods**.

The Seven Structural Pillars of the Bible

#	Redemptive Event	Covenant	Mountain
1	Creation — God creates man	Edenic Covenant — Dominion over creation	Eden — Garden of God
2	The Fall — Curse and promise	Adamic Covenant — Promise of redemption	Ararat — Ark rests after flood
3	The Flood — Judgment/preservation	Noahic Covenant — Covenant with all creation	Moriah — Isaac sacrifice test
4	Abraham Called — Nation promised	Abrahamic Covenant — Promise of land and seed	Sinai — Law later given here
5	Israel Established — Law and national order	Mosaic Covenant — Law given to Israel	Zion — Seat of kingdom
6	Kingdom & Messiah Line — Royal lineage established	Davidic Covenant — Eternal throne promised	Olivet — Ascension & return
7	Redemption & Restoration — Christ redeems mankind	New Covenant — Salvation through Christ	Armageddon — Final victory

The Mountain Pattern

Mountains appear repeatedly at moments where **God reveals Himself**.

1. Eden – fellowship with God
2. Ararat – survival after judgment
3. Moriah – sacrifice and substitution
4. Sinai – divine law
5. Zion – kingdom authority
6. Olivet – ascension and return
7. Armageddon – final victory

Mountains therefore act as **spiritual “meeting points” between heaven and earth**.

Numerical & Structural Analysis of the Ten Most Important Biblical Events

1 — Creation

Structural Methods

Creation establishes the **foundation of all biblical history** and introduces God as Creator.

Textual Methods

Genesis 1:1

“In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.”

Numerical Methods

CREATION

C = 3
R = 18
E = 5
A = 1
T = 20
I = 9
O = 15
N = 14

Total = **85**

8 + 5 = **13**

13 often represents **rebellion or the introduction of corruption**, foreshadowing the coming Fall.

Reference Analysis (Genesis 1:1)

Book: Genesis

G(7)+E(5)+N(14)+E(5)+S(19)+I(9)+S(19) = **78** → **15** → **6**

Chapter 1 + Verse 1 = **2**

2 represents **division** — heaven and earth are separated.

Integrated Insight

Creation establishes the **cosmic order** that later redemption restores.

2 — The Fall of Man

Structural Methods

The Fall introduces **sin, death, and separation from God**.

Textual Methods

Genesis 3:6

“And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food...”

Numerical Methods

FALL

F = 6

A = 1

L = 12

L = 12

Total = **31**

3 + 1 = **4**

4 often symbolizes **earth / creation**, fitting since the Fall corrupts the created order.

Reference Analysis

Genesis 3:6

3 + 6 = **9**

9 often represents **judgment or finality**.

Integrated Insight

The Fall introduces the need for redemption.

3 — The Flood

Structural Methods

The Flood represents **global judgment and purification**.

Textual Methods

Genesis 6–9

Numerical Methods

FLOOD

F = 6

L = 12

O = 15

O = 15

D = 4

Total = **52**

5 + 2 = 7

7 = **completion**

The Flood completes the **judgment of the corrupt world**.

Reference Analysis

Genesis 7:17 (waters prevail)

7 + 17 = **24** → **6**

6 again reflects **human corruption** being judged.

Integrated Insight

The Flood resets humanity's trajectory.

4 — The Call of Abraham

Structural Methods

The Abrahamic covenant initiates the **line through which the Messiah will come**.

Textual Methods

Genesis 12:1

“Now the LORD had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country...”

Numerical Methods

ABRAHAM CALL

ABRAHAM = 44

CALL = 25

Total = **69**

$$6 + 9 = 15 \rightarrow 6$$

6 reflects the **human lineage through which redemption comes**.

Reference Analysis

Genesis 12:1 → 13 → 4

4 represents the **earthly promise of land and nation**.

Integrated Insight

God begins the **covenant lineage** leading to Christ.

5 — The Exodus

Structural Methods

The Exodus is Israel's **deliverance from bondage**.

Textual Methods

Exodus 12:31

“Rise up, and get you forth from among my people...”

Numerical Methods

EXODUS

E = 5

X = 24

O = 15

D = 4

U = 21

S = 19

Total = **88**

$$8 + 8 = 16 \rightarrow 7$$

7 again represents **divine completion of deliverance**.

Reference Analysis

Exodus 12:31 → 43 → 7

Again **completion of redemption**.

Integrated Insight

The Exodus becomes the **prototype of salvation**.

6 — Giving of the Law

Structural Methods

God establishes His **moral and covenant law for Israel**.

Textual Methods

Exodus 20

Numerical Methods

LAW

L = 12

A = 1

W = 23

Total = **36**

3 + 6 = **9**

9 = **judgment**

The Law exposes sin and establishes accountability.

Reference Analysis

Exodus 20 → 22 → 4

4 represents **moral order within creation**.

Integrated Insight

The Law defines God's standard.

7 — Establishment of the Davidic Kingdom

Structural Methods

God promises David an **eternal throne**.

Textual Methods

2 Samuel 7:16

“And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever...”

Numerical Methods

KINGDOM

K = 11

I = 9

N = 14

G = 7

D = 4

O = 15

M = 13

Total = **73**

7 + 3 = **10**

10 = **government / authority**

Reference Analysis

2 Samuel 7:16 → 23 → 5

5 often reflects grace and death, reflecting the recurring biblical pattern that redemption and new life emerge through sacrifice and death.

Integrated Insight

The Davidic covenant promises **Messianic rule**.

8 — Birth of Jesus Christ

Structural Methods

God enters human history through the **incarnation**.

Textual Methods

Luke 2:11

“For unto you is born this day... a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.”

Numerical Methods

BIRTH

B = 2

I = 9

R = 18

T = 20

H = 8

Total = **57**

5 + 7 = **12**

12 represents **divine government**.

Reference Analysis

Luke 2:11 → 13 → 4

Christ enters the **earthly realm**.

Integrated Insight

The incarnation begins redemption's fulfillment.

9 — Crucifixion and Resurrection

Structural Methods

The **central event of redemption.**

Textual Methods

John 19–20

Numerical Methods

CRUCIFIXION

C = 3

R = 18

U = 21

C = 3

I = 9

F = 6

I = 9

X = 24

I = 9

O = 15

N = 14

Total = **131**

1 + 3 + 1 = **5**

5 = grace / death

Salvation is provided through Christ's sacrificial death and the grace flowing from it.

Reference Analysis

John 19:30 → 49 → 13 → 4

Christ completes redemption on earth.

Integrated Insight

The cross satisfies both **law and grace.**

10 — Second Coming of Christ

Structural Methods

Christ returns to establish His **kingdom on earth**.

Textual Methods

Revelation 19:11

“And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse...”

Numerical Methods

SECOND COMING

SECOND = 64

COMING = 61

Total = **125**

$1 + 2 + 5 = 8$

8 = **new beginning**

The return of Christ begins the **new age of the kingdom**.

Reference Analysis

Revelation 19:11 → 30 → 3

3 represents **divine witness and authority**.

Integrated Insight

Christ’s return completes the redemptive narrative.

Integrated Pattern

When arranged chronologically the numbers form a remarkable theological progression.

Event	Derived Number	Meaning
Creation	13	corruption introduced
Fall	4	creation affected

Event	Derived Number	Meaning
Flood	7	judgment completed
Abrahamic call	6	human lineage
Exodus	7	deliverance
Law	9	judgment standard
Davidic kingdom	10	government
Birth of Christ	12	divine rule
Crucifixion	5	death/grace
Second Coming	8	new beginning

Structural Insight

These ten events form the **spine of biblical history**:

Creation
 Fall
 Judgment
 Covenant
 Deliverance
 Law
 Kingdom
 Incarnation
 Redemption
 Restoration

Numerical & Structural Analysis of the Ten Most Important Doctrinal Words

1 — GOD

Structural Methods

“God” is the **central subject of Scripture**, appearing in the first verse of the Bible.

Textual Methods

Genesis 1:1

“In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.”

Numerical Methods

GOD

G = 7

O = 15

D = 4

Total = **26**

2 + 6 = **8**

8 = **new beginning**

God initiates creation and ultimately **creates the new heaven and new earth.**

Reference Analysis

Genesis 1:1 → 2

2 represents **division** (heaven and earth).

Integrated Insight

God is both **origin and restorer of creation.**

2 — WORD

Structural Methods

The Word represents **God’s revealed truth and Christ Himself.**

Textual Methods

John 1:1

“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.”

Numerical Methods

WORD

W = 23

O = 15

R = 18

D = 4

Total = **60**

6 + 0 = **6**

6 represents **man**, fitting because the Word became flesh.

Reference Analysis

John 1:1 → 2

Again **division between God and creation bridged by Christ.**

Integrated Insight

The Word is the **bridge between God and man.**

3 — FAITH

Structural Methods

Faith is the **means by which humanity receives salvation.**

Textual Methods

Hebrews 11:1

“Now faith is the substance of things hoped for...”

Numerical Methods

FAITH

F = 6

A = 1

I = 9

T = 20

H = 8

Total = 44

4 + 4 = 8

8 = **new beginning**

Faith leads to **spiritual rebirth**.

Reference Analysis

Hebrews 11:1 → 12 → 3

3 = **divine witness**.

Integrated Insight

Faith connects humanity with divine promise.

4 — GRACE

Structural Methods

Grace is **God's unearned favor toward humanity**.

Textual Methods

Ephesians 2:8

“For by grace are ye saved through faith...”

Numerical Methods

GRACE

G = 7

R = 18

A = 1

C = 3

E = 5

Total = 34

3 + 4 = 7

7 = **completion**

Grace completes the work of redemption.

Reference Analysis

Ephesians 2:8 → 10 → 1

1 = **unity in salvation.**

Integrated Insight

Grace fulfills God's redemptive plan.

5 — SIN

Structural Methods

Sin is the **problem Scripture addresses.**

Textual Methods

Romans 3:23

“For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God.”

Numerical Methods

SIN

S = 19

I = 9

N = 14

Total = **42**

4 + 2 = **6**

6 = **fallen humanity.**

Reference Analysis

Romans 3:23 → 26 → 8

8 = new life offered despite sin.

Integrated Insight

Sin explains the need for redemption.

6 — RIGHTEOUSNESS

Structural Methods

Righteousness represents **God's moral perfection**.

Textual Methods

Romans 1:17

“For therein is the righteousness of God revealed...”

Numerical Methods

RIGHTEOUSNESS

Total letter value = **167**

1 + 6 + 7 = **14**

1 + 4 = **5**

5 = **death/grace**

Righteousness is **imputed through grace**.

Reference Analysis

Romans 1:17 → 18 → 9

9 = **judgment standard**.

Integrated Insight

Righteousness defines God's standard.

7 — COVENANT

Structural Methods

Covenants structure **God's relationship with humanity.**

Textual Methods

Genesis 9:13

“I do set my bow in the cloud...”

Numerical Methods

COVENANT

C = 3

O = 15

V = 22

E = 5

N = 14

A = 1

N = 14

T = 20

Total = **94**

9 + 4 = **13**

13 often reflects **rebellion overcome through covenant promise.**

Reference Analysis

Genesis 9:13 → 22 → 4

4 = **earthly covenant promise.**

Integrated Insight

Covenants anchor God's redemptive plan.

8 — SALVATION

Structural Methods

Salvation is the **goal of redemption**.

Textual Methods

Acts 4:12

“Neither is there salvation in any other...”

Numerical Methods

SALVATION

S = 19

A = 1

L = 12

V = 22

A = 1

T = 20

I = 9

O = 15

N = 14

Total = **113**

1 + 1 + 3 = **5**

5 = **grace/death**

Salvation comes entirely by grace flowing from Christ’s death and resurrection.

Reference Analysis

Acts 4:12 → 16 → 7

7 = **divine completion**.

Integrated Insight

Salvation completes redemption.

9 — LOVE

Structural Methods

Love is the **motivation behind redemption.**

Textual Methods

John 3:16

“For God so loved the world...”

Numerical Methods

LOVE

L = 12

O = 15

V = 22

E = 5

Total = **54**

5 + 4 = **9**

9 often represents **divine judgment satisfied through love.**

Reference Analysis

John 3:16 → 19 → 10 → 1

Unity between God and believers.

Integrated Insight

Love drives redemption.

10 — KINGDOM

Structural Methods

The Kingdom is the **final goal of biblical history.**

Textual Methods

Matthew 6:10

“Thy kingdom come...”

Numerical Methods

KINGDOM

K = 11

I = 9

N = 14

G = 7

D = 4

O = 15

M = 13

Total = **73**

7 + 3 = **10**

10 = **government / divine order.**

Reference Analysis

Matthew 6:10 → 16 → 7

7 = **completion of God’s rule.**

Integrated Insight

The Kingdom is the culmination of God’s plan.

Integrated Pattern

When arranged doctrinally the numbers form a complete theological progression.

Word	Derived Number	Meaning
God	8	new beginning
Word	6	God revealed to man
Faith	8	spiritual rebirth
Grace	7	completed redemption

Word	Derived Number	Meaning
Sin	6	fallen humanity
Righteousness	5	grace-imputed righteousness
Covenant	13	promise overcoming rebellion
Salvation	5	death/grace applied
Love	9	judgment satisfied
Kingdom	10	divine rule established

Final Structural Insight

With this final layer we now have **five independent systems** all producing the same redemptive structure:

1. **10 Key People**
2. **10 Key Places**
3. **10 Geographic Features**
4. **10 Major Events**
5. **10 Doctrinal Words**

Each layer independently tells the same story:

Creation
 Fall
 Judgment
 Covenant
 Law
 Kingdom
 Messiah
 Redemption
 Grace
 Restoration

The 50 Witness Matrix

(10 Rows × 5 Layers of Biblical Architecture)

#	Person	Place	Geography	Event	Doctrine
1	Adam	Eden	Euphrates River	Creation	God
2	Noah	Ararat	Red Sea	The Fall / Judgment	Sin

#	Person	Place	Geography	Event	Doctrine
3	Abraham	Egypt	Jordan River	The Flood	Covenant
4	Moses	Sinai	Mount Sinai	Call of Abraham	Faith
5	David	Jerusalem	Mount Zion	Exodus	Law /Word
6	Solomon	Temple Mount	Mount Moriah	Giving of the Law	Righteousness
7	Isaiah	Jerusalem	Dead Sea	Davidic Kingdom	Prophecy
8	John Baptist	Galilee	Sea of Galilee	Birth of Christ	Salvation
9	Jesus Christ	Calvary	Mount Olivet	Crucifixion / Resurrection	Grace / Love
10	Paul	Patmos	Armageddon	Second Coming	Kingdom

What the Matrix Shows

Each column independently tells the **same biblical story**:

People

Adam → Noah → Abraham → Moses → David → Solomon → Isaiah → John → Jesus → Paul

Places

Eden → Ararat → Egypt → Sinai → Jerusalem → Temple → Jerusalem → Galilee → Calvary → Patmos

Geography

Euphrates → Red Sea → Jordan → Sinai → Zion → Moriah → Dead Sea → Galilee → Olivet → Armageddon

Events

Creation → Fall → Flood → Covenant → Exodus → Law → Kingdom → Incarnation → Redemption → Restoration

Doctrine

God → Sin → Covenant → Faith → Law → Righteousness → Prophecy → Salvation → Grace → Kingdom

The Structural Symmetry

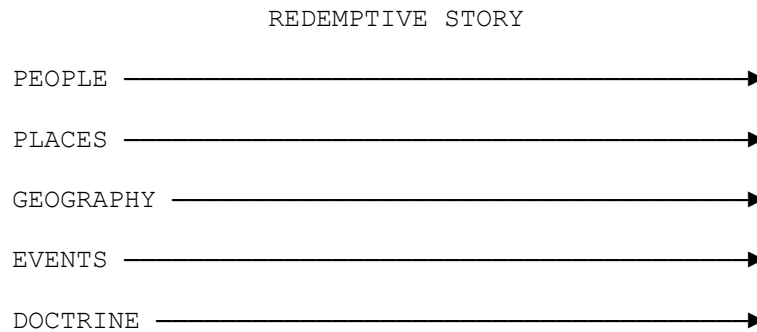
Notice the **center row (Row 9)**:

Person	Jesus Christ
Place	Calvary
Geography	Mount Olivet
Event	Crucifixion / Resurrection
Doctrine	Grace

Everything in the matrix converges on the **redemptive work of Christ**. This reflects the biblical statement:

“For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.”
— 1 Corinthians 3:11

Visual Structure



Each layer moves through the **same timeline**.

Why This Is Powerful

For our **KJV by Numbers** book this diagram demonstrates:

1. Scripture has **multi-layered structural coherence**
2. Independent systems confirm the same narrative
3. The entire Bible converges on **Christ and redemption**

It visually expresses what Jesus said:

John 5:39 “**Search the scriptures**; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and **they are they which testify of me.**”