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Quiz Questions For The Unconvinced



Doctrinal Paradox

- Leaving the Principles of Christ – (Elementary?) -
 - Hebrews 6:1 - "Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God."

Doctrinal Paradox


Titus 3:1

Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work,

Ephesians 6:12

For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

Transliteration

- The process of converting or representing words from their original language into another language using **letters that correspond to similar sounds**.
 - It's not a translation of the meaning of the word, but rather a way to write the word in a different alphabet or script while trying to preserve its pronunciation.
 - It's essentially an attempt to spell the word phonetically
- 


Judah vs Judas vs Juda

- **Matthew 1:2** The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham. Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren;
- **Matthew 2:6** And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.
- **Hebrews 8:8** For finding fault with them, he saith, Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah:

Judah vs Judas vs Juda are all the same guy.

- Matthew 1:2 – "Judas" here refers to Judah, the son of Jacob (Israel).
- Matthew 2:6 – "Juda" refers to the region or land of Judah (also known as Judea). This is a geographical area in ancient Israel, the land of Judah is named after Judah, the son of Jacob.
- Hebrews 8:8 – "Judah" refers to the tribe of Judah or the kingdom of Judah, which was the southern part of Israel after the kingdom divided. After the united kingdom of Israel split following the reign of King Solomon, the southern portion became known as the Kingdom of Judah. This kingdom was centered around the tribe of Judah which is named after Judah the son of Jacob

KJV Questions

- Why is this name spelled 3 different ways in the same new testament...4 if you count Jude.
 - Jude 1:1 has the same transliteration as Judas in Matthew 1:2
 - If Judah is spelled Judas and Juda because of transliteration,
 - Why aren't the other names in the genealogy transliterated
 - If it's the transliteration, why is the transliteration the same for Judah and Juda
 - Why do Judas and Jude have the same transliteration
- 

Judas?

◀ Matthew 1 ▶

King James Bible

Par ▼

The Genealogy of Jesus

(Ruth 4:18-22; Luke 3:23-38)

¹The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

²Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren; ³And Judas begat Phares and Zara of Thamar; and Phares begat Esrom; and Esrom begat Aram; ⁴And Aram begat Aminadab; and Aminadab begat Naasson; and Naasson begat Salmon; ⁵And Salmon begat Booz of Rachab; and Booz begat Obed of Ruth; and Obed begat Jesse; ⁶And Jesse begat David the king; and David the king



Matthew 2:6

- Matthew 2:6 And thou Bethlehem, in the land of **Juda**, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.
- In Matthew 2:6, the name "Judah" refers to the tribe of Judah, which was one of the twelve tribes of Israel descended from Jacob's fourth son, Judah. The verse in Matthew 2:6 is a reference to a prophecy about where the Messiah would be born, quoting from the Old Testament book of Micah. It does not directly refer to the person Judah (Jacob's son) but rather to the territory associated with the tribe of Judah.


Commentary

- The "Judas" mentioned in **Matthew 1:2** in the King James Version (KJV) is actually **Judah**, the son of **Jacob**, who is one of the patriarchs of the twelve tribes of Israel.
- In this verse, "Judas" is the Greek form of the Hebrew name **Judah**. Judah was the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, and he became the father of the tribe of Judah, one of the twelve tribes of Israel. The genealogy in Matthew traces the lineage of Jesus through Judah because it was prophesied that the Messiah would come from the tribe of Judah (see Genesis 49:10).
- So, in **Matthew 1:2**:
- **Abraham** is the father of **Isaac**.
- **Isaac** is the father of **Jacob**.
- **Jacob** is the father of **Judah (Judas in Greek)** and his brothers (who include the other eleven sons of Jacob, forming the twelve tribes of Israel).
- This "Judas" is **not** the same as **Judas Iscariot**, the disciple who betrayed Jesus. It's simply a transliteration difference, with "Judas" here referring to **Judah**, the son of Jacob.

Transliteration of Judas Matthew 1:2

Lexicon :: Strong's G2455 - *ioudas* Aa

Ἰούδας

Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>ioudas</i> (Key)	ee-oo-das' 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine noun	Of Hebrew origin יהוּדָה (H3063)

Greek Inflections of Ἰούδας [?]

Transliteration of Juda Matthew 2:6

Lexicon :: Strong's G2448 - *iouda* Aa

Ἰούδα

Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>iouda</i> (Key)	ee-oo-dah' 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
proper locative noun	Of Hebrew origin יהודה (H3063) or perhaps יטה (H3194)

Greek Inflections of Ἰούδα [?]

Navigation: COPY COPY OPTIONS STRO

Transliteration of Judah Hebrews 8:8

Lexicon :: Strong's G2448 - *iouda* Aa

Ἰούδα

Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>iouda</i> (Key)	ee-oo-dah' 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
proper locative noun	Of Hebrew origin יהודה (H3063) or perhaps יטה (H3194)

Greek Inflections of Ἰούδα [?]


mGNT	TR	LXX
------	----	-----

Jude 1:1 Jude has the same transliteration as Judas

BLUE LETTER BIBLE Verse or Word(s) KJV CLICK TO CHANGE

← COPY COPY OPTIONS →

Ἰούδας

Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>ioudas</i> (Key)	ee-oo-das' 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine noun	Of Hebrew origin יְהוּדָה (H3063)

Greek Inflections of Ἰούδας [?]

mGNT 44x in 4 unique form(s)	TR 38x in 5 unique form(s)	LXX 122x in 2 unique form(s)
Ἰούδα — 7x		Ἰούδα — 1x

Sacrifice with a defect

Leviticus 12:6

And when the days of her purifying are fulfilled, for a son, or for a daughter, she shall bring a lamb of the first year for a burnt offering, and a young pigeon, or a **turtledove**, for a sin offering, unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, unto the priest:

Turtledove - Strong's H8449 - transliteration – tôr

Leviticus 12:8

And if she be not able to bring a lamb, then she shall bring **two turtles**, or two young pigeons; the one for the burnt offering, and the other for a sin offering: and the priest shall make an atonement for her, and she shall be clean.

Turtles - Strong's H8449 - transliteration - tôr



Doctrinal Paradox

If Leviticus 11:29-30 names tortoises as unclean, why would God then turn around and receive that as a sacrifice under any condition?

Leviticus 11:29-30 "These also shall be unclean unto you among the creeping things that creep upon the earth; the weasel, and the mouse, and the tortoise after his kind, And the ferret, and the chameleon, and the lizard, and the snail, and the mole."

Doctrinal Paradox

Leviticus 1:3-4 "If the offering is a burnt offering from the herd, you are to offer a male without defect. You must present it at the entrance to the tent of meeting so that it will be acceptable to the Lord. Do not offer anything that has a defect, because it will not be accepted."

Leviticus 12:8 "And if she be not able to bring a lamb, then she shall bring two turtles, or two young pigeons; the one for the burnt offering, and the other for a sin offering: and the priest shall make an atonement for her, and she shall be clean."

Words mean things

This is a turtledove



This is a turtle



GESENIUS'S HEBREW CHALDEE LEXICON

THE COMPLETE ENTRY FOR THIS WORD

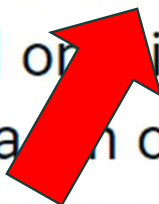
I. תֹּר (m. A TURTLE DOVE (an onomatopoeic and primitive word), Gen. 15:9; Levit. 12:6; used as a word of endearment for a beloved female, Cant. 2:12 [?]; used of the people of Israel; Ps. 74:19, תֹּרֶךְ “thy turtle dove,” i. e. the people especially dear to thee, now afflicted and timid.

(related entry)

תֹּר *turtle dove*, see תֹּר No. I.

This Hebrew word is defined as “Turtledove”. It is not interchangeable with turtle. They are two different things and two different words. There is no other definition found in this dictionary.

Ellicott's Commentary for English Readers

(8) **And if she be not able.**—As a merciful provision for those who were too poor to bring a lamb, the law permits them to bring a turtle-dove or a pigeon for a burnt offering, provided  it is the same kind of bird as the one brought for a sin offering; that is, they must either be both turtle-doves or both pigeons, and not one turtle-dove and one pigeon. Turtle-doves and pigeons were plentiful and cheap in Palestine (see [Leviticus 1:14](#)). It was therefore the poor woman's

Question #4

Why is Noah spelled
Noe and also Noah in
the same NT?

Matthew 24:37-38

"But as the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. For as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark,"

Strong's G 3575 no'-eh Transliteration noe

1st Peter 3:20

"Which sometime were disobedient, when once the longsuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing, wherein few, that is, eight souls were saved by water."

Strong's G 3575 no'-eh Transliteration noe

Here are the specifics

Both passages are translated from the same Greek word.

Both passages have the same transliteration.

Both passages appear in the same version.

Both passages appear in the same New Testament.

Most Christians do not remember this ever being in their Bibles this way, and if you were completely honest, neither do you,

Noah (Genesis 6:9)

| Noe (Matthew 24:37)

Jeremiah (Jeremiah 1:1)

| Jeremy (Matthew 2:17)

Asher (Genesis 30:13)

| Aser (Luke 2:36)

Hosea (Hosea 1:1)

| Osee (Romans 9:25)

Nephtali (Genesis 30:8)

| Neptholim (Matthew 4:15)

John the Baptist (Matt 3:1)

| John Baptist (Matt 14:8)

Elijah (1 Kings 17:1)

| Elias (Matthew 17:3)

John (Matthew 4:21)

| Joses (Matthew 13:55)

Isaiah (Isaiah 1:1)

| Esias (Matthew 3:3)

Timothy (1 Timothy 1:2)

Manasseh (2 Kings 21:1)

Ephraim (Genesis 41:52)

Zebulun (Genesis 30:20)

Boaz (Ruth 2:1)

| Timotheus (Acts 17:14)

| Manasses (Matthew 1:10)

| Joseph (Luke 3:30)

| Zebulon (Matthew 4:13)

| Booz (Matthew 1:5)

Misremembering

You believe this can all be explained by misremembering...is that right?

Can you explain why everyone in the world is misremember the same way?

Explain how “Mis quotes from pop culture” is causing all of humanity to misremember the same way?

Misremembering

If everyone is mis-remembering the same way, and that's happening because everyone is confused by misquotes from pop culture, then doesn't it make sense that there is only one misquote for each of the misquoted Bible passages?

Is it your testimony that there is probably only one miss-quote in pop culture for each Bible change that everyone in the world mis-remembers the same way?

Why do you think there is only one?

What do you think the chances are that there would be 20 different misquoted scriptures in pop culture and all 20 would only be misquoted one way?

If you saw someone saying "there is no god" in pop culture, do you think you might be able to somehow subconsciously adopt that as an implanted thought and then wake up one morning believing you are an atheist? Why?

Misremembering

You don't think you could somehow be overwhelmed by that ideas of an atheist. Not even over a long period of time? Don't you think that you could confuse the planters peanut guy with the monopoly guy?

Do you think if you saw someone on social media state that a man came to Mary instead of an angel to tell her that God had chosen her, that you could somehow have your memory of Gabriel coming to her be overwhelmed to the point where you adopt that belief.

So then if I asked you, "Hey who came to Mary to tell her that she was chosen by God to conceive the Messias. Do you think any exposure to pop culture could get you to say, "a man?"

Misremembering

Then why does all of humanity that ever cracked a Bible say “man” when we ask them “who Jacob wrestled with?”

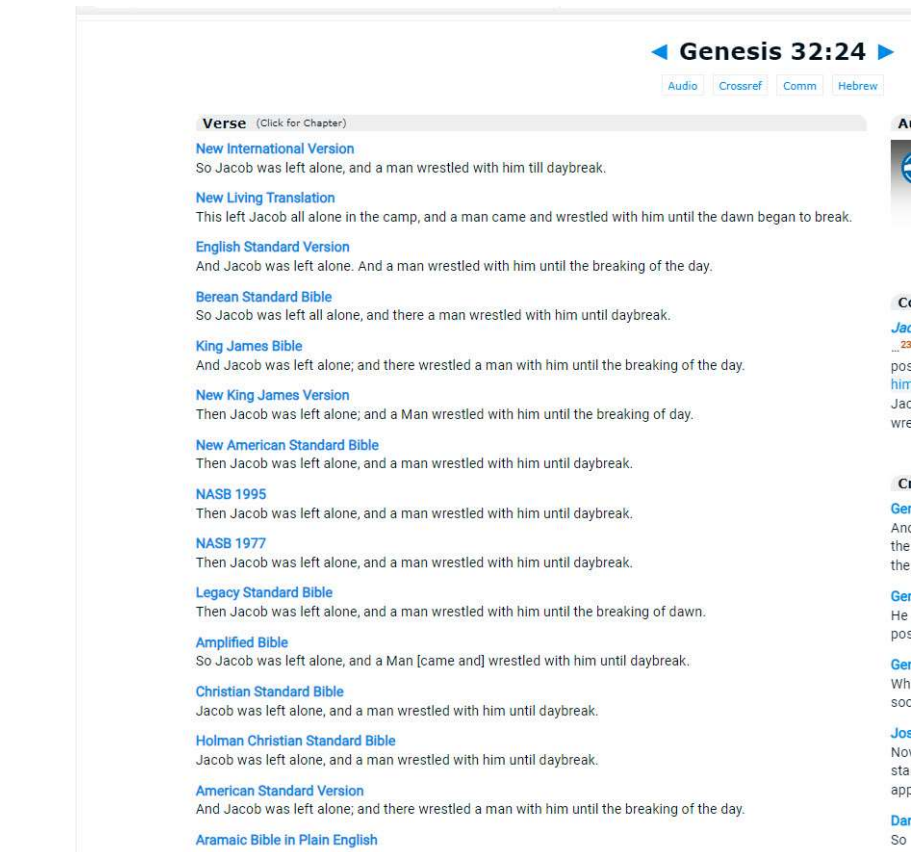
Genesis 32:24

And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day.

All translations say “man”

Not confused by:

- Misquotes from pop culture
- Telephone game
- Modernization
- Version confusion
- Misprints
- Implanted thoughts
- Delusion



The screenshot displays a web interface for the Bible translation website. At the top right, it shows the chapter and verse: "Genesis 32:24". Below this, there are navigation buttons for "Audio", "Crossref", "Comm", and "Hebrew". A "Verse" section with a "(Click for Chapter)" link is visible. The main content area lists several Bible translations, each with its name and the corresponding text for Genesis 32:24. The translations shown are: New International Version, New Living Translation, English Standard Version, Berean Standard Bible, King James Bible, New King James Version, New American Standard Bible, NASB 1995, NASB 1977, Legacy Standard Bible, Amplified Bible, Christian Standard Bible, Holman Christian Standard Bible, American Standard Version, and Aramaic Bible in Plain English. On the right side of the page, there is a vertical sidebar with a search bar and a list of navigation links including "A", "C", "G", "H", "J", "K", "L", "M", "N", "O", "P", "Q", "R", "S", "T", "U", "V", "W", "X", "Y", "Z", and "A".

◀ Genesis 32:24 ▶

Audio Crossref Comm Hebrew

Verse (Click for Chapter)

New International Version
So Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him till daybreak.

New Living Translation
This left Jacob all alone in the camp, and a man came and wrestled with him until the dawn began to break.

English Standard Version
And Jacob was left alone. And a man wrestled with him until the breaking of the day.

Berean Standard Bible
So Jacob was left all alone, and there a man wrestled with him until daybreak.

King James Bible
And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day.

New King James Version
Then Jacob was left alone; and a Man wrestled with him until the breaking of day.

New American Standard Bible
Then Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him until daybreak.

NASB 1995
Then Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him until daybreak.

NASB 1977
Then Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him until daybreak.

Legacy Standard Bible
Then Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him until the breaking of dawn.

Amplified Bible
So Jacob was left alone, and a Man [came and] wrestled with him until daybreak.

Christian Standard Bible
Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him until daybreak.

Holman Christian Standard Bible
Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him until daybreak.

American Standard Version
And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day.

Aramaic Bible in Plain English
So

Misremembering

So is it your testimony that Christians would successfully resist almost all exposures to any misquote that they might come across from pop culture

Since pastors give us the same responses, what do you think a pastor is more exposed to ...is it things like the Bible that will give him the accurate scripture or would he be more exposed to social media and pop culture where he might get a misquote?

How many times would you have to see a misquote to overwhelm your senses

Misremembering

Do you think it's possible to go on to social media and never see a miss-quote?

If I surf social media how often am I going to see a misquote

If I gave you 3 or 4 examples of passages that everyone misremembers the same way, do you think you could show us an example of the misquote in pop culture

- The dove had an olive branch
- Did Sarah give Hagar as a wife or concubine

Do you think that there may be some people that don't have anything to do with social media and don't watch TV?

What do you think the chances are that most of humanity would see approximately 20 different misquoted passages in pop culture enough to overwhelm all of the influences of Bible study and trick them into believing that that's what the Bible says?



Duplicate Variations

- **Example #4 “Thoroughly vs. throughly.”**
- In this example, we have a word being misspelled in one place, and then spelled correctly in another. This anomaly appearing in the Authorized KJV text is found in:
 -
 - Exodus 21:19 (KJV) "If he rise again, and walk abroad upon his staff, then shall he that smote him be quit: only he shall pay for the loss of his time, and shall cause him to be **thoroughly** healed."
 - Strong's H 7495 raw-faw' Transliteration rāpā'
 -
 - Job 6:2 “Oh that my grief were **throughly** weighed, and my calamity laid in the balances together!”
 - Strong's H8254 - shaw-kal' transliteration šāqal

Duplicate Variations

- **Example #5 Astonished vs Astonied**

-
- Daniel 8:27: " And I Daniel fainted, and was sick certain days; afterward I rose up, and did the king's business; and I was **astonished** at the vision, but none understood it.
 - Strong's H8074 shaw-mame- Transliteration šāmēm
-
- Daniel 5:9: "Then was king Belshazzar greatly troubled, and his countenance was changed in him, and his lords were **astonied**."
 - Strong's H7672 sheb-ash Transliteration š'baš

- thoroughly / throughly
- Astonished / astonished
- Hebrews 6:1
- Titus 3:1
-

Final questions

- Would you agree that the testimonial evidence of an eyewitness in court cannot simply be dismissed because the defense attorney informs the judge that he does not like the evidence and has decided that it should not be entered into the court as evidence?
- Would you agree that the testimonial evidence of an eyewitness in court cannot be stricken from the record due to an objection unless the judge determines that there is a valid reason for the objection and then agrees with the objection by stating, “objection sustained”?
- Would you agree that if a judge overrules an objection to someone’s testimony, the result is that the testimony gets entered into the court as evidence?

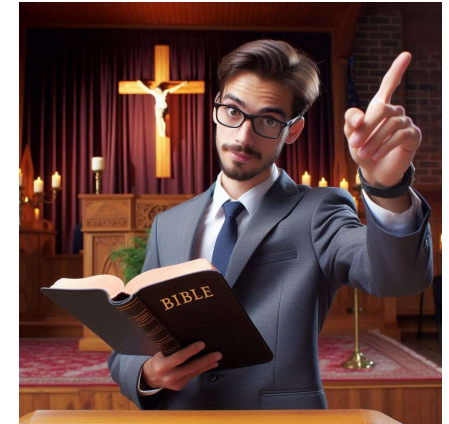
Final questions

- Do you have any alternative explanation for how ten out of ten people will misremember ten simple Bible quiz questions incorrectly the same way?
- Would you agree that question 11 eliminated misremembering as an option?
- Would you agree that question 12 eliminated delusion as an option?
- If you do not have an alternate explanation for these observations, then do you agree that you have no further objection to our testimony?
- Would you agree that if you cannot offer a rational objection to our testimony, then the only possible explanation that remains for this unchallenged empirical observation is our testimony which would mean that the Bible is supernaturally changing?

Final questions

- If your answer is no, can you provide a rational explanation as to why you believe that the unchallenged empirical evidence that points to the Bible being changed, does not prove that its being changed?
- If you are unable to provide a rational explanation for why you continue to deny the unchallenged evidence presented, and you intend to maintain your public position that there is no evidence that the Bible is supernaturally changing, then I submit that it will be you that is a charlatan and not those of us speaking on this topic.

Definition of charlatan




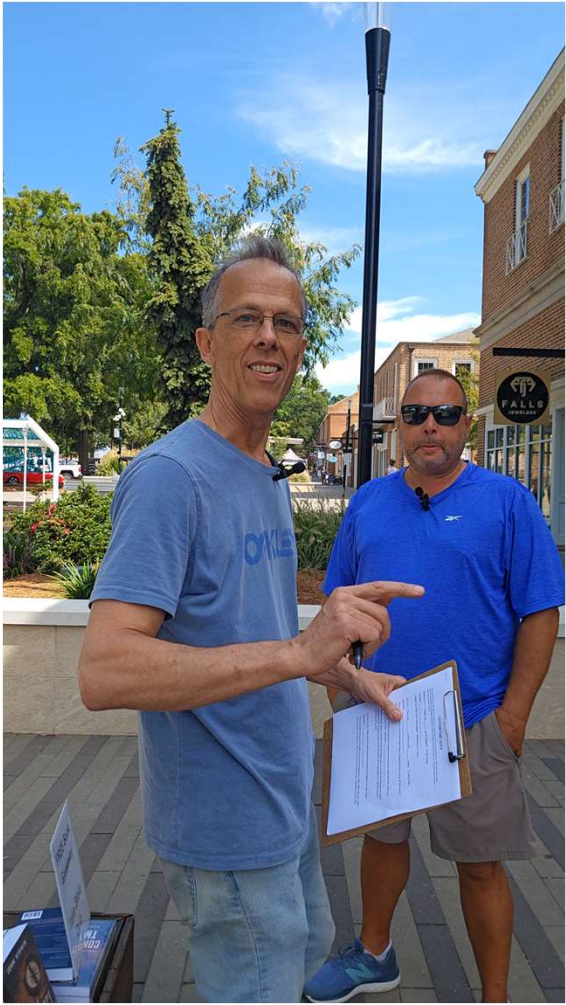
- Merriam-Webster:

"A person who falsely pretends to know something in order to deceive people."

- *...or in your case.... A person who falsely pretends to NOT know something in order to deceive people not know something!*

Absolute Proof

- It is impossible for 10 people to misremember 10 different Bible passages the same way
 - It's not improbable.....It's Impossible
- 



Everyone misremembering the same way is impossible

I don't need to show nine other examples of this to prove my assumption because anyone can do this using my same list of questions that are found on www.wakeuporelse.com Go to the resources tab and go do it yourself.

So based on the assumption that I can show ten out ten people all misremembering the same simple Bible quiz questions the same way, I asked chat GPT the following question

Request for Chat GBT

What is the probability of giving 10 different people a simple bible quiz where each person has to answer 10 questions

There are no multiple choice questions and no yes or no questions

They are only filling the blank questions that requires the person to come up with the answer on their own

Calculate the probability that each person would get all 10 questions wrong and that they would misremember them in the same way

Chat GBT response

To calculate the probability that 10 people will get all 10 questions wrong and misremember them in exactly the same way, we need to make a few assumptions about the problem:

Probability of getting a question wrong:

Let's assume that the probability of getting a question wrong from memory is some value p . For simplicity, let's assume $p=1$, meaning each person is guaranteed to misremember every answer.

Probability of misremembering the same way:

Let's call the probability that a person misremembers a question in the exact same wrong way as everyone else q . This is difficult to quantify since it depends on how many possible wrong answers there are, but for the sake of this example, we'll treat it as a probability q .

To represent the probability more clearly as "1 in X" form, we need to make some educated assumptions about the likelihood of misremembering each question in a specific way.

Let's proceed step by step, making reasonable estimates to calculate the final probability.

Step 1: Estimate Probability of Misremembering One Question

Assume that for any given question, the probability of someone **misremembering** the correct answer in exactly the same wrong way as others is very low, but we need a number to work with.

Let's estimate that the probability of giving a specific wrong answer for one fill-in-the-blank question is **1 in 100**. This means:

- $p = \frac{1}{100}$ (or 0.01).

Step 2: Calculate Probability for One Person to Get All 10 Questions Wrong

Each of the 10 questions needs to be answered incorrectly in the exact same way. The probability that **one person** answers all 10 questions wrong in this specific manner is:

$$P_{\text{one person}} = \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^{10} = \frac{1}{10^{20}}$$

So, the probability for one person to get all 10 questions wrong in the exact same way is **1 in 10 quintillion** (1 in 10^{20}).

Thus, the total probability is:

$$P = (p^{10})^{10} = p^{100}$$

Final Probability:

The overall probability that all 10 people would get all 10 questions wrong in the exact same way is p^{100} .

- If, for example, the probability p of misremembering in the same specific way is 0.1 (or 10%), then the total probability is:

$$P = (0.1)^{100} = 10^{-100}$$

This is an extremely small probability.

The actual probability p of misremembering in the exact same way would depend on how likely it is for each person to make that specific mistake, but as you can see, even for moderately small values of p , the probability of all 10 people making the exact same mistake on all 10 questions is astronomically low.

Step 3: Calculate Probability for 10 People to Get All Questions Wrong in the Same Way

The probability for 10 people to all get all 10 questions wrong in the exact same way would be:

$$P_{10 \text{ people}} = \left(\frac{1}{10^{20}} \right)^{10} = \frac{1}{10^{200}}$$

This result means that the probability of all 10 people misremembering all 10 questions in exactly the same way is:

$$P_{\text{final}} = 1 \text{ in } 10^{200}$$

Step 4: Express Probability in a Manageable Number

To express this in a more comprehensible form like "1 in a trillion" or similar, consider that:

- 1 trillion = 10^{12}
- 1 quadrillion = 10^{15}
- 1 quintillion = 10^{18}

The final probability of 1 in 10^{200} is far beyond trillions or even quintillions—it's 1 in 10 followed by 200 zeros, which is an astronomically small number. To compare, the number of atoms in the observable universe is estimated to be about 10^{80} .



Conclusion

Conclusion:

The probability of all 10 people misremembering all 10 questions in exactly the same way is 1 in 10 followed by 200 zeros—It's essentially impossible.

Does this prove the Bible is changing?

This seems to be irrefutable evidence that our testimony is true and the Bible is changing. The only way that someone could argue against it is to suggest that all of the misremembering is caused by misquotes from pop culture and therefore it doesn't prove the Bible is changing.

Refuting misquotes from pop culture

So, as shocked and embarrassed as I am for my brothers and sisters in the Lord that anyone would actually suggest this, I am forced to actually provide a serious response to this argument because its so prevalent. I have seen this as the last bastion of defense for even the greatest minds of our time. The position of the entire body of Christ on this topic is so weak that they are forced to respond with this ridiculous assumption because that's all anyone can come up with.

If I have a debate with a PHD in theology or senior pastor of a large church, this idea will be one of their main arguments. So it will certainly be a response to the evidence that 10 out 10 Christians answering a Bible quiz incorrectly in the same way is statistically impossible.

The argument will be that 10 out of 10 misremembering the same way isn't proof that the Bible is changing, they will argue that all of their memories are from misquotes from pop culture, not a supernaturally changed Bible.

So to address this argument we will apply the same laws of probabilities to that argument and see what we get. Here is the question I posed to Chat GPT

My question to ChatGBT

I want to calculate the probability of something.

Here's the background. I will refer to those taking the other side of this debate as the unconvinced.

Our testimony is that the observation that pastors will fail a simple Bible quiz based on 10 simple Bible questions from memory is proof that their Bible is supernaturally changing because they are content experts and they should know the answers to all of those questions. However, the empirical evidence is that they fail these questions. A pilot would not fail 10 simple questions regarding their instrument panel, and a doctor, who is also a content expert, would not fail 10 simple anatomy questions.

My question to ChatGBT

In a similar way, the pastor should not fail 10 simple Bible quiz questions, but they do. This represents powerful empirical evidence. The unconvinced, however, are trying to counter our evidence by suggesting that the pastors are simply confused by misquotes that they see in social media and the pop culture.

I want you to calculate the probability of a content expert, that is, a pastor, being overwhelmed in his memory by misquotes from pop culture on 10 simple Bible quiz questions. In order to do this, you will need to make certain assumptions regarding where he's spending his time. You will also need to make certain assumptions regarding the possibility that when he is on social media or sees things in pop culture, he will actually come across a misquote that would then be implanted in his memory and overcome all of the other influences that would counteract that.

Where he is looking on social media or entertainment will determine the likelihood of whether he will see any scriptures at all. So, let's assume that he sees one misquote, one time every day, and each day he sees a different verse misquoted. So, at the end of thirty days, he has been exposed to thirty different scriptures being misquoted.

My question to ChatGBT

We will need to develop two different forms of assumptions. One will be the things that the pastor is paying attention to, and the second category is how much time he is giving attention to them.

The first category will be things like surfing different social media channels like Facebook and YouTube and Twitter, as well as movies, entertainment, and official news outlets.

The second category will be the disciplines of his faith, which include the following:

- 1.Preparing messages each week
- 2.Conducting the service
- 3.Conducting the mid week Bible study
- 4.Visiting people and sharing the word
- 5.Reading his Bible
- 6.Studying the Bible
- 7.Meditating on the Bible
- 8.Memorizing the Bible
- 9.Reading Christian books, articles, or blogs
- 10.Reading his daily devotionals
- 11.Listening to Christian messages, sermons, or materials
- 12.Listening to Christian music
- 13.Attending church services
- 14.Singing hymns and worship songs
- 15.Attending Bible studies

My question to ChatGBT

The next thing we will need estimates for is how much time is being spent in the two categories. Of course this will vary greatly and I am going to be extremely conservative in my assumptions.

In this example, we will conservatively estimate that the pastor is spending one hour a day being exposed to social media, news, and entertainment and one hour exposed to the scripture and accurate scripture influences.

You will also need to weight the influences by several factors. The pastor is purposely committing the scripture to memory, but he is not trying to commit the misquotes from pop culture to memory. The pastor is accepting what the Bible is teaching him as the true word, whereas he may see a misquote on social media, but he will tend to reject it in his memory. If you saw a sinful behavior on social media being talked about as though it was now acceptable to God, would you somehow be able to have that thought be adopted by you without you knowing, because that's what we are being asked to believe. For this example we will weight the influence of the bible sources as twice as influential as any misquotes from pop culture and this is being extremely conservative.

My question to ChatGBT

Let's use Matthew 7:1, for example, which says, "Judge not, lest ye be judged." If the pastor sees that quoted on Facebook, he would generally recognize that as being incorrect and reject it in his mind. When he then sees it in his Bible as he's reading, and he sees it again when he's studying the Bible, and he sees it again in his daily devotional, and then he hears it in other messages and in Christian music, and especially when he commits it to memory, all of those influences are going to be much more powerful to determine what his long-term memory is than a passing glance at a misquote in pop culture.

You also have to calculate the probabilities of this happening with not just one example, but 10 different scriptures, which seem to be stored in the long-term memory of all Christians and all pastors. To accomplish this, I will concede that the pastor sees 1 different passage misquoted everyday for 30 days in a row and then that cycle perfectly repeats again starting next month. This is of course ridiculous and there's no evidence that this is happening but it won't matter when I show you the results.

Based on that, calculate how unlikely it is that misquotes from pop culture for thirty scriptures could overcome all the disciplines of the faith of a content expert like a pastor.

Probability of Pastor being confused by misquotes from pop culture

Let's break this down, with a 2:1 weighing in favor of Bible influences compared to pop culture influences, rather than the 4:1 ratio previously used.

Assumptions:

- The pastor is exposed to one misquote per day, each day being a different verse (30 misquotes in 30 days).
- The pastor spends an equal amount of time (1 hour per day) on both social media/pop culture and his spiritual disciplines.
- Spiritual disciplines are weighed more heavily (2:1) compared to pop culture misquotes in shaping the pastor's long-term memory of scriptures.

Influence Sources:

1. **Social Media/Pop Culture (1 hour/day):**
 - Daily exposure to 1 misquoted Bible verse.
 - Over 30 days: exposure to 30 different misquotes.
2. **Bible-Related Spiritual Disciplines (1 hour/day):**
 - Daily engagement in Bible reading, study, and other Christian activities.
 - These reinforce the correct versions of scriptures.
 - Influence weight: 2x the weight of social media misquotes.

Probability of Pastor being confused by misquotes from pop culture

Memory Formation:

The probability of a pastor being influenced by a Bible misquote vs. remembering the correct version depends on the ratio of the two influences (2:1 in favor of the Bible). This ratio means that, for each misquote the pastor sees, the correct scripture has twice the chance of being remembered because the pastor engages with Bible-related content more meaningfully and intentionally.

Formula for Memory Over Time:

- For each verse, the pastor has **2 parts** of influence from Bible-related activities and **1 part** from pop culture misquotes.
- Therefore, the probability of the pastor remembering the correct scripture for each verse is $2/3$, while the probability of the misquote being remembered is $1/3$.

10 Bible Quiz Questions:

Assuming the Bible quiz contains 10 questions based on well-known scriptures, each question represents an opportunity for the correct scripture or the misquoted one to be recalled.

- For each question, the probability of recalling the correct scripture is $2/3$.
- The probability of recalling the misquote instead is $1/3$.

Probability of Pastor being confused by misquotes from pop culture

Probability Calculation:

The probability of the pastor failing all 10 questions by recalling misquotes can be calculated using the following formula for independent events:

$$P(\text{fail all 10 questions}) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10}$$

This simplifies to:

$$P(\text{fail all 10 questions}) = \frac{1}{59,049}$$

Conclusion:

The probability of a pastor, who is a content expert, being overwhelmed by pop culture misquotes to the point of failing all 10 questions based on simple Bible verses is about **1 in 59,049**. This incredibly low probability suggests that external influences (like social media misquotes) are highly unlikely to override the pastor's spiritual disciplines and long-term memory of the Bible at a 2:1 influence ratio.

**Probability of Pastor being
confused by misquotes from pop culture**

1 in 59,049



