

CHRISTIANITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: AN INTRODUCTION TO CHRISTIAN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

This study teaches two basic contents. English Theology is a multi-lingual academic program which teaches how ancient languages originally used in writing the Holy Bible, combined to produce the English language or current English: (this refers to Christian Linguistics or Christian Holy Languages). The program reveals how around 55CE John 19:19-22 silently prophesied that Latin, Greek, Hebrew (and Romance, Latin French) will combine with old Anglo-Saxon German to produce (modern) English Language from 597 to 1611CE facilitated by the Latin Roman Church. None of those Languages can singularly produce current English. If Latin, French, Greek (and Hebrew) are removed from English language (including the Latin A B C D alphabet) then there will not be anything called English language. The Latin A B C D alphabet was actually one of the biggest factors that made English language, English. The ancient Anglo-Saxon futhorc-runic alphabet if used in writing current English will simply make it German, just like using Arabic to write English removes it from being English language to Arabic. This program thus, teaches how medieval Christianity massively facilitated the development of old German English from its Gothic (Anglisc) roots to modern Latinized, French and Greek etc, current form. Thus, why do we call it modern/current English? Surely, if old English is presented to us now, we won't understand it. Old English was largely German containing Angle, Frisian, Jute, Saxon, etc. Please Note, that this researcher strongly believes that old English was not just German, rather it became old English when Latin entered it (ie, German) except if we are being told that German means English, or that Angle and English actually mean German. What was Old English; was in German or English, or a combination of old German and Church Latin which actually produced first or earliest English also called old English? Without Latin entering Anglo Saxon German, there will not be English. The second part of this paper teaches the seemingly unbelievable presence of over one thousand Hebrew Old Testament words (and their declensions/inflections) in current English being denied, covered, ignored and falsified by modern Linguistics and anti-semitism. The question will always be, how did so many Hebrew Old Testament words enter modern/current English? Also, is it that modern Linguists are not aware of these Hebrew OT words in Current English, or is it a cover up? These Hebrew words are not modern, but from the Old Testament. Over One hundred of such Hebrew OT words in Current English have been presented in this study as indisputable evidence from this research. E.g Hebrew OT, Abdi, Abecq or Abdo=(Arabic, Abdul)= Abduct, Abduction etc= Slave or Servant. Also, Hebrew OT, Absalom= Absolute, Abstain, Absent etc; And someone is saying there are no Hebrew OT words in Current English? Even Hebrew OT, Moth= Mortal= Death. What of Hebrew O.T. Obed = obey or servant: then Obadiah = obedience (1 Kings 18:3, Obadiah so much feared the Lord) related to Hebrew Abdi or Abdec = Arabic Adul = Abduction which means a slave or servant. Also Hebrew O.T Ala = Arabic Allah = Alter = Altitude which means high up, height or above.

Key words: English, Theology, Christian, Linguistics, Hebrew Old Testament, Anglo-Saxon, Greek, Latin, French.

Introduction

Old English was like when a German speaks, it sounds like English, but one still does not understand it. Even till date, German sounds like English, but it is not English, rather, when Latin entered it (i.e., German) it became English, or Old English. When the Anglo Saxons and Jutes etc., were converted to Latin Christianity, they adopted the Latin alphabet (ABCD) and borrowed many Latin words into their German dialects, this which produced Old English containing German and Latin, not just German only. (c500-597-1066CE)

From 1066CE-1340sCE, French entered post Old English which produced Middle English that looked and sounded like modern English, this which means that Shakespeare's Middle English was very close to modern English. From c1532-1611CE, Protestant Greek and Hebrew, facilitated by William Tyndale (d.1536CE), entered advanced Middle English to make it Modern English, symbolized by the publication of the King James Version of the Holy Bible in 1611CE, which contains early Modern English still sounding like Middle English, different from NIV current English.

These were all facilitated by Latin and French Norman Christianity, including by Protestant Greek and Hebrew (anti-Latin) Christianity of Germany, France, Netherlands, and England, where the strong process of retranslating the Bible into local European dialects from the original Hebrew OT and Greek NT (not from the Latin Vulgate or version) helped to introduce Greek and Hebrew words into Middle English to make it Modern. That the Anglo Saxons of England, and the Franks of Gaul/France, read the Latin Vulgate for 1,000 years, before retranslations started, clearly confirms how Latin and Latin Christianity massively influenced their different German dialects to help produce English and French.

Take it or leave it, without Latin, the Latin alphabet and the Latin Vulgate Bible introduced to the Anglo-Saxons by the Latin Church, and massively ingested into the Anglo-Saxons German dialects (before Norman Christian French, and Protestant Greek and Hebrew came in), English will not be English, rather English will be purely German.

English Theology And Hebrew OT Words

While B A English Language studies teach English suntassien (i.e., syntax and grammar structure etc.), English Theology presents Ecclesiastical and Biblical orthographic historical origins of the English Language.

The study addresses the Hebrew factor in current English by teaching over 2,000 Hebrew and Greek Old Testament words in current English often falsified, hidden, covered, denied or unknown, which this program has discovered many of such words.

Historically, c449-500CE, West Germanic Anglo-Saxons, and Jutes etc., poured into present day England (i.e., Anglo-Land) and almost wiped out its aborigines (including the Celts). Their Language was Germanic Ostro-Visigoth.

By 597CE, Pope Gregory of the Latin Roman Catholic Church commissioned Irish Father Augustine to go to Britain and convert the Anglo-Saxons to Catholicism, and to introduce the Latin Vulgate Bible to them. The consequence was that the Anglo-Saxons must learn Latin to be able to read the Latin Translation of the Bible. That was how the Latin Church taught the Anglo-Saxons Latin.

Obviously, that was how Latin poured into the Anglo-Saxon Old German to produce Old English heavily laden with Latin from 597-1066CE, when French Norman Christians led by William the Conqueror conquered England at Christmas and introduced Latin-French into Old English to produce Middle English from 1066-c1500sCE.

By 1611CE, the King James translation of the Holy Bible was released, and it introduced Modern English which was a shift from Shakespeare's pre-modern English.

This is the question of the seemingly impossible Hebrew factor in Current English. Here English Theology shall teach over 1,000 Hebrew OT words in Current English (and their declensions). It is incredible that till now Linguists have not discovered this, or that they know, but that they are covering, denying and falsifying Hebrew words in Current English.

Striking examples of these words include,

1. Hebrew OT, Moth or Yamut= Mortal=Death Genesis 1-4 etc
2. Hebrew OT, Lene=Lens==to see (= Eyi = Eyes) exodus 19;11
3. Hebrew OT, Demuth=Dummy= Likeness (Genesis 1:26)
4. Hebrew OT, Ode=Ode=I will praise
5. Hebrew OT, Yidan or Yadin=Judiciary and Judge=You shall judge or resolve disputes
6. Hebrew OT, Beer or Daber Torah=Barrister= He explained the Law: Deut 1:1-7.
7. Hebrew OT, Gomorrah or Amorrhah= Immoral=Sexual immorality
8. Hebrew OT, Nephesh or Nepseq= Psyche or Psychology=Soul or Mind (Life or innerman)
9. Hebrew OT, Teqon=Techno, Techne, or Technology=Build, fix, make straight, blow or blast etc.
10. Hebrew OT Aleph and Beth to Greek, Alpha and Beta=Alphabet, etc = A and B

11. Hebrew OT, Lawuyyim (and Lauyan)=Lawyers=Levites=Teachers of the Law(Torah) and Judges= Deut 21 5, Deut 17 8, Deut 33:10{8-11} Check Genesis 49:16 for Dan Yadin or Yadin=Dan, He shall Judge his people=Judiciary and Judge: see no 5 above.
12. Hebrew OT, Socen, Shecan, Shekina, Secon=Social= To dwell, Genesis 16:12, or live in: or Tabernacle=Hebrew, Shekina, or Sacta=Job 1:10, hedge=Secure, security, sanctity, Sanctuary, or Succouth=Society=ancient weaved raffia huts all over the middle east etc. Gen 14:13, Deut 33:12, Isaiah 22:15, Socen=Steward of a house; Judges 8:13-14, Succoth, ancient people who live in raffia weaved huts.
13. Hebrew OT, Yobel=Jubilee=Blow Ram's horn.
14. Hebrew OT, Tira=Terror, Terrible=Fear.
15. Hebrew OT, Raithi from ROI or Roeh=Retina=I have seen, Genesis 16:13, Psalm 55:9, etc
16. Hebrew OT, Multi=Multilate=Circumcision= To cut off the top Genesis 17:11&13 etc.
17. Hebrew-Aramaic OT, Peka, Pheqa, or Ephphatha=Greek Ophthalmos= Be opened peep =open = eyes, Mark 7:34 = Hebrew OT, Iyin or Ene, or Lene=Eyes, Lens, or to see (see no above) Exodus 19:11
18. Hebrew OT, Yada or Daat=Data=Knowledge or to know: Psalm 71:15 etc.
19. Hebrew OT, Phri= Ephraim=Fruit=Fruitful etc.
20. Hebrew OT, Derek, Redeq =Direction=Road=way, (Genesis 49:17, Exo 19:3)
21. Hebrew OT, Teleqe=Telecom=I will go: to go far etc. (Gen32:18)
22. Hebrew OT, Yadi=Yardstick=Arms length=three feet. (Gen14:22)
23. Hebrew OT, Eqone from Qene and Qana or qayin= Cain= tobuy, Genesis 4:1-2, 2 Samuel 24:24, Jeremiah 32:9 etc
24. Hebrew OT, Macr= Market=To sell, sales.
25. Hebrew OT, Oth, Othi, and Othu= Oath= I pledge to God, or of Divine presence: Divine sign: Isaiah 7:11, Genesis 14: 22, 2Kings 12:8-9, Hebrew, Othu, pledge or agreement to do something etc.
26. Hebrew OT, Begad= Beguile=Deceit.
27. Hebrew OT, Goy or Goyim=Goiim=Government=Nations orpagans: Genesis 14:1 etc.
28. Hebrew OT, Bath or Batha=Beauty, beautiful=Daughter or girl.
29. Hebrew OT, Pe, Pey, Phi, Tiphilla= Mouth, Lip, prayer or to speak-Phonetic, Philosophy, Philology speak=Phonetic, Philosophy, Philology, Isaiah 29:13

30. Hebrew OT, Sopher, sepher, sophot=Sophist, Sophisticated, Philosopher, Judge, Philosophy, teacher, Philosopher, Judge, Philosophy, teacher, writer, scriptist, books, Learning etc, Nehemiah 7:57, Joshua 15:16, Isaiah 29:13 etc.
31. Hebrew OT, Abaddon= Abattoir, Abortion, Abandon, Abdicate=Destroy etc
32. Hebrew OT, Hibba=Hibernate= Hebrew OT, Hida=Hidden, Samson's riddle etc.
33. Hebrew OT, Sedom=Seduce, Sodomy= Sexual immorality.
34. Hebrew OT, Macah=Mascot, Masquerade, etc=Veil, covered etc. (Exodus 34:29-35)
35. Hebrew OT, Matseba=Masturbate, Massage etc=Massage. (Ancient pagan alter pillars)
36. Hebrew OT, Turu=Tourism=Go and see or spy out. (Joshua sent out men to spy out the land)
37. Hebrew OT, Thistu=Thirsty=They shall drink
38. Hebrew OT Camoni-Camoqa=Community=Communication=Sharing things common to us (1 Kings 22:4, 2 Chronicles 18:3 etc)
39. Hebrew OT, Umma=Homo=Humans= Immanuel=God with us, ie, God's people (Igbo, Umu=Children)=Arabic, Ummah=Community (People, Nations etc){Ezra 8:12 and 14}
40. Hebrew OT, Yeled= Child=To produce children or offspring.
41. Hebrew OT, Milihamah and Maleta=Military, Army, War and to rescue (Genesis 14:1-2)
42. Hebrew OT, Heben= Ebony=Light dark skin=Ethiopian.
43. Hebrew OT, Aclu: Eclipse=Slightly dark, or getting dark. It sounds like Hebrew OT, Heclu=Ocel=I will eat.
44. Hebrew OT, Shish, Shesh or Shishim=Shishtim=Six=Sixty=Old age: Ezra 8:13.
45. Hebrew OT, Tuam= Two=There are two nations in your stomach=Twins.
46. Hebrew OT, Cepel= Couple=Double.
47. Hebrew OT, Asara from Aser=Hebrew OT Ten-aser= Tax="Usury"= Ten or ten percent (Genesis 14:20, Ezra 8:12)
48. Hebrew OT, Ten ma, Aser= Tax=To give a Tenth=Tithe=Usura or Usury (see no 47 above Genesis 14:20 -22)
49. Hebrew OT Daud or Dodo= Daddy=David=Beloved.
50. Hebrew OT, Segen and Seqdu= Sergeant= Officials and Guard.

51. Hebrew OT, Naphal=Fallen or to fall (Genesis 6:4, FallenAngels or Giants)
52. Hebrew OT, Err= Error=Wicked or evil: Genesis 38:3&7(cognate, Hebrew, Raa= Rash)
53. Hebrew OT, Anaqah and Anak or Anakim= Anarchy= Trouble(Ancient Biblical pagan giants)
54. Hebrew OT, Hete= Hatred=Sinner.
55. Hebrew OT, Ohel=Hall, House, Home=Hallowed or Holy Tentof Meeting= Movable Tabernacle before the Temple was builtby King Solomon.
56. Hebrew OT, Shiloh=Silence=Shlemim=Solomon=Shalom=Reconciliation=Peace=Tranquility, etc
57. Hebrew OT, Levi or Lewis (Lewis or Louis)= Leverage= Tiedto or hanging/based on.
58. Hebrew OT, Levi=Greek Leutes= Leutenants= Levite Priests asTemple Guards, security or police: 2 Chronicles 23:7
59. Hebrew OT, Pallu or Phallu=Phallic=Pillar= Standing up erect(Genesis 46:9)
60. Hebrew OT, Gan- Eden= Garden, ie- Garden of Eden: Genesis3:1-end.
61. Hebrew OT, Eden=Edible and bliss=Good to eat.
62. Hebrew OT, Lecu=Locomotive=To go: Also= Leg
63. Hebrew OT, Malal= Malign= To talk or speak.
64. Hebrew OT, Obed= Obey=Arabic, Abdul=Hebrew, Abdi=Servant.
65. Hebrew OT, Obadiah= Obedience from Obed= Servant ofYahweh- the Lord.
66. Hebrew OT, Yahweh= Awe and Awesome= Lord.
67. Hebrew OT, Galil or Gala=Galilee=Galaxy=Revolving orencircling: Cylindrical.
68. Hebrew OT, Perse or Pherse= Poison= Evildoers.
69. Hebrew OT, Sabaton or Sabata from Sheba= Sabbatical=Torest.
70. Hebrew OT, Sheba gave us Latin, Septua= Seven= Septuagint=Seventy.
71. Hebrew OT, Matar= Meteorology= Water
72. Hebrew OT, Geshem and Goshen= Gushing=Water, runningwater, or fertile.
73. Hebrew OT, Ruz= Run
74. Hebrew OT, Pada or Phada= Paid for=Ransomed.

75. Hebrew OT, Evila= Evil=Evil (Beth Aven= House of evil).
76. Hebrew OT, Satana= Satan=Enemy= Arabic, Shaitan (Job 1:1-7)
77. Hebrew OT, Oph or Uph= To fly=Birds= Plane (Genesis 1:20-21)
78. Hebrew OT, Qaton or Qatan = Quantum, Quarter, Container, Carton. (1 Kings 11:17) = little, kitten, small etc)
79. Hebrew OT, Cele or Celi= Cell, Chamber, enclosed, enclosure, prison etc.
80. Hebrew OT, Reuben= Rebel, (Genesis 49:3-4)
81. Hebrew OT, Succoth= Society= to build and dwell in housesand build booths for animals in ancient times = Hebrew OT, Shocen= Socio, Social, Sociology, Socionomy, Society=Tolive or dwell in (Genesis 14:13, Genesis 33:17)
82. Hebrew OT, Geber or Guber= Gubernatorial= Man, governor, leader (Cognate, Gabriel = Man of God) Job 40:9.
83. Hebrew OT, Ashon and Ason = Arson, smoke = Assassin, poison= Evil (Genesis 42:4 etc.
84. (84) Hebrew OT, Casiphia from Ceseph= Cash or Cashier=Ancient Silver money coins= Acts14:, Iconium
85. Hebrew OT, Sabib, or Sobibo= Suburb, neighbor= All around.
86. Hebrew OT, Todah= Thunder= Loud sounding Thanksgiving, praises and worship (Psalm 26:7)
87. Hebrew OT, Ishah, Ishto= Sister= Woman or Wive= (CognateArabic, Aisha,) etc.
88. (88) Hebrew OT, Absalom= Absolute and Absent etc (Absolute for two years, and he ran away for three years=Absent=2Samuel13:32-39)
89. Hebrew OT, Jonah= Journey. (Jonah 1:1-3)
90. Hebrew OT, Thummor= Tumor, Tumult, Tumultuous= Random, randomly (2Chron18:33)
91. Hebrew OT, Therape and Thruphah= Therapy= Healing=Health and Healthy (2Chron22:6, Ezekiel 47:12)
92. Hebrew OT, Halequ, Haleq and Hayalaq= Helicopter=He goesor went (Hopping Locusts, Joel 1:) = Gen32:17, Teleqe=Going to.
93. Hebrew OT, Hu=He or Him (Ha= Her) [2Sam24:13]
94. Hebrew OT, Shliah= Sling= To send (2Sam12:24-25)

95. Hebrew OT, Reqord=Record (music)=Dance
96. Hebrew OT, Leqah= Lecture=Instruction, Teaching. (Proverbs16:23)
97. Hebrew OT, Hamas or Hamath= Harmful, Homicide, murderetc=Violence (Psalm 55:9)
98. Hebrew OT, Galut or Gela =Gallivant, Galvanize, Gallop= ToExile, or carry away. (2Kings17:6)
99. Hebrew OT, Alma or Alemona= Alma-mater, Almanac, Alumni etc= Virgin, Woman, Mother- Isaiah 7:14
100. Hebrew OT, Methoq = Middle or midst. (between)
101. Hebrew OT, Shuthe = Shuttle=Go about, or go round, 2Sam24:2)
102. Hebrew OT Qal = Car, Callisthenics etc= Swift or very fast (2Sam2:18, Asahel's Qal or speed)
103. Hebrew OT, Piqud or Phiqud = Figure= To Count or NumberIsrael= Hebrew OT, Mene mene in Daniel 5:25-28)
104. Hebrew OT, Sarisin or Carisin =Castrate= Eunuch= Celibate, Daniel 1:3
105. Hebrew OT, Eber or Haibri = Hebrew= Abroad, Broadcast, etc= To go over to the other side, or across the river. To travel out. (Abraham the Hebrew who travelled from Ur to Canaan; Gen14:13)
106. Hebrew OT, Cele or Celi= Cell, Celibacy, Chamber, enclosed, enclosure (prison).
107. Hebrew OT, Shte ve- et Shte = Statistics= 2 and 2, or 2+2=Statistical (Gen32:22)
108. Hebrew OT, Leqe =Leg= Go (2Sam24:
109. Hebrew OT, Tamar = Tampered with, Tampering etc(2Sam13:12-17)
110. Hebrew OT, Reuben= Rebel, Rebellion, Rebuke, Rebuttal etc=(Gen 49:3-4, 1Chron5:1-2)
111. Hebrew OT, Lamech = Lament, Lamentation (Gen4:23)
112. Hebrew OT, Abel = Able, Ability, Capable (Gen4:4-5)
113. Hebrew OT, Shimuel =Samuel= Summoned= Called.
114. Hebrew OT, Elijah = Eligible. Etc.
115. Hebrew OT, Joel = Journal, Journalist, Journalism= Tell yourchildren: Tell them.....(Joel 1:1-4 etc)
116. Hebrew OT, Daat(Data or Yadaah)= Doctus, Doctrine, Indoctrination, Induct, Educt, Educate, Education etc (Psalm71: 15 , Psalm 139; 6, 14 etc) knowledge

117. Hebrew OT, Absalom, (see no88)=Abstain, Abstinence,Absolute etc Absalom kept quiet for two years....(2Sam13:32-39 etc)
118. Hebrew OT, Yareah= Year= Moon.
119. Hebrew OT, Hazaq =Hazzard=Severe, harsh (1Kings18:2.)
120. Hebrew OT, Hadad= Hardened, Resolute:1Kings11:14,23,25(with Rezon= Resolute=Unforgiven unforgettable etc.
121. Hebrew OT, Rezon=Resolute= Resolution=Unforgiven, unforgetting=1Kings11:23-25.
122. Hebrew OT, Maalta = Maltreat, Maltreatment= Unfaithful(2Chronicles26:18)
123. Hebrew OT, Heeluq, Halac etc= Helicopter= Brought up outof (Egypt)= To go.
124. Hebrew OT, Egley = Eagle= Calves which brought you up =(Heeluq = Helicopter) out of Egypt: 1Kings12:28: Please see no 126.
125. Hebrew OT, NaThati= Tithe and Tax= I will give (a tenth=Aser, Asara or Ashri= Usury (1Kings 11:31)
126. Hebrew OT, Qatan, or Qatana=Carton, Container, Quantum,Please see no78, 1Kings11:17, Deuteronomy 25:14, Genesis29:26, etc.
127. Hebrew OT, Thiga=Thug, Thuggrey = Touch, Taunt etc, Exodus 19:13 (Don't touch the mountain)
128. Hebrew OT, Yobel =Jubilee=Jubilate, Jubilation, Jubilant, (Exodus 19:13...blow the Ram's horn)
129. Hebrew OT, Siphina =Ship=Underground of a Ship whereJonah went to hide and sleep (Jonah 1:1-10)
130. Hebrew OT, Hallu=Hallucination, hallucination=Sickness
131. Hebrew OT, Ason=Arson, Assault, Assassin, Assassination, Acid= Evil or to do wrong.
132. Hebrew OT, Hallat = Harlot = Profane.
133. Hebrew OT, Mareh = Mirror= Appearance, Genesis 29:17
134. Hebrew OT, Laban= Label, Genesis 30:35.
135. Hebrew OT, Theraphim = Theft (Rachel stole the Householdgod called Theraphim=Genesis 31:19)
136. Hebrew OT, Shopheq and Sophoil = Suffocate, Spoil andSpill= To waste or to kill.
137. Hebrew OT, Slomon or Shlimon= Shiloh=Silence=Solemn, solution, solicit for God's blessings and help= Peace, tranquility or reconciliation etc.
138. Hebrew OT, Rehoboam= Rehabilitation or rehabilitate.

139. Hebrew OT, Ziroq = Rocket= To shoot or throw (seqal= Tostone) etc.

140. Hebrew OT, Cabod = Carbide, Cupboard etc.= Heavy.

The Question of English Theology

When the French Normans conquered England, it was not for territory or succession; behind it was a strong Christian military passion to make England practice Christianity the way the Roman Latin Papacy wanted it. The French Normans, led by William the Conqueror, introduced French heavily influenced by Church Latin into Old Latin English, which produced Middle English. A writer stated that French is Latin mispronounced by Medieval Germans (Qora: Qora online: May 2026). Old English was already a combination of Anglo-Saxon German and Church Latin.

The most reliable records of the origins of the name Anglo-Saxons are that the Latin Church Clergy gave them that name. Monk Bede, Paul the Deacon, and Pope Gregory are recorded to have called them Anglii; while unknown linguist sources claim that Roman Cicero called them Angle around 45 CE.

The Anglo-Saxons could not read and write when they conquered Britain from 449-550 CE. The Latin Church, through Pope Gregory and Father Augustine, taught them how to read and write. The Latin Church also gave the Anglo-Saxons the Latin ABCD alphabet and the Latin Vulgate Bible, the consequence being learning Latin to read the Latin Vulgate Bible and other Church documents, etc. In that way, so many Latin words entered their Anglo-Saxon German dialects to produce Old (pre-middle) English, before (Latin Church) Norman French entered Latin-German English from 1066 CE to make it advanced (pre-modern) Middle English, which Shakespeare used around the 1550s. The King James Bible version indisputably introduced early modern English in 1611 CE.

In all these, Christianity indisputably greatly facilitated the emergence of the English language as silently prophesied in John 19:19-22. Strikingly, from 1532 CE, Protestantism's retranslation of the Bible from its original Greek and Hebrew introduced many Greek and Hebrew words into Middle English, which helped make it Modern English (William Tyndale and the King James Version Bible translations helped to introduce modern English from 1532 CE to 1611 CE).

So striking are also historical records that William the Conqueror marched into England on Christmas Day with the Cross leading the procession, with the Pope's blessing. William the Conqueror introduced reforms into the English Church (through one LeFranc, a French Clergy). They brought priests from France into England, and they built Churches and Monasteries to suit Papacy. They also started trying to enforce celibacy, etc., in the English Church. Really, was that Norman French conquest of England military or Christian?

Origins of the Words “Anglo and Saxon” = (England and English)

The word “Angle” was Latin meaning “corner” (Greek Ankylus = crooked), describing the original crooked, curved angle, or what we normally say as a bending corner, which was the land mass area of the Anglo-Saxons in southern Dutch and German ancient areas. Records are that the Latin Church called them “Angli,” while another source states that Cicero in his Germania around 100 CE also called them Angle.

The word “Saxon” is also Latinate (i.e., sort of sword), while Latin Angulus or Angle means a corner or settlement on a bend, angle, or curve; though the Greek version is related to “a messenger.” These Latinate related German origins of the words Anglo-Saxon attest to the over 1,000 years that the Anglo-Saxons and French read the Latin Vulgate Bible version and other related Latin documents, which poured Latin words into Anglo-Saxon German dialects to produce Old pre-middle English, and over 30 European languages and dialects including the Romance Latin languages of French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian (and Catalan), etc.

The Latin that poured into German-Frank dialects to produce French was greater than that which entered Anglo-Saxon dialects to produce old pre-middle English. Hence, when French entered Old English, more Latin words entered it and totally altered and started pushing English to Middle and Modern English, quite different from Old German English. Surely, Old English is totally different from modern/current English. Perhaps no English speaker today can understand Old English.

English Theology: A Revaluation

Without Latin and French introduced into Old English by the Latin Church, the English language of today will not exist. Please also note that if you write Old English with the Latin alphabet, it makes some sense; that is even what makes it real English in its current Latin/French sense. And it was the Latin Church that gave the Anglo-Saxons the Latin ABCD alphabet, which made English what it is today. The runic (symbol-like) letters claimed to have been originally used by the Anglo-Saxons (who could not read and write before the Latin Church educated and gave them the Latin ABCD alphabet) are letters which people really don't understand if they are symbols or letters. Those attempting to reproduce it are writing it in the Latin ABCD. How can people who cannot read and write have an alphabet and writing system which they hurriedly abandoned when the Latin Church introduced to them the Latin ABCD, its writing system, including the Latin vocabulary and Latin Vulgate Bible from which the Anglo-Saxons derived so many Latin words into their original German dialects, which went on to produce old Latin-German English?

Thus, if you write Old English with the discarded and abandoned German futhorc/runic letters, it will give you something you never saw before, and which is not readable, hence, not English in any nearest form. When the Church taught the Anglo-Saxons how to read and write, they primarily taught them the

Latin ABCD alphabet, Latin, the Latin Bible Vulgate, and Latin Ecclesiastical documents, etc. These facilitated derivations of many Latin words into the Anglo-Saxons German dialects, which produced Old English before Latin French entered 400 years later around 1066 CE to make it Middle English. While Greek and Hebrew OT words entered to make it Modern English from around 1532 CE with inflections, declensions, and spelling standardizations. Samuel Johnson, an evangelical Churchman, compiled the first Dictionary of Modern English around 1755 CE. This writer from evidence in English word structures estimates that (a) approximately 10% German is in current English, (b) approximately 25% Church Latin is in current English, (c) approximately 25% Latinate French is in current English, (d) approximately 23% Greek NT is in current English, (e) approximately 15% Hebrew OT is in current English, (f) approximately 5% etc., e.g., Norse, Frisian, Dutch, etc., which are still German related; also Celtic are in modern English.

Why the King James Bible Translation? (English was prevented from being a Latin Romance Language)

When King James became King in 1603 CE, he pulled England out of the Latin Roman Catholic Church, the consequence being that the Church of England stopped reading the Latin Bible translation. King James immediately ordered a re-translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek (setting aside the Latin version); in that way, many Hebrew-Aramaic and Greek Bible words entered Middle English to produce modern English by eliminating many Latin words from English, and prevented English from becoming a Latin Romance Language like French (filled with many Latin words). The English Geneva Bible of around 1550 CE was a Latin-Romance English Bible translation that dropped Romance Latin and replaced it with the King James modern English translation. William Tyndale's Bible translation of around 1532-1536 CE from the Hebrew and Greek originals formed the basis for the King James Bible translation from 1604-1611 CE.

Teaser: How Christianity Changed Old English to Modern English

Remove Latin, French, Greek, Hebrew, and the Latin ABCD Alphabet from English, then write what is left of Old German English with the discarded Futhorc-Runes; it gives you pure Old German, not what we know and speak as English today, as produced by Medieval Christianity (i.e., the Latin Church), which added (1) Latin, (2) Latin Alphabet, (3) Latin-Norman French, (4) Greek, and (5) Hebrew to Old English to produce Modern English quite different from Old German English or Anglisc. No history of English will tell you these, perhaps due to Atheism and Anti-Semitism.

Without Medieval Christianity, English, French, and the Romance Latin Languages will not be what they are today. All of them use the Latin ABCD alphabet as introduced to them by the Latin Medieval Church, accompanied by the Latin Vulgate Bible which they read for 1,000 years. In that way, they borrowed many Latin words into their different German dialects to produce English, French, and the Latin Romance Languages in Europe.

The Western European Linguistic Truth

When the Visigoths pulled down Rome around 476 CE, the Pope and the Church took control of the civilian, educational, social, agricultural, and general community life of Western Europe, which they reorganized between 476 CE and 800 CE before the Church crowned Charles the Great (i.e., Charlemagne) King of the new Holy Roman Empire around 800 CE. Within that period, the Latin Church influenced Western Europe with its Latin Language and Latin Bible Vulgate version, etc., which facilitated the emergence of English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, Italian, etc., Romance Languages.

The Latin Church obviously educated Europe (even though to Eastern Europe through the Byzantine Church). The Latin Church taught Europe how to read and write and gave Europe the Latin alphabet, the Latin Vulgate Bible version, and the Latin vocabulary.

The Latin Church did not just reorganize Europe when Rome fell in 476 CE-800 CE; rather, in the absence of a central military or kingship authority, the Latin Catholic Church controlled and rebuilt Western Europe through the Popes in Rome and the Monastic Clergy all over Europe, before the Church crowned Charlemagne (Charles de Great) the first Emperor of the New Holy Roman Empire around 800 CE. In that way, Church Latin was spread in Western Europe, which mingled with local dialects to produce French, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian, Dutch, etc.

If not, how do we explain the indisputable fact that Western Europe under Papacy and Holy Roman Empire rule read the Latin Vulgate Bible version for 1,000 years, from 405 CE to 1400 and 1517 CE, when Protestantism started demanding new translations of the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek, rather than from the secondary source Latin Vulgate? In that way, from the Renaissance 1400s-1700 CE, many Greek and Hebrew words started entering Middle English to help produce Modern English. Hence, the coming of Modern English from Middle English was not just standardization of spellings and reducing inflections in English, etc., but that, as five Linguistics experts said, removing Greek from English is a catastrophe since there are no ready Germanic Anglo-Saxon words to replace our academic and scientific words loaned from mainly the New Testament and Old Testament (Septuagint) Greek. Loan words also come from Classical Greek introduced into Middle English through the activities of Protestantism which started rejecting the Catholic Latin Vulgate Bible version and Latin Ecclesiastical documents, etc. These Linguists clearly said that University Education, Science, and Education generally will collapse if Greek words are removed from Modern English. Removing Greek words from modern English also means that Christianity and Theology will be greatly affected since over 80% of Christian and Theological words are rendered in Greek (including Christian and Biblical Theological studies words).

French is Latin Mispronounced by Germans

The Linguistics Google source statement above is true to the fact. By 800 CE, Pope Leo crowned Frankish-French General Charlemagne (Charles de Great) the first Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire rebuilt by the Church, based in Gaul, also controlling Germany, Spain, etc.

The point here is that France was the second Rome. The French Church was completely Latinized; hence, the Franks or French, who were originally German, started pronouncing Latin with German accents mingled with their Frankish German dialects, which produced Francais d'oïl (i.e., Middle French) around 780/800 CE when Charlemagne of France was crowned emperor. That the German Franks totally accepted the Latin Church, Vulgar Latin, the Latin Vulgate Bible, and the Latin ABCD alphabet explains how French became approximately 85% Latin with lesser Greek and German words.

*Please note that this also goes to explain that the French Norman conquest of England in 1066 CE was not just a succession dispute, but that Roman Papacy and France believed that England was not Latin and Roman enough. It is said that Pope Benedict blessed William the Conqueror of Norman (Northern) France to conquer and properly Latinize England into the Latin Church, which Pope Gregory started around 597 CE through Irish Father Augustine who taught the Anglo-Saxons the Latin ABCD alphabet, Latin, and the Latin Vulgate Bible, which started the massive influx of Latin into the Anglo-Saxons German dialects to produce Old and pre-middle English. In 2011, the King James Bible Version celebrated its four hundred years as the English standard book which helped to introduce Modern English.

French Conquest of England was Religious

To help prove that the French Norman conquest of England was also religious with Papal blessing, William the Conqueror started reorganizing the Church in England to make it conform to Roman Latin standards. He is said to have brought priests from France to replace English priests. His main French Clergy anchor, one LeFranc from France, initiated Ecclesiastical reforms in the English Church perhaps to satisfy Papacy in Rome. William the Conqueror also demolished and rebuilt English Churches to conform to Roman Catholic architecture in Rome and France. He wanted English priests to practice celibacy like other Roman Catholic Latinate priests; then he also built more Churches and monasteries encouraging the Monastic life, etc. Thus, why would a military conqueror be doing all that for religion? It was also reported that after his victory over Harold at Hastings with the Cross leading the way, he marched into England on the 25th of December, 1066 CE.

Astonishing Hebrew Factor in Modern English

English Theology teaches over one thousand Hebrew Old Testament words and their inflections in current English; accompanied by another over one thousand Greek Old Testament and New Testament words and their inflections (or declensions) in current English. This paper alone has included over 100

of such words. It beats one's imagination why these words are being denied and falsified as European, and even covered up.

Research Observations

English Theology and Christian Linguistics have clearly revealed that the Biblical John 19:19-22 has a huge probability of being a Divine prophecy of the coming of the English Language. English did not exist at the time of Jesus Christ. Particularly, the presentation of over one hundred Hebrew words found in current English confirms Antisemitism, which constantly denies Hebrew and Jewish contributions to world civilization.

Research Findings

A good look at John 19:19-22 is perhaps an unnoticed revelation that the three languages of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, listed there, combined with the Anglo-Saxon German (and Latin-French) to produce current English.

Of greater importance is that the Latin Church taught the Anglo-Saxons how to read and write; particularly, that the Latin Church taught the Anglo-Saxons the Latin ABCD alphabet used in writing Old English; in that way, many Latin (Church and Bible) words entered the Anglo-Saxon German dialect to produce Old-Middle English. When the Christian French Normans (Norse) etc., entered Old English from 1066 CE, it became Middle and pre-modern English. From 1536 CE, after William Tyndale's Bible translation from original Hebrew and Greek appeared, English became Modern and Current with many Greek and Hebrew Bible words introduced into Middle English.

In all these linguistic evolutions of the English Language, will it be wrong to say that Christianity prophesied and facilitated (or produced) the English Language?

Recommendations of the Study

English Theology and Christian Linguistics are recommended to be introduced and taught as BA, MA, and Ph.D. academic courses in universities worldwide. This is necessary to teach people the true (Christian) origins and true word compositions of modern English. Particularly how the coming of the English language was silently prophesied in John 19:19-22 and massively facilitated by the Latin Roman Catholic Church. In John 19:19-21, Pontius Pilate wrote the inscription on the cross of Jesus in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, all of which combined with Latinate French and German to produce current English.

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