

Quantitative Theology

First a definition of theology. Theology translates from Greek *theologia*, which is derived from *theos*, meaning God, and *logia*, meaning utterances, discourse, or reasoning. That is the study of gods and their relationship with the universe as we know it.

Everyone has a theology whether it is based on YHWH, the God of the Holy Bible; or belief that god is nonexistent; or that self is god; or that Satan is god or that god is an illusion. Then theology develops the understanding and doctrines that define a particular religion's view of god and the universe. The religious view may be Christian, Judaism, Atheistic, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism or any other of the many world religions.

There are two different types of theology, which are:

1. Qualitative or Systematic Theology
2. Quantitative Theology

Qualitative Theology

Qualitative Theology is analogous to qualitative analysis in chemistry. Where the fundamental process is focused upon identification of the attributes, characteristics, or properties of any specific item. In the case of theology it is the attributes of god and the universe we live in. Our understanding of god and the universe are formed based upon a set of assumed attributes derived from whatever information we have received from the universe we live in. Any religion or theology believes that its doctrines are the absolute truth. Any person belonging to a particular religion derives their views systematically or logically from this basic set of doctrines, assumed truths.

Quantitative Theology

Quantitative Theology is analogous to quantitative analysis in chemistry. Where the fundamental quantitative process is focused upon identification, modeling of the mathematical relationships, and determining the magnitudes of various parts of an item. Quantitative Theology develops a model(s) based upon a set of assumptions for an item and then tests the assumptions for compliance relative to the real item. For example when applied to the Holy Bible, a mathematical expression must be identifiable in the biblical text, the results must be consistent with the biblical text, and must also be consistent with observations from the universe we live in. This is also a description of applying the scientific method.

All the different religions in the world each has a huge variety of assumptions about god(s) and the structure of the universe. **There is one thing for certain all the different religions cannot be correct!** Although, every religion or theology believes it has arrived at its doctrines or beliefs systematically and logically. If this were not true, the individual or group would have developed a different set of doctrines or beliefs that they know are the truth.

Quantitative Theology

Quantitative Theology is currently not associated with or acknowledged by any particular religion or church or denomination. However, it would be worthwhile for anyone to review and consider the new concepts, and information introduced in the following books that apply Quantitative Theology to the Holy Bible.

- *Self's Destiny and Self*
- *In the Image of YHWH*

What an individual believes concerning the Holy Bible and eschatology, the understanding of end time events, will significantly impact how he relates to events occurring in the world today.

In the book of Daniel 12:4 YHWH tells Daniel that the Holy Bible will be closed until the time of the end.

Daniel 12:4

4 But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased. KJV

Thus the Holy Bible will be closed until YHWH provides the key to open it for those people who are alive in the time of the end or latter days. Quantitative Theology is the key to opening the Holy Bible for the time of the end and YHWH did not make the key available until after 1960 when man's knowledge reached capability for digital computing.

One application of Quantitative Theology to the Holy Bible considers the Tabernacle to be YHWH's perfect picture of what is required for personal relationship with Him. Where the seven branched Menorah, the seven churches in the Book of Revelation, and the rainbow all represent the seven soul types, natures, of all mankind. The seven churches in the Book of Revelation are not historical church ages as generally accepted today. When the seven soul types, natures, of mankind are applied to the world's population using a normal distribution the specific numbers stated in the Holy Bible are confirmed.

Quantitative Theology when applied to the Holy Bible addresses questions like how long, how many, and what magnitude such as:

- How does YHWH describe His spatial composition?
- Are there unique calendars defined in the Holy Bible?
- What is self's will? How is it computed?
- What occurred when as a result of eating the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil?
- How many descendents of Adam and Eve did YHWH expel from the Garden of Eden?
- Do souls exist? If so what do they soul contain?
- What are the quantitative aspects sin?
- Does YHWH have a specific calendar for reconciling man's sin?
- How come we are justified by faith?
- Is there a Rapture? If so how long will it last and who will it include?
- Will there be a Tribulation? If so how long will it last?
- Is there a Winepress? If so how long will it last and who will it include?

Quantitative Theology addresses these and many more issues directly using scientific method.

Quantitative Theology

The following are the major Christian eschatological views present today:

- I. Preterism — is the belief that Biblical prophecy was fulfilled by 70 AD with the destruction of the Israelite's temple in Jerusalem. This view is not supported by Quantitative Theology.
- II. Historicism — is the belief that Biblical prophecy was fulfilled by the church prior to 1600 AD. This view is not supported by Quantitative Theology.
- III. **Pre-millennialism** — is the belief that Jesus the Messiah will return in power and glory to Jerusalem and reign from the Temple for 1000 years (Millennium).
 - i. **Pre-Tribulation Rapture** — is the belief that true believers in Jesus the Messiah will be Raptured prior to the 7 year Tribulation. The Rapture is the first event of a seven year tribulation, which ends with the return Jesus the Messiah to tread the winepress and then rule from Jerusalem for 1000 years (millennium).
 - ii. Mid-Tribulation Rapture — is the belief that true believers in Jesus the Messiah will be Raptured at the midpoint of the 7 year Tribulation. This view is not supported by Quantitative Theology.
 - iii. Post-Tribulation Rapture — is the belief that true believers in Jesus the Messiah will be Raptured at the end the 7 year Tribulation. This view is not supported by Quantitative Theology.
- IV. Postmillennialism — is the belief that once the church has converted everyone Christianity then Jesus the Messiah will return. Adherents view the Holy Bible as allegorical-symbolic or mythical. This view is not supported by Quantitative Theology.
- V. Amillennialism — is the belief there will be no actual millennium. Adherents view parts of the Holy Bible as allegorical; or New Testament supersedes the Old Testament; or the church replaces the nation of Israel. These views are not supported by Quantitative Theology.

The only eschatological view that is supported by the Quantitative Theology analysis of the Holy Bible is the Pre-millennial Pre-Tribulation Rapture view.

By Dallas Stratman 15 May 2017