

[Beginning at Genesis 7:6ff]: We no longer see what God sees. We only see what the characters of the story themselves see as the heavens pour forth rain and the fountains of the deep break apart. Our perspective as readers is “horizontal.” The floods rise up around us; we cannot stand alongside God and look down on those in the narrative who are experiencing God’s judgment.

As the Flood progresses God becomes strangely absent. Only the waters and those fleeing the waters are kept in narrative view. The author refuses to allow the reader to stand in a neutral corner and watch while God judges the world. We are forced to take sides like those in the narrative itself. Like Lot’s wife (19:26), we cannot look on while others experience God’s judgment. We are left either to enter the ark with Noah or to remain outside in the Flood. The only glimpse of God we are allowed as the waters of the Flood close in around “all flesh” is his closing of the door behind those who have entered the ark (7:16). After 150 days of flood waters (8:1–4), the reader catches a brief glimpse of God’s actions (God remembered Noah and sent a wind to dry up the waters); but, here again, we are not allowed to continue to view the rest of the story from such a lofty perspective. Immediately the narrative returns us to the ark where, with Noah, we must wait for the waters to recede and rely only on the return of the raven and the dove sent out through the little window of the ark (8:5–14). Once the dry land has appeared (8:14), the reader’s perspective returns to that of the Lord in heaven, and we hear and see his point of view again at the beginning of the story.²

In Genesis 8:18, God told Noah to begin the process of disembarking from the Ark (Genesis 8:15–11:32). Noah, his sons, and his son’s wives were to also organize the evacuation of the various genera of beasts out onto dry land.

² John H. Sailhamer, “Genesis,” in *The Expositor’s Bible Commentary*, gen. ed. Frank E. Gaebelain (Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1990), 2:79–80.



Noah, his wife, Shem, Ham, and Japheth and their wives made up the world's census which consisted of eight people. Genesis 10 lists the members of Noah's family and those who ultimately made up the generations of his three sons. Their descendants are listed in Genesis: Chapter 10, arranged in reverse order of the sons' births.

Japheth's chart pedigree is found in Genesis 10:2–5. The chart pedigree of Ham follows in Genesis 10:6–20. Shem's chart pedigree is located in Genesis 10:21–31. It is from these three families that the earth was repopulated.

Among those Homo sapiens are those who are unbelievers and believers, those of the former are obviously witnesses for the defence while those of the latter category are witnesses for both the defense and the Prosecution.

The only category that can consistently function as good witness for the Prosecution are those who have advanced to the sophisticated spiritual life.

History has documented that witnesses for the defense have consistently over the long haul suffered the loss of doctrinal thought.

Consequently, Lucifer's cosmic legions and those Homo sapiens who have been witnesses for the defense have contributed to the overthrow of priest and client nations in the past. The one presently with the title is doing the same.

However, it is the Pivot of mature believers that provides the spiritual power to preserve the United States regardless of the shenanigans deployed by Lucifer's minions.

Regardless of the up- and downtrends that fluctuate throughout history, it is the combination of the presence of invisible heroes that determines the sustenance of a client nation, a principle that needs emphasis in our present hour of discontent.

Principles on the Power of Invisible Heroes

A. During the Church Age

The purpose of the Church Age is to produce a corps of mature believers whose devotion to the divine mandate, "grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ" (2 Peter 3:18a).

The invisible hero is the believer who advances in the biblical curriculum all the way to spiritual maturity. This advance is illustrated by the visual, “Systematic Theology: Ten Divisions”: Bibliology (Bible), Theology Proper (God), Angelology & Satanology (Angels), Anthropology (Man), Hamartiology (Sin), Soteriology (Salvation), Ecclesiology (Church), Eschatology (Prophecy), Christology (Christ), and Pneumatology (Holy Spirit).

The great power experiment of the Church Age is designed to manufacture invisible heroes through perception, retention, facilitation, and application of Bible doctrine.

Facilitated doctrine plus wisdom results in momentum in the protocol plan of God. The execution of the protocol plan results in the manufacture of invisible heroes.

The mystery doctrine of the Church Age cannot be perceived and facilitated apart from residence, function, and momentum inside your very own divine dynasphere.

What follows explains the development of the term, “dynasphere”:

John 15:10a If you keep My mandates [referring principally to imperative moods of Scripture], you shall reside [future active indicative of μένω (*ménō*)] in the sphere of My love [ἀγάπη (*agápē*): “integrity”]. (EXT)

God has issued hundreds of commands throughout the New Testament. We are instructed to be filled with the Spirit, to confess our sins, to love the brethren, to rest in the Lord, to maintain humility, to learn and apply the Word of God, to love God and be occupied with Christ, to acquire virtue, to resist evil, to achieve spiritual maturity. These imperatives are not isolated mandates unrelated to one another; all these divine commandments for the believer combine to form the perfect divine system.

God’s system is designated the “sphere of love” or love complex to emphasize love as the supreme Christian virtue (1 Corinthians 13:13). The New Testament commands us to love, but no one can obey these commands without understanding that love is an entire sphere, a complex of interrelated elements, a system of power.



I have coined a term for this divine system from the Greek nouns δύναμις (*dúnamis*), “power,” and σφαίρα (*sphaíra*), “sphere”: the “divine dynasphere.” This descriptive synonym emphasizes the efficacy and sustaining strength of the love complex.³

There are other references that figuratively define the verb, μένω (*ménō*), to mean, “to remain in a sphere.” (574)

In the New Testament, too, μένω is used 1. Of the immutability of God and the things of God, e.g., His counsel, which cannot be changed, Romans 9:11. (575)⁴

Μένω: Remain, stay. B. Someone who does not leave a certain realm or sphere: remain, continue, abide. ... continue in my love, John 15:9–10.⁵

The “power sphere” is the resident inventory of doctrinal absolutes that accrue in the believer’s soul through consistent study, retention, facilitation, and application of them to life and circumstances.

The word *dúnamis* emphasizes the superior status of biblical principles while *sphaíra* refers to an encapsulated environment of an inflexible inventory characterized by the word *agape*: love which expresses the integrity of God and the integrity of His Word.

Divine integrity consists of the following attributes: Righteousness, Justice, and Omniscience. All three in concert refer to the Integrity of God. Integrity is defined by *The Oxford English Dictionary*:

Wholeness, completeness, integrity, chastity, purity.
1. The condition of having no part or element taken away or wanting; undivided or unbroken state; material wholeness, completeness, entirety. 2. The condition of not being marred or violated; unimpaired or uncorrupted condition; original perfect state; soundness. 3b. Soundness of moral principle; the character of uncorrupted virtue, especially in relation to truth and fair dealing; uprightness, honesty, sincerity.⁶

³ R. B. Thieme, Jr., *Christian Integrity*, 3d ed. (Houston: R. B. Thieme, Jr., Bible Ministries, 2002), 5.

⁴ F. Hauck, “μένω,” in *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*, ed. Gerhard Kittel, trans. and ed. Geoffrey W. Bromiley (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1967), 4:574, 575.

⁵ Walter Bauer, *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and other Early Christian Literature*, 3d ed., rev. and ed. Frederick William Danker (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2000), 630, 631.

⁶ *The Oxford English Dictionary*. vol. 1 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1971), s.v. “integrity.”

