The book cover features a dark background with two figures in white robes, one on each side, holding up glowing lanterns. The text is centered and rendered in a gold, serif font. The main title is "WHAT IS 'LUCIFER'?" and the subtitle is "THE LITERAL ORIGIN & MISTAKEN MYTHOLOGY".

WHAT IS
"LUCIFER"?

THE LITERAL ORIGIN
& MISTAKEN MYTHOLOGY

LUCIFER

Who or What is

What do you think of when you see
this name?

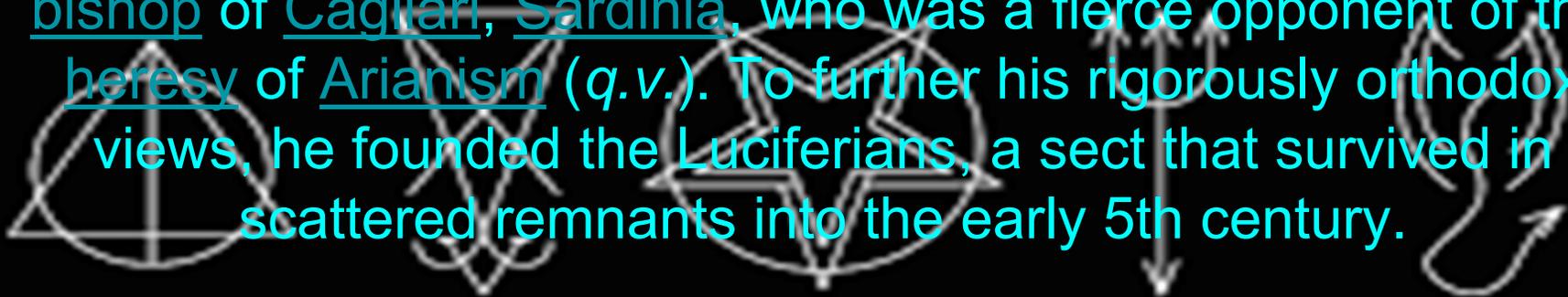
LUCIFER







Lucifer, also called **Lucifer Calaritanus**, (died c. 370), bishop of Cagliari, Sardinia, who was a fierce opponent of the heresy of Arianism (q.v.). To further his rigorously orthodox views, he founded the Luciferians, a sect that survived in scattered remnants into the early 5th century.



Webster's 1828

LU'CIFER, n. [L. lux, lucis, light, and fero, to bring.]

1. The planet Venus, so called for its brightness
2. Satan. And when he falls like lucifer, never to hope again

Lucifer

NOUN

- 1 another name for Satan
- 2 *literary* The planet Venus when it rises in the morning.
- 3 *lucifer archaic* A match struck by rubbing it on a rough surface.
- Example sentences
 - *'A quantity of lucifers were in his cart ignited and Jones with his horses were burnt to death.'*

- Example sentences

- *'Leaning sideways and striking a lucifer against the toenails on the elephant foot umbrella stand, Dimpler thoughtfully lit his last Cuban.'*

Origin

Old English, from Latin, 'light-bringing, morning star', from lux, luc- 'light' + -fer 'bearing'. Lucifer (sense 1) is by association with the 'son of the morning' (Isa. 14:12), believed by Christian interpreters to be a reference to Satan.

Pronunciation **Lucifer**/'lu:sɪfə/

Isaiah 14:3-23

[KJ21](#)

“How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! How art thou cut down to the ground, who didst weaken the nations!

[ASV](#)

How art thou fallen from heaven, O day-star, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, that didst lay low the nations!

[AMP](#)

“How you have fallen from heaven, O star of the morning [light-bringer], son of the dawn! You have been cut down to the ground, You who have weakened the nations [king of Babylon]!

[CSB](#)

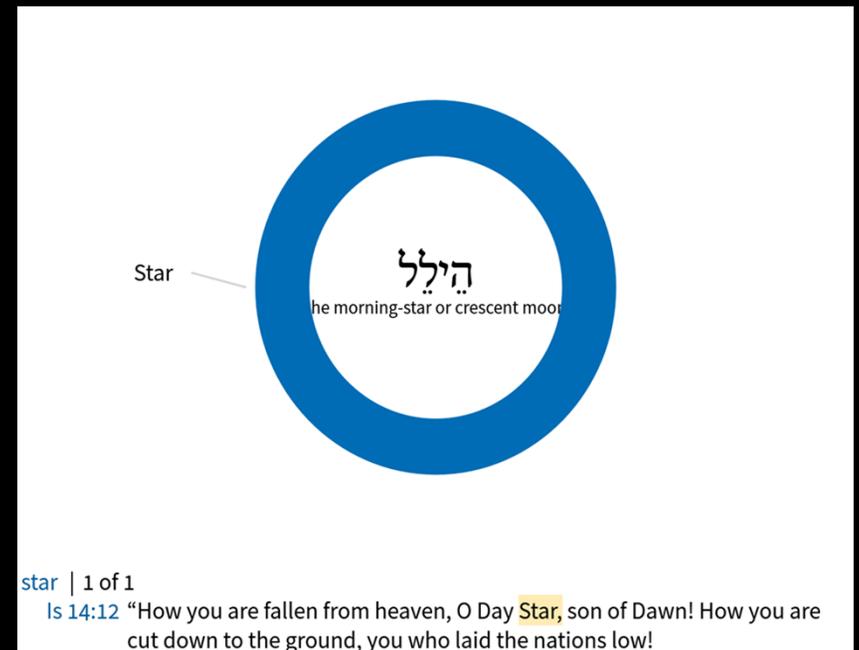
Shining morning star, how you have fallen from the heavens! You destroyer of nations, you have been cut down to the ground.

Lucifer

Lucifer. Appellation from a Latin word meaning “light-bearer.” The Latin term refers to the planet Venus appearing in the evening and the morning, which is the brightest object in the sky except for the sun and moon. Others have identified it with the crescent moon. It is also said by some to be the planet Jupiter. The Hebrew term, from which the Latin lucifer is derived, is found in Isaiah 14:12

Elwell, W. A., & Beitzel, B. J. (1988).

Lucifer. In Baker encyclopedia of the Bible (Vol. 2, p. 1360). Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House.



Is Lucifer a Biblical Word

01966

hê·lêl

הֵילֵל

O Lucifer

Brown-Driver-Briggs' Definition

Lucifer = “light-bearer”

1) shining one, morning star, Lucifer

1a) of the king of Babylon and Satan (*figuratively*)

2) (*TWOT*) ‘Helel’ describing the king of Babylon

Englishman's Concordance

hê-lêl — 1 Occurrence

Isaiah 14:12

HEB: נִפְלְאָה מִשָּׁמַיִם הַיְלֵל בֶּן-שָׁמַר

NAS: from heaven, *O star of the morning, son*

KJV: from heaven, *O Lucifer, son*

INT: have fallen heaven *star* son of the dawn

lucifer

From [halal](#) (in the sense of brightness); the morning-star -- lucifer.

see HEBREW [halal](#)

Halal

I. [הָלַל] **verb shine** (according to Thes and others= II. הָלַל (*splenduit*, from *sonuit acute, clare*, so; these meanings, compare Arabic *begin to shine, new moon*; Assyrian *êllu, bright* COT^{Gloss}) —

II. [הָלַל] **verb be boastful, Pi`el praise** (Arabic *shout*, both in joy & (if conjecture be right; especially II. in formula of worship; Syriac Pa`el *cecinit, laudavit*, compare Late Hebrew הָלַל *praise*, הָלַל *id.*, *Hallel* (Psalm 113-118); Aramaic הָלַל *marriage-song*, Assyrian *alâlu, shout for joy, rejoice*

Yalal Another Possibility

Strong's Hebrew: 3213. **יָלַל**
(yalal) — 30 Occurrences

DEF. Wail, Howl

derived from the primitive root word "yalal". This is mentioned far less often by scholars as the potential source for the word "heylel", but this is grammatically just as much a possibility for being the root of "heylel" as is the word "halal". If this is the correct root word, then the word "heylel" in Isaiah 14:12 is not unique at all, because the word "heylel" derived from the root word "yalal" is also found in some other verses in the Old Testament.

Yalal or HALAL

"How are you fallen from
heaven! **Howl** in the morning!
For you are fallen down to the
ground, O reviler of the
nations." (Isaiah 14:12, Lamsa
O.T.)

How art thou fallen from
heaven, **you arrogant
braggart**, son of the morning!
how art thou cut down to the
ground, which didst weaken the
nations!" (Isa 14:12 AV)

12 How hast thou fallen from the heavens, O shining one, son of the dawn! Thou hast been cut down to earth, O weakener of nations.(YLT)

A Better Translation?

OJB

How art thou fallen from Shomayim,
O Heilel Ben Shachar (Bright One of
the Dawn, Day Star, Lucifer)! How art
thou cast down to the earth, thou,
which hast laid low the Goyim!

Morning/day star

- Who is it?
- What does it mean?
- Where on earth did the name Lucifer come from?

Isaiah 14:12 is Talking about the Devil

Why

- Because the KJV says Lucifer
- This verse tells us that the devil's name is Lucifer
- God preserved his word in english through the inspired 1611 KJV
- It Corresponds with Luke 10:18
 - And he said unto them, I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven (KJV)

To use the term morning star is to equate Yeshua as Satan (Num. 24:17, 2 Pet.1:19, Rev. 2:28, 22:16)

Numbers 24:17 (HCSB)

17 I see him, but not now;

I perceive him, but not near.

A star will come from Jacob,
and a scepter will arise from
Israel.

He will smash the forehead[c] of
Moab

and strike down[d] all the
Shethites.

2 Peter 1:19 (HCSB)

19 So we have the prophetic
word strongly confirmed. You
will do well to pay attention to
it, as to a lamp shining in a
dismal place, until the day
dawns and the morning star
rises in your hearts.

Revelation 2:27-29 (HCSB)
27 and he will shepherd[a]
them with an iron
scepter; he will shatter
them like pottery[b]— just
as I have received this from
My Father. **28** I will also
give him the morning star.
29 “Anyone who has an ear
should listen to what the
Spirit says to the churches.

Revelation 22:16 (HCSB)

16 “I, Jesus, have sent My angel
to attest these things to you[a]
for the churches. I am the Root
and the Offspring of David, the
Bright Morning Star.”

Morning Star = phosphoros/Lucifer only hear

19 Moreover(kai), we hold (echō)the
(ho) prophetic (prophētikos) word
(logos) to be reliable (bebaios), and
you will do (poieō) well (kalōs) to pay
attention (prosechō) to it (hos) as
(hōs) you would to a lamp (lychnos)
shining (phainō) in (en) a gloomy
(auchmēros) place (topos), until (heōs
hos) the day (hēmera) dawns
(diaugazō)and (kai) the **morning**
star (phōsphoros) arises (anatellō)
in (en ·ho) your (hymeis) hearts
(kardia) (MOUNCE)

et habemus firmiorem
propheticum sermonem cui bene
facitis adtendentes quasi
lucernae lucenti in caliginoso
loco donec dies inlucescat et
lucifer oriatur in cordibus
vestris

Lucifer is used throughout the Latin Vulgate

Job 11:17 (day star)

Job 38:32 (constellation)

Psalms 109:3 (in the vulgate and LXX day star) 110:3 in English Translations

Isaias 14:12 (O bright star, Morning Star, Day Star, Shining one,
Howler)

II Petri 1:19 (Day Dawns)

Phosphoros

A) Nesheph means "twilight". **1 Samuel 30:17**

B) Aphaph" means "eyelid" and by extension "dawn". **Job 3:9**

C) Boqer means "morning". **Job 11:17**

D) Shachar means "dawn" and "dayspring". **Job 38:12** and also in **Job 41:18** (which is Job 41:10 in the LXX)

E) Mishchar means "dawn". **Psalms 110:3**

F) Heylel **Isaiah 14:12**

G) Morning Star **2 Peter 1:19**

Does this passage have anything to do with the Adversary?

Context

- Taunt against Babylon
- Addressing the King
- Temple and cultural language applied

Isaiah 14:12

How you have fallen from
heaven,

O brightstar[[b](#)], son of the
dawn![[c](#)]

How you are cut down to the
earth,

you who made the nations
prostrate!

- Falling from Heaven
 - Literal or figurative
 - Heaven is the dwelling of God
 - A king is considered god on earth
 - Falling from Heaven is equal to falling from power
 - Literally power is taken is stricken from

Isaiah 14:12

How you have fallen from
heaven,

O brightstar[[b](#)], son of the
dawn![[c](#)]

How you are cut down to the
earth,

you who made the nations
prostrate!

- O bright star
 - Possibly a meteor spoken of in canaanite birth anomalies
 - morning star This Hebrew word referring to Venus as the morning star is translated into Latin as “Lucifer,” which later made its way into some English translations. (Faithlife Study Bible)

Isaiah 14:12

How you have fallen from
heaven,

O brightstar[[b](#)], son of the
dawn![[c](#)]

How you are cut down to the
earth,

you who made the nations
prostrate!

- O bright star
 - These shining ones probably refers to Venues and is found in Ugaritic mythology as as daughters of the morning star. (NIV Cultural Backgrounds p.1140)

Isaiah 14:12

How you have fallen from
heaven,

O brightstar[[b](#)], son of the
dawn![[c](#)]

How you are cut down to the
earth,

you who made the nations
prostrate!

- O bright star
 - Morning Star comes from Shahar “dawn” and is part of a divine canaanite mythological pair that descends from the head of the canaanited pantheon.

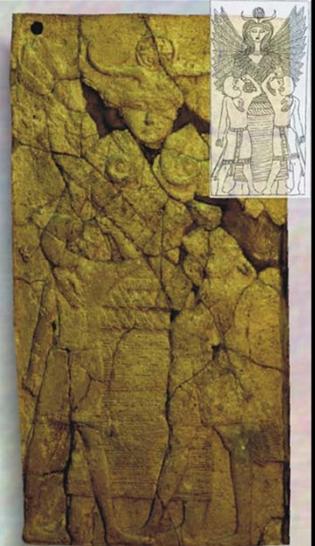
Shahar and Shalem

Semitic counterparts of Dioscuri (Gemini)

Psalms 57:9 Awake, my soul!
Awake, O Harp and Lyre!
I will awake (the) **Dawn**.

Job 38:12f
"Have you commanded the morning
since your days began,
and caused (the) **Dawn** to know its place,
so that it might take hold of
the skirts of the earth,
and the wicked be shaken out of it?"

ירושלם - **Jerusalem** - Founded (by) Shalem
אבשלום - **Absalom** - (My) Father is Shalem
שלמה - **Solomon** (derivation from Shalem)



The event recorded in Isaiah 14:12 may be an example of a story quite commonly known in the time of Isaiah. This old Canaanite story concerned the morning star, who had attempted to rise high above the clouds and establish himself on the mountain where the gods assembled, in the uttermost part of the north. He had desired to take the place of the highest god, becoming ruler of the world. His attempts were thwarted, and he was cast into the underworld. This story of the minor star deity aspiring to ascend above the throne of the most high god served, in the purposes of Isaiah, as an excellent analogy to the pride and aspirations of the king of Babylon, the person with whom chapters 13 and 14 are concerned (Baker Encyclopedia vol.2 Lucifer)

Isaiah 14:12

How you have fallen from
heaven,

O brightstar[[b](#)], son of the
dawn![[c](#)]

How you are cut down to the
earth,

you who made the nations
prostrate!

- O bright star
 - Used of gods in ancient mythological works
 - Egyptian Book of the Dead
Chapters of Coming Forth By Day: “Behold, oh ye shining ones, ye men and gods...”
Chapter 134 – 15/17;
“Behold, oh ye shining ones, ye men and gods...” – Chapter 134 – 15/17

Isaiah 14:13-15

You said in your heart:

"I will ascend to heaven,

I will exalt my throne above the stars of
God.^[d]

I will sit upon the mount of meeting,

in the uttermost parts of the north.

14 I will ascend above the high places of the
clouds—

I will make myself like *Elyon*."

15 Yet you will be brought down to *Sheol*,

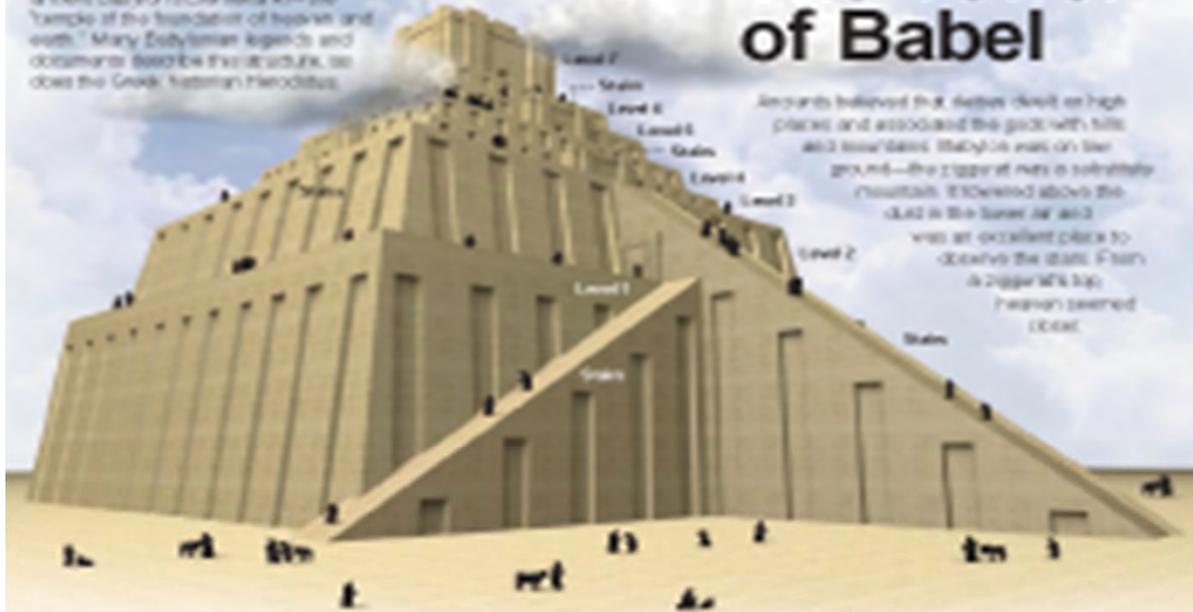
to the lowest parts of the Pit

- Ascend to heaven
 - Genesis 11:4
 - **4** Then they said,
"Come! Let's build
ourselves a city, with a
tower whose top
reaches into heaven. So
let's make a name for
ourselves, or else we
will be scattered over
the face of the whole
land."

The Tower of Babel would have been built in ziggurat form. It probably was ancient Babylon's Chomanki—the Temple of the foundation of heaven and earth. Many Babylonian legends and documents describe the structure, so does the Greek historian Herodotus.

The Tower of Babel

Ancients believed that deities dwelt on high places and associated the gods with hills and mountains. Babylonians sat on the ground—the ziggurat was a solitary mountain. It soared above the city in the center of the city. It was an excellent place to observe the stars. From a ziggurat's top, heaven seemed close.



Size comparison (approximate)

Great Pyramid of Giza (about 2500 BC)
Height 481' base 755'

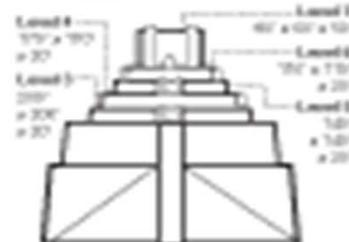
Tower of Babel (about 2300 BC)
Height 300' base 300'

Woodstock Building at Chicago State University (about 1900)
Height 130' base 62' x 64' square

Small square (about 1000 BC)
American Football field



The Temple of the Sun at Uruk (about 2300 BC) depicts the Chomanki with these dimensions. The plan for King Sargon is 100' x 100'.



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Towers, Gardens, and Temples were considered dwelling places for god's in near eastern culture.

A king's Job was to ascend in the cosmic power

the mountain of assembly
The meeting place of the divine council (compare Psa 82:1). [FSB]

Isaiah 14:13-15

You said in your heart:

"I will ascend to heaven,

I will exalt my throne above the stars of
God.[[d](#)]

I will sit upon the mount of meeting,

in the uttermost parts of the north.

14 I will ascend above the high places of the
clouds—

I will make myself like *Elyon*."

15 Yet you will be brought down to *Sheol*,

to the lowest parts of the Pit

- Ascend to heaven
 - The Mount of meeting
 - The Summit of Zaphon
 - Hebrew poetry often uses similar imagery to Canaanite poetry, but in a polemical way. Hebrew poetry argues for the supremacy of Yahweh as the true God. For example, in Psa 48:1–2,
 - [FLSB]

Psalm 48:1-3 (0-2)

A song, a psalm of the sons of Korah.

2 Great is *Adonai*, and greatly to be praised

in the city of our God—His holy mountain.

3 A beautiful height—the joy of the whole earth—

is Mount Zion, on the northern side of the city of the great King.[\[a\]](#)

- Yahweh's holy mountain—Zion—is said to be in the far north (that is, Zaphon). Since Zion is actually located in the southern part of Israel, the identification with Zaphon should be understood as an intentional move to assert Yahweh's superiority over Canaanite gods.

Isaiah 14:13-15

You said in your heart:

"I will ascend to heaven,

I will exalt my throne above the stars of
God.[[d](#)]

I will sit upon the mount of meeting,

in the uttermost parts of the north.

14 I will ascend above the high places of the
clouds—

I will make myself like *Elyon*."

15 Yet you will be brought down to *Sheol*,

to the lowest parts of the Pit

- I will make myself like the most high (Elyon)
 - the Most High a title for the high god of the Canaanite pantheon; it is often used in the OT to refer to Yahweh. See Psa 82:6.
 - **I** said: 'You are 'gods', and you are all sons of *Elyon*
 - Simulare titles were used of Canaanite deities (i.e. Akkadian hymn "Exalted", Baal, 8th centry treaty which concluded with El and Elyon) [NIV CCSB]

Isaiah 14:13-15

You said in your heart:

"I will ascend to heaven,

I will exalt my throne above the stars of
God.[d]

I will sit upon the mount of meeting,

in the uttermost parts of the north.

14 I will ascend above the high places of the
clouds—

I will make myself like *Elyon*."

15 Yet you will be brought down to *Sheol*,

to the lowest parts of the Pit

- Brought down to Sheol
 - Instead of Rising he is brought low to death and destruction
 - Sheol = Grave
 - Pit = lit. a pit or cistern
 - Possibly afterlife
 - **bowr: cistern**
 - **Original Word:** באר
 - **Part of Speech:** Noun Masculine
 - **Transliteration:** bowr
 - **Phonetic Spelling:** (bore)
 - **Short Definition:** cistern

Who is this Talking About?

Lucifer?

Babylonian King



The Hebrew expression was probably never meant to be a name, but has come to be used thus because the verse in which it occurs is applied to Satan. This apparently was done first by two of the church fathers, Tertullian and Origen. However, the popularity of Lucifer as a name for Satan may be attributed to its use in John Milton's Paradise Lost.

Elwell, W. A., & Beitzel, B. J. (1988). Lucifer. In Baker encyclopedia of the Bible (Vol. 2, p. 1360). Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House.

- Barry, J. D., Mangum, D., Brown, D. R., Heiser, M. S., Custis, M., Ritzema, E., ... Bomar, D. (2012, 2016). *Faithlife Study Bible (Is 14:12)*. Bellingham, WA: Lexham Press.
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- <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Lucifer>
- [StudyLight.org: Search, Read and Study with our Bible Toolswww.studylight.org](http://www.studylight.org)
[Lucifer | Definition of Lucifer in English by Oxford Dictionaries](#)

Elwell, W. A., & Beitzel, B. J. (1988). Lucifer. In *Baker encyclopedia of the Bible* (Vol. 2, p. 1360). Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House.