

Eph 2:2 “prince of the power of the air” is Beelzebub = Lord of the Flies, Mat 12:24

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Introduction

Lord of the Flies is a movie/book about a group of kids left on their own, and what happened was chaos ensued.

My Theory: Is this power influencing to some degree the likes of Esau/Edom who is the ruler of this world, and that it is actually a good thing else there would be anarchy and chaos. By ruler of this world, I mean they have jurisdiction of it, and as long as we are not at war with them (always proceed in peace first, and pursue things diplomatically) then we can do our job as priests (whose jurisdiction is of another realm i.e. the heavens). As priest we can appeal to the heavenly realm if we have standing and can get past the objections of those forces who “operate in the air” which is a barrier and exists between the Earth and the Heavenly realm.

The contrast between what Paul is teaching in Eph 2:2 is one thing and what the Pharisees were accusing Yeshua of are another (Mat 10:25, 12:24 etc.). Paul is teaching Two House to the House of Israel, and Yeshua is reacting to the charges made by his adversaries (the “the children of disobedience” if you will).

If you continue with on with Ephesians, you will see some very strong evidence to support my claim that Paul is a teacher of Two House / One Covenant. ^a

Eph 2:2

Wherein in time past ye walked according to the course (*aion*^{G165}) of this world, according to the prince (*archon*^{G758}) of the power^b (*exooseah*^{G1849}) of the air (*aer*^{G109}), the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience:

Mat 12:24

But when the Pharisees heard *it*, they said, This *fellow* doth not cast out devils, but by **Beelzebub the prince of the devils**.

^a See Ephesians-2-middle-wall-of-partition-Eph-2-11-22, article #[579](#).

^b See Word-Study-Principality-G746-Arche-and-Power-Exousia-G1849, article #[559](#). And Luk-12-10-11-Blaspheme-and-appearing-before-the-synagogues-magistrates-and-powers, article #[293](#).

ISBE says it should be *beelzebul* (not *beelzebub*) ([Mat 10:25](#); [Mat 12:24](#), [Mat 12:27](#); [Mar 3:22](#); [Luk 11:15](#), [Luk 11:18](#), [Luk 11:19](#)). [2Ki 1:2-3](#), [2Ki 1:6](#), [2Ki 1:16](#), *Baalzebub* H1176

Gill's Exposition of the Entire Bible (re. Eph 2:2)

<http://biblehub.com/ephesians/2-2.htm>

according to the prince of the power of the air: which is not to be understood of any supposed power the devil has over the air, by divine permission, to raise winds, but of a posse, or body of devils, who have their residence in the air; for it was not only the notion of the Jews (m), that there are noxious and accusing spirits, who fly about "in the air", and that there is no space between the earth and the firmament free, and that the whole is full of a multitude of them; but also it was the opinion of the Chaldeans (n), and of Pythagoras (o), and Plato (p), that the air is full of demons: now there is a prince who is at the head of these, called Beelzebub, the prince of devils, or the lord of a fly, for the devils under him are as so many flies in the air, [Matthew 12:24](#) and by the Jews called (q), , "the prince of spirits";

ISBE on Beelzebub

bē-el'zē-bub (in the King James Version and the Revised Version (British and American) is an error (after the Vulgate) for Beelzebul (Revised Version margin) [Βεελζεβοὺλ](#), *Beelzeboúl*; Westcott and Hort, The New Testament in Greek, [Βεεζεβοὺλ](#), *Beezeboúl*): In the time of Christ this was the current name for the chief or prince of demons, and was identified with SATAN (which see) and the DEVIL (which see). The Jews committed the unpardonable sin of ascribing Christ's work of casting out demons to Beelzebul, Thus ascribing to the worst source the supreme manifestation of goodness ([Mat 10:25](#); [Mat 12:24](#), [Mat 12:27](#); [Mar 3:22](#); [Luk 11:15](#), [Luk 11:18](#), [Luk 11:19](#)). There can be little doubt that it is the same name as BAALZEBUB (which see). It is a well-known phenomenon in the history of religions that the gods of one nation become the devils of its neighbors and enemies. When the Aryans divided into Indians and Iranians, the Devas remained gods for the Indians, but became devils (*daevas*) for the Iranians, while the Ahuras remained gods for the Iranians and became devils (*asuras*) for the Indians. Why Baalzebub became Beelzebul, why the *b* changed into *l*, is a matter of conjecture. It may have been an accident of popular pronunciation, or a conscious perversion (Beelzebul in Syriac = "lord of dung"), or Old Testament *ז'bhūbh* may have been a perversion, accidental or intentional of *ז'bhūl* (= "house"), so that Baalzebul meant "lord of the house." These are the chief theories offered (Cheyne in *EB*; Barton in Hastings, *ERE*).

Appendix

G109 *aer* ^{KJC:7} **air** [Act 22:23](#), [1Co 9:26](#), [1Co 14:9](#), [Eph 2:2](#), [1Th 4:17](#), [Rev 9:2](#), [Rev 16:17](#)

KJC: 7 air, 7, [Act 22:23](#), [1Co 9:26](#), [1Co 14:9](#), [Eph 2:2](#), [1Th 4:17](#), [Rev 9:2](#), [Rev 16:17](#)

Thayer Definition:

- 1) the air, particularly the lower and denser air as distinguished from the higher and rarer air
- 2) the atmospheric region