

Revealing Our Adversary's Empire - Ephesians 6F

1 Samuel 17 Referred to David prevailing against the enemy & taking out Goliath.

Ephesians 6:10 (AV) Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might. 11 Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. 12 For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

Ezekiel 13:17-23 Likewise, thou son of man, set thy face against the daughters of thy people, which prophesy out of their own heart; and prophesy thou against them, 18 And say, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Woe to the women that sew pillows to all armholes, and make kerchiefs upon the head of every stature to hunt souls! Will ye hunt the souls of My people, and will ye save the souls alive that come unto you? 19 And will ye pollute Me among My people for handfuls of barley and for pieces of bread, to slay the souls that should not die, and to save the souls alive that should not live, by your lying to my people that hear your lies? 20 Wherefore thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I am against your pillows, wherewith ye there hunt the souls to make them fly, and I will tear them from your arms, and will let the souls go, even the souls that ye hunt to make them fly. 21 Your kerchiefs also will I tear, and deliver My people out of your hand, and they shall be no more in your hand to be hunted; and ye shall know that I am the LORD. 22 Because with lies ye have made the heart of the righteous sad, whom I have not made sad; & strengthened the hands of the wicked, that he should not return from his wicked way, by promising him life: 23 Therefore ye shall see no more vanity, nor divine divinations: for I will deliver My people out of your hand: and ye shall know that I am the LORD.

Deuteronomy 18:9-14 When thou art come into the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not learn to do after the abominations of those nations. ...

Daniel 10 Referred to the spiritual battle in the heavenlies. V13,20 But the prince of the kingdom of Persia withstood me one and twenty days: but, lo, Michael, one of the chief princes, came to help me; and I remained there with the kings of Persia. 20 Then said he, Knowest thou wherefore I come unto thee? and now will I return to fight with the prince of Persia: and when I am gone forth, lo, the prince of Grecia shall come.

1 Kings 22:22 And the LORD said unto him, Wherewith? And he said, I will go forth, and I will be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his prophets. And He

said, Thou shalt persuade him, and prevail also: go forth, and do so.

2 Corinthians 12:7-9 And lest I should be exalted above measure through the abundance of the revelations, there was given to me a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure. 8 For this thing I besought the Lord thrice, that it might depart from me. 9 And He said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee: for My strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me.

Genesis 28:12 And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven: and behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it.

Hebrews 5:14 But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil.

John 16:13 Howbeit when He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He will guide you into all truth: for He shall not speak of Himself; but whatsoever He shall hear, that shall He speak: and He will shew you things to come.

John 3:7 Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again.

Luke 16 Referred to the account of the Rich man & Lazarus. V23 And in hell he (the rich man) lift up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom.

Ephesians 6:12 (NKJV) For we do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this age, against spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places.

Strong's #746 arche ar-khay' AV-beginning 40, principality 8, corner 2, first 2, misc 6; 58 1) beginning, origin 2) the person or thing that commences, the first person or thing in a series, the leader 3) that by which anything begins to be, the origin, the active cause 4) the extremity of a thing 4a) of the corners of a sail 5) the first place, principality, rule, magistracy 5a) of angels and demons.

Strong's #1849 exousia ex-oo-see'-ah AV-power 69, authority 29, right 2, liberty 1, jurisdiction 1, strength 1; 103 1) power of choice, liberty of doing as one pleases 1a) leave or permission 2) physical and mental power 2a) the ability or strength with which one is endued, which he either possesses or exercises 3) the power of authority (influence) and of right (privilege) 4) the power of rule or government (the power of him whose will and commands must be submitted to by others and obeyed) 4a) universally 4a1) authority over mankind 4b) specifically 4b1) the power of judicial decisions 4b2) of authority to manage domestic affairs 4c) metonymically 4c1) a thing subject to authority or rule 4c1a) jurisdiction 4c2) one who possesses authority 4c2a) a ruler, a human magistrate 4c2b)

the leading and more powerful among created beings superior to man, spiritual potentates 4d) a sign of the husband's authority over his wife 4d1) the veil with which propriety required a women to cover herself 4e) the sign of regal authority, a crown.

Strong's #2888 kosmokrator kos-mok-rat'-ore AV-ruler 1; 1) lord of the world, prince of this age 1a) the devil and his demons.

2 Corinthians 11:14 And no marvel; for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light.

Genesis 3 Referred to the devil deceiving Eve.

John 8:12 Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.

Strong's #4655 skotos skot'-os AV-darkness 32; 1) darkness 1a) of night darkness 1b) of darkened eyesight or blindness 2) metaph. 2a) of ignorance respecting divine things and human duties, and the accompanying ungodliness and immorality, together with their consequent misery in hell 2b) persons in whom darkness becomes visible and holds sway.

Strong's #4189 poneria pon-ay-ree'-ah AV-wickedness 6, iniquity 1; 7 1) depravity, iniquity, wickedness 2) malice 3) evil purposes and desires.

Genesis 6:5 And GOD saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.

Strong's #2032 epouranios ep-oo-ran'-ee-os AV-heavenly 16, celestial 2, in heaven 1, high 1; 20 1) existing in heaven 1a) things that take place in heaven 1b) the heavenly regions 1b1) heaven itself, the abode of God and angels 1b2) the lower heavens, of the stars. 1b3) the heavens, of the clouds 1c) the heavenly temple or sanctuary 2) of heavenly origin or nature.

Luke 10:19 Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents & scorpions, & over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you.

Romans 16:20 And the God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen.

Matthew 12:28 But if I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you.

Matthew 26:53 Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to My Father, and He shall presently give Me more than twelve legions of angels?

War History Online - 12 Ranks of Roman Soldiers:

The Roman Empire saw one of the first truly professional armies in history, and became the inspiration for European armies that followed it. Though its officers didn't have the same titles as their modern counterparts, many of the same duties still needed to be fulfilled. There were distinct levels, including

equivalents of modern NCOs. Each had their role to play.

Tribunus laticlavus - The senior officers were drawn from Rome's senatorial class. Though the senate lost most of its political power under the empire, families of senatorial rank were still the elite. Like the nineteenth century aristocracy, they expected senior military positions to go to them. The tribunus laticlavus was the second-in-command of a legion, the most junior officer role of the senatorial class. It was here that most sons of senators began their military service in their late teens or early twenties. They stayed in this mid-ranking command post for a minimum of a year, with most leaving once that year was up, returning to civilian life. It was common for these officers to be stationed to legions commanded by family members or friends.

Legatus legionis - The legatus legionis commanded a legion, a force of just under 5000 men divided into ten cohorts. He was a senator, usually in his early 30s – a man who had chosen a military career.

Legatus Augusti propraetore - The highest rank an officer could reach was the legatus Augusti propraetore, the military governor of a province of the empire. The careers of most senators combined military and political duties, so they were prepared for such a role, but with so few posts only a minority reached such heights. The legatus commanded an entire province such as Syria or Britain, and led the army occupying that province. He held the post for an average of three years, but it could be a much longer or shorter period, so some armies lacked consistent leadership.

Praefecti - The next social class down from the senators were the equestrians, roughly equivalent to medieval knights, and they had their own ranks in the military. The usual career path followed three steps – praefecti of an auxiliary infantry cohort, tribunus antilavus, and then praefecti of a cavalry unit. Commanding an auxiliary unit did not have the same status as commanding a unit in the legions. Auxiliaries were recruited from the provinces rather than Roman citizens. They were not equipped to the same standards, and were seen as lower quality troops. Service as a praefecti, or prefect, still created opportunities for these officers to advance their careers. They often garrisoned regions with no other Roman forces for miles around and acted independently, giving them freedom to show their initiative.

Tribunus angusticlavii - In between their two praefecti positions, equestrian officers served in the legions as tribune angusticlavii. These were staff officers, and there were five of them in each legion. Though much of their work involved carrying out the orders of senatorial officers, there were also opportunities for independent command. Detachments of soldiers were often separated off from a legion into a group known as a vexillation, sent to join an army on campaign elsewhere in the empire or to carry out a specific project. Tribuni angusticlavii were sometimes appointed to command vexillations, giving them a chance to lead not just auxiliaries but legionaries.

Praefectus castrorum - The third in command of a legion was the praefectus castrorum, the camp prefect. Unusually for such a senior position, this was usually an experienced soldier who had been in the army for most of his adult life. A former chief centurion, he dealt with much of the administration and with command tasks that required technical knowledge of how the legion worked. As a result, the legatus legionis was supported by two very different men – one an inexperienced youth from the upper class, looking to forward his career, the other a grizzled veteran of great experience but low social standing.

Centurion - The lowest position an equestrian might hold was also the highest an ordinary soldier could expect to achieve – centurion. These men commanded centuries in the legions or the auxiliary – in the legions, these usually consisted of 80 men. These were the officers who commanded men on a day to day basis, both in war and in camp. Some men started their careers as centurions, either because they were wealthy or because they were equestrians who could not find a praefecti role. Others were experienced soldiers, usually having served for 15-20 years, who had proved themselves in a more junior position of authority. For an ordinary but hard working citizen soldier, this was the path to wealth, status and even a role in local administration.

Primi ordines - The most senior centurions were the primi ordines, centurions in the first cohort of a legion. Centurions might work their way up to this prestigious role through posts in other centuries.

Pilus prior - The century was the unit men most identified themselves with, but the cohort of six centuries was the basic battlefield unit of a legion. Someone must have commanded the cohort in battle, and though we don't know for certain, it is likely that this task fell to the pilus prior, the commander of the senior century in the legion. As these different roles show, the term centurion covered a range of different ranks in today's terms, rather than being what we would recognise as a single role.

Optio - The optio was a centurion's second in command, supporting him in organising and commanding 80 men. This was one of three posts collectively known as the principales.

Signifer - The second of the principales was the signifer – the standard bearer. He carried the century's eagle standard, creating a clear point for men to form up around and follow into battle. This was a prestigious post.

Tesserarius - The third of the principales was the tesserarius, the guard commander for the century.

Wikipedia - List of Roman army unit types:

Accensus – A reservist or light legionary soldier.

Acceptarius – A discharged soldier.

Actarius – A military or camp clerk.

Adiutor – A camp or headquarters adjutant or assistant.

Aeneator – Military musician such as a bugler.

Agrimensor – A surveyor (a type of immunes).

Aquilifer – Bearer of the legionary eagle.

Alaris – A cavalryman serving in an ala.

Architecti – An engineer or artillery constructor.

Armicutos – A soldier tasked with the administration and supply of weapons and equipment. A quartermaster.

Ballistarius – An artillery operator (a type of immunes).

Beneficiarius – A soldier performing an extraordinary task such as military policing or a special assignment.

Bucinator – A trumpeter or bugler.

Cacula – Servant or slave of a soldier.

Capsarior – A medical orderly.

Causarius – A soldier discharged for wounds or other medical reasons.

Centurion – Officer rank, generally one per 80 soldiers, in charge of a centuria'.

Clinicus – A medic.

Cornicen – Bugler.

Doctor – A trainer, subdivisions for everything from weapons to hornblowing.

Draconarius – Bearer of a cavalry standard.

Decurion – Leader of a troop of cavalry (14-30 men). Often confused with decanus.

Decanus – Leader of a contubernium (a legionary tent group of 8 men).

Discens – Miles in training for an immunis position.

Dux – A general in charge of two or more legions. In the Third Century AD, an officer with a regional command transcending provincial boundaries, responsible directly to the emperor alone, usually appointed on a temporary basis in a grave emergency. In the fourth century AD, an officer in charge of a section of the frontier answering to the Magister Militum.

Equites singulares Augusti – Elite cavalry unit tasked to guard the Roman Emperors. Usually commanded by a tribunus of praetorian rank.

Evocatus – A soldier who had served out his time and obtained his discharge (missio), but had voluntarily enlisted again at the invitation of the consul or other commander.

Frumentarii – Officials of the Roman Empire during the 2nd and 3rd era. Often used as a Secret Service, mostly operating in uniform.

Hastatus – The youngest of the heavy infantry in the pre-Marian armies, who were less well-equipped than the older Principes and Triarii. These formed the first line of battle in front of the Principes.

Hastatus Prior – A centurion commanding a manipulus or centuria of hastati. A high-ranking officer within a manipulus or centuria.

Hastatus Posterior – A deputy to the hastatus prior

Hastiliarius – a weapons instructor.

Imaginifer – A standard-bearer carrying the imago – the standard which bore a likeness of the emperor, and, at later dates, his family.

Immunes – Soldiers who were "immune" from combat duty and fatigues through having a more specialist role within the army.

Legatus legionis – A legion commander of senatorial rank; literally the "deputy" of the emperor, who was the titular commander-in-chief.

Legatus pro praetore – Provincial governor of senatorial rank with multiple legions under his command.

Legionary – The heavy infantry that was the basic military force of the ancient Roman army in the period of the late Roman Republic and the Roman Empire.

Medicus – Physician or combat medic. Specializations included surgery (medicus vulnerarius), ophthalmology (medicus ocularius) and even veterinary (medicus veterinarius). At least some held rank equivalent to a

centurion.

Miles or Miles Gregarius – The basic private level foot soldier.

Numerus – A unit of barbarian allies not integrated into the regular army structure. Later, a unit of border forces.

Optio – One per century as second-in-command to the centurion. Could also fill several other specialized roles on an ad hoc basis.

Pedites – The infantry of the early army of the Roman kingdom. The majority of the army in this period.

Peditatus – A term referring to any infantryman in the Roman Empire.

Pilus Prior – Senior centurion of a cohort.

Pilus Posterior – Deputy to the pilus prior.

Praefectus Castrorum – Camp prefect, third-in-command of the legion, also responsible for maintaining the camp, equipment, and supplies. Usually a former primus pilus.

Praefectus Cohortis - Commander of a cohort.

Praefectus legionis agens vice legati – Equestrian officer given the command of a legion in the absence of a senatorial legatus. After the removal of senators from military command, the title of a legionary commander. ("...agens vice legati, dropped in later Third Century")

Praetorians – A special force of bodyguards used by Roman Emperors.

Primus Ordinis – The commanding officer of each centuria in the first cohort with the exception of the first centuria of the cohort.

Primus Pilus (literally 'first file', not spear) – The centurion commanding the first cohort and the senior centurion of the entire Legion.

Principes – Pre-Marian soldier, initially equipped with the Hasta spear, but later with the pilum, these men formed the second line of battle behind the Hastati in the pre-Marian armies. They were also chieftains in Briton like Dumnorix of the Regnenses (he was killed by Gaius Salvius Liberalis' soldiers).

Princeps Prior – A centurion commanding a century of principes.

Princeps Posterior – A deputy to the princeps prior.

Principales – A group of ranks, including aquilifer, signifer, optio, and tesserarius. Similar to modern NCOs (Non-commissioned officers).

Protectores Augusti Nostri (a.k.a. Protectores Divini Lateris) - honorific title for senior officers singled out for their loyalty to the Emperor and soldierly qualities. The protectores were an order of honor rather than a military unit. The order first appeared in the mid-200s AD.

Quaestionarius – An interrogator or torturer.

Retentus – A soldier kept in service after serving required term.

Rorarii – The final line, or reserve, in the ancient pre-Marius Roman army.

These were removed even before the Marian reforms, as the Triarii provided a very sturdy anchor.

Sagittarii – Archers, including horse-riding auxiliary archers recruited mainly in the Eastern Empire and Africa.

Salararius – A soldier enjoying special service conditions or hired as a mercenary.

Scholae Palatinae – An elite troop of soldiers created by the Emperor Constantine the Great to provide personal protection of the Emperor and his immediate family.

Scorpionarius – An artilleryman operating a scorpio artillery piece.

Signifer – Standard bearer of the Roman Legion.

Socii – Troops from allied states in the pre-Marian army before the Social War (91–88 BC)

Speculatores and Exploratores – The scouts and reconnaissance element of the Roman army.

Supernumerarii – Supernumerary soldiers who served to fill the places of those who were killed or disabled by their wounds.

Tablifer – A guard cavalry standard-bearer

Tesserarius – Guard commander, one per centuria.

Tirones – A basic trainee.

Triarii – Spearmen of the pre-Marian armies, equipped with the Hasta, who formed the third line of battle behind the Principes.

Tribuni militum angusticlavii or military tribune – Military tribune of equestrian rank, five of whom were assigned to each legion.

Tribunus militum laticlavius – Military tribune of senatorial rank. Second in command of a legion. Appointments to this rank seem to have ceased during the sole reign of Gallienus as part of a policy of excluding senators from military commands.

Tubicen – A trumpeter.

Urbanae - A special police force of Rome, created to counterbalance the Praetorians.

Velites – A class of light infantry in the army of the Roman Republic.

Venator – A hunter (a type of immunes).

Vexillarius – Bearer of a vexillum (standard).

(Sub-units of the Roman legion)

Before the Marian reforms of 107 BC the structure of the legions was as follows:

Contubernium – The smallest organized unit of soldiers in the Roman Army. It was composed of eight legionaries led by a decanus. When on the march a Legion would often march contubernium-abreast (8-abreast). In the Imperial Legion, ten contubernia formed a centuria.

Maniple (Manipulus) – The pre-Marian sub-unit of the Roman Legions, consisting of 120 men (60 for the Triarii).

Legio (Republic) – A legion in the pre-Marian armies consisted of 60 manipuli of infantry and 10 turmae of cavalry. By 250 BC, there would be four Legions, two commanded by each Consul: two Roman legions which would be accompanied by an additional two allied Legions of similar strength and structure. For every Roman Legion there would be an allied Legion.

Turma – A unit of cavalry in the pre-Marian army, which usually consisted of 32 horsemen. After the reforms of Gaius Marius, the organisation of the legions became standardised as follows:

Contubernium – The smallest organized unit of soldiers in the Roman Army. It was composed of eight legionaries led by a decanus. Ten contubernia formed a centuria.

Centuria – 80 men under the command of a centurion and his optio. Six centuriae formed a cohort.

Cohors (cohort) – A cohort consisted of 480 men. The most senior ranking centurion of the six centuriae commanded the entire cohort.

First Cohort (Cohors Prima) – The first cohort was a double strength cohort (consisting of five double-strength centuriae), numbering 800 men (excluding officers). The centurion of its first centuria, the Primus Pilus, commanded the first cohort and was also the most senior centurion in the legion.

Legio (Imperial) – A legion was composed of nine cohorts and one first cohort. The legion's overall commander was the legatus legionis, assisted by the praefectus castrorum and other senior officers.

Vexillatio – A temporary task force of one or more centuriae detached from the legion for a specific purpose. A vexillatio was commanded by an officer appointed by the Legatus.

Mark 5:9 And He asked him, What is thy name? And he answered, saying, My name is Legion: for we are many.

Matthew 12:28,29 But if I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you. 29 Or else how can one enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he first bind the strong man? and then he will spoil his house.

Strong's #2478 ischuros is-khoo-ros' AV-mighty 10, strong 9, strong man 5, boisterous 1, powerful 1, valiant 1; 27 1) strong, mighty 1a) of living beings 1a1) strong either in body or in mind 1a2) of one who has strength of soul to sustain the attacks of Satan, strong and therefore exhibiting many excellences 1b) on inanimate things 1b1) strong, violent, forcibly uttered, firm, sure.

Mark 14:27 And Jesus saith unto them, All ye shall be offended because of Me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered.

Mark 3:27 No man can enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods,

except he will first bind the strong man; and then he will spoil his house.

2 Corinthians 10:4 (For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds;)

Luke 11:21,22 When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace: 22 But when a stronger than he shall come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils.

1 Samuel 17:54 And David took the head of the Philistine, and brought it to Jerusalem; but he put his armour in his tent.

Luke 10:19 Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents & scorpions, & over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you.

Mark 16:17,18 And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; 18 They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.

Luke 9&10 Referred to Jesus commissioning the disciples to cast out demons in His Name.

Luke 10:17 And the seventy returned again with joy, saying, Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through Thy Name.

Matthew Referred to that God sent angels 3X to Joseph.

Luke 1:11 And there appeared unto him an angel of the Lord standing on the right side of the altar of incense.

Luke 1:13 But the angel said unto him, Fear not, Zacharias: for thy prayer is heard; and thy wife Elisabeth shall bear thee a son, and thou shalt call his name John.

Luke 1:18,19 And Zacharias said unto the angel, Whereby shall I know this? for I am an old man, and my wife well stricken in years. 19 And the angel answering said unto him, I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God; and am sent to speak unto thee, and to shew thee these glad tidings.

Luke 1:26 And in the sixth month the angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee, named Nazareth,

Luke 1:28 And the angel came in unto her, and said, Hail, thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou among women.

Luke 1:30 And the angel said unto her, Fear not, Mary: for thou hast found favour with God.

Luke 1:34,35 Then said Mary unto the angel, How shall this be, seeing I know not a man? 35 And the angel answered and said unto her, The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.

Luke 1:38 And Mary said, Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it unto me

according to thy word. And the angel departed from her.

Luke 2:9,10 And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid. 10 And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

Luke 2:13 And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

Luke 2:15 And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

Luke 2:21 And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the child, his name was called JESUS, which was so named of the angel before he was conceived in the womb.

Luke 4:10-12 For it is written, He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee: 11 And in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone. 12 And Jesus answering said unto him, It is said, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.

Luke 9:26 For whosoever shall be ashamed of Me and of My words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when He shall come in His own glory, and in His Father's, and of the Holy angels.

Luke 12:8,9 Also I say unto you, Whosoever shall confess Me before men, him shall the Son of Man also confess before the angels of God: 9 But he that denieth Me before men shall be denied before the angels of God.

Luke 15:10 Likewise, I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.

Luke 16:22 And it came to pass, that the beggar (Lazarus) died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom: the rich man also died, and was buried;

Luke 20:36 Neither can they die any more: for they are equal unto the angels; and are the children of God, being the children of the resurrection.

Luke 22:43 And there appeared an angel unto Him from heaven, strengthening Him.

Luke 24:23 And when they found not His body, they came, saying, that they had also seen a vision of angels, which said that He was alive.