Jesus and the End Time | FAQ (Anticipated Questions)

I. General Questions:

Why should readers take this End Time prophecy website seriously?

One reason readers should take this End Time prophecy website seriously is that the writer is not affiliated with any church or religious institution and, consequently, has no preconceived ideas about what the King James Bible (or KJV Bible) does or should say. The writer is therefore in a doctrinally neutral position from which he can present the actual words of KJV Bible texts that (1) quote or describe End Time teachings of Jesus, (2) point out and discuss other Bible texts that seem to shed light on their possible meanings, and (3) in appropriate cases go on to discuss how these words and meanings may affect the relative merits of different interpretations of those teachings. This, in turn, assures that this website not only treats the words of the Bible as more important than any claims or arguments made by the writer, but also allows readers to use the Bible to verify the correctness of any claims or arguments he does make. This approach also helps the writer realize his ultimate goal of making it easier for readers to understand what the Bible has to say about the End Time teachings of Jesus when it is allowed to speak for itself. Thus, one answer to the question of why readers should take this website seriously is that it takes the words of the Bible seriously.

Another reason that readers should take this End Time prophecy website seriously is that it does not provide any financial incentive for the writer to "spin" his presentation in a way that favors some interpretations of End Time prophecies of Jesus over others. This is because neither this website nor this writer is subsidized or supported in any way by any ministry, denomination or other group that engages in religious or political activities. As a result, the writer is able to explore and discuss End Time prophecies of Jesus which are clearly supported by the words of the KJV Bible, but which established religious or political groups may be motivated to gloss over or interpret away. Thus, another answer to the question of why readers should take this website seriously is that it is not subject to the corrupting influence of money or political advantage.

Why should readers take the writer seriously? Is he a recognized authority on the Bible?

Although the writer is not a formally trained Biblical scholar, he believes that there are good reasons for taking seriously the things he says in this writing. One is that he is a well educated person who earned degrees in both engineering and law at a large state university, and went on to have a long and successful career as an attorney-at-law and patent attorney. During this career, he gained valuable experience preparing and interpreting complex legal documents, and writing and obtaining patents on inventions of all kinds, many which involved ideas as complex and multi-faceted as those included among the End Time teachings of the Bible. Another is that this career provided him with ample opportunities to develop and sharpen his skills at reading and using words carefully, and at drawing fine distinctions between the things and ideas they describe. Still another is the fact that the writer has a deep and abiding interest in the Bible, an interest he cultivated by spending many hours studying the Bible with the same care he spent studying the cases and controversies on which he worked as an attorney. Thus, one answer to the question of why readers should take the writer seriously is that he has had a long and successful career which demonstrates that he is a well informed and serious person.

While the writer does not claim to be an authority on the Bible in the academic, professional sense of that word, he believes himself to be enough of a serious student of it that he is in a good position to present and explain his findings to other serious Bible students. His reasons for believing this are perhaps best understood by thinking about the reading of this writing as analogous to the taking of a guided tour through the Grand Canyon. This is because the kind of person who is best suited to serve as a tour guide depends on the kind of tour his guests are interested in and the amount of time they have to spend. For a guided tour through a place like the Grand Canyon what is required (other than honesty and general trustworthiness) is not necessarily a person who is a highly educated earth scientist or geologist, but rather a person who has read a lot about it and studied it carefully during countless trips through it, who has a lot of experience describing things, and who wants to help his guests see and understand the things they are most likely to be interested in. In any case, it is the latter kind of guide through the End Time teachings of Jesus that the writer tries to be. Thus, another answer to the question of why readers should take the writer seriously is that he has all the knowledge and experience necessary to perform the task he has set for himself.

What does the writer hope to accomplish by creating this End Time prophecy website?

The writer did not create this End Time prophecy website in order to make money. In fact, he has used only his own time, effort and money to create it and, as anyone who has read it knows, nowhere asks for money. He did, however, create it with the hope that it would expand and develop into an online forum on which all persons with a

serious interest in the End Time can present their own ideas about this subject. Until now, this expansion has been limited to the addition of a Facebook page on which readers may comment on images and comments posted by the writer, or add postings of their own. Readers may reach this page by clicking on Facebook link on the Home page of this website, or by pasting its URL, https://www.facebook.com/Jesus-and-the-End-Time-113484129347653/, on their address bar and then clicking 'enter'. If the level of reader activity on this Facebook page becomes great enough, the writer will create one or more groups which are dedicated to the discussion of aspects of the End Time which are of special interest to readers. Finally, if he finds that there is sufficient academic and financial support to support this step, the writer will create a second End Time prophecy website that includes live social media feeds, and the video resources necessary to show things like lectures by guest speakers, interviews and live online debates. Readers who are interested in helping with efforts of these kinds are invited to make contact with the writer via the 'Call Us' or 'Email Us' buttons included on the Home page of this website.

Whether or not this website is expanded in any of the above-described ways, the writer hopes that it will serve another important purpose. This is to serve as a Bible study resource that people can use to pose, sharpen and discuss important questions that involve the End Time or things closely associated with it. One example of such a question is if and how some still widely accepted interpretations of Jesus' teachings about hell as a place of everlasting punishment by fire for *som*e of the dead can be reconciled with Old Testament's teachings about hell (Sheol in the NRSV Old Testament) as a place where *all* of the dead continue to exist as rephaim (or shades). This question is important because, if these teachings cannot be reconciled, it is reasonable to think that one or both of them ought to be modified or reinterpreted. While discussions of these possibilities are neither easy nor simple, they could hardly be more consequential. This is because the idea of a place of afterlife punishment by fire that continues without end for all eternity is so terrifying that any groups or individuals who are able to persuade people that there actually is a place of this kind, and that they know how to keep people from going there, have in their hands a power they can use to frighten people into supporting social and political causes they otherwise wouldn't. This, together with the fact that the First Amendment places few limits on the exercise of this power, make it imperative that questions of these kinds be discussed with a care and seriousness that reflects their potential long term impact on the future history of the United States.

If I have the time to read only a few pages of this website carefully, which pages should they be?

If a reader does not have the time to read all of the pages of this website, the writer recommends that he read at least the webpage or Adobe PDF version of the page titled 'Introduction', and the page titled 'Issues'. He recommends that readers start with the Introduction page because this page includes definitions of the key terms that are used throughout this website, and gives examples of the kinds of Biblical words, phrases, and concepts that do and do not fall within these definitions. This page then goes on to describe the scope of this website by discussing which subjects are covered, and which are not, and why. The Introduction page also includes a description of how the documents that make up this website are divided into Main and Auxiliary End Time Files, and how readers may take advantage of this division to quickly find the documents or parts of documents where the End Time teachings of Jesus that they are most interested in may be found. Once these documents or parts of documents have been found, readers can then use the search capabilities and Special Display Features described later on this page to find groups of Bible texts that relate to the same subject, and show them adjacent to one another in ways that make them easier to compare on a line-by-line or word-by-word basis. This ability to show and compare Bible texts in this way is important because it can help a reader more easily and quickly determine how these texts are related, and if and how they may affect each other's meanings.

If a reader is already generally familiar with the End Time and ideas closely associated with it, he may want to only briefly peruse or even skip over the Introduction page and go directly to the Issues page of this website. This is because the Issues page gathers together, in one document, at least the most important ones of the questions raised by the KJV Bible texts that are shown and discussed in all other parts of this website, and discusses them in an order that makes them easier to understand as related parts of a single coherent whole. To this end the writer devotes issues 1 through 6 of the Issues page to a well-documented, step-by-step discussion of the way that the Bible describes the prophecies and other teachings of Jesus about the End Time. He then devotes issues 7 and 8 of the Issues page to a careful discussion of how later historical developments seem to have affected the continued viability of these prophecies and teachings. Finally, in the last issue of the Issues page, issue 9, the writer discusses the conclusions he thinks it is reasonable for people alive today to draw about at least the most important events that are traditionally associated with the End Time, and the things that it may hold in store for them personally. Whether readers agree with all of these conclusions or not, the writer hopes that the issues he raises and discusses will help them deal more reasonably with the hopes and fears that Christian leaders have cultivated about the End Time from the time of Jesus down to the present day.
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What does the writer mean when he uses the word "text"?
The word "text" can be used to mean a number of different things. It can, for example, be used to mean a complete book, the words which appear on a printed page that includes both words and pictures, or all or any part any of the Bible. In this writing the writer will use the words "text" and "texts" to mean sets of one or more Biblical passages or verses that this writing quotes in full. In most cases these texts are made up of one or more complete verses that appear adjacent to one another in the KJV Bible. In those cases in which verses of interest are separated by long sets of intervening verses that are not of interest, however, the writer may omit the intervening verses to save space and make the text easier to understand. In such cases, the writer will mark the omission by showing three asterisks (***) in their place.

Many other English translations of the Bible have been published since the King James Version first appeared. Why does the writer limit himself to showing and discussing texts that appear in that Version?
It is true that the King James Version of the Bible has a number of shortcomings. Since it was first published in 1611, for example, scholars have discovered that its translators did not use what scholars now regard as the best manuscripts or readings of the documents from which they translated it. It also contains words or passages the meanings of which did not become clear until after the discovery of better manuscripts or translations of its books, or of older versions of these books found among the Dead Sea Scrolls. In spite of these shortcomings, the King James Version has advantages that justify its continued use. One of these is that it has been around for so long and been so widely distributed that it is readily available to almost everyone in the English speaking world. Another is that King James Version was translated and published at about the same time that William Shakespeare wrote his works, a fact that endows its words with a Shakespearean quality and patina of antiquity that has caused many people to become quite attached to it, the writer among them.

The King James Version of the Bible also has a number of practical advantages. One is that it is foundational in the sense that many later translations of the Bible can reasonably be thought of as improvements to or corrections of it. This, in turn, allows readers of writings like this one to use it to introduce themselves to and orient themselves within those later translations. Another is that readers can use its texts as a text finding tool that helps them find the most nearly similar texts in other translations, in spite of differences in the words used in those translations. Arguably the most important of its advantages, however, is that the words of the KJV Bible are in the public domain and, consequently, can be copied and discussed freely, without violating the legal rights of the owners of the copyrights on more recent translations. This is important because it means that the owners of those copyrights cannot use them to prevent or punish the publication of works that express points of view they do not agree with.

The writer discusses a great many Old Testament texts that he thinks shed light on the End Times teachings of Jesus. Aren't the things that the New Testament says about these teachings enough?
While the things Jesus said about the End Times are of great importance, they are not things he said in a vacuum. On the contrary, he said these things not only in a particular place and time, but also to a people whose religious world view was shaped by the Holy Scriptures as they existed in that place and time. As a result, it would not be reasonable to simply read into things Jesus is described as saying in books of the Bible things that were not written until many decades after his death. A more reasonable approach is to consider the things Jesus said in view of the Scriptural background against which he said them. Since, with the exception of certain second-temple writings which did not make it into the canon of the KJV Bible (the apocrypha), the Scriptural background that existed when Jesus lived consisted of books Christians now call the Old Testament, it makes sense to use those books whenever possible to shed light on the true meanings of Jesus' teachings about the End Time in general and about hell and everlasting punishment in particular.

Based on his own experience, the writer believes that the better a person knows the Old Testament the more he is struck by how often the things Jesus said are taken from or patterned after things said in the Old Testament. Importantly, these things include not only statements that he quotes from a named prophet, but also words that he uses to paraphrase or allude to the words of an unnamed prophet, or of a Psalm or of one of the Books of Moses. These things also include terms like the kingdom of God, the elect, the children of God, and the Judgment which he does not define or explain, apparently because he expected his listeners to understand what he meant by them from their study of Scripture. By citing a large number of texts that identify the parts of the Old Testament that Jesus quotes from, or that he seems to paraphrase or allude to, the writer hopes to enable readers to understand these terms in something like the same way as the people who heard them from the mouth of Jesus himself.

Why does this writing devote so much space to the Biblical context of the texts it discusses?
The context in which a person's words appear is important because it is the thing which prevents his words from being misunderstood or misrepresented. Repeating a person's words without conveying an accurate idea of its

context may even be used to make a person seem to have said exactly the opposite of what he actually said. Because this principle is so widely accepted, persons who do this are rightly regarded as guilty of misconduct. In order to avoid even the appearance of such misconduct, the writer has resolved doubts about whether or not to include things as context in favor of including them as context. This is because the writer would much rather be rightly accused of being wordy than be wrongly accused of misrepresenting facts.

Although a distinction can be drawn between the context of a person's words and the physical setting (the time and place) in which he spoke them, the writer will usually treat both as parts of the context of those words. This is because doing this makes it easier to decide which accounts of things Jesus said in different Gospels are accounts of the same event and which are not. This decision may, in turn, be important because it can help a careful reader decide whether he should try to reconcile the two accounts, or whether he should simply regard them as different formulations of a teaching that happens to use the same or similar characters or the same or similar themes. Including verses that describe the time and place at which Jesus said things can also make it easier for a reader to understand how they may affect the overall thrust or interpretation of the passages in which he said them.

II. Questions About the Form and Punctuation of Documents Included in This Writing

Why does this writing use different citation formats to cite the Bible texts it discusses?
Consistent with his belief in the importance of the context in which a verse appears, the writer usually uses a two-part citation format that includes both the number of the particular verse or verses he is discussing and the numbers of all the other verses he considers to be necessary to understand those verses in context. A typical example of a citation of this kind is "v. 64 of Matt. 26:62-66", a citation which refers to the words Jesus speaks in Matt. 26:64, but indicates that the writer believes that readers ought to consider all of Matt. 26:62-66 before they conclude that they understand these words in context. While some readers may consider the use of this two-part citation format to be unnecessary, the writer believes that it has the advantage that it enables readers who believe that Matt. 26:64 should be considered in the context of some other set of verses to better understand the reasons why they and the writer interpret that verse differently.

Because citations that use a two-part citation format occupy more space than citations that do not, their use conflicts with the writer's desire to show Bible texts and their associated Notes as compactly as possible, and thereby increase the amount of text that a reader may read from his monitor without scrolling. In order to resolve this conflict, the writer has adopted different ways of showing two-part citations that he may use interchangeably, as necessary, to reduce the number of lines occupied by a given amount of text. Instead of using the two-part citation "v. 64 of Matt. 26:62-66", for example, the writer may use shorter but equivalent two-part citations, such as "Matt. 26:62-66/64" or "Matt. 26:62-66 (v. 64)". In cases in which the presence of even a few extra characters will result in the showing of an otherwise unnecessary line, the writer may simply not use any two-part citation format, and instead cite a verse or verses of interest without its context. In such cases, readers can find the missing part of the citation by referring to the List of Included Texts.

The writer often seems to violate rules that govern the use of quotation marks ("quotes" for short). Why doesn't he follow these rules?
The writer has a good general knowledge of the rules of English grammar and punctuation, although he is by no means an expert on these rules. He also knows, however, that the English language allows writers to bend or ignore such rules, if doing so serves some useful purpose, an allowance that is often referred to as literary license. Because of the unusual nature and structure of this writing, the writer will take full advantage of this license in order to make this writing more compact, more true to the text of the Bible, easier to read and (not least) easier to proofread. The writer will now go on to discuss the kinds of rules that he has found it convenient to bend or ignore.

Why does the writer use straight quotes the way he does?
The writer uses straight quotes (") rather than curly (or smart) quotes throughout this writing because he considers their plainness and simplicity as appropriate for the simple and direct approach he uses to discuss the subjects he covers. More importantly, he uses these marks not only in the traditional way, i.e., to set off directly quoted words or phrases from the words or phrases that precede and follow them, but also to set off other kinds of words or phrases from those that precede and follow them. Examples of these other kinds of words or phrases include: (1) words or phrases that the writer uses as a unitary whole (e.g., Jesus often uses the phrase "the kingdom of God" when he…), (2) words or phrases he uses in special senses or as figures of speech and (3) miscellaneous fragments of Biblical passages that he uses repeatedly or mentions only in passing. In short, the writer uses straight quotes to set off any combination of words and/or punctuation marks he wants to show or discuss as complete units--- including those which many writers show between pairs of single quotes ('…') and punctuate using punctuation

rules different from those they use for double quotes. By using the same kinds of quote marks and punctuation rules for usages of both of these kinds, the writer has made this writing both easier to write and easier to proofread.

Why does the writer punctuate words or phrases shown between straight quotes the way he does?
While writers, including the present writer, know that the punctuation marks of sentences that include quoted words or phrases should be shown "inside" of the closing quotation mark, the writer will not show them this way in many cases. The main reason for not following this rule is that following it would leave unclear whether a punctuation mark shown inside of a closing quote is a part of the quoted text, or is a part of the sentence that includes the quoted text. In order to avoid this ambiguity, the writer will use the following alternative punctuation rule: each punctuation mark that is shown inside of a pair of quotes is a punctuation mark that the Bible shows as a part of the quoted text, and each punctuation mark that is shown outside of a pair of quotes is a punctuation mark that is a part of the sentence in which the quoted text appears. Thus, by using this alternative punctuation rule, the writer is able to provide potentially important information about the immediate context of the quoted text, namely, whether the quoted text stops at that point, or merely pauses there before going on to add to, change or qualify those words.

Another reason for using the above-described alternative punctuation rule is that there are many words or phrases which the writer uses not only as quoted parts of Bible texts, but also as stand-alone descriptive terms which he finds it convenient to use to discuss those texts, to include on lists of similar terms, or to coin new terms that are generic to such lists. The use of this alternative punctuation rule can also help solve problems that can occur when text search engines search for words or phrases that appear in combination with punctuation marks between a pair of quotes. Problems of this kind occur when search engines treat all of the characters that appear between pairs of quotes literally, i.e., as parts of the words or phrases being searched for, and thus fail to find those words or phrases. Naturally, situations of these kinds can result in conflicts with those described in the preceding paragraph. Instead of trying to resolve such conflicts by adopting rigid punctuation rules that provide for every possible situation, the writer has adopted a more flexible approach, namely, to not show punctuation marks between pairs of quotes unless there is a good reason for doing so, and to not show quote marks around descriptive terms which appear in lists of terms that are separated by commas.

III. Questions About the Use of Special Display Features Like Horizontal Tiling

What is horizontal tiling, and why should I want to use it?
Horizontal tiling is a special display feature that allows parts of two (or more) different documents to be shown at the same time on different parts of the same screen. When parts of two documents are shown at the same time, with a part of one document positioned above or below part of the other, the documents are said to be horizontally tiled. This is because they look like two rectangles that have their long axes aligned in a horizontally parallel relationship with one another. The technical term that is used to describe these rectangles is the word "pane".

The reason that horizontal tiling is so useful is that it allows a person to scroll up or down through the text of either document while the text of the other document remains stationary. Importantly, once he has scrolled up or down to the text of interest in one document, he may click on the other document (i.e., make it the active pane) and scroll up or down to the text of interest in that document. By doing this first in one document and then in the other, a user can bring any parts of any two documents into close proximity to one another, and then compare those parts with one another on a line-by-line or word-by-word basis. One example of a situation in which a person might want to compare two texts this closely is a case in which one Bible text makes a prophecy while another Bible text describes a later event as a fulfillment of that prophecy. Another example is a case in which two Bible texts describe Jesus using different words to speak about the same subject on different occasions. Situations like these, among many others, can be important because they allow a person to gain insight into the nuances of Jesus' teachings and thereby understand those teachings in more nearly the same way that Jesus understood them.

What do I have to do to horizontally tile documents?
The Adobe ® PDF documents shown on the Table of Contents page of this site may be opened, read, tiled, etc. using either any compatible Adobe Acrobat program or any compatible Adobe reader program. Adobe Acrobat programs are able to both make and read Adobe PDF documents, but must be purchased from their owner. Adobe reader programs are only able to read Adobe PDF documents, but may be downloaded free of charge using the link included on the Table of Contents page of this website. Except where otherwise stated, all descriptions that follow assume that a user has only an Adobe PDF reader program. Since Adobe Acrobat and free Adobe PDF reader programs have such similar reader options, the writer will refer to both as Adobe readers, without distinguishing between them, unless he is saying something that applies to only one of them.

Adobe PDF documents are easy to horizontally tile once they have been saved in a folder on the user's hard drive. While there are various ways to save them in such a folder (subject, of course, to the terms of the License

Agreement shown at the top of the Table of Contents page), the easiest is to open them by clicking on their names on the Table of Contents page, and then saving them in the desired folder using the "File" and "Save as" options of the browser's Menu bar. Once the documents of interest have been saved in a folder, they may be opened by double clicking their names. Alternatively, they may be opened by opening the Adobe PDF reader, browsing to the folder where they have been saved and then opening them from there in the usual way.

After all of the PDF documents that are to be horizontally tiled are open, their names will appear on the list that opens when the user clicks on the Window option of the Adobe reader Menu bar. At this point only one of the documents will be shown on the computer screen, i.e., the document that is shown as checked on the last-mentioned list. Once the reader is in this state, the documents of interest may be horizontally tiled by simply moving the mouse pointer to the "Tile" option that appears above the list, clicking on it, and then clicking on the word "Horizontally". While there is, in principle, no limit to the number of documents that may be horizontally tiled, there is a practical upper limit of three such documents. This is because each horizontally tiled document appears in a pane the upper portion of which is occupied by one or more toolbars. Because these toolbars occupy space that would otherwise be occupied by readable text, users will usually choose to limit the number of horizontally tiled documents to two, especially if they are reading these documents on small screen computers, such as laptops.

How can I increase the amounts of readable text displayed in horizontally tiled documents?

There are a number of things a user can do to increase the amount of text displayed in a horizontally tiled document. One is to turn off (or "hide") one or more of the toolbars that are shown in one or both of the read panes. These toolbars can be controlled by clicking on the View option of the Menu bars of the read panes, and then moving the mouse pointer to the Show/Hide option of the drop down menu. This will, in turn, cause a further drop down menu to appear. When this menu appears, a user may hide all but the Menu bar by clicking on the "Hide Toolbars" option. The user can later restore these toolbars by repeating these steps and then clicking on the "Show Toolbars" option.

Another thing a user can do to increase the amount of text that is displayed in horizontally tiled documents is to decrease the sizes of the letters and words included in that text. One simple way of doing this is to click on the "+" and "-" icons that are shown on the Icon toolbar of each pane and thereby increase or decrease the amount of zoom that the reader uses to display text. Another is to click on the View option of the Menu bar, then click on the words "Zoom to". Doing this opens a window that allows a user to click on a down arrow, select the zoom level he wants. He can then click on OK to put the selected zoom level into effect. Perhaps the best way a user can increase the amount of text displayed in horizontally tiled documents, however, is to select a view command that affects the overall way that a document's pages are displayed. He can do this by clicking on the View option of the Menu bar, moving the mouse pointer over the word "Zoom" and then changing the view option that is checked. One change that the writer has found to be particularly effective is changing the View option from "Fit Width" to "Actual Size". This is because this one change can significantly increase the number of lines displayed in the affected read pane.

Do Adobe readers support a split-screen display feature like the one used in Microsoft Word?

Yes, they do, although Adobe readers call this display feature the "Split-Window" view. When this feature is used, a user can move widely separated parts of the same document into positions in which they can be seen in an above-below relationship to one another. This display feature may therefore be thought of as a special kind of horizontal tiling in which both of the tiled texts happen to be located in the same document. This feature makes use of a splitter bar that divides the screen into two panes, and allows a user to scroll the text in either pane up or down while the text shown in the other pane remains stationary. Because the Split-Window view is available in the full version of Adobe Acrobat, but not in free Adobe PDF readers, the writer will here include only the following abbreviated description of how to use it. Once a document is opened and moved to a position where the desired location of the splitter bar is visible on the screen, a user may activate the splitter bar by clicking on the word "Split" under the Window option of the Menu bar. Once the splitter bar appears, a user may move it up and down to resize the two panes. The user can later remove the splitter bar by clicking on the words "Remove Split" under the Window option of the Menu bar.

How can I search a document for particular words or phrases?

Adobe readers include options that enable users to search a document for words or phrases of interest in a number of different ways. Simple searches may be performed by entering part or all of the word or phrase of interest in a text box that a user can open by clicking on the word "Find" under the Edit option of the Menu bar. Once the word or phrase has been entered, Adobe readers automatically move to and highlight the first occurrence of that word or phrase. Users can then press the associated right pointing arrow to cause the reader to move down to and highlight

each later occurrence of that word or phrase. Pressing the left pointing arrow reverses the process and causes the reader to move up to and highlight each earlier occurrence of that word or phrase.

Users can perform more sophisticated kinds of searches by clicking on the words "Advanced Search" under the Edit option of the Menu bar. As in the case of simple searches, these actions cause the appearance of a box into which a user can enter a word or phrase of interest. When he has done this and pressed the associated search button, the reader opens a "Results" window that displays a list of all of the occurrences of that word or phrase, together with single lines of the texts in which it occurs. If a user clicks on any of the listed results, the reader will move to and highlight the part of the document in which the word or phrase of interest occurs. One reason that the Advanced Search option is called advanced is that this option allows a user to limit the displayed search results to occurrences of the word or phrase of interest that meet user specified limitations. Examples of the most commonly used limitations of this kind include limiting the search results to whole words and limiting the search results to case-sensitive forms of the searched word or phrase. Another reason that the Advanced Search option is called advanced is that it allows a user to limit his search to the current document or to expand it to cover all of the PDF documents that appear in a folder specified by the user. Although the Advanced Search option includes a number of other choices, these choices are unlikely to be useful on a website of the present kind and, consequently, will not be further described here.