

Christ Coin

The Virtual Machine that Unites the
Christian World

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Christ Coin: The Money that Unites the Christian World

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“13 I have set my rainbow in the clouds, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and the earth.”

Genesis 9:13

Introduction:

The worlds of finance and banking have seen a lot of changes in the last 16 years. The advancements Bitcoin and other crypto-coins have made in the fields of financial computing have been so innovative in their effect they are being meticulously scoured over and reverse engineered. Governments and banks could be said to have themselves at a proverbial buffet of new opportunity. These new technologies such as: public ledgers, private ledgers, smart contracts, programmable money, decentralized nodes, zero knowledge proofs, etc, have the promise of rapidly changing how consumers transact and store their wealth. These institutions, may have already started saving billions of dollars in their costs to do business due to these new technologies. The World Bank estimates the 2023 year GDP of the USA was 27.72 trillion dollars, and Statista suggests each year the banking and finance sector of the USA contributes to 20.7% of the USA's GDP (WorldBank, 2023; Statista, 2023). Each year the combined financial services industry contributes to roughly 5.73 trillion dollars to the USA's economy. Maybe we'd never have to pay overdraft fee's again? Or maybe, we'd get cheaper home loan rates? If in fact, these large institutions are savings entire boatloads worth of money every year they implement bitcoin-like technologies where's the customers cut of the savings?

Now you have a general idea of the power of the technologies proposed by Bitcoin in 2009. In addition to all these cost-savings, money sent or received by smart contract technologies can make money more trustworthy. Instead of trusting the fallible and sometimes corrupt nature of human actors to store or release your money when asked to do so you can query a secure computer program to do that job instead. The politics and the emotional state of the mediators in all their potential to err now can be circumvented (sometimes totally) by loading and releasing your money from a smart contract. Storage of wealth and the return of it to its owners without oversight by another human being is now possible from anywhere in the world. Would this make you trust your money more, knowing that you have more control over your own money and it can be accessed anywhere in the world through your smartphone or computer? Now there are fewer hands and eyes at play in the role of guarding your money and giving it back to you. Cryptocurrency is made up of a myriad of powerful and sometimes misunderstood technologies that have the potential to radically change the world's relationship with money for the better.

Where we begin with our venture is in the realm of Christianity. What better way to connect Christians than by allowing them to enjoy greater trust with money in their own congregation? Could we utilize these new technologies to allow Christians to easily and with higher respect for trust: tithe, donate, and transact with one another? Yes. Can it be cheaper and faster than the traditional channels among Christians? Yes. That is where we shall begin and I propose that these new advancements in financial computing could be and should be used to better connect with higher degrees of trust Christians throughout the world. Imagine now for a moment, that all Christians on earth are enjoying the benefits of cheaper and easier access to money throughout the world and at any time of the day or any time during the year. That they can safely and securely access this money faster and easier than ever before. If you're a Christian wouldn't you like to interact more with and pay greater attention to people whose values and beliefs are similar to your own? I believe you would and I also believe you would like the support of more than 3 billion people behind you. To follow is my proposition for this venture. Thank you for your time.

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History -

Churches and their Needs -

In this world there are well over 37 million church buildings with approximately 2.3 to 2.5 billion Christians frequenting them. This phenomenon which began approximately 1,993 years ago has spread to all corners of the Earth and has such a foothold and sway over the world we would not know what life was like without it (Roos, 1998). Together as a combined influence Christians today have totally and forever changed the health, purpose, thinking, and habits of each individual man and woman on this planet.

Each year these multitudes of peoples grow closer to one another as they work together. Just in the USA Christians tithe/donate roughly \$683 billion dollars annually (Donorbox, 2024). Domestic and worldwide studies suggest Christians tithe/donate trillions of dollars annually. Christianity today is huge compared to how small Jesus Christ's original congregation was. As per my proposition: If we could begin to make this process of tithing cheaper, faster, and more trustworthy wouldn't we? Could we begin to think more of each other and with greater trust in mind bring ourselves closer together as a religion? If that would happen, and it already is, could our money we share through these friendships be more secure?

It would appear that the game of money is needed to maintain a thriving and growing congregation. However, there are many headwinds to this stability in finance. Inflation, fear of national divorce, unrest, the war between peoples and government's, and persecution name just a few of these fears. Therefore I propose the beginnings of what may be huge and rapid changes in church finance. Testing these new technologies appropriately enough to enjoy their benefits could create an institution that would allow Christians worldwide to better trust one another.

I believe through proper utilization of a Layer 1 blockchain we may securely create a decentralized world of finance that and by which Christians may more fairly petition one another for help. In allowing Christians to transact with one another more securely while also having a virtual machine made specifically for them we may be able to bring Christianity closer together as a whole. This safe and secure pooling of financial resources may allow Christians to better weather the storms and

droughts of political processes or mother nature. I would believe that if we could interconnect Christians worldwide in a unified financial medium we may begin a Christian Golden Age and Renaissance as more Christians around the world have a financial interest working together, because of this greater ease of access to each other.

Key Facts from this Section:

- There are more than 37 million church buildings worldwide.
- Together there are 2.3 to 2.5 billion Christians on Earth.
- In the USA Christians tithe/donate \$683 Billion annually and its estimated that the combined worldwide statistic of giving is several trillion dollars annually.
- With the proper tools Christians could find themselves trusting each other more. Bringing more of the working potential of each Christian out into the open.

Christ Coin – A New Blockchain Node Network

The Church is the Node -

What better way to unite Christians worldwide than by giving them the opportunity to participate in a virtual machine and a new blockchain node network. A place where Christians may cross borders and move to transact with one another digitally. That is fast, secure, reliable, rewarding and founded upon already established fundamentals in the emerging blockchain space. If we could allow churches around the world to act as their own nodes while also giving individuals within their congregations the opportunity to power this blockchain and receive a reward for their investment and their efforts we may yet see the emergence of this more intimate digital economy among Christians.

A store of value and a medium of exchange -

Through our Christian virtual machine we may transact with one another and have a safe place to store digital assets in a growing world of financial and economic uncertainty. In addition to serving as a medium of exchange our blockchain may serve as a store of value similar in effect to that of traditional fiat currencies. This store of value aspect is why Bitcoin holds so much sway over the new digital asset markets.

Hybrid Proof of Stake Consensus -

In a traditional Proof of Work blockchain we process what are usually transactions across a series of data blocks. These data blocks are considered safe, secure, and accurate according to a consensus mechanism. When each node in our blockchain agrees upon the legitimacy of the block after a set amount of time a new block is mined and this process of validating the legitimacy of all transactions and messages in the next block continues [ref. Figure 1]. This goes on indefinitely assuming said blockchain can be properly supported by a sufficient amount of data space to store past block data. Currently the Bitcoin blockchain is 649.96 gigabytes and is growing at an approx. annual rate of 15.56% [Ycharts, 2025]. At this size and pace of growth the Bitcoin blockchain is already much too

large for most single computers and laptops to properly validate and there is a growing need for more expensive data processing equipment. The electrical costs of running this equipment may also be going up precipitously on a yearly basis. Eventually, I believe, the practicality of running the Bitcoin Blockchain will be dwarfed by its growing costs.

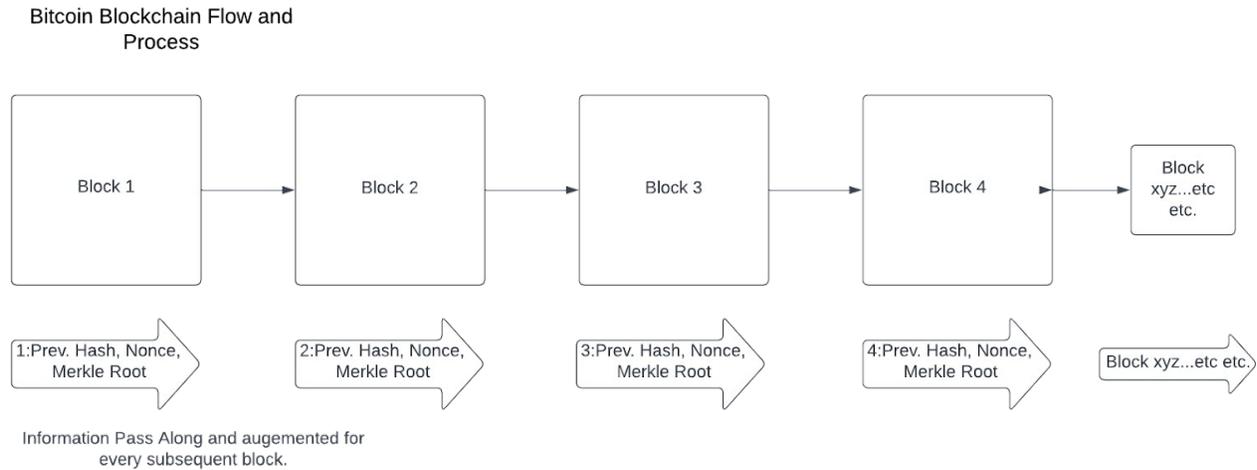


Figure 1.

Therefore I propose the implementation and utilization of newer more cost effective and robust consensus mechanisms. Specifically that of the Hybrid Proof of Stake consensus mechanism. I would like to name this hybrid proof of stake consensus mechanism "The Moses Protocol".

The Moses Protocol -

In researching the various potential consensus mechanisms I discovered that proof of stake and proof of work were the two dominant forms of consensus within the Cryptocurrency industry. Proof of stake is valued for its speed of transaction (TPS) and its ease of getting into. Electricity costs and computer hardware costs are much lower than that of traditional proof of work chains by huge margins. Most proof of stake chains utilize somewhere in the ballpark of 95 to 99 percent less electricity than that of proof of work chains. In addition getting started with a proof of stake consensus usually only requires meeting a bottom threshold of staked currency native to that specific blockchain. Comparing the higher

cost and lower speeds of using proof of work chains proof of stake has great benefits. However, there are some apparent failings within this model for consensus.

Proof of stake chains favor those peoples or organizations who can put more money upfront and it would seem to be designed to meet the wants and needs of the rich over the wants and needs of the many smaller actors/individuals/organizations. This means that the returns heavily favor those with more money to spend. In the long run this also means there is the potential for proof of stake chains to become controlled by smaller and smaller groups of big moneyed interests which may eventually to the point of insolvency degrade the working capacity and security of these chains. Security and decentralization of a blockchain make for better cheaper ran mediums of exchange and stores of value. Having few rich interests with too much control over a blockchain may result in a consolidation of power that could be woefully exploited. To fight this death we should also explore the benefits of the original proof of work blockchains.

Proof of work chains are considered as the most secure and private. At the start of these blockchains, they favor any actor large or small in terms of computational power. This spreads the load and necessary validation of a node network across a large series of actors versus that of more concentrated control of PoS systems. Larger mining operations may find still find themselves more profitable, but small actors still have much room to compete in. The downsides of this consensus mechanism, much to the chagrin of the industry, are the increasing cost to run a node. The large data, bandwidth, and electricity needs would appear to portend a potential logistical end. Once these chains have reached such a large and long size the practicality of operating a node or a series of nodes is determined by a series of factors: growth of processing capacity, electrical draw, more intelligent ways of hashing blocks, etc.. However, they seem to be very robust in how well they are decentralized, meaning it's hard to take down the protocol because so many men and women are deeply vested in running it.

My proposition is to marry the two while aiming to cut electricity and hardware costs. A proverbial marriage of proof of work and proof of stake benefits. I call this idea the Moses Protocol. Where we can bridge across two chains and make offloading work from a more electrically intensive proof-of-work chain easier while enjoying high transactions per second from a proof of stake chain. Mining and staking may be done at the same time while reducing overhead costs.



Gold with a Silver Lining -

Bitcoin has been heralded as the standard for digital store of value. It's own reward cycles which halve every 4 years provide so much liquidity for the entire market that other products within this industry are at best timed in respects to Bitcoin's rises and falls. Miners will mine Bitcoins and then in a hurried frenzy, around the halving mark, they will offload these coins and provide huge degrees of liquidity for the entire market. Driving side chains and alternative coins with rich speculation. However, the slow and ungainly moving nature of this chain has prompted this rise of speculatively more practical coins and tokens.

My proposition is to take elements away from this "gold" like store of value and incorporate them as a central core of high security and privacy [ref. Figure 2]. In doing this we as Christians may be able to mirror the successes of other high market cap coins like Bitcoin, Ethereum, Cardano, etc. Christians move slower to invest, taking their time to test and move wealth. This is the nature of more mature money. I would expect that if we build our "Rock" of a financial foundation we may be able to create huge benefits for a new wave of Christian Finance worldwide resulting in greater brotherhood and camaraderie along lines of shared values worldwide. We also may finally see a "Bitcoin Killer" in industry that actually has enough attention and wealth put to it to dethrone Bitcoin as the reigning king of market share. Being able to store value in a blockchain with the moniker ChristCoin, I believe, would appeal to the large and long reaches of Christians and if we properly court this more mature money we may yet be able to create something no one even had a clue to expect.



Proof of Work (Gold)

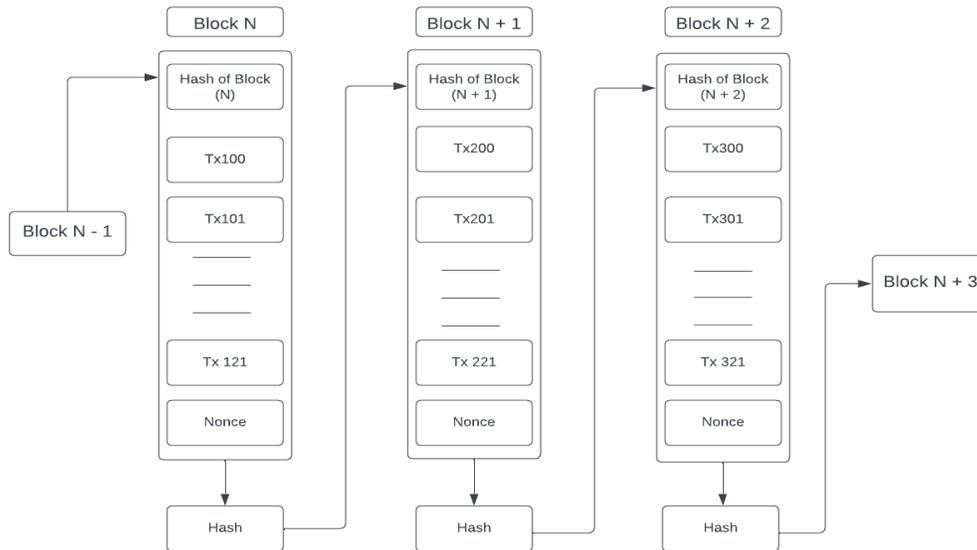


Figure 2.

The Silver Lining -

The ability to marry a proof of stake consensus mechanism while retaining the best features of proof of work's digital gold like consensus should in my opinion mitigate the constraints and costs of running either chain. Together we should be able to keep electricity costs lower, overhead costs lower, while allowing for an on-board/off-ramp from the gold-like chain to our faster transaction per second silver-like chain. This would allow any miners to reduce their dependence on one reward system and be more motivated to maximize their efforts elsewhere. We can also utilize the voting dynamics that have seen much success in other chains to drive post-launch development. Soft-forking driven by the votes given to stakers and miners I believe would make a living-breathing blockchain [ref. Figure 3]. It would also make for a great experiment in voting dynamics as we allow the operators of this chain to steer development. Putting both large and small investors on an equal playing field

would do well to extend the longevity of this chain.

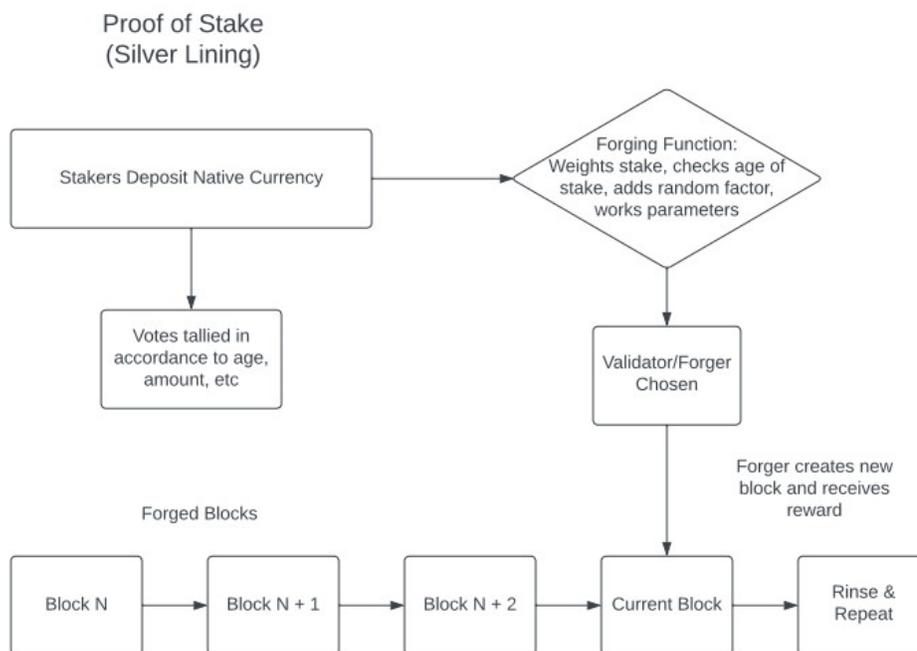


Figure 3.

Returns in industry for a well decentralized proof-of-stake chain paid in native currency would appear to be ranging between as low as 2% to as high as 7%, the average middled between 4% and 5%. Making this chain more favored to the poor man's nature of church operation worldwide where our voting and staking rewards favor small investments would really give the working arms and legs of this chain more robust freedom to move. Proof of stake coins traditionally favor larger investors. How can we get the best of both worlds and reward both larger and smaller investments? I believe the answer lies in the middle, we reward the work based on weight of vote, age of stake, and decentralization of nodes [ref. Figure 4]. Anyone can be a node and the cost to operate one should be reduced. Large investors with too much weight in a voting pool may collapse the entire chain by being overly competitive with an unfair advantage. Smaller investors may not have enough capital to give the chain

robust growth, but they act to decentralize said chain giving it a higher likelihood for longer longevity. If we can find a marriage in equalizing out the votes where both small investors and large investors have a good opportunity to be competitive that would be the most desirable outcome.

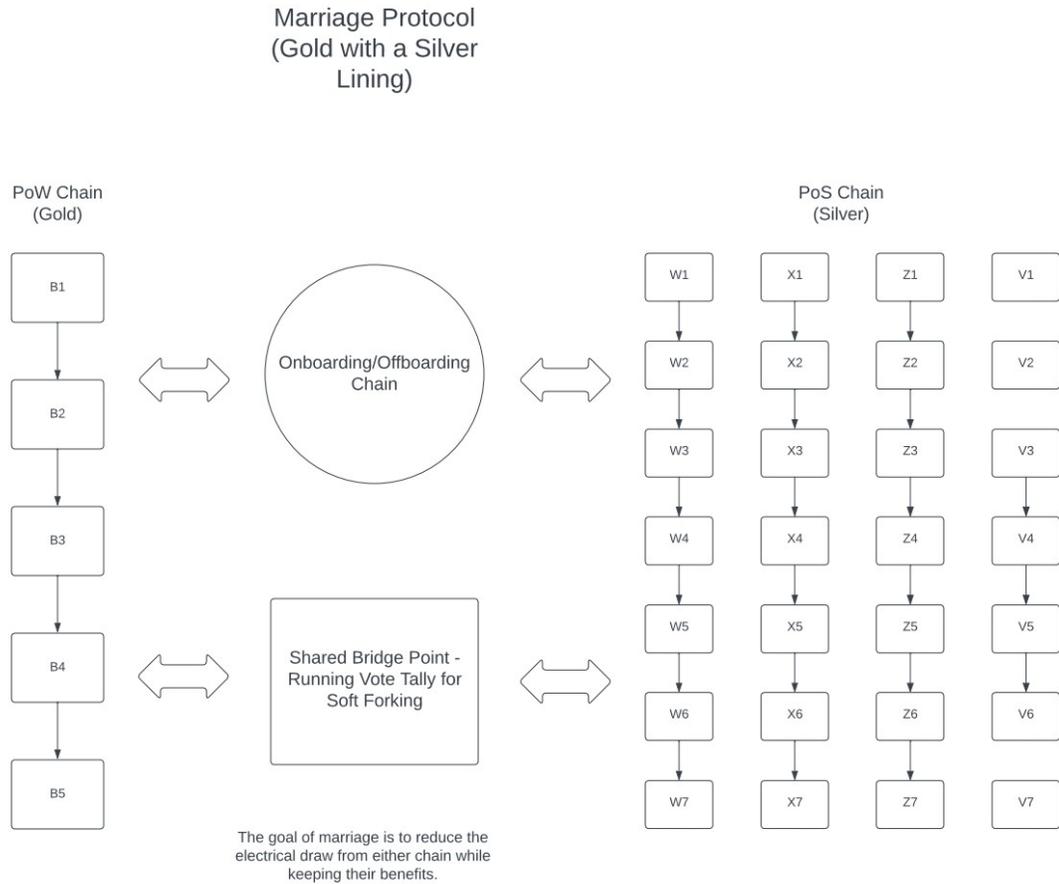


Figure 4.

Sending Messages and Transactions Worldwide -

The ability for churches to accept digital payments/digital assets as a form of tithing and donation would liberate churches to open another channel of investment in their activities. This internet decentralized specific technology allows churches to send money church to church bypassing an entire line of potentially competitive political intermediaries. I am familiar as I assume you are that sometimes the money doesn't go where it's supposed to go or the plans congregations put into place go awry. The ability to utilize smart contracts to release of funds for food, housing, medicine, etc and to watch for trustworthy use of funds would in effect limit by observation and accountability the opportunity for bad actors to steal funds or use them inappropriately.

In smart contract terminology these money messages are referred to as allowance contracts. One potential use of allowance contracts is to disburse on a limited and controlled basis the amount of money for church use. Through utilizing smart phones and pictures, video messages, text messaging, etc larger outreach organizations can control the trust process of transactions with a higher degree of detail than ever before. Its estimated that maybe as much a \$62 billion in church funds are stolen or go missing each year (Johnson, 2015). Now we may have the technology to make it easier to keep the trust in the money and cut off the bad actors quicker.

Example:

Say we're in Oklahoma, and we've just received a huge windfall of investment for church purposes. Through conversation we've decided we want to send money to Cameroon to help with a local mission. However, the area we want to send support to has a history of political violence and coercion and funds and medicine keep disappearing. Now we can send money to this location and now we can keep accountability in the money by controlling the nature of the allowance and how its used may be closely monitored. We can monitor for the purpose of trust how the money is being spent and release more as a good positive relationship is built.

Turing Language, IHS-256, Zero-Knowledge Proofs -

Turning Language -

Most good computer systems operate on the pretense that they need to be read and write functional. Meaning a sophisticated secure computer system must be able to read its processes and return the information asked for to keep a living picture of what is going inside the “magic machine”. The writing functionality of a computer is to write commands that change how these processes run and why they run the way they do while creating new ones which augment either past processes or create brand new ones. However, too much control and we give away the reigns of the system and we lose security/functionality to bad actors. Too little control and we have a static program where changes necessary to keep our system functioning diminishes.

We would therefore need a Turing-Complete, even if its a limited Turing complete computer system. We need to be able to utilize several different functions at one time while also seeking to view what is at work within the computer to properly adjust for best design. I'll allow the team to vote on what we should call this new native Turing language, but the ability to view, transact, and exchange money worldwide between computers as nodes would be best made with said “new” language. Soft-forking endeavors may be best served by giving the ability to change, subtract, reduce and add new functionality to our language as time with our experiment progresses.

IHS-256

Referring directly to Bitcoin’s SHA-256, for us to run a chain securely we need a proper hashing algorithm. Bitcoin runs its own SHA-256 hashing algorithm twice, once from the nonce and another time for the header. For us to properly secure our own consensus we need to incorporate a SHA of our own.

Zero Knowledge Proofs -

A zero knowledge proof is a means to prove the validity of a statement (that of identity, authority, or explicit permission) without having to reveal the statement itself. Its goal is to prove proof of ownership without revealing too much detail. It is something of a secret phrase or action to gain access through a door or gate where the actors would have the “secret lock” to open this door or gate and its known (hopefully) only to them.

Proper utilization of Zero Knowledge technologies and protocols should allow us to adequately protect client information while ensuring security. How can we make it cheaper, smarter, and faster? Well in programming speak lets talk less and get more done for every conversation we have, but that's a mature conversation where you have to know where its going before it starts.

A Christian Wallet -

The creation of a highly standardized secure wallet, will allow us, our Christians, and our Churches to interact with one another and store digital assets. A good wallet lets you view your account balance while also giving you the functionality of sending/receiving coins, tokens, and digital assets. Integration of applications will allow us to have this footstone in developing further layer 2 and layer 3 projects for our chain.

Wallets usually as an industry standard come with a public/private key functionality as well as a mnemonic phrase. Mnemonic phrases are usually between 9 and 24 words randomly generated that act as a means to recover a wallet. Public and private keys are as follows. A public key is your public signature for signing a transaction to the blockchain and a private key is your private signature to verify and allow said transaction. One acts as your public face in the world of crypto, that marks your transactions, while the other is the controlling key which is used to authorize transactions.



Soft-Forking to Steer:

As evidenced in other proof of stake chains, once stakers have the proper age to their investment and have accumulated their votes the need to make alterations easier to said chain eventually becomes apparent to the community. To do this, good programming allows for a voted upon gate opener to make appropriate updates and changes to the blockchain. In the event that there is fall through either of bandwidth, data storage, speed, etc we can collect ourselves to the community to make suggestions to be reviewed in their integrity before being implemented to the active chain. The streamlining of the process of contacting and agreeing upon updates makes their regularity and I would assume accuracy of effect desirably more robust. This also gives us the ability to steer development in its most optimal direction while, with good hopes, not alienating or eliminating the best parts of the protocol. Tinkering and fixing a high volume machine that is running is akin to climbing onto or under a tractor trailer hood to fix the engine while at the same time being on the highway driving at 65 miles per hour. With all the wind, the load weight moving at high momentum, and considering the twists and turns of the road impacting the stability of our efforts the likelihood of making this tinkering safe and secure is a misnomer to the phrase. It is hard enough in mind, let alone in practice, to make sometimes life-saving alterations to a chain while its in movement. Soft-Forking makes this process of tinkering more reliable in scope and effectiveness.

Key Facts from this Section:

- Both Proof-of-Work and Proof-of-Stake have their benefits, their constraints, their costs, and limitations.
- Proof-of-Work is processing, hardware, and electrically intense, but is considered the more secure of the two protocols. It also has a longer history of success than Proof of stake.
- Proof of stake is a faster semi-decentralized medium of exchange. Its best features and benefits are its low electrical and hardware needs coupled with lightning fast speeds similar to credit card payment systems. Its downsides is the cost to compete inside these chains is much higher at the beginning and becomes theoretically increasingly less supportive of new actors as the blockchain grows.
- Zero Knowledge technologies are designed to make the data impact of transactions easier and much more efficient on the basis of this processing and bandwidth draw.



- A wallet of good standard allows us to properly work through our layer 1 protocol. It also allows us to work with all the other myriad wallet providers and layer 1/2/3 chains and services in this growing world of cryptocurrency.
- Soft-Forking is a process to more easily steer development of our blockchain. It also puts this updating process to the community to be voted upon and reviewed. The process of shutting down a chain totally to make necessary changes has a history of hemorrhaging huge degrees of support and financial investment. Without being able to take a mature headcount before worst case scenarios play out would be life or death in our industry.



Christ Coin

Incentives & Rewards & Fee's

Applications

Incentives & Rewards & Fee's

Incentive structure should be part by reward by stake and reward by work. With ample opportunity to reward our nodes with transaction fee's. Each block processed in the proof-of-work chain comes with a reward designed to meet our expected issuance and time rewarded standard. Remember this is digital gold with a silver lining. To utilize by marriage the best advantages of proof of work and proof of stake protocol would be to give priority to the individual demands of each church.

Some churches I would imagine don't need to focus so deeply on speed of transaction and means to move financial support. Other churches may be so far reserved and away from consistent reliable financial institutions that we may need to embolden their actions by connecting them to a larger family of churches and financial institutions. Ease of use and modularity of this process of church finance would bring trust to ourselves and our industry.

Issuance to Deter Inflation -

Each coin and each gas fee rewarded for supporting the network needs to follow a set plan of issuance to mitigate as much as possible the sometimes explosive and hyper-volatile nature of cryptocurrency.

As block rewards go down for our proof of work chain we would assume their demand and value would go up. And as rewards as by our proof of stake chain, a matter of forging and staking, are diminishing as a means to control and prevent inflation we could see ourselves out to years in hopes of decades thereafter by making proper adjustments as this project grows. To act as exactly that, a first act, in more united christian financing as a decentralized digital asset and currency would I expect provoke a proper response from churches worldwide. The goal here is not to hoard the gold of a religion. Not that an internet based currency would be able to do that. That's silly. The goal would be to encourage churches to learn how to accept and how to responsibly use digital assets to their own best interests. Its in the practice of pursuing these goals that motivates mankind to new fervor. To enjoy the benefits of therein of a good future we must prepare that future.

To become the best known and most used blockchain is a reward in of itself isn't it? Issuance should follow the path necessary to deter too many wild swings. We must mitigate the fear and drive practicality. To do this we should apply some of these metrics:

- Inflation resistant rewarding by chain driven by reducing reward by block through a halving event, where by which in each subsequent halving we can enrich the value of every individual coin. Scarcity rules in a game of fiat currencies of diminishing purchasing power each day they were created until collapse.
- Mathematically declining supply growth rate. As time goes on, the total supply growth should slow to make each individual coin more valuable as new coins mined or forged are harder to make. The goal is to slow inflation as adoption grows, potentially enduring ourselves to a rounding off point sometime in our growth as an economy.

Rewards on Chain - Industry Averages

Industry rewards on the basis of proof of work and proof of stake vary by blockchain and scope of project. Bitcoin used to reward approx. 50 coins per block mined and as halving events have progressed in the last 14 years each block mined now rewards 3.125 coins per block mined. Individual transaction fee's as a relation of total block income in percentages has lows of less than a percent ($x < 1%$) to higher than 29% in times of high volume. Eventually all Bitcoins will be rewarded and the only remaining means to accumulate Bitcoin will be by transaction fee's or purchase. These fees are measured as a percentage of $\text{Fee's Percentage} = \text{Fee's} / (\text{Block Subsidy} + \text{Fees})$.

Leading virtual machines have rewards that have fluctuated throughout the years. The average among proof of stake chains by individual project would appear to be hovering around 6% with lows as small as a fraction of a percent and highs ranging between 10%-16%. What drives these rewards is volume and capital investment by both large and small investors and institutions.

A Man of Scale -

Those corporations unique enough in nature to be competitive multi-nationally and multi-laterally ultimately cross the world of objections to their presence and have several key features in common. They try to appeal to the largest groups of people and then as the relationship grows they tune their instruments according to how these conversations grow their understanding of those peoples. Trusting gut instincts to guide and lean you in on your market allows good run corporations to cross great leaps of understanding. Over time these relationship built with camaraderie in mind build huge loyal followings. For us to truly embody the exact goals and wishes we seek to be made real and material we should shoot to involve everyone to do business with us and through us as best as this new tool allows.

Currency Metrics and Symbols -

The following table is a snapshot from the history of biblical currencies and how they might be applied to this cryptocurrency [ref. Table 1]. Names, conversions, and the historical (biblical) precedent of each increment of coin in its size and scope would, I believe, tie this Christcoin greater into the whole of Christianity. Total supply and rewards by blocks mined and forged have yet to be released.

Currency Denominations	Christ Coin (1GP)	Talent (Talonton)	Denarius (Denari)	Lepton or Mites (Lepta)
Christ Coin (1GP)	1 Christ Coin = 1 GP	1 GP = 10,000 Talents	1 GP = 60,000,000 Denari	1 GP = 3,840,000,000 Lepta = 7,680,000,000 Mites
Talent (Talonton)	1 GP = 10,000 Talents	1 Talent = 1 Talent	1 Talent = 6000 Denari	1 Talent = 384,000 Lepta = 768000 Mites
Denarius (Denari)	1 GP = 60,000,000 Denari	1 Talent = 6000 Denari	1 Denarius = 1 Denarius	1 Denarius = 64 Lepta or 128 Mites
Lepton or Mites (Lepta)	1 GP = 3,840,000,000 Lepta = 7,680,000,000 Mites	1 Talent = 384,000 Lepta = 768000 Mites	1 Denarius = 64 Lepta or 128 Mites	1 Lepton = 2 Mites

Table 1.



- GP = 1 God's Payment
- Lepta is the plural form of Lepton

Conversions off of 1 Christcoin:

1 Christcoin = 1 God's Payment

1 Talent = $1 / 10,000 = 0.0001$

1 Denarius = $1 / 60,000,000 = 0.000000017$

1 Lepton = $1 / 3,840,000,000 = 0.00000000026$

1 Mite = $1 / 7,680,000,000 = 0.00000000013$

(Ref. Alan Campbell, 1986)

Conversion Values likely to change

Key Facts from this Section:

- Incentive structure is what keeps nodes operational. Coupled with practical inflation resistant issuance we can keep our native currency resistant to wild swings as a result of trading volatility.
- Drawing on the Bible for names of currencies and their values is a good Idea.

Applications

Integration of the Non-Profit and For-Profit -

For us as a block chain to be relevant while also being competitive we need to reduce the cost to do business with us versus the alternative. The ability to reach new markets worldwide with cheap access to financing is in huge demand. Non-profits should feel at home with our blockchain and supporting these groups with a new *fun sleek medium* would give us more hands and eyes to see our needs and meet our wants. In some circumstances I would imagine stability supported by a larger family of institutions may even bring for-profit application to our doorsteps. How many people would buy everything they could own just with Christ Coin? Are there applications available to us we haven't discovered yet? As a tool of financial exchange that is independent of locale what might we be able to do? These are all questions that are worth answering. Lets delve further into that.

Tithing and Donations -

Tithing and donations form the main staple of investment into churches and help the Christian mission move forward. I believe our endeavors will make it easier for Churches to accept and use digital assets as a means of tithing. To be able to develop a digital currency that keeps Christianity at the leading edge of new financial technologies would be a boon worth exploring. However, there are some concerns.

Tithing and donations in the United States have decreased as the purchasing power of the US Dollar has declined. The reason for this would appear to be an increased pace of inflation married to higher taxes leaving less money around every month to be donated to church causes. Combined with greater uncertainty in a world of fiat currency, we would appear to be at a major intersection of several decades long cycles. Usually every hundred years the leading world currency dies and another one takes its

place. As the Pound fell with the decline of the British Empire so is the Dollar declining with the decay of Pax Americana. New forms of more stable currency would allow Christians throughout the world to grow more rapidly their missions in their respective communities. As I said before this is just the beginnings of introducing Christians to a world of digital currencies and assets. As nations rise and fall the goal here is to keep in lockstep with the developments in new technology to support Christians. Designing a road, an international highway per say, that allows Christians to travel safer and easier in their finances would be a great improvement to supplement the old system of financial exchange. Do I believe Christcoin will replace all financial systems throughout the world Christians utilize? Not in my wildest dreams would I want that much responsibility.

DApps -

Every region in the world that houses Christians has talent. I do not know what life is like in the shoes of Christian in Ethiopia or a Christian in China, because I've never traveled those lands in those shoes. I have not eaten the food and I haven't lived that life. However, I am certain many of these peoples would want to have an easier means to solve their own problems. Providing a good tool of exchange that any Christian can use regardless of where they come from and what their lives may be would bring all this talent into one house. That in of itself would be more valuable than the blockchain itself.

Decentralized Applications, otherwise known as Dapps for short, are financial applications usually a form of smart contract designed to integrate larger programs to a blockchain where the heavy lifting for financial exchange is done by the network. Through these DApps we can witness the utilization of our blockchain. This can extend to, but is not limited to:

- Decentralized finance where borrowing and lending cryptocurrencies, tokens, and other digital assets can be done through a headless intermediary.
- Decentralized exchanges known as Dexes are where individuals may buy and sell their coins or tokens with the need for an intermediary.
- Marketplaces where the digital tokenization of assets, that of real estate, vehicles, insurance, or non-fungible tokens may be bought or sold through a neutral intermediary.
- Tracking apps which read and view smart contract data allowing for public and private viewership and analysis of on chain data.



- Game Dapps allowing for the decentralization of financing for game development.
- Educational Dapps which are decentralized means to teach classes in a variety of disciplines and sciences.

Other Use Case Scenarios

Tithing -

The tokenization and digital coinage of tithes make for a cheaper means to send and receive investment into churches is something we've already previously explored, but I do believe its merit should be highlighted more than once.

Donating -

Donations do not just have to be within the sphere of influence of a church. Many Christians donate outside the immediate scope of the mission of their churches. Sending money where it needs to be grows the capacity of man to find fellowship wherever he belongs.

Food Bank Fund Raising -

Feeding the poor and needy as a means to express our love for God and our extended family is a means to re-instill faith in oneself and one's world it can be a very rewarding experience.

A unique NFT for each church -

Should we have a marketplace to buy and sell the NFT artwork of each church in the world that would like to participate? Do we have pictures of Saints, the many good men and women of God sold online acting as trading cards? What do we do with the holy men and women throughout history? Do we give each church their own NFT upon becoming a node in our digital Church? Does an electronic representation of Christians have value? I believe it does.

Financial support in times of political turmoil -

We touched on this briefly before, but Christians experience many kinds of persecution. I've heard stories from men and women volunteering in one part of the world, coming home for fear of their lives, and the church and town they worked in was destroyed the very next day. Being able to quickly and



immediately meet the needs of Christians could allow us to keep this talent in the inner workings and service of mankind alive for the next generation to better enjoy.

Raising money to Offset Medical Expenses -

How many of us have seen a charity or fundraising effort to mitigate the cost of paying for a man's, woman's, or child's cancer operation? A surgery or a medical expense that is much too expensive for that individual or family to afford? Crowdfunding and crowd-sourcing to send money across borders or across cities to help those in need would make a better world wouldn't it?

Raising Money to Build Churches -

This one is obvious win to me. We could build our own decentralized marketplace for raising money to build churches and evangelize Christians. Imagine for a moment a list with the pictures of men and women or their expected diagrams/charts/blueprints with detailed listings of the scope and nature of the church they intend to build. Couldn't we reduce the cost to build a church and give Christians the ability to draw upon a world of financing? Some of these churches are gorgeous. We should make means and popularize a rule to minimize the thrift to keep accountability in building these churches.

Insurance against Partial or Total Loss (churches, buildings, deaths of holy men/women, etc) -

In the event of a fire or a flood or war or act of god we could make a contract designed to offer a digital fail safe insurance policy to reimburse partial or total loss. The cost of building a new church, insuring priests, pastors, bishops, or patriarchs could be secured through an insurance smart contract.

Tokenizing Real Estate-

One growing trend in the industry of digital assets is the partial or total ownership of real estate through a process known as tokenization. The process of buying and selling real estate as a digital asset class is faster and arguably easier than that of buying traditional real estate. Now real estate like churches, hospitals, homes or apartments can be bought and sold several times in a matter of minutes. This raises liquidity in and around real estate and could begin to give it the same functionality of that of a traditional stock or commodity. In theory and what is beginning to be seen in practice you could sell or buy a church anywhere in the world where the market is trusted or you could move a church up to



auction almost immediately as when it was bought. If a church was moving it could raise funds at auction beginning immediately. So long as the buyers and sellers are there to make an agreement according to whatever terms they arrive at; real estate is more accessible than it ever has been.

Healthcare Identity Security -

How many times did you get denied healthcare, because the doctor and service you wanted to go to was outside your network? Were there rules and obligations that made it hard for you to easily show doctors outside your network (or even inside your network) what your state of health was? Could this process be securely digitized making it easier for you to go outside of network or get your new doctor *up to speed* faster? How many people have died as a result of being forced to wait too long because someone's personal data was not immediately available? These are all questions I've asked because sometimes Pastors and Priests find themselves in far off places around the world where doctors may need to give them medical attention. Better they have this information easier and more accessible right? Digitizing these private records that can be locked in blockchain under a password and key could help get men and women the medical attention they need quicker, easier and with greater due diligence to privacy.

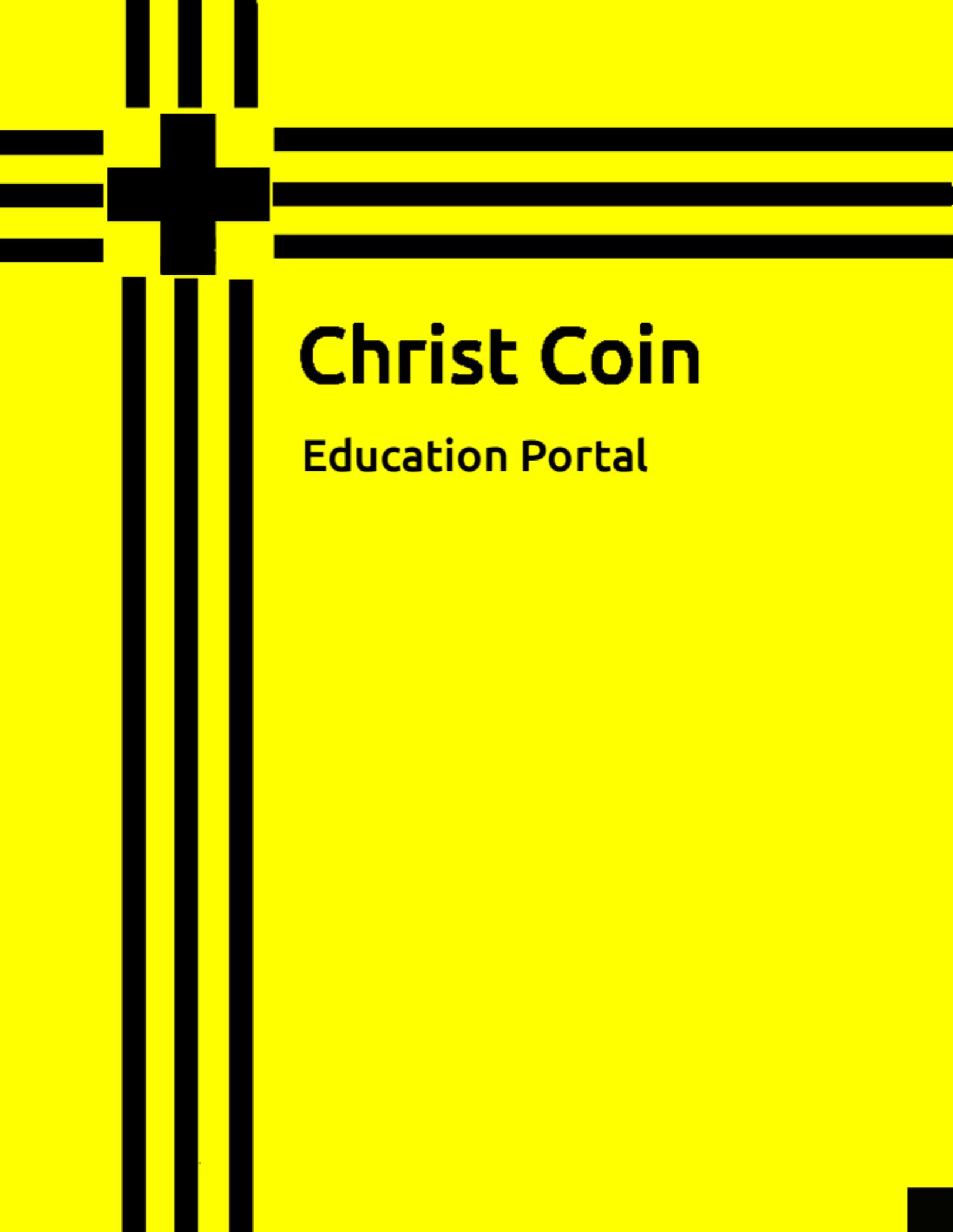
The benefit of utilizing blockchain as a means to run Dapps is by its design censorship resistant. As long as there is a node somewhere in the world the network will continue to operate. Nodes can be in any country and may be powered off grid with the proper connection to electricity and a up link to the internet.

Key Facts from this Section:

- Integrating non-profit and for-profit endeavors on the same blockchain could provide a lot of liquidity for the missions of both.
- Decentralized applications give a blockchain a living breathing footprint. Dapps as they are more commonly know as come in a variety of use cases that serve to take most aspects of an individuals life and puts them on-chain. A decentralized economy acts as a secondary option which may support the digital individual and because more control can be given to the individual over their money, their identity, their real estate, etc. We are now in a world where now more than ever the individual is now a government and industry unto themselves.







Christ Coin

Education Portal

Education Portal

Making Christianity its First Digital Church-

The ability to create a decentralized autonomous organization backed up by smart contract design allowing for ease of travel and ease of movement in and throughout the world may be one of the biggest game changers in corporate organizational structure in the world. Now anyone and everyone can do business while having peace of mind that comes with easier movement with their legal and business footing. This new technology allows churches to create for themselves a digital footprint and gives them easier access to movement throughout the world. To allow churches to move easier should allow them to better keep up with their congregations. Christianity could greatly benefit from these new technologies that allow for more self-determination.

K.I.S.S. Education -

Keep it simple silly. Right now there are hundreds of experts trying to teach each and every man and woman on earth about the benefits of cryptocurrency. With all these talking heads competing with one another for the right to teach these new technologies many questions arise? Who is telling the truth, who is giving the hard facts, where are the best courses, and which teacher is trustworthy? Its a huge leap to change how we communicate with one another while learning a new technology that promises to make money more trustworthy. How do we best move throughout all these talking heads and make the most of all they have to show? I believe standardizing education and bringing in the best leaders to keep it simple will allow teaching these new money practices without losing the actual truths behind them. Christians have a reputation for moving slowly with their money, but they usually move into a market with a great attention to detail that sometimes makes that market better than when it started. Making an education track path or a series of track paths best appropriate to learn cryptocurrency would give Christians a great advantage.

Creating a website and a medium of exchange of such a quality that even the best in industry must nod their heads towards it allows us to connect Christians with good rapport, respect, and appeal to education. Bringing Christians closer together should be easier and we should be smarter about it. Any Christian on earth should be able to more easily transact, donate, tithe, and do business with other

Christians. This isn't the first act in sowing together peoples of the world, but in my opinion it would certainly help.

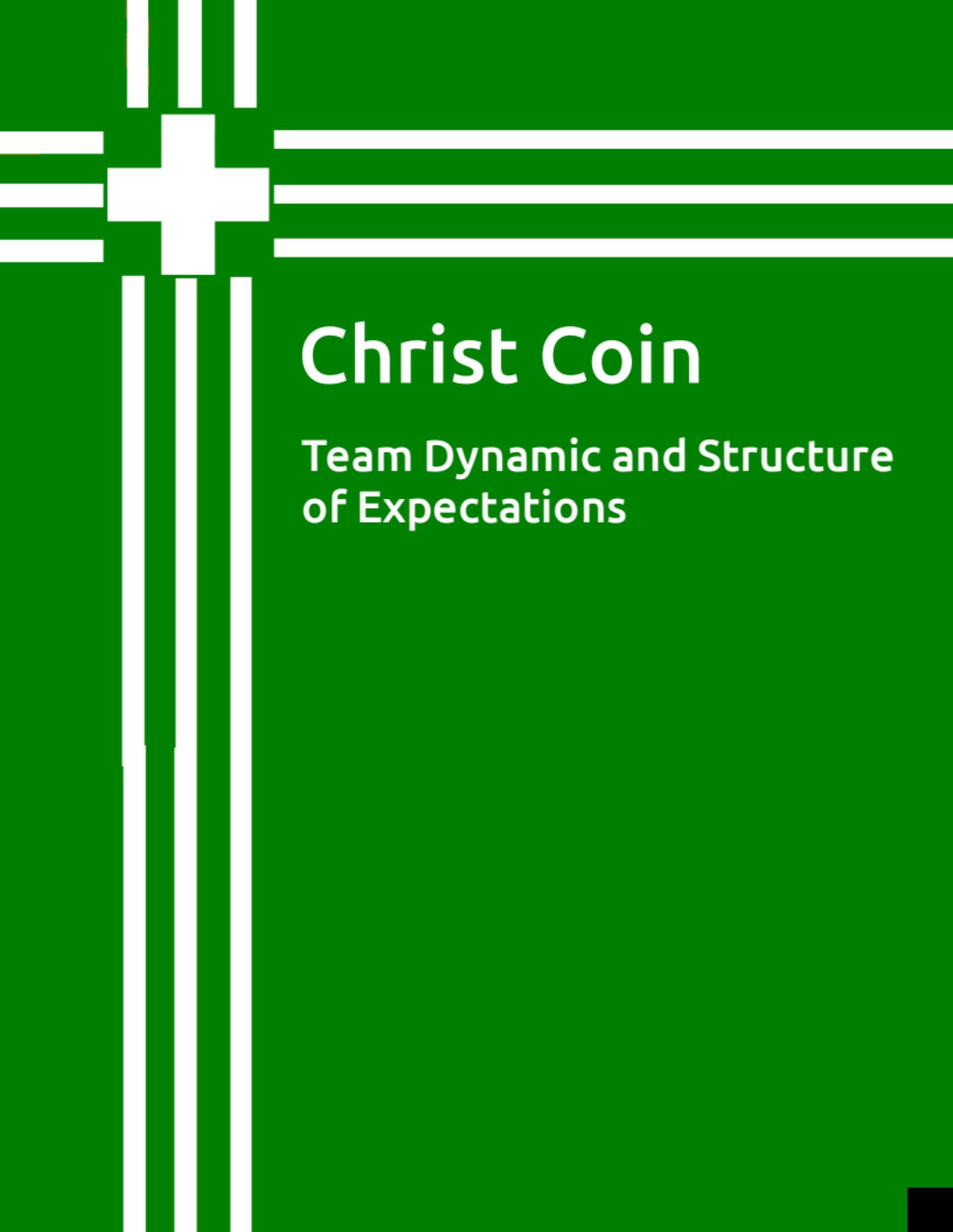
Full-Integration in Market -

With any new idea there are many questions and our ability to properly educate will do wonders in achieving results. Integrating new technologies, especially that of Blockchain, takes time. Not everyone will want what we do. While we may not be the best option for everyone the opportunity to give man a new tool he may eventually need is a benefit in of itself. I imagine the scope and scale of our blockchain will be proven over time and may bring to itself many more integrations beyond that of churchgoing and church making. I look forward to seeing what the world will do with what we create.

Key Facts from this Section:

- A christian digital church, a christian autonomous organization (CAO) would allow Christians to have more legs to spread their mission. More power to the Christian would I believe give Christianity a huge boost in its ability and scope of how it interacts with its church and with peoples interested in joining the larger religion.
- Education in the Cryptocurrency space needs to be more robust. It needs standardization and people could greatly benefit from more trust with their money. Having a platform dedicated to competing for that trust which brings in several industry leaders would really help bring more use for Christcoin and cryptocurrency as a whole.
- Integrating Christcoin into the larger world of cryptocurrency comes with proper education married to the right mindset on how to bring in new and emerging technologies that better suite the space.



The background is a solid green color. On the left side, there are three vertical white lines of varying thicknesses. In the upper left quadrant, there is a white cross-like shape formed by a vertical line and a horizontal line. To the right of this cross, there are three horizontal white lines that appear to be part of a larger graphic element, possibly a stylized 'C' or a decorative border.

Christ Coin

Team Dynamic and Structure
of Expectations

Team Dynamic and Structure of Expectations

Founders-

Robert “Bob” Powell:

I Robert D. Powell have read over what I believe is more than fifteen hundred books. Books on money, finance, history of banking, history of the world's wealthiest men and women, royal families and their charters and their drama's (globally), history of the various cultures and peoples of the world, their religions and their ideas at various times in history, etc. I was eventually told I had read too much and acted too little. I'm am also tired of reading the same things over and over again. History may rhyme or repeat, but men of action create.

I am the grandson of several generations of church-builders. I am the son of a Navy Officer and grandson of an Army truck driver. I dropped out of college and tried to start several business with varying degrees of success. Its a hard knock life, but I've learned a lot.

I have also delved deeply into several different schools of science, engineering, and medicine with the intent to better understand the world. At one point in time I made it my life's mission to **KNOW IT ALL** and I can tell you, you never can. Ironically one book seems to be the preeminent basis for most of modern works. That book, is the Bible. It would appear this book is at reference in many of the books I have read. Without morality, cleanliness, and faith it would appear most other works fall short of their intended ambitions.

The 12 Running -

One of my favorite stories of all time has a film adaptation. The 1925 serum run to Nome, also known as the Great Race of Mercy. It was the transport of much needed diphtheria antitoxin by dog sled teams across the U.S. territory of Alaska. 150 sled dogs crossed 674 miles in 5 and half days saving the small town of Nome and the surrounding communities from a developing epidemic of diphtheria. It is estimated their efforts saved the lives of several thousand men, women, and children who did not have a resistance to this disease. For us to do well we should ground our efforts in fact and draw upon the endurance of great feats of work accomplished by those before us. Therefore I shall build my team in efforts of organized expertise to accomplish our goal of building a secure layer 1 blockchain.



It felt like when I was writing this whitepaper and my team plan someone else was in the room talking over my shoulder or over here or over there.

We Need:

Representatives from various denominations unified in the sole purpose of supporting the growth Christianity throughout the world. These people need to be of the quality and effective capacity of expertise to provide a good working background of experience that will be drawn upon and refined for the endeavors outlined in this white paper. The methodology we will put into place will follow the track path of pipeline meets brick laying dynamics of software architecture. The goals here are security, modularity, high volume, privacy, and simplicity. In good humor the core team will act as the sled dogs driving our mission forward and covering as much territory in mind and in practice as possible.

The Sled Team -

The Sled team as I would like to call it shall be made up of myself, a lead project engineer, an understudy to act as a replacement to keep the peace and help maintain direction in my absences, a good programming auditor or two (probably more), and potentially someone to act as a administrative assistant. I am hesitant to go full 12 to 12. Too many people may destroy the order of the group. The goal here is to keep ourselves and our main team accountable while helping to introduce all the experts we may interview in our process of creating a good working protocol. It is also to review and catch all the musings of the main team and help lead and offload the workload necessary to launch our blockchain. This team is also here to keep ourselves all on the level. Dealing with money at volume I would imagine can bring peculiarities of personality to the surface. We should want to standardize the inflow of new ideas and expertise to be as gracious to the expert and as thorough as possible with what they bring to the table.

Beyond the Iditarod and Back Again! -

The goal here is to not just build a product worthy of any man clamboring in for a new quick buck. The goal here is to build a story effective and worthy of attention and praise. We should be grateful and

thankful for all these gifts we have been given. We should be thankful for all the churches in different languages we shall attend. And we should be gracious for this opportunity given to us. To make one wrong decision as a result of cutting corners would derail the project. The best grandfather of our industry is still Bitcoin. For us to even have a hope or a prayer to compete we must sacrifice not our due diligence, but our time spent aging elsewhere.

Key Facts from this Section:

- We need representatives skilled in the realm of computer science, specifically that of blockchain engineering.
- Christianity is not just a locale Phenomenon related to just one region on the globe. Christianity encompasses peoples from all walks of life all over the world. Therefore we should petition these peoples to send us the talent we would want and need to build something every Christian can enjoy.
- After studying several of the most compelling software programs out there having a lead team married to a quick moving, fast iterating design would be ideal.





Christ Coin

Ambitions & Competitions

Ambitions & Competitions

With the creation of a Layer 1 Blockchain we have to expect there is going to be a lot of development throughout our developer community. Between all the new ideas are brought to the foreground we could expect to find ourselves in need of asking a few questions. The goal being to get a head start on the work needed to interconnect Christians into a new global medium of exchange. Where would we see this endeavor out to 20 years? How can we get ready for what might be an entire world working for the opportunity to do their own thing in Cryptocurrency? Following are few questions I'm posing to myself and the readers of this white paper on what they genuinely think about this project.

Does each church make its own blockchain or do they Tokenize with us? -

Each mission of each church large and small may align with our own or they may seek to make their own footing. As I said earlier, I am here to provoke a response, I am not here to dominate a new technology as its only head. Although I understand we may be good enough to tokenize and digitize several church's assets we don't know all the reasons political and otherwise where a church may chose to design their own blockchain. The best we can do is the best we can do. Its that simple.

Development of Layer 2s and Layer 3s -

Layer 2s and Layer 3s were designed to do the work a layer 1 blockchain could not immediately accomplish. Sidechains, oracles, parachains, and zero knowledge proofs are some of these new protocols and technologies. As our ecosystem matures we want to these new ideas to be refined and tested. Standardizing and making this process easier would be best with longevity in mind.

Economy of Scale -

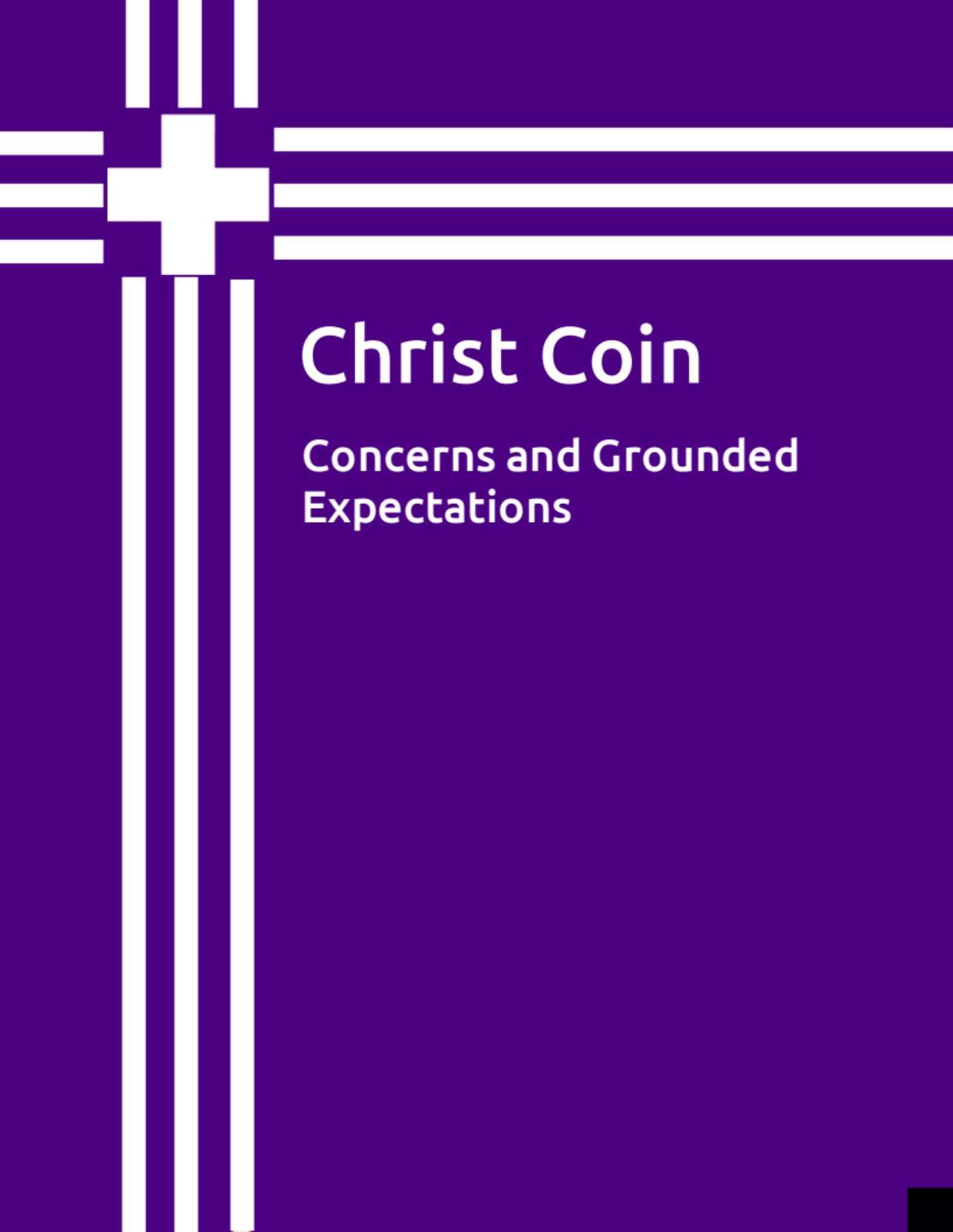
One man changed a few and then they changed the world. We should expect that as this chain grows there could be signs of wear and tear. We should hope to mitigate the worst of this wear. Look at Bitcoin, it would appear to have recently had a huge multi-million dollar congestion in processing through May 2023. The original code is roughly 16 years old now and it's still grandfathering along like an old man can still dance. I appreciate quality architecture like what Bitcoin has, but we need to be as forward thinking as possible. This endeavor should continue on as long as its original mission is still clear in sight and best accomplished.



Key Facts from this Section:

- Although we may be good enough to tokenize and digitize many church's assets we may still have churches want to build their own layer 1 solutions.
- Standardizing the process of introducing new layer 2 and layer 3 blockchain's to our ecosystem will allow us to avoid most of the pitfalls that come with a lack of properly securing this new technology.
- From the beginning we should want our scope and scale to encompass as many Christians who would find it beneficial to utilize our services.





Christ Coin

Concerns and Grounded
Expectations

Concerns and Grounded Expectations

No project, experiment, business, or government is without its fears and its failures. When a cryptocurrency fails it begins a drama of hurried action to dress the wounds hopefully giving the right chase and hunt to solve that problem or find the culprit. To begin an endeavor like this is to mitigate as many risks as possible from the beginning understanding there may be variables at play that will raise themselves against your best schemes against them. If we were generals at war and we could not trust the coordination of each one of us to best address our concerns from the beginning where would we be? Do we allow our fears to take a hold of us too soon and drown our endeavors from the start. Or with proper measurement and proper discourse to all the avenues we could find our own escapes do we tire ourselves of these fears before they take hold on the real battlefields? Knowing well enough the battles before they begin and holding clear and firm regardless of whatever internal and external expectations may be to our benefit or our eventual demise tells a better story of who won. My mentality and I do believe our market will appreciate this is and we should hold a good humor close by to address all our wounds before they appear anywhere on or near us. In industry we can afford to be more thoughtful from the start, because every cut and every scar should be avoided and prepared for before it happens.

What is the result of our efforts? -

If we manage by stroke of god, good luck, and due diligence to do the same thing, but better than before we manage to remain boring with smiles close by us widening. Its why I'm seeking out the right character all around the world to help us. However, even if we fail it would be a failed star studded dream compared to a failure to even begin to dream. It should be as large as we are able to muster, but never so grand we have a pyrrhic victory. The goal would be to invite competitors in before we found the end game failed around us. Maybe the risk taking nerds will subsidize us before we ever allow a Christian child to go hungry at our failure. It's a desire to reclaim a game of money made quick to the adversity of the world to me versus hungry pains inching in at the neck of a neighbor and trust never could have been held by that stranger again. We should want to fail where we should fail and maintain good feeling where we should and know well enough the difference between these two completely different things.



How may this fail? - Security Attacks/Hacking

Our largest barrier to success would in fact be our own design flaws leading to attacks. I know this sounds like two issues and I've referenced this throughout this white paper, but its really one issue that drags out on and on as the blockchain progresses. It would appear that the most positive attacks and hacks on blockchain in industry involve poor programming inheritance and parameter overflow or underflow. What this would mean is too much control by one function or a group of functions that when exploited gives outside actors entirely too much input. It seems like what is happening in industry is skilled and even unskilled hackers are running effective tools to highlight and mark (color code) potential weak spots in code at a very cheap cost to themselves to later interrupt protocol (re-entrancy attacks). Pulling the bulk of an open source code into a developer environment to be analyzed by testing tools to summarize the overall flow of a programs architectural consistency to later evaluate weak spots leading to what I would imagine is deep consideration of financial benefit for exploitation is very common. Once several weak spots of overlapping authority in code have been identified those snippets then get lots of attention (on public forum or by private group) to develop scripts and plans to exploit the overall program.

The difference between centralized systems and decentralized systems is in a centralized system involving servers and IT professionals and legal teams, *this weight* of the body of the company hides or mitigates the effects of exploits. Where the hierarchy in corporation or the hierarchy in mitigation of hacking may be able to reduce the financial cost through closing gaps in code or closing emotional gaps in litigation this benefit is not easily present or immediately available in the cryptocurrency industry. By design a cryptocurrency is made to be a standalone, sometimes over-engineered, monolith of decentralized coding ethics and philosophy where by which the necessity for constant updates to secure bad coding faults that are exploitable is overshadowed by a desire to reduce that necessity to want or do so. These crypto protocols, blockchains, etc, were made on the basis to reduce if not totally eliminate the act of fixing by making them benignly simple and effective. Only at the huge cost of total war against them would they fail. We're talking about encoding emails and time-stamping documents after all. Who knew simple, yet immensely resilient graduate study work, could provoke such a huge monetary response from nations of people worldwide? Our failures to safeguard customer assets and volumes of liquidity would rest on an ability to keep this simplicity and modularity out to 10s of years of transactions at any high point and low point in its utilization. To follow is some of the attacks that



have found themselves successful in the variety of avenues of this industry. Realize for a moment a free cheap and available color coding algorithm properly used to great effect has broken the banks of nations. Do not tempt the god's of due diligence if an 8 year old in his basement can become a millionaire overnight just by watching videos online on how to write 300 line coding scripts to collapse entire corporations.

Attacks on Contracts -

The most famous attack on smart contracts is a re-entrancy attack. This attack is designed to abuse a failure in message and transaction function where by which the attacker openly exploits a wrongful order of updating and releasing funds by smart contract. Catching a smart contract in a drawing loop distributing funds from a smart contract to a chosen address until said contract has expired or is devoid of its funds. It would be akin to drilling a hole into a bank vault to gain access to the gold within all the while the pressure sensors holding that gold are sending alarms that someone is stealing the gold. Here's the catch. The bank door that would give access to catch the thief is closed and sealed shut from the start. The only way to stop the theft is to destroy the entire bank to get the gold.

Sybil Attacks/51% Attack -

A multi-personality attack, a Sybil attack, uses a single node to operate many fake identities. This type of attack is designed to undermine the authority in a system to gain the majority of the influence over the network. A successful Sybil attack provides the attacker with the authority to perform unauthorized actions in the system. Its used to fake out a larger system with the idea that one or several large singular nodes have more authority than the consensus of all the rest of the nodes. Through a properly done Sybil attack an outsider can block users from the network or carry out a 51% attack on the network causing network disruption. This would allow the attacker to rewrite rules and order of transactions, etc.

Attacks on Bridges -

Attacks on bridges are where there is communication between layer 1s, layer 2s, and layer 3 blockchains. This attack identifies a failure to communicate among developers properly enough to

close gaps in their own architecture. If the layer 1 can not properly accomplish desired data processing speeds decentralized, or they can not properly pull oracle data on chain to be utilized, or roll up blocks have too many entry points. All these 'ors' add up to be potential vulnerabilities. Simple phone calls between corporations working with one another to integrate blockchains are sometimes not good enough. And offsetting work load to layer 2 and layer 3 chains would imply some level of cooperation. Between personalities, expertise, and a lack of patience for qualities sake the differences in an individuals programming behaviors, etiquettes, and effectiveness leave room for a lot of open doors and bad code to be potentially exploited. Its the connective tissue in coding made up of different peoples habits that cause failures among networks. Think Mary Shelley's Frankenstein.

Email/phishing endpoints -

Further elaborated on from above, the lack of proper communication and uniform standards among blockchains can lead to potentially hazardous exploitable faults in code. These faults can cumulate in phishing attacks, key loggers, etc resulting in stolen private keys and access to larger smart contracts holding money from the back end. These faults can be mitigated with use of cold wallet or more robust storage of passwords and keys accessing hot wallets.

Transaction Malleability -

Bad pushes. The interruption either purposeful or undirected that pushes the wrong transaction data through a network can interrupt the viability of that transaction. Although uncommon, this highlights the necessity for further encoding transactions before they arrive in block to be processed. Its either an actor instigating a fall through where said transaction is pushed to the network to be validated or a fault in the networks ability to properly screen for fall through.

Network and Design concerns? -

By themselves proof of work and proof of stake blockchains properly implemented and rolled out have a low chance likelihood of failure. In their initial roll-out and adoption both could benefit from a first private party experience where the first actors are screened and added slowly and deliberately with the



intent of mitigating rogue nodes and malicious actors with them. Running several nodes virtually to the tune of several thousand across more than a handful of servers placed appropriately at good locations for the benefit of up time could mitigate risks associating with new blockchain attacks. It would be my fear as I would assume is the fear of many other new cryptocurrency developers launching projects for the logic, inheritance, language, and first nodes to be abused for a slight misstep or error made magnified to the tune of millions or more in losses. The inability to properly start a blockchain mired by a lack of modular design makes to itself a want of failure even if entire teams of hundreds of men and women working in unison failed to see just one or two flaws from the outside in. I have a goal of making a blockchain that is unexploited from the start, because on the premise of value, the level of speculation and investment in said blockchains, Bitcoin being the most notable example is a doubling or tripling or much more than that increase in their value. Bitcoin for all its “slowness” and its archaic nature, its 16 years old now and its architecture has stood the test of time so well that the degree of investment put to this blockchain is the record breaker that has yet to be caught.

To design, implement, roll-out, and patiently wait for leaks in the walls, ceilings, and floors our new boat only to find none out to 16 years is an impressive feat accomplished. This reflects the decades of fastidious ability and careful planning that went into Bitcoin’s first launch. That novel effect of perceived perfection under huge stress would appear to have a diamond edge in the industry making man multiplied to its story, that success. Through careful, methodical planning, we have a good opportunity to recreate that success and the feelings surrounding it. No time to rush it, it should be over-engineered from the start.

Has Proof of Work lost its industry appeal? -

Proof of work is considered to have too large a draw on electrical grids to be considered robust enough to secure the future of finance. This summarization of most antagonistic critics of proof of work does not share the total story. On the other end of this debate, the Bitcoin Maximalist’s argue that Bitcoin has enough merit to compete with *Banking Sectors* around the world. It would appear that the truth lies somewhere between the two extreme positions traditional finance and Bitcoin enthusiasts have prepared against each others. The short answer is traditional banking is finding itself in faults trying to find faults in the new technology. This new kid on the block is being poked and prodded and this fight with all its fighting words is by extension of authority giving legitimacy to the new industry.



Regardless of the fight, Bitcoin does not have the infrastructure necessary today to meet all the obligations of the former, that traditional banking and finance has a monopoly over. In the long run is it possible for Cryptocurrencies and blockchain technologies to make headwinds in industry as the old man (Bitcoin) croaks? Absolutely. The power consumption is both a political and economic beating stick being used to form rules and regulations around this new industry. Is that right or wrong? Bitcoin does provide novel technologies and security in a new age of “Digital Tyranny”. Is that right or wrong? I think the answer is the real story is hiding deep in the details and neither side wants it out in the open, because both may currently be benefiting from the argument itself.

Is Proof of Stake the new Sacred Cow? -

It seems to be that, because proof of stake has a lower electrical cost and some smart decentralization protocol it's becoming the preferred consensus methodology. It is cheaper to run, its easier to stomach environmentally and it has the benefits of giving nations greater driving ability through its voting registers as a means to “keep it accountable”. Compared to the new enemy that is bitcoin, the nation-less, army-less, road-less, bureaucratically, and governmentally unfit proof of work chain is seen and painted (rightfully or wrongfully) as too heavy in its nature to keep up. Proof-of-stake by its perceived nature would puts a captain's wheel in the industry to drive its prospective digital currency to safer harbors. However, it is still feared.

The concern is that eventually proof of stake consensus models will hit a brick wall. They will be overtaken by the needs of the few and the rich interests that abound them will dominate the blockchain to the point of insolvency. I'm repeating myself here, I know I am, and its worth paying attention to this point. Currently about 25% to 35% of all cryptocurrency activity finds itself running through a proof of stake chain. In a multi trillion dollar market this is nothing to laugh at. However, recently voting behaviors within the world of Crypto are already indicating a dead-end for this new financial development as those big moneyed interests we spoke about earlier are already trying to squeeze out the smaller (less affluent) investors. The dynamic not respected due to the greed of larger actors is the smaller guy decentralizes the chain giving it robust spread out consensus where as the big fish add liquidity that brings confidence to the chain. When the big dog gets too deep a bite the small dog leaves. Each one was doing work all together to his own. That is if this balance is not respected both starve until the chain dies. Ultimately, siding with the future, that is the potential for new ideas and

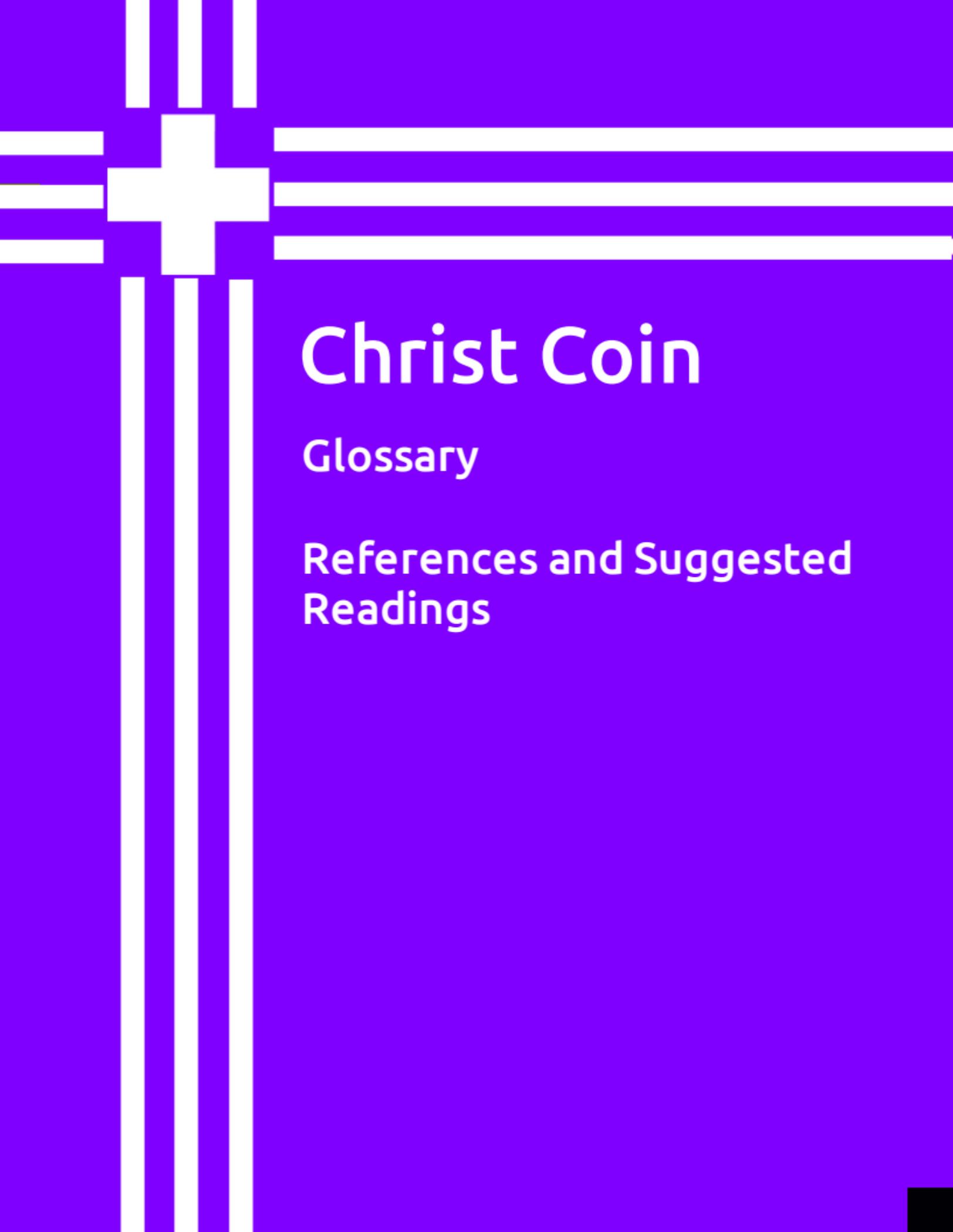


innovations is the winning bet. Hence why big dogs play the game of investment anyways. Our attitude should be to get these dogs to get along.

Key Facts from this Section:

- In the industry of Cryptocurrency the most feared enemy is a hacker draining a wallet or exploiting smart contracts.
- Attacks on smart contracts, re-entrancy attacks, Sybil attacks, Bridge attacks, exploiting endpoints, and taking advantage of errors in transaction malleability can all be used to disrupt the efficacy and security of a blockchain.
- Both proof of work and proof of stake have merit, but many of the finer details on either consensus model would appear to be muddled in arguments. This could be largely because regulatory bodies are still forming their own consensus on what is good practice in industry and what is bad practice in industry.





Christ Coin

Glossary

References and Suggested
Readings

Glossary -

Bitcoin – A proof of work cryptocurrency. Bitcoin was the first to combine and implement many decentralized peer to peer network and proof of work consensus technologies.

Block – An individual block in a blockchain is a storage space of all the accumulated transaction, messages, and sent or received data in a blockchain.

Blockchain – A series of computed transactions or message blocks is a blockchain. Each block processes the actions pushed to the blockchain by whatever chosen consensus mechanism has been engineered to it.

Bridge – A bridge is a tool that connects blockchains to one another allowing for greater interoperability in industry.

CEX – A centralized exchange also known as a CEX is similar to a DEX, but has a central authority that acts as a mediator.

Coin or Crypto Coin – Refers to an individual coin with a working consensus protocol and use case. Not to be confused with a token which is a smart contract, usually in the form of a crowd sale or allowance.

Dapp – A decentralized application known as a Dapp for short is a smart contract or series of smart contracts designed to use a blockchain to process stored data to accomplish an or series of actions.

DEX – A decentralized exchange also known as a DEX is a place where coins and tokens may be bought, sold, or traded and has no centralized mediator or mediators driving the core functionality of said exchange.

Hybrid Proof of Stake (HPoS) – Abbreviated HPoS, Hybrid Proof of stake chains are a consensus method that draw on aspects both of proof of stake and proof of work consensus mechanisms. They



usually have lower operating costs and arrive at consensus faster than proof of work chains while sometimes embodying the vote tally systems of more proof of stake specific technologies.

Gas Fee – The cost to run a smart contract, transaction, or message on chain.

Fiat Currency – Traditional currency used in the exchange of goods and services not backed up by gold or other commodities. Also called a float currency the value of these currencies “float” in comparison to other currencies traded around the world.

Layer 1 – A layer 1 blockchain is the underlying protocol that acts as the foundation for the network and defines the rules.

Layer 2 – A layer 2 blockchain provides a secondary framework built on top of a layer 1 protocol that aims to solve technical issues not easily solved by the layer 1 blockchain. Usually layer 2 blockchains increase the speed of the entire blockchain and allow for larger scaling with that ecosystem.

Layer 3 – A layer 3 blockchain is the application layer that hosts decentralized applications and their protocols. It may consist of oracles, graphic user interface, and smart contracts.

Oracle – A blockchain oracle is a third-party service that connects smart contracts with the outside world, primarily to feed information to the blockchain. Oracles provide a two-way bridge for the decentralized Web3 ecosystem to access existing data sources, legacy systems, and advanced computations.

Parachain – A parachains allows transactions to be spread out and processed in parallel over several layer 1 blockchains. This significantly improves throughput and interoperability among blockchains.

Proof of Stake (PoS) - Abbreviated PoS, Proof of stake is a consensus mechanism used by blockchains to verify new cryptocurrency transactions. Validators stake capital in the blockchain’s native currency to ensure that data stored on the network is valid. PoS works by selecting validators in proportion to

their quantity of holdings in the associated cryptocurrency to avoid the computational cost of proof of work (PoW).

Proof of Work (PoW) – Abbreviated PoW, Proof of Work is a consensus mechanism that utilizes computing power to decode hash's to validate transactions. This is referred to as mining in industry. The consensus mechanism is used to verify the accuracy of new transactions that are added to the blockchain.

Sidechain – A sidechain is a separate blockchain that runs independently of a parent blockchain. It allows tokens and other digital assets from one blockchain to be securely used in a separate blockchain and then moved back to the original blockchain if needed.

Smart Contract – A programmable money contract, these mathematical computer contracts store and release coins, tokens, and assets stored to them. Most of these actions are automatic when said smart contract is deployed to the blockchain.

Sybil Attack – A Sybil attack is a kind of security attack on an online system where the attacker tries to take over the network by creating multiple accounts or nodes.

Transactions per Second (TPS) – Abbreviated TPS, Transactions per second refers to amount of transactions a blockchain may process each second.

Web3 – Web3 also known as Web 3.0 is an idea for a new iteration of the World Wide Web that incorporates concepts such as decentralization, blockchain technologies, and token-based economics.

Zero Knowledge Proofs – Zero Knowledge proofs are a series of cryptographic techniques that allow one party to prove the truth of specific knowledge to another party without disclosing any additional information.

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