

What is Truth?

Written by Benjamin Lee Cooper

The Kaf Edition

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John 8:31-32:

Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word, *then* are ye my disciples indeed;

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.

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This book is meant to be read in order, page by page.

Chapter 1 What is Truth?

1.1 Clarification

After the printing of the Aleph Edition of this book, I still was not aware of the DVD made by Chuck Missler called 'What Is Truth? The Case For Biblical Integrity'. I will keep the title of this book as is but I mean no disrespect to Chuck Missler. I did not need to mention this, but it also doesn't hurt to do so. I have since seen other people make streams or topics or writings with the title "What is Truth?", probably because of the Bible verse where Pilate asks that question, which is where this book title came from.

When I first decided to use the book title "What is Truth?" based on Pilate's question, I thought it would be a unique and clever title, but it seems to be a much more popular title for teachings than I expected. I suppose that is another thing to keep me humble. I cannot bring myself now to change the title of this book as it fits the topics too well. Even in 2023 I came across a female teacher who was using this same title for a teaching and even quoted the verse [John 8:32](#) like I do.

1.2 What is Truth?

What is the Truth? This is a question that was asked in [John 18:38](#). Who gets to say what truth is and is not? If I say something is true does that mean it is true? Is the truth what most of the politicians and news anchors and journalists tell us, because of their lofty positions? Is it what most of the schools teach us? Is it ok to deceive people in order to get them to achieve 'the greater good'? So then the truth is only what the current accepted political correctness is?

Yehovah יהוה God אלהים or his Son Yehoshua יהושע Jesus and the words they send to us is what defines what is and what is not truth. What God calls truth is truth, and what he calls a lie or falsehood is not truth. You or I do not get to pick and choose what the truth is.

The Bible and God's Angels (or messengers) are two examples of ways that we can hear from God about what the truth is and what the truth is not. God is not a liar who would take a provable fact and then call it a lie, nor would he take an incorrect theory of men and declare that that is the factual truth. Therefore, if people were able to have all knowledge and discernment like God does, then they too would be able to easily know what is the factual truth and what is not.

Some people, when confronted with truth that they don't like, will then pretend that truth is unknowable, or they pretend that the definition of the word truth is uncertain or debatable. People can be crafty when it comes to self-delusions, deceiving others or protecting their pride.

Sometimes in Hebrew verses, there is no definite ה prefix to make a word definite, but the context of the verse shows that the word should be read as if it was definite. This is how the very first word in the Tanakh is (The Tanakh is an acronym for the first 39 books of the Bible. The Torah [teachings], Naviim [prophets] and Ketuvim [writings]). בְּרֵאשִׁית is translated as 'In the beginning' by pretty much every respectable English translation of Genesis, even though in the grammar, it looks indefinite.

You might ask, "What does Hebrew have to do with what Pilate asked in the New Testament?" Well, that will be answered later in this book. For now, I will say that it is very possible that his question should be translated as 'What is **the** truth?'. If his question is definite, then that could mean that he simply did not know the truth, and he wanted to know it. In that case, it would change the tone from playing mind games, or saying the matter is unknowable, to wanting to know the truth. Perhaps in Modern English, a better indefinite translation would be "What is true?"

38 Pilate saith unto him, What is truth? And when he had said this, he went out again unto the Jews, and saith unto them, I find in him no fault at all.

1.3 Do you love the truth?

Knowing the truth is not enough. In August of 2014 I heard Fritz Springmeier explain how if we don't love the truth we will just throw it away. Solomon Asch conducted a study where subjects would pick

one line on a card that had 3 lines on it. They were asked to pick the longest line. The longest line was obvious, so obvious even a young child could choose correctly. Asch did many things to weed out errors in the study. All of the test subjects were tested in various ways to ensure they were able to answer with the longest line, with less than 1% error rate. But, the main part of the test was to see what these test subjects would do when the insiders who were part of the test purposefully chose the wrong line (not the longest one). When all of these insiders chose a line other than the longest one, about one-third, or 37% of the test subjects purposely chose the incorrect line so that they would not look out of place in the group. That's one in three people who showed after many tests that they were willing to agree to something they knew was false, just to fit in with the group. Only 25%, or one in four people consistently chose the right answer, meaning they were not worried about peer pressure but wanted to give the right answer even if they looked strange in the group.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asch_conformity_experiments

This is why myths and untrue teachings persist in our world. Because one in three people purposefully choose to agree to things they know that are incorrect, just to be accepted (The covid mask tyranny now in 2021 is further proof of this). The remaining majority don't know or care if the myths are right or wrong, and don't care to investigate, so they agree with what they are told by others. They think they wouldn't be misled, or they just don't care. They are willingly ignorant.

It is the minority who will want to agree to what is right, and even many of those don't even want to take the time to research things to see if they are true. So the myths continue, like a rumor that keeps having incorrect things added to it. Please read all of [2 Thessalonians chapter 2](#). Here is verse [8-12](#) where we can see that having a love for the truth is important:

8 And then shall that Wicked be revealed, whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming:

9 Even him, whose coming is after the working of Satan with all power and signs and lying wonders, 10 And with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish; because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved.

11 And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie:

12 That they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness.

1.4 Yeishua and Yehovah

The adversary does not want us to know the true name pronunciation of God and his son who will hear us even if we pronounce his name with the wrong accent or pronunciation or spelling. If you saw somebody in a river drowning and you were the only one around, and the person was yelling to you and asking for help but they mispronounced or misspelled your name, wouldn't you still try to save the person or at least call for help to somebody who could help the person? You could also tell them the right way to pronounce your name later right?

Almost every Hebrew text has removed vowels from the name of יהוה, this is because the adversary has caused people to be afraid to pronounce his name correctly. In [1 Samuel 15:1](#) even the Aleppo Codex has God's name spelled יהוה and there are at least 6 other places with the correct spelling of his name. The transliterated form of his name is in the KJV as Jehovah ([Exodus 6:3](#) and 3 other times). There originally was no J in English and the J was essentially a capital I when it was introduced. The I had a Y sound to it originally. Thus, even the KJV shows us that the name of the creator should be pronounced as Yehovah. The Letteris and the Great Rabbinic Hebrew text have his name as יהוה with these vowels also.

[Http://seekingtruth.info/evidence-in-the-aleppo-codex/](http://seekingtruth.info/evidence-in-the-aleppo-codex/)

Nehemia Gordon has been working on finding the name Yehovah יהוה with all three vowels in many different Hebrew manuscripts, even New Testaments ones. As of around 2018 he found more than a 1,000 different manuscripts with at least one mention of יהוה the Father's name. Nehemia hasnt even found any other pronunciations in these manuscripts when there are three vowels, not even the famous but incorrect pronunciation Yahweh. He debunks the myth that the vowels for Yehovahs name are the vowels from the

word Adonay.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=DA3VKpVP17U> Nehemia Gordon – 1,000 manuscripts with Yehovah

I believe his sons name is יהושע due to it being that way in [Joshua 1:1](#), and also it only makes sense that his name would have Yah in it (with the first part Yeho-) with the meaning of 'Yehovah saves'. His shorter name which is in the Hebrew Matthew texts and also in [Ezra 3:2](#) is Yeishua ישוע but the vowels are not present in the Matthew texts. In [Acts 7:45](#) the [KJV](#) uses the transliterated word “Jesus” instead of the “Joshua” English transliteration we are used to in the Tanakh (Old Testament). This verse is talking about “Joshua” from the Tanakh, which is יהושע or יהושע in the Hebrew, and should be transliterated as Yehoshua but back when the [KJV](#) was written a “J” sounded like a “Y”, and the sheva vowel under the ך is sometimes not pronounced in some dialects of Hebrew, so this might be why [KJV](#) used a “o” vowel for it instead of the correct (in Sephardic) “e” sound. Anyway, because Joshua is also called Jesus by the [KJV](#) in the New Testament, it is proof that they should have the same name spelling in Hebrew. There are codes which I describe in the Tanakh that prove that our messiah's Hebrew name is Yehoshua, and Yeishua ישוע for the short version, which is also a short version of “Joshua's” name in the Tanakh. Some pronounce the ך Tseré vowel as an E sound and call him Yeshua.

There is also a name used by some for him which has a history of ridiculing him, which is Yeishu (or Yeshu) ישו. This name Yeshu seems to have come from those who persecuted our savior or those who do not believe he was the Messiah. Some people who do not believe in or accept Yeishua, use the name ישו or Yeshu for him in the Hebrew [Matthew](#) and in other places. To me, it would be like making fun of a guy with the name Tommy and calling him Tummy on purpose. But this does show that Yehoshua's shorter name is Yeishua, because ישו is only missing the ך letter.

The Son of Yehovah (Jesus), who died instead of us (so that we did not have to die because of our sins), and who was resurrected, and who is now our high priest in heaven at the right hand of Yehovah, he gave us many parables while he was here on earth in the flesh. He was present with Yehovah during creation as the Word ([John 1:1](#)). I will refer to Jesus from now on usually as Yehoshua or Yeishua (his shorter name), the Son of God, our Father's Son, or our Savior. Please read the first chapter of [John](#) in the Bible, if you have not yet done so.

1.5 Formatting

Most scripture quoted in this book will be from [King James version](#) and will be in **bold light blue** writing (it may appear as purple when printed). **Dark blue** will be my own translations. So, this means that in a paragraph, if I quote a verse of the Bible in light blue, it is [KJV](#), and if it is Dark Blue, then it is my own translation.

I will also have Hebrew from my [Letteris Tanakh](#) (Old Testament) along with my translations. The most accurate manuscripts that are of the original Hebrew and the [Greek Textus Receptus](#) that [KJV](#) was translated from will also be in **light blue**. **Pink writing** will be used for manuscripts that are not as reliable as the other more reliable ones. **Red writing** will be used for very questionable or unreliable manuscripts based on my research and **Red writing** will also be used for warnings to you.

[John 8:32](#)

32 And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.

1.6 Pray for truth

My first challenge to you is that you pray to our Creator, our Father in Heaven, who I will from now on usually refer to as “our Father” or “Yehovah”. In this prayer please ask our Father to show you the truth by preparing your mind not for what I want you to see, but for what he wants you to see. Please ask him to show you real truth, not just what somebody says is the truth.

Many times our Father will use other people, his Word (Bible), an angel, his creation, visions, or even just certain feelings or thoughts or emotions inside yourself that you know came from our Father's Spirit. We need to be absolutely sure it is our Father in heaven or his Son that is speaking to us though. We

must also be careful about our own Bible interpretations.

So, if you made this prayer for real truth, you are most certainly going to be amazed by the end of this book. Not because I as the author am anything special, but because most of the information I have been shown during my studies of these topics in this book are amazing. I may have made an error in my research or beliefs, and if that happened, I am sorry.

1.7 Read this or Give it away

If you were not brave enough to pray to our Father to receive real truth from him while reading this book then please at least prayerfully consider giving this book to somebody who is willing to make that prayer. If I truly am wrong about something please pray before you send me a letter or something in an attempt to 'show me the truth'. I know I could be wrong about a few things in this book and I honestly want it corrected if there are errors. Debates are pointless and also a sin in my belief so please do not try to convert me to your belief if you send me a letter (but if I truly am wrong, show me the Bible verses or solid facts). If you do contact me about something I "got wrong", then provide Bible verses and links to resources that I can find (not from books I am never going to buy, etc). If your only source material is a wikipedia page, the smithsonian, or other known propagandist or lying sources, I'm not interested. [Romans 1:29](#) (You can see debate listed here with other sins:)

29 Being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity; whisperers,

<https://worldnewsdailyreport.com/smithsonian-admits-to-destruction-of-thousands-of-giant-human-skeletons-in-early-1900s/>

1.8 Disclaimers and study for yourselves also

I do not agree with everything on the websites I put links to in this book. I do not agree with everything the people I mention in this book teach. So please be very careful if you go to the links I put in this book or if you talk to or learn from the people that I mention. Please remember that when I put links in this book or talk about other teachers, I am simply doing it to honor the person who helped lead me to a topic, not necessarily to get you to go listen to everything they say. One or more of them are not even born again (my belief based on their own statements about themselves) but I feel a strong brotherhood in the 'Old Testament' with them so I mention them (or they are teaching a science topic, etc). I may even make an accidental wrong quote of some of the people I mention, or accidentally tell their concepts incorrectly. If I did so, then I apologize.

Study the Bible for yourself. Study all matters for yourself. It is wise to learn from a wise teacher but we should filter out the incorrect things they teach by studying the Bible. Don't throw the baby out with the bathwater as the saying goes. Ignore all the obvious nonsense a person teaches. Take the truth that they teach and keep it in your heart.

1.9 Footnotes

When I put links or books or video titles after a paragraph I almost always have done research in other locations or used my own ideas or findings also in that paragraph. Therefore, when you see a source that I put at the end of a paragraph, always assume my own work or ideas or other sources exist for that paragraph also. In some cases I simply just forgot to write the source information, this was more common during my early studies for these topics in the beginning of 2011.

I believe that it makes more sense to have 'footnotes' at the end of a paragraph, instead of at the end of a chapter or at the end of the book. It seems to me that people would be less likely to look at footnotes if they are not near the related text.

1.10 Religious Disclaimer

Any religious or political group mentioned in this book is only for the purpose of showing the errors in doctrine that they believe while comparing that doctrine to the Bible, and is not meant to say that people

of that religion are bad people or any negative thing like that. There can be bad people in any group, for example, but not all people in a group are bad. I will leave it up to Yehovah to sort them out.

1.11 Context

When I quote scriptures in this book, please take the time whenever you get curious or feel led to read the entire chapters where I mention a verse. This will allow you to keep these topics in context.

1.12 Keeping this book small

In this Gimmel version of this book, I have removed five chapters and moved at least one chapter to another place in this book. I removed the chapters about man-made languages, the star constellations, should we learn Hebrew, and my testimony, and I combined one or more chapters into other chapters. These topics were either not as important as the rest of the book, so to keep the book smaller, I removed those chapters, or I put the writing elsewhere in this book when they were important topics but needed to be elsewhere.

1.13 Yerushalaim

The main focus of this book is not on Jerusalem, but Jerusalem is one of the key topics in this book. Because it is not the main focus, I will not be listing the history of Jerusalem in a time-line fashion like other books have. Because the main focus of this book is the Bible and the Hebrew language, and various truths relating to them, the parts of Jerusalem history in this book will be broken up and put in appropriate language oriented chapters of this book. This is because my focus is more about what happened to the language of the Bible (Hebrew), and not so much an in depth history of Jerusalem. However, Jerusalem is very important to God and most of us who follow him. For example, God will set up the new Jerusalem again, and most likely in the same place as it was. Because God will set up Jerusalem again here on Earth, then it must be a very important place.

So, you may see brief parts of the history of Jerusalem in the many chapters of this book, and some of those same brief parts of Jerusalem history might even be repeated a bit in this book, but with a different focus of who was controlling the city or what language they spoke.

Anyway, it would have been redundant for me to make a Jerusalem timeline all in one chapter when so many authors have already done so, even if my angle and opinions are different. Also, the history of Jerusalem would take even more than one full book to explain, especially if we talk about Eden (same place as Jerusalem in my opinion), Canaan (Jerusalem before Israel owned it), and Heaven (New Jerusalem). So I chose to be brief and on topic to my main topics for this book.

1.14 Summary of this Book

(Things that I write about and explain in this book:) The 66 books of the Bible is the only inspired Word of Yehovah God written for us for today to be as a daily instruction book. The [King James Version \(KJV\)](#) is the best English version. The [Letteris Hebrew](#) is the best Hebrew version of the Tanakh I have been able to read. Until we have access to the original Renewed Covenant (New Testament) Hebrew, I believe that the [Greek Textus Receptus](#) is the best Renewed Covenant language that we have access to. The [KJV](#) 66 Book order is inspired and correct. The [KJV](#) 66 book Chapter order is inspired. hassatan (satan) is known for making counterfeits of the things of Yehovah. What benefit is gained from non-Bible books that claim to be part of the Bible? What is the risk of learning a false teaching from these false books that claim to be part of the Bible? Sometimes it's tempting to just put the Bible on the shelf when something causes us to question the faith of the 66 book Bible. We must keep faith that Yehovah has given us his word, and that he will explain any situation involving his Word when the time is right for us to learn. Press on and study and keep the faith. Ask God to answer any question you might have about the Bible.

The many times I have had my faith in the 66 book Bible tested, Yehovah has shown me the truth when I needed to see it, so that my faith in his Word was even stronger afterward. I would probably not have been challenged or led to study these topics if it was not for me obeying what I thought Yehovah wanted me

to do. That was to go on a trip to celebrate Passover/unleavened bread with a friend to California in 2011. It is there that I was challenged to study one of the main topics in this book. I believe that studying that one topic has led to the study of all of the topics in this book. I wrote more about Biblical holidays in this and my book “Christian Myths?”.

1.15 God and the Bible proving each other

How can we get to know God without reading the Bible? Does God or Yeishua just visit people often and teach them like he did his disciples? God and Yeishua can and do appear or speak to people but it is not often enough to learn everything that we need to learn to live our life how God meant for us to live. How would we learn the lessor known things like we should avoid debt, or not shave our face or heads (for men, yes this is a commandment in the Tanakh)? We are not in a position like Adam and Eve had where they could talk with God freely and learn how to best live their lives. Even Noach (Noah) probably had few direct messages from God and relied more on passed down knowledge from Adam (Which we no longer have). There did seem to be a ruleset to live by, as Abel knew the right way to give an offering and Cain did his offering incorrectly. We no longer have passed down information directly from Noach, and so we need the Bible to show us the best way to live, and to teach us about God. How do we know that the Bible was inspired by God, as in, God told his servants what to write? I show a lot of proof in this book that the Bible is from God, and was perfect in it's original writing. Some of the proof is like God himself signing or putting a confirmation on the Bible saying he had it written the way it was written. The Bible then can show us what God is like, and what kind of a “person” he is. Yes, he is essentially a person, like us, with emotions, creativity, desires, etc, but of course he is perfect, all knowing, and able to do all things. Some religions try to teach that God is unknowable, and instead they usually try to put the power in the hands of the religious leaders. Some religions try to teach that we cannot understand the Bible unless religious “experts” teach us. God is certainly knowable, and he can be like our Father, and we can understand his Bible while he helps teach us with his spirit while we read it.

Chapter 2 Communication

2.1 Parables

A friend of mine from Paltalk explained to me some very awesome prophetic aspects of the parable of the 'good Samaritan'. Parables have a purpose in the Bible. They can affect our lives in a greatly positive way, maybe even better than if it were said plainly. They can help us to understand the situation from the proper perspective, or from a different but needed perspective. We can also write our own non-biblical stories if we want to teach somebody something that they can use to improve their lives.

In a novel that I enjoyed, I have noticed many times how the author will have his characters talk to each other while one of the characters is in a rant of some sort. During these rants, the character will go on and on about the topic, about how it effects society in a good or bad way, or why things should be done a certain way. What I later realized in the middle of the novel was that the author was actually trying to teach the reader good morals by having the characters in the book debate a topic or by having a character rant. This is not much different than a Biblical Parable. Both methods can teach us things.

In the Narnian Chronicles by C. S. Lewis, he purposefully created some plot situations and characters in order to teach Biblical concepts to the reader, and often they might not even know it until later when they learn about Yeshua and God the Father. It is like Lewis is planting a seed, and God can use it to lead people to himself. Other Christian authors like J. R. R. Tolkien seemed to have subconsciously written Biblical lessons for the reader, because of the truths about the Bible and the universe that that author knows, not necessarily because they wanted to preach or teach those lessons. Tolkien himself says he did not write *The Lord Of The Rings* in allegory (second edition foreword).

Myth Allegory and Gospel – Edmund Fuller, Clyde S. Kilby, Russell Kirk, John W. Montgomery & Chad Walsh

2.2 Word tricks

Sometimes when we talk to people who want to debate, or who want to trip us up in conversation so that they dominate the conversation, they will use tricks with words and logic. I believe the devil does this too. One of the logic tricks I used to fall for was the extremely annoying question of “which came first, the chicken or the egg?” The whole point is usually that the speaker is trying to trip up the listener either to get some laughs, or to derail the current topic direction, or to sound like the smarter debater. With the lies of evolution, it becomes much easier to fall into this logic trap. With the topic of evolution, the speaker would either knowingly or unknowingly direct us into thinking that both are possible and that's why it needs to be debated. The convenient lies from the adversary about evolution make it fairly easy for deceived people to explain that the baby chicks could have evolved to learn how to feed themselves, or maybe the egg had extra matter in it to feed the chick after hatching. So many fantasies are possible.

With the belief of a literal 6 day period of creation that Yehovah and the Word did, and the description of even animals being commanded to be fruitful and multiply, there is very little room to play word gymnastics with. It is clear now to me that that trick question is not worth answering to most people, but for the sake of finishing my thought here, I will say my answer. Would a baby chick that just hatched know how to feed itself and be able to? Most animals teach their offspring how to hunt or gather food, who is going to teach the chicks? Adam? Can you imagine Adam with a bunch of Baby birds, lizards, foxes, lions, etc, leading them around and gathering fruits, vegetables, or grains for them to eat and teaching them things? Based on [Genesis 2:20](#), I believe that the male animals had females created for them. So, as parables can be used to teach and learn, word tricks can be used to manipulate us, and so we need to ask the Creator for discernment.

2.3 Returning to our Father

Learning about God can help us to start or improve a relationship with him. He is like the father in

the parable of the prodigal son in [Luke 15:11-32](#) who was waiting for his son to return to him, and rejoicing when he did. Learning the truth about history can help us to understand some of why God does things the way he does. Learning the truth about what is going on in the world throughout time can help us to also understand how satan tries to hurt us every chance he gets. Learning what God's Bible is, and what God really says in it, can help us to avoid many sorrows and hardships, and even gain some joys and comforts. God's Bible is essentially an instruction manual for us to know the best way to walk through this world. It is my hope that my book can help you to better understand which writings are part of the Bible, why we can trust the Bible, that it was inspired by God, and how perfectly it was arranged.

2.4 My Parable in previous versions of this book

In the previous versions of this book, I wrote a parable in the hopes that it planted seeds of thought for the reader, before they read the topics I wanted to cover. I realized that my parable that I wrote needed to either be improved, or removed. I chose to remove it in order to shorten the length of this book. I think it also no longer fits the scope of this book to have a mediocre, short parable that I wrote, in this book.

2.5 Starting with a false premise

Many people in this world who are actively trying to deceive people, or who do not care about the truth, often start a debate or rant with a false premise as the foundation of the argument, in order to more easily convince their listeners. Much like the chicken and the egg trick, a false premise can be used to make a person think there is more than one option, or it can be used to cause doubt, or even subtly slander a group of people. Understanding how satan and his servants try to manipulate us can help us to avoid their lies and harm in the future. I found this article below which helps to explain this topic in more detail.

<https://townhall.com/columnists/stevedeace/2014/04/12/never-accept-the-premise-of-your-opponents-argument-n1820187>
(Never Accept the Premise of Your Opponent's Argument by Steve Deace Posted: Apr 12, 2014 12:01 AM)

2.6 Gaslighting

Deceivers also like to make people think that they may have misremembered something, perceived something incorrectly, or if we are even sane. This is sometimes called "Gaslighting" by some people. We should ask God to help us to see if and when other people are trying to manipulate or deceive us.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3O3ZQPezglQ> Kati Morton THIS is Gaslighting!

2.7 Egyptian language scripts and Egyptian rule

Egypt has been the longest self-ruling nation after the Tower of Babel around 2185 BC. This means Egypt had 343 years to develop by the time Yisrael went into Egypt to avoid the famine and collapse around 1842 BC. Mitsrayim, the son of Cham (Ham, the son of Noach / Noah) was probably the founder of the Egyptian tribe after the Tower of Babel wonder. Sheim, the son of Noach lived to be about 600 years old ([Genesis 11:10-11](#)), and Noach seemed to still be alive during the mixing of languages, so Ham was definitely still alive also, during the language mixing. It probably took some time before Mitsrayim got situated in Africa, but they probably had at least 300 years to develop their nation before Yisrael joined them, which was plenty of time for Egypt to become a big nation.

The writer of the article below claims that a recent trend in archaeology has started where they "Ignore all unprovenanced (artifacts found outside of a professional excavation) Biblical artifacts". I would argue that this was always the policy of those agencies. If this story (listed below) about the Amarna tablets is true, then maybe Egypt did have some of the Caanan kingdoms as vassals before Joshua led Israel to start taking Caanan. Because this is the only possible evidence I have heard of Egyptian rule over the land that Israel would own, and because Egypt ruled over foreign lands by using local rulers, I am reluctant to make a whole chapter in this book about this topic. Also, even if they ruled the land of Caanan using the Egyptian language and culture, it wouldn't have changed much at all, since Israel came out of Egypt and then conquered Caanan anyway. The second link below goes into an in depth description of what the Amarna

tablets supposedly say. If it is true, it is just one more proof of the many proofs we have that the Bible history is true.

<https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/artifacts-and-the-bible/bible-artifacts-found-outside-the-trench-the-amarna-tablets/>
<https://www.bible.ca/archeology/bible-archeology-maps-conquest-amarna-tablets-letters-akhenaten-habiru-abiru-hebrews-1404-1340bc.htm>

The link below has interesting information by Bob Brier about the various Egyptian language scripts. One of them is Coptic, which is essentially the Egyptian language using the Greek alphabet. The other Egyptian scripts use their own characters.

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/s9yzyHKh7fJX/> THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT | THE ROSETTA STONE, AND MUCH MORE (LECTURE 5)

2.8 Are numbers and frequencies a language?

This might seem unnecessary, but one of the definitions of the word “language” according to Webster is “a systematic means of communicating ideas or feelings by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures, or marks having understood meanings”. Consider also the concept that two people who speak different languages meeting in an airport by chance, and for some reason needing to tell each other what gate they are looking for, they could show the number on their hands with their fingers and both of them would understand, even if both of them did not know sign language. With both of these examples, I believe that numbers in their most basic form are a language.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/language>

Most languages include a number system, or adopt a number system from another language. Numbers seem to be thought of by most people as being included into an already existing language. While a language could be used with just numbers only, like the binary or hexadecimal system, the only reason those languages have any meaning is because English or another language has its letters or words assigned to certain binary or hexadecimal numbers. Binary and hexadecimal languages mean nothing until those numbers are assigned a meaning. It could be done from scratch to form its own language, but it is not practical in my belief.

Therefore, I believe that numbers, even in the Tanakh, were not meant to be a stand alone language, but a supplemental system to add additional information to the Hebrew language.

Frequencies, like radio and light, all have certain intervals of repetition in a given time. These intervals are linear, with light being near the lowest and radio being in the higher part of the “list”. A number that represents these intervals (a frequency), would not mean anything to most strangers who spoke a different language if you wrote the number down for them. Even sound frequencies are in the hundreds. If they recognize the number, they wouldn't know the context of what you were counting, and you can't point to a frequency with your finger.

<https://www.autodesk.com/products/eagle/blog/electromagnetic-wireless-electronic-basics/>

Frequencies can however, carry information with them, like radio waves, microwaves, infrared, and even light. Once again though, this is similar to the Binary and hexadecimal systems where this data means nothing on its own until it is matched with a language or has one invented on top of it.

So, I believe that frequencies are not a language, but a means of sending already established information. The main difference between sound and light, even though both have frequencies, is that sound is essentially a vibration of already present particles (like air), and light is a particle that moves through a vacuum or gas with a certain frequency. If that light particle stops moving, the light stops. If the sound vibration stops making other particles (like air) vibrate, then the sound stops.

<https://archive.is/GwAvG>

<https://pediaa.com/difference-between-sound-waves-and-electromagnetic-waves/>

I believe that God either likes mathematics or at least has some interest in it, as I will show many evidences of in this book. I also believe that God included a number system in his original language, which I will also show proof of in this book.

2.9 Hypnotism

I believe that most of the cases of supposed “Hypnotism” are either people who fake it, paid actors, or willingly submissive people who go along with it for fun.

I believe that the times that “hypnotism” “works” on unwilling participants, or on people who are “resisting”, are actually demonic activity on the victim. This is why it is best to not participate in any “hypnotism” or “meditation” activities. Meditation is very similar to hypnotism, but instead it can be demons that can communicate directly to the victim, to influence them. Yeishua / Jesus and Yehovah / God can protect us from these demonic activities. Just read the book of Job in the Tanakh (Old Testament) and how satan had to ask permission to test Job, because he was a servant of Yehovah ([Job 1:8](#)). God and Jesus can heal people who have been hurt by demonic or hypnotic activity.

2.10 MK Ultra

This is only meant to be a brief section to describe the goals of the globalists, not an in depth topic. According to the video below, the CIA started the Mk Ultra project around the beginning of the “cold war” to “keep up with” the Soviets. Nice excuse. I say this was an excuse because most of the “cold war” was a globalist planned event. I believe there were agencies working on mind control techniques even sooner than this in the USA and Canada, and probably even long ago in history. The CIA might have used the German scientists, engineers, technicians, and doctors who did, supervised or advised on experiments on Jews, who were brought to the USA after WW2 (Operation Paperclip) in their MK Ultra project. This MK Ultra project reportedly had the goal of finding out what methods were able to put a victim under mind control during the 1950's and 1960's. There is testimony from many Mk Ultra victims (in many places on the internet, not just this video) who tell how horrific and successful it was. It seems that the CIA settled court cases with some Canadian victims (“patients”) in the late 1980's for 90,000 each. Other victims also got settlements of different amounts, at different times. The CIA wouldn't have settled these cases if at least some of these things were not true.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i82trFGtY24> Brainwashed: The Secret CIA Experiments in Canada

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HHS5M3pyd3Q> Annie Jacobsen, "Operation Paperclip"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-YCXqLUdJVU> Debbie Sharp 1980 interview

It is clear that mind control is possible using these horrible methods, but, the globalists knew that they couldn't do this to everyone, and they wanted methods that worked on a bigger group of people. They weren't worried though, they had already been funding studies and tests for decades on less invasive, and more covert methods of mind control.

2.10 Herd Conditioning

Since at least WW1 (British war propaganda), media companies, and probably also schools and governments, have been manipulating people in order to change their beliefs. This was being done to the general public, and it wasn't just about products. It was about wars, politics, or other key things the globalists wanted the public to believe. One example is how hollywood had attractive women smoke cigarettes in movies, and how doctors “mysteriously” recommended certain cigarette brands. These tactics were very successful for the globalists. The link below features Abby Martin interviewing Mark Crispin Miller.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5UQFVC-bW1s> Edward Bernays - Father of Modern Propaganda / Public Relations

Things were made even worse as the globalists bought up newspapers, radio stations, TV stations, and/or the stock of the company, in order to control them. School boards, doctor associations, labor groups, no target was too extreme for them. Coercion, blackmail, threats, and hired assassins were just some of the tools the globalists used to control these groups of people. The globalists got so much control, all they had to do was roll out their new terms to fight their newest targets, and cause people to literally brainwash themselves so that they would not be accused with these new terms. One term was “conspiracy theory”. Anyone who was then labeled as being a “conspiracy theorist” was to be looked down on, or thought of as strange, and usually ridiculed. In the modern age of “tolerance” and “no bullying” it became commonplace

for a “conspiracy theorist” to be ridiculed, bullied, canceled, or fired. Other labels like “extremist”, and false accusations of “racist” or “sexist” were used to slander, censor, and control people. People became afraid to say anything different than what they were taught by their “superiors” (professors, teachers, doctors, mayors, governors, presidents, etc).

2.11 Religious thoughts and vaccines

In recent history, the globalists experimented with lobotomy and “Bilateral cingulotomy” on human victims, but they wanted a more sneaky method that did not require surgery or other means of damaging the human brain. They want a method that could more easily be disguised as medicine. Instead of treating “psychiatric disorders“ with herbs or less damaging means, the globalists prefer more damaging, and often more permanent methods of 'treatment'. Now one of the main methods of the globalists to dumb us down other than food and water additives is by using anti-psychotic pills which often contain lithium or other heavy metals to continually disrupt and damage the brain. It is ironic how some “doctors” use the word “stabilize”, in the sense of stabilizing a victim, even with processes that permanently damaging the brain. Is permanent damage really a way to “stabilize” a person?

<https://www.aaas.org/brief-history-lobotomy>

<https://csglobe.com/lawsuit-end-water-fluoridation/>

<https://www.madinamerica.com/2019/07/psychiatric-eugenics-then-and-now/>

It seems Bill Gates even sponsors vaccines that would “turn a fanatic into a normal person” by editing or manipulating genes or DNA in a human body via a virus. They called or nick-name it the “Funvacs” or “Funvax”. The globalists want to reduce how much we are able to think and discern about what they do and what they plan to do to us.

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/1a8s6R5W6epY/>

2.12 Masks and fear pressure

By learning how and why our thoughts and actions are being manipulated by the globalists, we can more easily start or continue our path of seeking the real truth in all things. The introduction of mask and social distancing rules on a global scale is not only proof of the global control that the globalists have, but also that they want to reduce or eliminate our abilities and opportunities to talk, witness, and communicate with others. The globalists do not want us witnessing or sharing the truth with other people. These mask and social distancing demands are enforced via fear and peer pressure.

2.13 Psychology

For centuries the globalists have schemed how to manipulate the general public while they hide in the shadows, or pretend to be blundering politicians or “public servants” in most of the nations. They have developed ways to manipulate how the sheep think, which emotions control them best, and how to get them to do what the globalists want them to. They do this by placing propoganda, subliminal messages, social pressure, peer pressure, and other devices onto our Televisions, Radios, Computers, textbooks, signs, ads, product labels, and more. They also try to strengthen their lies by telling us about the studies done by “scientists”.

These studies done by Psychologists, and “scientists” in general can easily be manipulated to get any desired result. When an agency, college, or corporation wants a certain result, they ensure that the ones running the study have done things to manipulate the results. If the person running the study tries to make the study results fair and truthful, they get fired, or the study is hidden or destroyed. There are times when studies we hear about are true, fair, and accurate, but these studies are usually not ones that the globalists care about, and thus are merely studies about things that are not critical to their global goals.

Studies can be manipulated by carefully choosing people or animals for the case study that will react in the study in the ways that the “scientists” want them to. They can do this by choosing ones with diseases or traits that will cause them to react in certain ways, and these conditions might not be explained in the

results of the study that they publish. In most cases, the most accurate way to gather samples (test subjects) is to do random sampling, so that there is no bias in choosing samples. If the samples are not random, then they might be chosen based on religion, gender, age, occupation, health status, political beliefs, and etc.

Psychology, Fifth Edition, David G. Myers (Chapter 1)

The information that the “scientists” who run the test are given, and also the information that the samples (test subjects) are given, can and should be tightly controlled. If either the testor or the sample are told certain things, it could invalidate the study. Sometimes it is important for the testor to not know why they are running a certain test. Sometimes if the sample knows what the study is about, they can choose to do things that might sway the study results one way or another. A “double-blind” study is one where the testor and the subjects do not know what the study is being done for, and is probably the most honest and accurate way of running a study. Not all studies are “blind” studies, and some of them might be assumed to be a “blind” study when they were not. The samples can be told certain things to get them to do what the testor (or globalists) want them to do. In a jury trial, the judge or prosecution can manipulate, threaten, or coerce the jury into making a certain choice. Not so in a case study, but the manipulation can be done by telling them a lie about why the test is being done, or even about what kind of results they hope to see.

Psychology, Fifth Edition, David G. Myers (Chapter 1)

Even if the study is done honestly and accurately, the testor might “observe” the study incorrectly, and then record the results incorrectly. They might even record the results incorrectly because of their biased beliefs, or even on purpose. It all depends on human perception, which might not be accurate to what really happened, and if the testor is honest or not, or failed to do something in the study.

Psychology, Fifth Edition, David G. Myers (Chapter 1, Chapter 6)

Furthermore, if a study does show a “positive correlation” between two aspects in a study, it might not prove that the one aspect has control in effecting the other things in the study. It could just be a coincidence. If it is just a coincidence, the testors might still be told to act as if the study results are proof in the study concerning the study topic. There might not even be a correlation but the testors might see the results as being a correlation, depending on the accuracy of the test, and the testor's perception. The corporations involved might even advertise the study results as being proof when it was just a coincidence, or even when there are no positive results that they wanted. Sometimes it might just come down to deceptive advertising. When the results “prove” that something causes something else to happen, those results can be said to show “causation”, and not just a “correlation”.

Psychology, Fifth Edition, David G. Myers (Chapter 1)

How much of what we are told by the media, schools, politicians, leaders, and others are influenced by manipulated studies?

2.14 Theories that change how people think

satan likes to overcomplicate things with big, less understood words. Some entertainers and upcoming “scientists” like to develop overcomplicated theories in order to make themselves look smart, to get a good grade in class, to expemplify the studies they have been doing, to make money, and so on. These people might not even believe their own nonsense, but are just doing it to “improve” their position in life. If they can get people to believe in wormholes, multiple dimensions, time-travel, flat earth, matrix existence, quantum theory, virus transmission theories, climate change theories, and so forth, then they can get people to change what they do in life, and how they think of themselves and the world around themselves.

Overcomplication is a very important tool for these theorists, because they depend on you telling yourself that you are too dumb to figure out their trickery, and they expect you to not have a spine when all of their brainwashed victims tell you how dumb you are for not accepting their theory.

Distributed Cognition (Dcog) is one of the many methods in this category that satan uses to change how people act and think, by convincing them to believe that we cannot ever “think for ourselves”, and are thus dependant on other people to make decisions of any kind. Learning-theories.com gives a decent summary on this theory. Here is a partial quote “It (cognition and knowledge) is distributed across objects,

individuals, artefacts, and tools in the environment.” This is an overcomplication, along with additional lies, on the easy to understand concept that we learn throughout our lives and then make decisions based on what we have learned. Sometimes we have to unlearn lies that we were previously taught, and this unlearning process is one of the key examples of how we can think for ourselves. We have to filter through what we learned, and what we are being told in the present, to determine what is true and what is not true. We should seek the counsel of God on all matters, or at least with important matters. After we get God's counsel, we can look at what we learned in the past, and decide what we should do. This is thinking for ourselves. However, if we do like the sheep in our socially controlled world, and just do what is expected of us by the leftists, socialists, and globalists, then it doesn't require much thinking other than knowing what the politically correct thing to do is and then do it.

If a person thinks they can never truly “think for themselves” because they believe the Dcog theory, then they will condition themselves to do whatever their favorite teachers tell them to do, regardless of if they think it is a good idea or not.

2.15 Word Definitions

Another method that satan uses to confuse people, and to prevent meaningful communication, is to have his servants (knowingly and unknowingly) change the meaning of words in dictionaries or even just during a conversation when it suits them. These dictionary changes are also being done for politically correct reasons, to cover up globalists crimes, or reinforce globalist propoganda. I suggest that people buy an older dictionary from the early 1900's, when the English language was the most standardized and least politicized.

One example of how people do this when it benefits them is how it is acceptable to “identify” as whatever you want to identify as. If a person wants to identify as a younger person, a different gender, animal, or even a non-living object, the globalist's servants (knowingly and unknowingly) will expect everyone else to play along with their identification or be labeled as non-tolerant, hate speaker, sexist, racist, or ect. This is part of the globalist's agenda to cause as many divisions as possible between people. There is no test to be done if a person wants to identify as something, and it is non-binding, meaning they can change their identity every hour if they wanted to, and people are expected to play along.

2.16 Language Hybrids

Liron Lavi Turkenich created the language Aravrit by combining the scripts of Hebrew and Arabic. Perhaps it could be said that it is not a separate language but two languages in one script. She is a typeset designer and came about this idea after learning that we can read languages even if the top or bottom half of the letters are cut off (she learned this from Louis Emile Javal). Hebrew is readable with only it's bottom half remaining while Arabic needs to have it's top half remaining. So she put Arabic letters on top of Hebrew letters after cutting them in half and made this hybrid language. She would start with a Hebrew word (I am guessing, it is her native language) and then put the Arabic letters for the word that means the same thing as the Hebrew word on top of the Hebrew letters. Then Hebrew and Arabic readers would both be reading a word with the same meaning in their own language, without needing to know the other language.

<https://youtu.be/-3ENdZeWWDI> (Tedx Talks – Aravrit: one script, two languages)

One problem is that it has 638 hybrid letters in it's alphabet that she made, depending on what arabic letter needed to be on top of whatever Hebrew letter. This means that to make a dictionary, a person would benefit from being fluent in both languages. No dictionary exists yet for Aravrit as far as I know. If a person wanted to make a sign, they might have to look at her list of 638 hybrid letters and make their own hybrid words.

A person could just make a sign with both languages on it, like they have in Israel, and readers of both languages could still read the sign. Perhaps one real need for this hybrid language would be if space is limited on a wall, sign, piece of paper, ect. Then this hybrid language would be using that limited space

more efficiently. If an Aravrit dictionary existed, maybe a traveler could take the Aravrit dictionary with them to Israel instead of taking two separate dictionaries, one for each language.

2.17 latinization to make us feel dumb

Most corporations that 'practice' medical care, like to use the serpents language to label a group of symptoms that humans can have. They use this latinized name they attributed to these symptoms, to pretend that the person inherited a disease from their ancestors, instead of how the symptoms really came about. Those symptoms really came about from toxins, chemicals, heavy metals, pollution, genetically modified foods, and many other corruptions which were placed into the human body by the toxification of the mother, the injection of some shots, spraying of chemicals on food, packaging of food, processing of food, the deliberate adding of toxic additives to food, the deliberate manipulation of genetic material in food and humans themselves, and so on.

So these labels that the serpent invented are given to the victim, so that the victim feels like a perpetual victim that can never heal. Then the adversary's servants and those people who unknowingly obey his servants, are used to manipulate the victim of the label even further. All with the pretense that the person is cared for. So if a person knows something that is true, like for example, how our body can cure itself from cancer if detoxified and given everything it needs, or perhaps the truth about the Bible, the powers that be can label them with a label like 'Schizophrenia' and claim that they are no longer able to discern real truth because they are hearing voices or thoughts, and or seeing visions, or people that are not really there, and because of this, the things they teach cannot be reliable, and maybe even should not be heard (banned).

They may even try to take this victim they labeled, and place them in a 'Hospital' type of facility against their will, all with the pretense of trying to treat the person's 'delusions'. The powers that be, in the higher ranks, do not want to cure anyone. They simply want to treat the victim they labeled with a lifelong supply of pills and medical devices that will guarantee their dim witted death as soon as their money and ability are drained. That is what hassatan wants. He wants us to hate Yehovah God, and then as soon as we hate him, hassatan wants to kill us if he cannot use us as a tool to destroy others. He wants anyone who speaks the truth to be silenced, or labeled with a label that makes people not want to hear the person. There are so many labels that can be placed on a person that will make most other people not want to hear any teaching from that person.

Greek words are also used to accomplish these same globalist goals that I mentioned above. While I worked on some etymology for words that I listed in my 'Hebrew Comparisons' book, I noticed that many English words can be traced back to both latin and Greek (one or the other). The less language we understand or misuse the better it is for the globalists. This is how courts, financial institutions, high end schools, and other control aspects of society work in order to make us think that we are using English words that we understand, but sometimes we don't understand them.

2.18 The Language Shepherds

I believe that social engineers working with globalists over hundreds of years have caused us to use certain words in every day speech that subliminally change our mindset. They can do this through the news, movies, music, social media, schools, medical industry, and even workplaces. Even kings in medieval times wanted obedient peasants, its not much different now for those in control in the word. They want to keep their power and their wealth they gained, most likely through corruption. If the peasants are not obedient, then the rulers are at risk of having their corruption found out and justice being done.

Even just simple things we do like clicking on a button on the internet after you fill in all of your personal details to make an account or profile on a website, what does the button that you click say? It usually says "submit". Of all of the words they could have used why "submit"? Maybe you think it is no big deal, that it just means to "give" them you information, or to "apply" your data. But we still use the word for its main meaning even today, which is to "yield to a superior authority", or "yield to the will of another". Many words in our society are like this where the subliminal definition is meant to keep us in a subservient

mindset.

Many curse words also put us into the mindset that social engineers choose, through the same methods like movies and entertainment. Almost every movie in recent times uses Jesus' name in vain, or the word God and then curse words with it. I even had a youth pastor when I was a teen who used the word "sick" a lot instead of saying "cool" or "rad" like others might. What does our subconscious brain activity do when many things we describe each day are "sick"? Many jokes now in society immediately become sexual if they were not already sexual by people commonly adding 'jokes' like "That's what she said".

Lera Boroditsky explains how the languages we speak can change how we think, but I would go even further and say that even every word in those languages we speak changes how we think. We should be careful how we consider people with unique languages like the Piraha people in the Amazon. John Mcwhorter explains that just because the Piraha people have no words for numbers, it doesn't mean they can't count, they just don't need to so they don't have words for numbers. If an exact number is needed to be known they would just have the other person look at how many objects there are in front of them. Perhaps if they did develop words for numbers and started to count things, they would not be as good at counting as we are, because their brains did not develop with math skills. But, they would excel at hunting if most of us tried to hunt with the same weapons as them. I believe it all depends on what we have our brains do while we grow up, it is not about intelligence. I don't believe a language can make a person smarter but could help a person to see things differently, or even perceive or discern more accurately, for example. The culture(s) we grow up in and how we are raised (what our brains interact with) seem to be bigger factors in how we think than the languages we speak, but languages do have some effect on how we think.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RKK7wGAYP6k> How language shapes the way we think | Lera Boroditsky

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yXBQrz_b-Ng Santa Fe Institute – The Language Hoax

2.19 Egyptian Mathematics

I do not believe that Ancient Hebrew mathematics methods were borrowed from Egyptians, but instead, I believe that when Yehovah mixed the languages at the Tower of Babel, he also gave those "tribes" a mathematics system along with their language. I believe that similarities between mathematics in languages like Hebrew and Egyptian are because people were smarter in ancient times than we usually give them credit for, and also because maybe Yehovah gave them similar mathematics systems. If they had to develop their own mathematics systems, Hebrews and Egyptians would not have had contact before they needed to develop their mathematics, for example. Because Avraham probably went to Canaan at a different time than Mistrayim (Egypt) went to Africa, and they probably did not bother with communication when they did flee the Tower of Babel area. Anyway, Egypt had a base 10 number system even in ancient times, and this might be why Arabs, Europeans, and others chose base 10. Hebrew was given base 10 by Yehovah, as I prove in other places in this book.

Egyptians had separate characters (or letters if you will) that had number values of 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000, and 1000000. They did not use the Roman Numeral system of putting a Numeral on the left to lessen the value like a IX making 9 (1-10). It was more like Hebrew in how it just used addition of Numerals. Ancient Egyptian did have a symbol for zero, which is interesting because as far as I know, ancient Hebrew does not, unless if the Medieval Hebrew word "galgal" (wheel) for zero actually came from ancient Hebrew, which there is no evidence for (but Modern Hebrew does have a word for zero). Ancient Egyptian did have fractions but only a one could be on the top portion of the fraction, as in, $\frac{1}{2}$ (half), $\frac{1}{4}$ (quarter), $\frac{1}{8}$ eighth, etc.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0LLyYCK9yM> World History by a Jew – Egyptian Math

Chapter 3 Right versus Left

3.1 Right hand of the Father and Yeishua

Right is associated with good, as in the right side or hand of the Father (in heaven) which implies his left hand is a place we might not want to be. I have heard that Satanists want to sit at the left hand of either their master of earthly overlords. In [Mark 10:35-42](#) two disciples wanted to be at the left and right hand of Yeishua. [Acts 7:55](#) is a good example showing which side of the Father Yeishua is stands on. [Ecclesiastes 10:2](#) is interesting, almost like a hint that the wise would be at the right side of the Father. [Matthew 25:33](#) shows us that Yeishua will separate the sheep on his right hand, and the goats on his left hand.

3.2 Clocks and screws

The 'hands' of a clock move right for increasing time and left for decreasing time. Screws are turned Right to tighten and Left to loosen. These are things made by humans but it is interesting that they follow this pattern.

3.3 Words

Saying 'right' can mean 'correct'. Saying 'righteous' or 'upright' can mean 'just'. When we speak of a person leaving a place in the past, we say in English that they left. Depending on where they left from, it could have been a positive or negative thing. However, in this situation there is an abandonment or pulling away. So, leaving a place is ultimately a reduction of matter from that space. So ironically, even our communication can follow this pattern.

3.4 Right or left handed

Most people are right handed (but nothing is wrong with being left handed) and thus their left hand or arm is weaker. A word used to describe a left handed person in Hebrew is 'iteir (aleph-chireq,tet-tser,resh) אֵטֵיר . Notice the serpent-twist (tet can have the meaning of serpent or twist) in the center. In this case the letter meanings for 'iteir' could be 'an exalted one's (man's) strength is changed (twisted)'. In this example is a hint that even the language our Father created follows this pattern.

3.5 Right to left

All major languages seem to flow towards Yerushalaim (Jerusalem). Western languages are left to right and eastern are right to left. There are probably a few exceptions to this but it seems the major languages do follow this pattern. So when Father added additional languages at the tower of Babel, he might have influenced which direction people went. Hebrew is written and read starting on the ride side of the page or scroll when facing it and then read towards the left. Most modern Japanese is read left to right but it was originally (and still can be) vertical columns, top to bottom then right to left.

Chuck Missler: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HBBqjMgPmYo>

3.6 East or west

East (quf-segol, dalet-segol, mem) קֵדָם also means before (in the sense of time or in front of) and the word also has a relation to the garden of Eiden and Yerushalaim, because it matters in some cases if one is facing Yerushalaim or if they have their back to it on purpose. West (yod-qamets, mem) מִצַּד also means sea. So, if a person was facing north in Yisrael, Eiden would be on the right (east) which was positive and on their west (left) would be the sea. If a person is facing Yerushalaim, then the direcsctions relating to right and left can change. So, once again by the Hebrew Language we see that right (east) has hints of being superior, in the sense that back in the time of the garden of Eiden, it was better for mankind, and west (left) has the sense of us leaving Eiden.

3.7 The sun

In our perception while looking into the sky, the sun begins its 'journey' 'across' our sky in the east (right, דָּרָךְ) and finishes in the west (left, דָּרָךְ). Even the sun follows this pattern of starting its journey on the right and then goes to the left.

3.8 latin

In order to get some numbers in latin numerals, a numeral will have to be placed on the left of the bigger number instead of its usual right side. When a latin numeral is on the right side of a bigger numeral it implies addition, but if a numeral is on the left side of a bigger numeral, then that smaller numeral decreases the total value. The only way to get nine for example is to put a I on the left side of the X (IX) making the I decrease the the X value from 10 to 9. So even latin, a made made language (more about that later) follows this pattern. Hebrew numbers which are not spelled out, but written as numerals always have the higher valued letter on the right. The Hebrew language once again confirms this pattern.

3.9 Blessed by the right hand

The right hand of a Father was used to bless a son or grandson. A good example of this is [Genesis 48:18-19](#). It seems that the firstborn was either the only one to get a blessing, or the best blessing. When Yaaqov tricked Yitschaq into blessing him, Yitschaq thought he was blessing Eisav his firstborn. Then when Eisav wanted a blessing, Yitschaq acted like it was not a normal thing to give a second blessing.

3.10 Separation of direction

I believe [Matthew 6:3](#) is amazing. It would be silly to assume that our hands have brains in them right? It seems like this verse is not literal but symbolic. In the [Shem Tov](#) Hebrew of Matthew it looks more like a statement of fact to me that the left hand will not know what the right hand is doing. Perhaps its just an example of how we need to keep alms secret? Perhaps its an example of the followers of Yehoshua Jesus being the body of his 'church' or 'kingdom' here and we should not run around announcing to other parts of the 'body' that we gave some alms. It reminds me of the verse about east and west ([Psalm 103:12](#)).

3.11 Politics

One modern idea of left vs. right is with political parties or political ideologies. It is interesting that in the USA now, the "far left" are the ones that hold to globalist, anti-national, anti-family, anti-biblical views, and the "far right" hold more nationalistic, more family friendly views. This is not always the case of course, as some 'left leaning' people could have some 'right leaning' views. As time goes on, these exceptions happen less often because of the political pressure on people in society from colleges, media, friends, and other places. I wrote about political left and right, and other right-left concepts that Kostik mentions in the first portion of the video below, before seeing his video, but he explains it well also, and the rest of his video is interesting also.

https://youtu.be/_NHXB5Pqka8 John Kostik – God Math 6

3.12 Counterclockwise

When looking at Yerushalaim (Jerusalem) from space, the Earth appears to rotate to the right, or east. Even the Earth seems to obey the "natural order" that "right" is better. When looking down at the North Pole, the Earth appears to rotate counterclockwise, but looking down on the Earth from the South Pole would make the Earth appear to rotate clockwise. Therefore we probably should not use the poles as a method of determining which way a planet spins, but instead, we should probably look at its equator. In the Earth's case, it rotates to the right, or east. Most of the known objects in our galaxy rotate this same direction, and their orbits are the same rotation direction. According to the link below, Venus rotates the opposite way that Earth does. Uranus supposedly has its poles nearly at the sides of it, meaning its spin is

either upward or downward and not to the right (if we keep the same view orientation while looking at Earth).

<https://www.astrojunkies.com/which-planets-in-our-solar-system-rotate-clockwise/>

This might be why water swirls (in a drain, or maybe even a whirlpool) in opposite directions depending on which hemisphere of the Earth it is in. Water swirls counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere (matching the rotation at the north pole), and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere (matching the South Pole rotation direction). The myth about toilets, and which way they drain depends on which way the jets of water are facing. The Coriolis force is too weak to overcome water jets in a small volume of water.

<https://www.livescience.com/33567-toilet-swirl-direction-equator.html>

3.13 Our Brains

The right side of the human body is controlled by the left side of the brain, and the left is controlled by the right side of the brain. Although this is not a directional link like the other examples I have given, it does show another example of how God designed even our bodies with a left and right dependency.

Psychology, Fifth Edition, David G. Myers (Chapter 2)

3.14 Conclusion

My belief is that Right can be associated with increase, blessing, strength, etc, and Left can be associated with decrease, cursing, weakness, etc. This obviously is not always the case such as left handed people and probably many other things. I believe that East and West have connections to right and left, and that Hebrew is read from right to left for a very good reason.

Chapter 4 The Pure Language

-The important Concepts

4.1 Introduction

Because the information in this chapter is needed in order to help you better understand the other topics in this book, I will discuss in moderate detail the Hebrew Language and its history. There is one brief chapter near the end of this book about the Hebrew language but it is not as intense as this chapter. In order to do a proper history relating to the writing, copying, verifying, and translating of the Bible, it is necessary to cover briefly the history of at least 5 major languages (Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic/Syriac, Greek, and Latin).

So this Chapter is the first and most important chapter about one of those languages. Etymology is a fancy word that means the study of word origins. Etymologists can sometimes trace word origins better now in modern times. As languages degenerate, morph, and swap words between other languages, Etymologists are able to find this path usually. However, they are sometimes wrong, because they hold some myths as part of their core profession. Like, for instance, how they think the English or Latin language developed, has everything to do with the core myths they adhere to, and not solely based on evidence. The other main problem with learning from most Etymologists is that most of them believe in evolution, which then, of course, brings them to the whole cave-man myth. They think the first words were grunts, growls, hand signals, and so forth. They would probably try to use fancy words to say they believe something different, but when you boil it all down, that is really what most of them believe.

So, when it comes to original languages that God created, what they say is the origin is usually very different than how things really were, because, again, every language started with grunts and growls in their belief. Of course, most of the 'accepted' Etymologists are atheists, because anyone who holds a creationist view nowadays is ridiculed and shunned. It might not be done to their face, but it is done behind their back, and in ways like refusing job promotions to that person, or not hiring that person, refusing to publish their papers, firing them, and so forth. Because the only real way to become an 'accepted' etymologist nowadays is to avoid creationist talk, this means there is no such talk among 'accepted' Etymologists about God-created languages. This means that for those who do believe that God did indeed create languages, and that humans were not morons when they first started to talk, they have to look for the truth elsewhere.

There is no longer a need to have the Letter and Vowel chart that I made, that used to be at the end of this chapter. I have made better, more detailed charts in my free Biblical Hebrew learning book called 'Learning Hebrew from Genesis' which should be available at the same places where this book is found. To reduce redundancy I removed it from this book, if you want to see those charts and learn more about the Hebrew letters and vowels, please read that book also.

4.2 Difference between Modern, Biblical, Paleo and fake Hebrew

The Biblical (or Classical) Hebrew language (referred to from now on usually as Hebrew or Ivriyt עִבְרִית) is a Semitic language which means it came from Noach's (Noah) son Shem. Modern Hebrew is read and written starting from the right side of the page to the left. There is overwhelming evidence that this has always been the same with Hebrew. When I refer to Hebrew that is before the Babylonian captivity, I will usually refer to it as Ancient Hebrew or Paleo (ancient).

Ancient (Paleo) Hebrew has a different script (font, characters) than Modern and Biblical Hebrew, but the Paleo grammar is identical to Biblical. Mishnaic Hebrew is the dialect that the Talmud writers used (according to Wikipedia). If I do not specifically state that I am writing about Mishnaic Hebrew, then I am not writing about Mishnaic Hebrew and instead I am probably writing about 'Ancient' or 'Biblical Hebrew'. You can see the Ancient-Hebrew script in my free book "Learning Hebrew from Genesis". You can see four of these letters on the cover of this book. I drew them by hand with my own slight artistic changes, but in

my other book I tried to write them exactly as we see in archaeology.

Some people speculate on the myth that there is a pictorial, pictographic or hieroglyphic type of Hebrew script that is even older than the Ancient Hebrew script, but I disagree because I have so far not seen any evidence that there was a pictorial script ever used in Hebrew writing. Some people supporting this myth don't even say where the supposed blurry, messy, picture of a tablet of some kind came from that is used as "evidence" for its existence. Some people also who believe this pictographic myth support the myth of a 23rd Hebrew letter, which I have written about later in this book.

Hebrew Israelites, also called other titles, often like to support the fraudulently created "lashawan qadash" where they pretend there is only an "a" type of vowel, with the rare exception of when there is a letter v ayin (they have different names for the letters of course). I believe that this fake language was created in order to allow the cult followers to pretend to know how to read their "pure language" just by knowing the consonant letter pronunciation and then adding an "a" vowel whenever needed, except for with v . I believe it was designed this way so that the cult members do not need to actually learn real Hebrew, but can pretend to read it in their pretend method. There are many obvious clues as to the fact that they usually don't even know the real Hebrew language, or even their fake language, because they don't talk to each other in this fake language, because they can't (unless if they learned real Hebrew and then used their fake vowel system). These cult members usually say that their language is the real Hebrew and all of the other Hebrew is just Yiddish. They also usually repeat the myth from Satan that the only real Hebrews, Jews, or Israelites, are of the Black race, and that all people of other races who claim to be Jewish are not really Jewish, but instead are Khazars (a nation that supposedly converted to Judaism in the 700's AD). I believe that these myths were created in order to help Satan destroy the Hebrew language, and the real Jewish people. There are various sects or denominations of this cult, with some different beliefs. I believe that most of these active cult members are being paid by evil agencies to convert other people into believing it, and to also commit terrorist activities. I believe they are similar in many ways to the BLM agents who are also funded by globalists and do terrorist activities in my opinion.

<https://eacanada.wordpress.com/2020/04/20/is-lashawan-qadash-a-real-language/>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Khazar>

4.3 Hebrew Alphabet

There are twenty-two Hebrew letters. Some of the letters change its sound depending on syllable location and other things, like the Pey, which can have a 'P' sound or a 'F' sound. The vowel markings are correctly not considered Letters by almost everyone in history. Even in some of the mathematical equations in the Bible using Hebrew letters, the vowels are not used (which prove vowel markings are not letters). I will describe equations using the Hebrew letters of the Bible later in this book. The good scribes throughout history knew they could not change the letters in our Bible without disobeying Yehovah. I feel that most of them were good men who honestly kept our Father's Word pure in Hebrew.

In the last month of 2020 I found a seemingly rare myth about a supposedly lost "23rd letter" of the Hebrew alphabet. I don't know if Jeff A. Benner started this myth or just repeated it, but in his 2005 book "The Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible" he describes this mythical letter as being called "Ghah". He also uses the unproven cartoonish (pictographic) letters for all of the Hebrew letters instead of the proven Paleo-Hebrew letters. Even if the Ayin once had a 'g' type of pronunciation, it does not even hint that there is a 23rd letter. He claims to have found words spelled with "Ghah" but he presents no real evidence of this, just different word meanings for words that have the letter Ayin, which is no surprise at all, as most Hebrew words have more than one meaning. He also tries to imply that because the letter "Ghah" existed in other Semitic languages, it must have existed in Hebrew. We should know what happens when we make assumptions. Any addition of a letter to the Hebrew alphabet would ruin the mathematical checksum proofs that I have described later in this book, and also [Zephaniah 3:8](#) proves there are only 22 letters (I explain this later in section 4.114). Because there probably has been other letter myths, and probably will be more, I do not intend on listing them all here. This example serves as a template for these letter myths. At this time I

do not know much about Jeff or his books, or any of his teachings. I have no intention of speaking bad about him or his work, but I will, and have, described how certain things are myths that are taught in Hebrew communities.

Both the **KJV** (2 Kings 18:8) and the **Septuagint** sometimes transliterate the Ayin as a “g” sound, which could mean that Ayin originally had two possible sounds, maybe depending on a dagesh or the type of vowel under it. This could imply that maby Ayin was originally not a guttural letter.

<https://blogs.timesofisrael.com/what-can-the-greek-septuagint-tell-us-about-ancient-hebrew/>

The **KJV** also sometimes transliterates the letter tav ם as a “th” sound, probably when it does not have a dagesh, like in **Genesis 10:11**. So, perhaps the ם originally had a “th” sound.

I have made a chart showing the Hebrew letters in my book “Learning Hebrew from Genesis”. If you want to see them, the book is free and should be at the same places you found this book. Below is a chart showing Modern Hebrew pronunciation additions using the ' mark:

א'	J
ז'	zgh
צ'	ch

In the 5th month of 2022 I realized (with the help of the website below) that the **Septuagint** (which was supposedly translated from Hebrw around 250 BC) uses Hebrew transliterations of Hebrew names of people and places by using Greek letters to make the transliterations. While these transliterations often are different from the Hebrew, with an added “s” at the end or so forth, it does prove that Hebrew had vowels back then (and that the vowels sound the same still), and that the scribes who translated the Hebrew into Greek knew of a way to find the vowels. The most likely conclusion is that all of the original Tanakh scrolls indeed had vowels on them, or at least that there was Tanakh scrolls that had vowels on them and some others did not, depending on who copied it and what the buyer wanted. Most people believe the myth that wikipedia, colleges, churches, and other places repeat that claim that the Hebrew vowels (niqqud) were only invented sometime after 500 AD. They believe this myth because it is repeated almost everywhere, which doesnt make it true.

<https://eacanada.wordpress.com/2020/04/20/is-lashawan-qadash-a-real-language/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niqqud>

4.4 Ligatures

There have been some people in the past who have combined the Hebrew letters Aleph and Lamed into one letter, which is called the Aleph-Lamed Ligature. This is not a valid letter in my belief because I have seen no evidence of its use in any reliable Hebrew Manuscript. This Ligature seems to be mainly used in hand writing by scribes or people who practice Judaism. I have seen a small modern book of the Psalms which had this Ligature in the Hebrew text which replaces the Aleph and the Lamed commonly. We have been commanded to not change the letters of the Hebrew Bible and so this is a very wrong practice for many reasons which you will see after reading this book. There seems to be other ligatures that scribes or Judaism believers have used. Ligatures can be viewed as acceptable in non-biblical writings, but when copying the Bible, I believe people should never use ligatures according to **Deuteronomy 4:2** and **Revelation 22:18-19**. I recommend that you read those chapters, or at least those verses.

4.5 Hebrew word stems

Almost every Hebrew word comes from a three letter stem which makes it much more orderly and easier to learn. Most people call these roots but I prefer the name of “stems”. These Hebrew stems could perhaps be seen as the DNA of words, like how life is made and when life has common DNA it has common appearances (or in this case meanings). I explain more about Hebrew stems in my free book “Learning Hebrew from Genesis”.

4.6 Hebrew letter meanings

Each Hebrew letter has a meaning (ideogram) which is proven to be accurate time and time again. When you take a Hebrew word, all of its letters contribute to making a broader visual concept in your mind. Many times, the first time a Hebrew word is used in the Tanakh (Old Testament), the visual concept that you get from the meanings of the letters of the word match the history or concept that is being expressed in the verse or chapter that that word was used in.

The Hebrew word Gamal גָּמַל H1581 means camel and the third Hebrew letter Gimmel has the meaning of movement or camel or foot. [Genesis 12:16](#) is the first mention of camels. 'camels' here in the verse is גָּמְלִים . As another show of proof for the meanings of the Hebrew letters, [Genesis 27:37](#) uses the Hebrew stem ג.מ.ג H5564 in a verb (perfect) form, which I translated as 'supported'. [KJV](#) uses the word 'sustained' here, which holds the same concept and Strong's lists 'support' as one of the meanings. So, the Hebrew letter Samekh which means 'support' which is spelled in Hebrew as סָמַךְ is also used as a verb to express the action of supporting. In fact, most of the Hebrew letters have a word in Hebrew with a similar spelling that has the same or a similar meaning to what the meaning of the Hebrew letter is.

יו וְלֹאֲבָרָם הִיטִיב בְּעִבּוּרָהּ וַיְהִי-לוֹ צֹאן-וּבָקָר וְתַמְרִים וְעֶבְדִּים וְשִׁפְחָת וְאֵתְנֹת וְגָמְלִים:

And he caused *it* for Avram to be well during her crossing over: and he had sheep, and oxen, and male donkeys, and male servants, and female servants, and female donkeys, and camels. 1.12.16.12

לֹא וַיַּעַן יִצְחָק וַיֹּאמֶר לַעֲשׂוֹ הֵן גְּבִיר שָׁמַתִּיו לְךָ וְאֵת--כָּל--אֶתְ--אֶחָיו נָתַתִּי לוֹ לְעֶבְדִּים וְדָגָן וְתִירֹשׁ סָמַכְתִּיו וְלִכְּהָ אֶפּוֹא מָה אֶעֱשֶׂה בְּנִי:

And Yitschaq answered, and he said to Eisav “Behold, I have set him for a prevailing-*one* over you, and all of his brethren I gave to him for servants, and grain, and wine, I supported him: But about this, what can I do now my son?” 1.27.37.27

4.7 Hebrew letter values and mathematics

There is also a number value or gematria value assigned by God to each Hebrew letter. When Hebrew letters are purposely representing numbers, the letter with the bigger number value goes on the right side and then each letter with a lower number value goes on its left, until the last letter with the lowest number value is on the far left. Later on, I described the values and meanings of each Hebrew letter in chapter 7 of this book, and also in my book “Learning Hebrew from Genesis”.

I have shown proof that mathematics existed in ancient Hebrew in many places in this book, so I have not added an individual section for Hebrew mathematics in this chapter. I wasn't yet able to find evidence for mathematical calculations in ancient Hebrew scrolls or fragments, but that is not surprising because mathematical writings were not something that scribes would have felt a need to save in a genizah. The mathematical writings would have just been burned to save room for writings in the genizah that had the name of Yehovah on them and thus could not be destroyed, or writings that were too important and still had value of being read in at least some places, in case the need ever came. Not only that, as I show evidence for in many places in this book, satan has been trying to destroy evidence of the Hebrew language for as long as he could. He puts out the lie that Hebrew was an incomplete language, and that it died out quickly. Maybe only Jewish schools would have been interested in proving ancient Hebrew mathematics, and even then, why would they need to when they have modern mathematics and most Jews not caring about ancient Hebrew mathematics?

4.8 Paragraph Justification

The practice of adding spaces or stretching (dialating) letters and or adding spaces to Hebrew manuscripts has been seen in some manuscripts and fragments found since the time our Savior was here. Some people call this “justification”. Some scribes did not stretch letters, but only added spaces, perhaps because they felt that it would corrupt the essence of the letter if they stretched it. I tend to agree with them and I am guessing that the original scribes of the Tanakh, including Mosheh, did not stretch letters but

instead added spaces. The more modern tradition of adding spaces was probably passed down from those original scribes of the Tanakh. There has been proof that some letters in the Tanakh are made bigger or smaller depending on what the Creator, the author of the Tanakh, wanted to show us. The Letteris version of the Tanakh preserves these smaller and bigger letters but some versions of the Tanakh do not. I believe this is the same kind of thing as increasing the font size of a Hebrew letter in a modern document, which in that case it preserves the shape and ratio of the letter. Letter stretching does not preserve the ratio of the letter, and instead deforms it. I am not saying that a Tanakh with stretched letters should be put in a genizah or discarded or etc. I just prefer that it is not done in the Tanakh that I read, if possible. The Letteris version, which I feel is the most accurate and reliable, does stretch letters, which is unfortunate, because I do read that version. I still prefer the Letteris version for many reasons though.

4.9 Hebraisms

Nehemia Gordon explains Hebraisms in Hebrew very well. If I had to paraphrase, I would say that a Hebraism is much like how we say 'beating around the bush' in English in the USA but we actually mean that somebody is not talking plainly and is avoiding a certain central topic of discussion. My example from Hebrew would be how if you look at the Hebrew words for making a covenant between people, it is literally 'cut a covenant'. It can be translated as making a covenant even though the literal writing could be misunderstood for a destruction of a covenant (but by the context it is clear those verses mean a making of a covenant). How I picture this concept is that all the nonsense is being cut away and only the solid things that were agreed on in the covenant remains. Therefore, the covenant is trimmed down to what both parties agree on and the covenant is started.

An additional concept that Father seemed to put into my mind in the 1st month of the Gregorian calendar of 2014 was how the scrolls used to be made out of cut hide from sheepskins. Literally, the scroll was cut and shaped. Then later with the invention of the book (codex), the paper was cut and trimmed to the right size. So, for the making of a Bible scroll, the skin was literally cut and only those Hebrew words the Father wanted were placed into the original Tanakh scrolls. A literal cutting off of everything except the covenant and his words and those things which he wanted to teach us.

4.10 Word puns

Nehemia describes a Word Pun as two same or similar sounding words, used in the same sentence or verse. Hopefully you will see that Hebrew is a very much more rich or full language compared to any other language on earth. Using all these different forms of information (and other methods I will describe later) about the Hebrew language, we can trace what the original language on earth was.

4.11 Hebrew Jots and Tittles

My studies have led me to believe that the only difference between Ancient Hebrew and Biblical Hebrew is how the letters look (the font or script). I believe that the vowels and cantillation markings were mostly the same but probably look different than they do now. I believe vowel markings and cantillation markings in Ancient Hebrew were used to teach children Hebrew.

Some people call the Modern vowels the "Tiberian vocalization", and some people claim there was a system of Hebrew vowels used before that which had the vowel markings on top of the letters. Some people call this supposed older vowel markings the "Babylonian niqqud". The website below eventually explains some of the supposed history of both. Again, I am guessing the ancient vowels looked different, but that is not too important as long as all of the vowels from the original, ancient script are still being used (even if they look different or are called different names). So I do not consider this vowel script topic important unless there are vowels that we have forgotten and no longer use (I believe that we know them all and use them all now in Biblical Hebrew). Wikipedia seems to be the main source for this supposed "Babylonian niqqud", and so I question if this vowel system was even used very much, if at all. This is because Wikipedia admits that their two non-Yemenite "manuscript" pictures are from the Cairo genizah (sometimes

spelled geniza). I have explained in better detail in other places in this book that a genizah is essentially a burial, hiding, or storage place for worn out or erroneous manuscripts. The writer of these Cairo writings with vowels on top probably used the rare Yemenite vowel method, and thus it was never accepted as being legitimate by other Jews, and so was put in that genizah. This supposed Yemenite vowel system went out of use eventually anyway. This is another one of those myth situations where Wikipedia and others pretend that supposed older “manuscripts” must be more accurate or more original just because they are older. They don't want to consider or admit that it could just be a corruption of the original vowels that we still use today, and these ones we use today are the same vowels in ancient times but they look different it seems. Wikipedia and others want to pretend that Hebrew has an evolution or etymology just like other languages, but it does not (yes Modern Hebrew “evolved” from Biblical Hebrew, but we use the same vowels still). <https://danadler.com/jews-and-the-land-of-israel/>

Modern Hebrew has a few added grammar concepts and some added vocabulary in order to address modern things like plumbing, other modern inventions, transliterations, and etc, but they were never needed, as the Original Hebrew was sufficient (It just might take two Original Hebrew words to describe a modern thing, for example).

I view Biblical Hebrew as the true, full, original Hebrew and any changes from that is a mutation from the original. Biblical Hebrew is a fully functional language. [Matthew 5:18](#) shows us that the myth about the Hebrew vowel marking being added as recent as a thousand years ago or sooner, is simply untrue. This verse in Matthew shows us that Yeishua was speaking about the vowel and cantillation markings in the Hebrew manuscripts. Yeishua was not speaking about Greek, or latin, because those languages did not have any small markings throughout their texts. This means that even in the time that Yeishua was here on earth in the flesh, the vowel and cantillation markings were present in the Hebrew manuscripts. Some people would argue that Jot or Tittle here doesn't mean a vowel or cantillation markings, and well, to remain in ignorance they would have to say that. They would say that Jot means a small Yod ך letter and a Tittle is a Vav ן or something else. Clearly Yeishua is talking about the smallest pieces of the Hebrew language, and really there is only one small letter in the Block letter script, and that is the ך. Even the Vav ן is as tall as the other letters, and much more visible. Only the Yod ך is near to the size of the vowel markings. If Yeishua was not talking about vowels or cantillation markings, then he would have only said Jot, and not Tittle, because there is only one small Hebrew letter in the Block script. One final note, it seems that the Block script was not even used when Yeishua was here, but it was still the original, ancient Hebrew script. There are no tiny ancient Hebrew letters, they are all full size letters. Yeishua was either talking about vowels and cantillation markings when he said Jot or Tittle, or the actual pen or brush stroke of each letter, but it makes more sense that he was talking about vowels and cantillation markings.

5:18 For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

<https://coinweek.com/dealers-companies/goldbergs/goldbergs-extraordinary-collection-ancient-jewish-coins-auction-january-10/>

In more modern times there have been hand signs used during the reading of the Torah to assist the reader in knowing (and probably remembering) the right sounds to make while “singing” or reading the Torah. This could be evidence that these hand signs, or maybe even written signs were used in ancient times also.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OviMA0abg18> Beth Shalom Congregation – Hand Signs for Torah Reading

4.12 Data Compression

In computer code, it is all about bits. A bit is either encoded to be a 0 or a 1. This is achieved by magnetism, a current being off or on, optical (lasers) interactions, and other methods. When a lot of similar data is arranged together it can be compressed into a smaller size by many different methods. I would sum it up to something like taking this book and every time I was going to write a longer but common word like 'number', I would right '14'. if you did this on a computer that has hundreds of documents you would save a

noticeable amount of data space and that is just one word. This is a simplified description of one form of computer data compression.

4.13 Hebrew vowel compression

I believe that Hebrew is the most compressed language that has ever existed on earth. It is believed by most scribes and scholars that the Torah (instructions, law, first five books of the Bible) for example, was not written with vowel markings. Vowels not being classified as letters are the first form of compression I will describe. There have been ancient writings of the Bible that do not include vowel points. It is my belief that the Hebrew Vowels always existed, even before the Earth was formed (more on that later).

For now, let's consider that most likely, the vowel markings were left out of the Torah and other Bible writings in order to keep its appearance neat and orderly, and to make for easier copying. Vowels are not needed once a person is completely fluent because the context of the writings will show you what the word is. Many Hebrew words have the exact same letters but they have different vowels. This is why context is important along with a fluent reader when approaching writings with no vowels.

You can do a simple test on your own and practice writing some English sentences without any vowels. Do this every day for maybe 15 minutes and then read everything you wrote each day. Eventually it will be very simple and you won't need vowels to read or write in English because you know the context and you are fluent in English. If you read the sentences that you wrote out loud, you are forced to add the vowels as you speak if you expect yourself and anyone else to understand you.

My theory is that back then, when teaching children (perhaps future scribes) how to read and write Hebrew, they used the vowel markings to teach the children the grammar. As the lessons progressed, they eventually stopped using vowel markings.

4.14 Hebrew prefix compression

The next form of compression in Hebrew that I will mention is Prefix compression. A prefix is a letter or group of letters that is attached to the front of a word. There are many stand alone words (propositions) in Hebrew that can also be prefixes to words. In these cases, Prefixes are much more common than the stand alone (separate words) versions of those prefixes. For example if I were to say 'from all' in Hebrew I could use two words but the prefix of 'from' is much more common as a prefix than it is a separate word. 'From' is used as a separate word and also as a prefix in the Hebrew Tanakh. In this form of compression, the prefix only has one letter (but sometimes two different prefixes can be used on the same word), instead of the usual two letters and space (or dash) for a stand alone proposition.

English also has prefixes like 'un', 'non', 'mis', 're', and others. So Hebrew is not unique in having prefixes, but rather, I believe that Hebrew uses more forms of compression on a regular basis than any other language.

4.15 Hebrew suffix compression

The third form of compression I want to describe in the Hebrew language is Suffix compression. A Suffix is a letter or group of letters attached to the end of a word. In many cases in the Hebrew Tanakh, a verb or noun will have a suffix but in other times the same thing can and is said in the Tanakh with a separate word, which means at least 2 words are used in that case instead of one word if the suffix is used. English also has suffixes like 'ing', 'ed', and others. This happens enough in the Tanakh that it significantly reduces the amount of words required in the Tanakh.

4.16 Hebrew letter dropping

Another form of Hebrew grammar compression is called Letter Dropping (also called other grammatical terms). When a certain type of verb called a hollow verb (also known by other grammatical terms) loses its middle letter, or a verb that ends with one of a few certain letters drops its last letter, this is a good example of this. Another example is when some verbs get certain first letters dropped. These letter

losses have different grammar rules that control this compression. English also has letters that drop, like sometimes an 'e' when you add an 'ing' suffix, but Letter loss is less common in English. In Hebrew, it is common to see letters dropped from words. In Hebrew, it is consonants that drop out but in English it seems only to be vowels. So, Hebrew Letter Dropping is a much more powerful compression method than English Letter Dropping.

4.17 Sofit Letter compression?

Hebrew does not have capital or lower case appearance changes because this concept is not in Hebrew. The fifth form of compression I will mention is more unsure and is related to spaces and final letters. In Hebrew, there are five letters that change in appearance when it is the last letter of a word. These are called Sofit (final) letters. Sofit letters have the same number value as their normal form and this is proven in Hebrew Bible equations, which I will describe later. There is a myth that some people believe in where the Sofit letters have values of 500 to 900, but I give good evidence that this myth is wrong later in section 12.36 of this book. They call this form of gematria “mispar gadol”.

I believe that Sofit letters have the same meanings as its normal letter forms. Sofit letters might be a more modern aspect of Hebrew during the Babylon captivity when the script (writing) style changed, but it is now my belief that the Sofit letter changes were in the original Hebrew, even in the Garden of Eden. I have this belief because I recently started writing Sofit type extensions on the bottom of the letters when I write in Ancient Hebrew, which led me to notice (in the 6th month of Gregorian 2014) that all of the letters in Ancient Hebrew that can be Sofit, all have ‘legs’ on the bottom which can be extended to make it appear as Sofit. This is essentially what the Modern script does, is that it extends the bottom of the letter. So I see no reason why this method could not have been used in Ancient times.

The theory of compression related to Sofit letters is that because the Sofit letters make the end of a word more easy to recognize, and because there are end of verse markings which also show the beginning of the next verse, it would be possible to use no spaces. Because of these aspects of the Hebrew language, no other language would be able to compete with Hebrew as far as ease of reading if you eliminated spaces. Yes, English has periods and question marks and exclamation marks, but it will not be as easy to pick out the ends of words or the middle of a sentence. It is believed by some that the Hebrew scribes wrote at least some of the Bible without using spaces or with minimal spacing. If they used the cantillation markings, it would make it even easier to read in my opinion (which can mark the middle and end of a verse).

In conclusions, I believe the original Hebrew scrolls had spaces in-between words. This is because there are clear indents in places like Daniel where a letter (writing) is being quoted or when some important thing happens (like a new speaker). I find it unlikely that these indents would be used if there were no spaces between words. That being said, it is an interesting theory.

4.18 Hebrew contraction compression

The sixth method of compression I will mention is Contractions. In Hebrew, sometimes a full sentence is written with a direct object marker (DOM) **תא** that is also called a 'Aleph-Tav'. The sequence is something like a verb, subject, DOM, object. This can be contracted (shortened) with something called Direct Object Pronouns (DOP) like this: verb, subject, DOP. This shortened version still carries the same information once the object was previously stated and the context is established. This can all be further contracted with what is called 'Verbs with Object Suffixes' (VOS). For example: VOS subject. What happens is the verb gets its usual prefix if it is required but then a second suffix is added which represents the object being acted upon. Literally, there are sometimes one prefix and two suffixes attached to a verb. Even further, once the context and subject are established, the subject can be dropped from the sentence and the same information can be expressed by just using the VOS alone. In this final situation, three words have been dropped from the sentence but the same information is expressed.

English has simple contractions like 'Can not' changing into 'can't', but no other type that I can think of that can achieve the same complex compression like Hebrew can.

4.19 Hebrew word reduction

The Seventh form of compression I want to discuss is something I will call Word Reduction. In Hebrew there are times when it is obvious about what is being written about, the word will be left out. For example, the Hebrew word for Days, or Months can be left out when it is obvious that Days or Months is being mentioned. An example in English of the same kind of thing would be when we ask a person how old they are. They usually don't say "I am # years old". They usually say "I am #" and just say the number without saying 'years old' because it is a commonly expected response where people know years are being numbered.

4.20 Scroll size and cost reduction

The Hebrew Torah, the first five books of the Bible, according to history, were written in Hebrew by a scribe on sheep skins, and can be rolled up into one traditionally sized scroll. It can take a year to write and that scribe needs to be fed and given ink and a place to stay and so forth. It was not cheap to write a scroll. Can you imagine how much more space it would take up if they wrote extra letters for vowels, separate words instead of prefix and suffix, no contractions, no reductions of words, and no drop letters? It could even be around double the size required for the current Hebrew Tanakh. This means around double the wealth cost also. In theory, this would have meant half of the Scrolls would not have been made in history given the same historical wealth.

One thing to note though, is that the Tanakh scrolls could have been even smaller if there were no **נָא** direct object markers (DOM) in them, but these are there for a reason. The DOMs can have translatable meanings which are needed for a sentence, and they can also have prophetic meanings which are important. So, even though there are probably more than nine thousand times that the DOMs are written in the Tanakh, they were needed.

4.21 Cantillation chanting

The Hebrew Tanakh was chanted or sung in the past but I believe this was even taught or practiced by Mosheh (Moses) and every writer of the 39 books of the Tanakh. This is now recorded as cantillation markings in the Hebrew Tanakh in many Hebrew Bibles. I believe in the past this chanting or these singing notes were memorized and had a different style for each book of the Tanakh so that it was easily recognized which book was being sung in public by others. For example, the cantillation markings act very differently in the Psalms, Proverbs, and Job.

It is believed that most ancient Israelites did not own scrolls, and their only way of learning the Tanakh (OT) was during public readings or public laws based on Tanakh commandments or by word of mouth due to memorization. I have put more in depth information about these cantillation markings into my book 'Learning Hebrew from Genesis' which can be found at the same websites where this book is offered (check the beginning of this book for the link).

4.22 Hebrew letter meanings

Brad Scott explains that Hebrew has concepts that are agricultural and Biological in nature. Hebrew letter meanings for example are mostly about the human body or plowing or hand tools or the environment, or how we interact with the world. Each letter can have more than one meaning but usually those meanings have a shared concept.

4.23 Hebrew letter meanings describe word meanings

Av (aleph-qamets-bet) אָב means Father in Hebrew and it is the very first word in the Hebrew dictionary of Strong's and others. Av has the gematria value of 3 if you add aleph 1 א to bet 2 ב. The literal meaning of the word Av is a strong (aleph) house (bet), or a 'Strong one of the house'. As you read further in this book you will start to see how the Hebrew language not only makes sense, but it even confirms the

Bible and Nature.

4.24 Hebrew word comparisons based on letter meanings

Ish איש means man or husband and is spelled aleph, yod, shin. Ishshah אִשָּׁה means woman or wife and is spelled aleph, shin, hey. When the suffix qamets-hey הֶ is at the end of a word, it can mean 'towards' but it can also be a feminine ending of a word. These feminine endings usually mean it is a female living thing or a feminine noun like the name of a city. Some words are special like the plural form of Father אֲבוֹת in Hebrew, and they actually have the appearance of feminine endings but they are actually masculine words and gender.

Anyway, If you consider the qamets-hey in the word Ishshah as being towards, then you can literally translate Ishshah as 'towards a man'. The stem word is aleph, nun, cholem-vav, shin and a good example of this is Enosh (Enoch) אֵנוֹשׁ which means man. The plural form of men has an aleph, based on the stem Enosh (man) but the plural form of women does not have a aleph. The aleph letter means strong or ox. This re-affirms that once again the Hebrew language rightfully suggests that men are by design more physically stronger than women. I will explain some of my translation methods after this verse below:

Genesis 4:26

כּו וּלְשֵׁת גַּם-הוּא יִלְד-בֶּן וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ אֵנוֹשׁ אַז הוֹסֵל לִקְרָא בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה: ס

And to Sheit also, he begot a son, and he proclaimed his name “Enosh”, then he brought hope calling on the name of Yehovah. 1.4.26.4

טז וְאֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אָמַר הַרְבֵּה אַרְבָּה עֲצָבוֹנָךְ וְהִרְבֵּה בְּעֲצָב תֵּלְדִי בָנִים וְאֶל-אִישׁךָ תִּשְׁוָקְתְּךָ וְהוּא יִמְשָׁל-בְּךָ: ס
And to the woman he said “I will greatly increase your hardship and pregnancy, in pain you will beget children, and your desire will be to your husband, and he will have dominion over you.” 1.3.16.3

4.25 My translation methods

Transliteration means to use the letters of a different language to try to copy the sound of another language. So, Av, Ish, Ishshah are all transliterations of Hebrew words, and so are the **KJV** names of people in the Bible. I transliterate Hebrew differently than **KJV** because back then, English sounded different, and because I find it more accurate the way I use. I transliterate so that modern English speakers can try to pronounce Hebrew without being able to read Hebrew. So, in the above verse for 'Seth', Sheit is like Sh-ate or adding a 'Sh' sound in front of 'ate'. I specifically use 'Ei' in order to indicate it is a tsere vowel and not a Segol vowel in Hebrew. In **KJV**, there is no distinction in the transliteration that hints to a Tsere or a Segol vowel (both 'E' type vowels but different sounds).

Underlined words in my translation means there is something unique about the Hebrew Letter or word.

1.4.26.4 means the verse is in the first book, 4th book chapter, 26th verse, and 4th Bible chapter. These numbers are not in the Hebrew right in that verse, there is usually only verse numbers next to the Hebrew verses.

In this verse above, the Hebrew for the verse number is כּו.

Italics in my translations are used for English words that are not literally (as in a separate word) in the Hebrew but are needed for the English to make sense. I believe in these cases the Hebrew words imply these concepts within themselves and the extra English letter is needed to more fully show the picture the Hebrew is trying to show us. For example, sometimes I have to add an 'a' or a 'the' or a 'was' or 'is' in the English, and other translations like **KJV** have done this also.

4.26 An example of letter meanings showing word meanings.

Tzad (tsade, patach-dalet) צַד in Hebrew means side. The first time this word is used in genesis is for the side of the ark where the entrance was made. Literally, the word can mean 'need of a door' (tsade is need and dalet is door). The ark needed a door and it was placed on the side of the ark. **Genesis 6:16**

יו צהר תעשה לתבה ואל-אמה תכלנה מלמעלה ופתח התבה בצדה תשים תחתים שנים ושלשים תעשה:
A window you will make for the vessel, and to a cubit you will finish it, among the roof, and you will put the opening of the vessel in its side, you will make a second lower level and a third. 1.6.16.6
The last word in this sentence has a shin or sin with no marking on top to signify which it is. The 1903 Letteris Hebrew scanned version and my 1983 Letteris Hebrew Bibles both agree here. It is clear that the verb is 'to make' in this case and that the letter would have been a Sin but this marking is not here for a reason. I think that the lack of a marking is meant to point something out but I am not yet aware of what that is

4.27 אָלֶף וְאֵלֶף and first stem appearances

Mordechai Kraft says the first appearance of a Hebrew letter in the Torah where the letter is the first letter of the stem, that word will be consistent with the meaning of the letter to help us understand the letter meaning. [Genesis 1:1](#) Bara בָּרָא means to create and the Bet letter ב means house (something created). The first aleph stem is in Elohim ([genesis 1:1](#)), this is 'mighty ones' or God in plural form.

Aleph (aleph-qamets, lamed-Segol, fey Sofit) אֶלֶף means one in Hebrew while eleph (aleph-Segol, lamed-Segol, fey Sofit) אֵלֶף means a thousand. So its the same spelling of letters (vowels aren't letters) and father showed me that those two words confirm the prophetic relationship between one day and a thousand years of the Bible. Both words also start with aleph א which have a value of 1.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=od-xkRDw6nk>

4.28 Hebrew vocabulary checksum

I have had a theory (before encountering Gail's teachings) that the Hebrew Tanakh (OT) was designed to help people learn and retain the Hebrew language. In other words, the Hebrew Tanakh actually preserves the Pure Hebrew language. Gail Riplinger confirms this theory I have and I came across a video of her confirming the concept that I already believe in. It is also in her book 'The Language of the King James Bible'. Now Gail proves this with the English of the KJV, which we know comes from Hebrew. The only reason the phenomenon happens which she proves, is because the phenomenon is actually in the Hebrew. So, my belief is that once a person knows the Hebrew Alephbet, vowels, and grammar, the best way to learn vocabulary and improve grammar skill and to retain it all, is to read the Bible starting with Genesis. As Gail proves, when a word is used for the first time, it is usually defined or complimented in that very verse, or the prior or next verse, or the current chapter. It is not uncommon for two Hebrew words in the same verse to have nearly the same exact meaning. I have seen this several times and probably even more times that I do not remember. In most of these situations, the KJV has translated both words with the same exact English word, but in these verses the KJV uses two different words which not only expand and standardized the English language, it reflects how the Hebrew also was aiding in the Hebrew learning and memorization process. This situation in the Hebrew (and then the KJV) can also be used to make sure the reader understands what is being explained to them by the second emphasis of the second similar meaning word. It also confirms the meaning of Hebrew (and translated English) words by giving a similar comparison word. It helps to memorize additional Hebrew (and translated) words.

Gail might not realize that the Hebrew letter ה means 'revealing' and has the value of 5, but she explains a cool phenomenon about verse numbers. [Genesis 37:5](#) Joseph dreamed a dream, [Genesis 40:5](#) "And they dreamed a dream" [Genesis 41:5](#) "dreamed a second time" [Genesis 44:5](#) "he divineth". Do you see a pattern? Not only does this confirm the value and meaning of the Letter ה, the patterns can help to locate definitions of words according to Gail.

One of the many Examples of the Bible teaching us the Hebrew language, is in [Exodus 29:34](#). In this example, the two ways of saying "from" or "of" using a מ are used. First, the מ prefix is used with בשר, and then the separate word מן is used before הלהם. In this example, both the מ prefix and the word מן mean the same exact thing, and do the same exact thing in the grammar. This is a lesson to us that either way is acceptable, and both methods can have the same exact meaning. This was clearly done on purpose in the

text to teach us Hebrew. It would be like me writing a sentence in English like this: 'I wrote a paragraph. It is long. It's also helpful.' In that example, I used two different methods of saying 'it is'. Because 'it is' and 'it's' can mean the same thing. But in normal conversation, people don't use both methods in one sentence or paragraph. They use one or the other, whichever they prefer. Its not really something that a person would do by accident, using both methods would mean it was done on purpose.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ra-Q22jzVSU>

לֹד וְאִם-יִנְתַּר מִבֶּשֶׂר הַמִּלֵּאִים וּמִן-הַלֶּחֶם עַד-הַבֶּקָר וְשִׂרְפָתָ אֶת-הַנוֹתָר בָּאֵשׁ לֹא יֵאָכַל כִּי-קִדְשׁ הוּא:

If any part of the flesh of the consecration or any part of the bread remains until the morning, then you will burn the remnant with fire, it may not be eaten, because it is set-apart. 2.29.34.79

4.29 Hebrew pronunciation checksum

There are two Hebrew words that sound very similar from the roots ק.ה.שׁ (laugh or play) and ק.ה.צ (to laugh or mock) and they both can mean to laugh as a verb. The שׁ sounds like our English 'S' and the צ sounds like 'Ts' (like the word sits, as in, he sits) in English. I believe that these two roots having very similar meanings are a check-sum or proof that the two letters צ and שׁ have similar sounds. The similar meanings are also due to them both having a ה and a ק in the same places in both roots.

-Ancient Times

4.30 The Hebrew Language origin and modern linguistics

Linguistics is the study of changes in languages over time. There are all sorts of fancy latinized words that describe each of the phenomenon that happens when languages change. However, I rarely use those fancy words that most of us will forget the meaning to anyway. I wish somebody would conduct a study to see how many semesters of classes it takes just to learn the latinized words for a given field of study in colleges to get a degree. In other words, how many hours do students spend on average while getting a degree, just to memorized what the latinized words mean in the field of study they are studying? I am not just talking about linguists either, any field really.

Modern day linguistics follows the assumption of the theory of Evolution, therefore my angle will be different, and so, just one more reason why I wont even bother with most latinized words in this book. If that puts off some scholarly types who think intelligence is related to the use of latinized words, that is unfortunate, but it is a risk I am willing to take. One type of change in language I have seen for myself, which is described by linguists, is how words over time can be split into more than one word. For example, the word Beautifullest being changed into 'most beautiful' in the English language. I have also seen this phenomenon happen in Modern Hebrew when Compared to Biblical Hebrew, where the Modern has 'extra' words that were not even necessary in the Biblical Hebrew. This process can also be reversed where there used to be two words but then it gets changed into just one word.

Many things can cause a language to change over time. Things like Geographical location, Social class separations, and so forth. I don't intend for this book to cover much of the teachings of modern day linguistics, I just wanted to give a short overview of it.

The history of the Hebrew language is amazing and would fill up more than just this book so I will try to cover some of the important things about the history of the Hebrew Language that relates to the scope of this book. I believe that in the very beginning, when the Father and Yeishua created the heavens and the earth, they also created the Hebrew language. I believe this took place in the time describe in [Genesis 1:1](#), before the creation week. A hint of this is the two uncommon אָ direct object markers (DOM) in this verse. Not only is this spelling of the DOM uncommon, it is either the only time there are two in one verse, or it is extremely rare. It will require further investigation to see if this is the only verse this spelling of the DOM is present twice (I haven't found any easy way to check this out). The common way the DOM is spelled is אָ. The אָ (DOM) can literally mean the first and the last, because aleph can mean first and tav can mean last.

Or, even it could mean 'the aleph to the tav', as in a hint of the Hebrew language. In [Revelation 1:11](#) Yeishua Jesus tells us that he is the "Alpha and Omega, the first and the last". [John 1:1](#) Tells us that Yeishua was present in the beginning. The אַ Aleph-Tav can be a sign pointing to Yeishua (Jesus).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QntJ_EWqx6w

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vjt3g37SuQg>

א בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:

In the beginning the Almighty created the heaven and the earth. 1.1.1.1

4.31 Creation and sin

In the 21st chapter of this book I describe a chart I made there. I believe that the Fall of Man, when Adam and Eve sinned, was 3969 BC. This is a key point in the events and timeline of the Earth. I believe that the Creation Week was in 4070 BC, and that date seems to have less importance for prophesy and the Earth timeline than the Fall of Man does. Adam named the animals ([Genesis 2:19-20](#)) before God created Eve, so, Adam was created knowing how to speak Hebrew. Do you really believe that Adam would have to wait for a few years while he "invented" or learned the Hebrew language before he could give Eve and the animals names? Do you really believe that God could make adult humans and animals and the universe but he couldn't give Adam and Eve the fluent knowledge of the Hebrew language (if you do think so)?

4.32 Hebrew names

Nehemia Gordon says that the names of the people in Genesis shows that their names have Hebrew meanings. This is also confirmed also by the Names Code/Message which is described later in this book. You can confirm this yourself by using strong's and looking up the names of people in Genesis. The fact that their names are in Hebrew proves that people spoke Hebrew from the time of creation.

4.33 The Flood

I believe that Noah lived in the area of the later Kingdom of Israel before the Flood. He probably even lived near Jerusalem. [Ezekiel 14:14](#) is a good hint to this.

Daniel was probably living in Jerusalem before being taken to Babylon ([Daniel 2:25](#)). I believe that the flood was around 2418 BC after using the chart in chapter 21 of this book. Even after Noah (Noah) and his sons repopulated the earth after the flood, there was still only one common language on earth that everyone knew. [Genesis 11:1 and 6](#) is proof of this. Ron Wyatt has found Noah's Vessel (Ark) in modern Turkey just south of the mountain Ararat.

<http://www.yah-tube.com/videos/revealing/index.html>

http://www.arkdiscovery.com/ron_wyatt.htm

In [Matthew 24:37](#) it says "But as the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be." Is this verse just referring to how evil people are getting, or also the technology? There are many evidences that there were nuclear wars before the flood like glass made at high temperatures over desert sand in Libya, Babylon and other places, and large, very radioactive, circular places at ruin sites like in India. At the Oklo site in west Africa, depleted uranium was found, meaning that it was depleted by humans in a nuclear reactor. Perhaps the accounts written about in ancient India were just retelling of stories that Noah and his three sons told people. "But people used to be cave men right, how could they made atomic bombs?" some might ask. Exactly, there never were cave men, but Adam was a genius at the time of his creation. Although I knew about this for years, I did not know if the nuclear evidence dated before or after the flood. Now that I finally learned more about the great collapse that I describe soon in this chapter, I am certain that there were no nuclear wars or reactors after the flood, until in modern times. We have written history from just after the tower of Babel (and I believe the Sargon history is Nimrod before that even), and only the ancient writing in India hint at Nuclear bombs and planes. That technology simply could not have existed after the Tower of Babel, because other nations would have also written about it, and also they would have used bombs instead of the many accounts we have of chariot and siege warfare. Also, they only

had a few hundred years from the time of the landing among the mountains of Ararat until the the Tower of Babel. In the video below, the Youtuber believes that there were nuclear explosions on Mars also, I do not believe this, unless it was done by missiles. What I mean is that Mars was never able to support life, and God only made humans on Earth. Mars has no sufficient magnetosphere to protect from solar radiation, and so forth. And bits of water on Mars came from the comet fragments that came from the huge comet that helped start the global flood (Kent Hovind theory). I believe that the supposed nuclear data from Mars was just faked by NASA, because that is one thing NASA can do well.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iaH6v4Y_9_A Ancient Nuclear Battles and power stations...The evidence
<https://mysteriousuniverse.org/2018/07/the-mystery-of-ancient-nuclear-war/>

א ויהי כל-הָאָרֶץ שְׂפָה אֶחָת וּדְבָרִים אֶחָדִים:

And all of the earth was of one language and one speech. 1.11.1.11

ו וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה הֵן עַם אֶחָד וְשָׂפָה אֶחָת לְכָלֶם וְנִזְה הַחֲלֹם לַעֲשׂוֹת וְעַתָּה לֹא-יִבְצֵר מֵהֶם כּל אֲשֶׁר יִזְמוּ לַעֲשׂוֹת:

And Yehovah said “Behold *the people are one*, and they all have one language, and this they begin to do, and now anything that they plan to do will not be restrained from them. 1.11.6.11

4.34 Preserving the Hebrew language

Noach's grandfather (Mathuselah) was alive as an adult during the time that Adam was on the earth. Mathusaleh would have had first hand knowledge of the original Hebrew language, as it was spoken and written, and then why would he not pass that on to Lamech his son and/or Noach? Therefore it is very probable, if not certain, that Noach had the very same Hebrew dialect and language as Adam did. The chart from biblestudy.org shows the lifespans of them well. Kent Hovind is a good source to learn from on creation topics also. We know that Noach was alive even during the time when Avraham (Abraham) was a young adult. There is a chart in the second link below showing this. So Avraham would have heard the same exact dialect of Hebrew as Adam spoke (**Genesis 14:13**). Why wouldn't Avraham often visit Noach, the hero of the flood, and speak Hebrew with him? Yaacov's (Jacob's) (Yisraeil) grandfather was Avraham. So, once again, why wouldn't Yaacov regularly visit Avraham, who God established the covenant with? Shem was alive while even Yoseiph (Joseph) was about 66 years old and Shem outlived Yaacov, so wouldnt Yaacov visit with Shem and get first hand witnessing about the flood and the Hebrew language and how the Hebrew language was before the flood (my chart in Chapter 21 shows when Noah and Shem died)? And wouldn't Yaacov teach his sons the Hebrew language, when he was the one that Yisraeil was named after? The sons of Yaacov are the ones who went into Egypt, and were the forefathers of the nation of Yisraeil that Mosheh (Moses) led. And what reason would the Hebrews in Mitsrayim (Egypt) have for adopting the Egyptian language while they were slaves? If I were a slave, I would despise the language the slave drivers used. I would only learn as much of it as I had to. I certainly wouldn't forget my language and start loving the slaver's language, would you?

I believe that the Hebrew language was fully preserved during the captivity of Yisraeil in Mitsrayim. I believe that the Torah was written shortly after the Exile from Mitsrayim, and this made the written preservation of Hebrew even easier from then on. In the verse below, Haivriy העברי means 'The Hebrew' or 'The Crossed-Over One'. **KJV** uses Hebrew here in this verse. Avram here was called 'The Hebrew' or 'The Crossed-Over One'.

יג וַיָּבֹא הַפְּלִיט וַיִּגַּד לְאַבְרָם הָעִבְרִי וְהוּא שָׁכֵן בְּאֵלֶיךָ מִמְרֵא הָאֵמֹרִי אָחִי אֲשָׁכֵל וְאָחִי עֶנְר וְהֵם בְּעֵלֵי בְרִית-
 אַבְרָם:

And the escaped one came and told *it* to Avram the Ivriy, and he *was* one who dwelt in the plains of Mamrei of the Emoriy, *who was* the brother of Eshkol, and the brother of Aneir, and they *were* owners of the covenant of Avram. 1.14.13.14

<http://www.biblestudy.org/maps/large-chart-life-span-of-patriarchs-from-adam-to-noah.jpg>

<http://weareisrael.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Timeline-thumbnail.jpg>

4.35 Nimrod, The Tower of Babel and Avraham's sojourning in Canaan

Some people like to make fantasy narratives about the Bible when they read chapters like [Genesis 10](#), like when they get to verses like [10:5](#). In this case, a person who doesn't care about the truth might develop a fantasy that the languages changed before the Tower of Babel incident because [Genesis 10:5](#) is actually talking about genealogies and timeframes that extend past the Tower of Babel event mentioned in [Genesis 11](#). It makes sense that the Bible would mention important things that pivotal people did when it mentions them in the genealogies of [Genesis 10](#). It is not some fantasy thing where languages evolved before the Tower of Babel because there was only about 230 to 233 years from the time that Noah landed in the ark to the Tower of Babel mixing of languages. 233 years is not enough time for languages to spawn new fully developed and different languages. 233 years of English language history does make some differences, but the language versions can still be understood well and certainly cannot be called different languages. [Genesis 10:25](#) says that the earth was divided in Peleg's days, which clearly is referring to the Tower of Babel mixing of languages that is later described in [Genesis 11](#). Again, many people try to make a name for themselves by inventing new Bible theories and fantasy narratives without caring what is true. I wouldn't be surprised if they try to say this was evidence for time travel, multiverses, or other nonsense. Please ask God to give you discernment and understanding of the Bible so that you do not fall for these tricks of the devil that these myth salesmen sell.

After the flood and the landing of the Ark near Mount Ararat, eventually it seems that Noah and his sons went to Ur, because that is where Avraham was when Terah left Ur. Perhaps they went there because it was further south, and a better, warmer climate. Kent Hovind describes his theory of how a comet hit Earth and super cooled the poles and caused the "ice age" while the flood was happening. If that is true, even after the water receded, the ice was probably covering even into the middle of Europe and Asia, or maybe even further. Perhaps the area near Ararat was a bit too cold for farming.

Using my chart near the end of this book, I will explain when I think the mixing of languages happened. Peleg was born around 2319 BC using my chart. [Genesis 10:25](#) says that the dividing of the earth happened during Peleg's life, which I believe refers to the Tower of Babel situation. [Genesis 11:18-19](#) says that Peleg lived 239 years (209+30). I am guessing that because I see that the men in the Bible were usually around 30 years old when they had children born to them, there was nothing horrible going on in the immediate location where Peleg lived when he was young. This pattern continues of men being around 30 years old when they have a son until Terah has Abram (Avraham) when he was 70 years old. This to me is a good clue that something in the word was not well, and Terah had to wait an extra 40 years before having Abram.

So, I am guessing that the Tower of Babel situation happened before Terah was 30, and probably before he had an idea of who he wanted to marry (because it took 40 years longer for him to have a son). So Terah was probably not even an adult when God mixed the world languages. Using [Genesis Chapter 11](#), I will try to describe my guess for when the tower of Babel language mixing happened. Peleg was 30 years old around 2289 BC. Serug was born when Peleg was 62 in 2257 BC. Nahor was born when Peleg was 92 in 2227 BC. Terah was born when Peleg was 121 in 2198 BC. Terah was probably not an adult, I will guess he was 13 to make the years even at 2185 BC when Peleg was 134 years old. So I think the Tower of Babel mixing of languages happened around 2185 BC, before Avraham was born. Technically, it could have happened during Avraham's life, because Peleg was 191 when Avraham was born, and Avraham was about 18 when Peleg died. Haran, Terah's son died in Ur before his father died. This hints again to us that the world became more troublesome during Terah's life. When Terah took Avraham to Canaan, Avraham was already married and seemingly wanting to have children but Sarai was barren. So Avraham was probably older than 18, and somewhere around 30 when Terah moved him to Canaan. This is good evidence that Peleg was no longer alive when they went to Canaan, which means the mixing of languages would have happened before Avraham went to Canaan.

I am guessing they left to go to Canaan because of the chaos and possible wars caused by the mixing

of languages. The Mixing of languages had probably happened about 87 years before they moved to Canaan. Haran probably got killed while defending their land, and was probably one of the reasons they left to Canaan (other than for the reasons of the future Kingdom of Yisrael).

The Flood happened around 2418 BC according to my chart near the end of this book, and so, if I am right about these things, then there was about 233 years for people to 'become evil' again under the banner of Nimrod in Babel. In [Genesis 10](#) we learn that Nimrod was the son of Cush (some think he was a grandson but either way, a descendant of Cush), the son of Ham, the son of Noach. Ham probably would not have waited more than a few years to have Cush after the flood. Cush probably had Nimrod when Cush was around 30, as is the seeming custom. So this means Nimrod was probably about 200 years old when God mixed the languages (if he was a grandson of Cush than maybe he was 140). [Genesis 10:8](#) says that Nimrod began to be a mighty one of the earth. The Hebrew word [הָקַדְוָה](#) which comes from [ל.ל.ו](#) and can mean “to begin, slay, defile”. It might mean “causing defiling”, which would then be “He caused defiling to become prevailing in the land”. This could be a hint of a satanic act or sacrifices to demons. [Lamentations 3:52](#) uses a word from the same stem as “hunter” [צַדִּיק](#) of [Genesis 10:9](#) and it shows that maybe “hunter” implies a hunter of humans, like what was happening in [Lamentations 3:52](#). When this verse says he was “a mighty hunter before the LORD” this [ל](#) prefix could also mean “against” in the sense of opposing, and [פָּנֵי](#) could mean just “in front of” as in being seen. [Verse 10](#) says the beginning of his kingdom was Babel and other places. Akkad and other cities were mentioned as being part of his kingdom. Nimrod's name in Hebrew can mean “we will rebel”. So, while it is not clear that Nimrod was in control of building the tower of Babel, it is most likely, and it is most likely that he was evil.

IDENTIFYING NIMROD OF GENESIS 10 WITH SARGON OF AKKAD BY EXEGETICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEANS - DOUGLAS PETROVICH

The Akkadians were originally semitic according to “experts”, and I actually agree with them this time, because all people spoke Hebrew before the tower of Babel. Sargon of Akkad, and how he united the Sumerians and became the “first emperor of the world”, and the time that this happened fits with the time that the tower of Babel situation happened. Because Sargon made his capital as Akkad, was “semitic”, made a “kingdom”, was a mighty warrior, and supposedly tortured at least one enemy city-state king (so he was probably evil), he seems to be the Biblical Nimrod. Sargon isn't even a name supposedly, and is just a title, so Sargon's name could have been Nimrod. “Experts” admit that Akkad originally was semitic but then changed to Sumerian, which makes sense, because Nimrod's language would have changed after the tower of Babel situation. Sargon (Nimrod) was supposedly the cup bearer for the king of Kish, which was probably Cush, Nimrod's dad, grandfather, or great grandfather. So again, Sargon fits as being Nimrod.

IDENTIFYING NIMROD OF GENESIS 10 WITH SARGON OF AKKAD BY EXEGETICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEANS - DOUGLAS PETROVICH

<https://youtu.be/RT3jIGDdUNI> (study of antiquity and the middle ages – the akkadian empire.....)

200 years seems like enough time to unite people and start the tower. Look at how much things change even in modern history in just 200 years. It seems that Avraham was in 'Ur of the Chaldees' also, when Haran died. I am guessing this was not too far from Bavel and Babylon. When Terah left Ur, this would have probably taken all of the Hebrew speakers out of that region. It seems Aramaic was one of the languages that the people who stayed in (or maybe near) Babylon spoke. Anyway, If I am correct, then Noach was still alive when the Tower of Bavel mixing of languages happened, and he was about 833 years old. So that would mean that an original speaker of Hebrew was still alive, and Terah would not have 'lost' the Hebrew language from the mixing of languages. I believe that only the people helping Nimrod to build the tower were effected, which was probably the majority of the population. Noach, Terah, and the good people around them would have recognized the evils being done by Nimrod and they would have stayed away from him.

Using the formula $((1+R)^Y) * P$ from the site below, with a growth rate (R) of 2.5% (0.025) we get $(1.025^{233}) * 8$, because the original post-flood population was 8 and the years (Y) until the mixing of the languages was 233. $(1.025^{233}) * 8 = 2520$ people (P) at the time of the mixing of the languages at the tower of Bavel. This is a very conservative estimation, and there were probably more people than this.

<http://www.jewishanswers.org/ask-the-rabbi-3463/noah-tower-of-babel-population-growth/?p=3463>

That means probably at the very least, 2300 people were helping to build the tower of Babel and serving Nimrod at that time. If the population growth was 5%, then the population at the time of the tower of Babel would have been almost 700,000 people. I will go with the lower, worst case scenario for now, the 2520 people, but it was probably much more than that. If we assume the popular belief of there being 70 languages that God made then is true, and if God equally separated the people, then 2300/70 is about 33 people (32.8 haha). This means that there could have been 70 'tribes' of 33 people wandering the earth to find a new home. They would not have been working together again until they learned each other's languages, which would have probably taken a decade or more, but it is clear that most of the 'tribes' moved away.

I believe that many of the people in the new 'tribes' realized that they messed up by following Nimrod, so they wanted to be able to talk to Noah and the Hebrews again, so they waited to learn Hebrew (again). This is also probably why Terah did not move right away to Canaan, because maybe God wanted Noah in Ur long enough to be able to talk again to some of the people of the new 'tribes', once they relearned some Hebrew. This is probably also another reason why most languages have some hints of Hebrew in them. Noah was probably like a modern day celebrity, because he was alive before the flood, and because Noah's dad Lamech knew Adam (why wouldn't they have gotten along?).

Nimrod probably told people that Noah was just a crazy old man and that he wasn't really around 900 years old, and that there was no flood, but there probably were some people who still believed Noah, especially after their punishment of having their languages changed.

Anyway, when Yehovah changed the languages of the new 'tribes', he may have also changed the races of them, and even how tall their children would be. This may be the reason for the giants mentioned later on in the Bible, but Noah was probably at least 9 to 12 feet tall in my opinion, so it could have just been from Noah. If there were 220 people with Noah still, who did not get their language changed, they could have easily defended themselves against these tribes for a long time. 220, is just a guess I made based on the idea that probably 90% or more of the population were working to build the tower of Babel and the city. Perhaps when Haran died, it was by one of these tribes, and then for that reason and others, Terah left. Even if there were only 100 people with Noah and Terah, they could have defended themselves from these tribes for many years. This is probably why they seemingly did not leave Ur right away.

By the way, According to [Genesis 9:28](#), Noah lived 350 years after the flood happened, so this means Avraham was about 62 years old when Noah died. This also means Noah was probably buried in Canaan. It is interesting that the place in Canaan that Terah went to, was called Haran, the same name as his son who died. I am guessing that Terah named the city that they made after his son who they lost, and it is another clue that they left Ur because of Haran being killed. It seems that in [Genesis 12](#), when God tells Avram to leave his kin, that they were still in Haran. They were probably only in Haran for 30 years or less by the time Noah died. [Genesis 12:4](#) says Avram was 75 years old when he left Haran. This was probably about 2055 BC when Avram left Haran, about 130 years after the Babel incident.

After the mixing of languages, Nimrod was probably still a leader of sorts, because he was a king of many cities before, and he was a mighty "hunter". I believe God would not have wiped the memory away from the people when he mixed the languages, because I believe God wanted them to know that they messed up, but also that he was being merciful, because he didn't kill them this time around. Nimrod probably still had the ambition to rule over people, and he probably would not have wanted to leave the Babylonian area, because that would be a sign of defeat. Nimrod probably only lived 200 or so years, with at least a small portion of that being in some sort of rebuilt kingdom of Babylon before he died. This Kingdom he most likely maintained, was seemingly the foundation for the Babylon of Daniel's time.

The descendants of Aram who were probably given the Syriac ("Aramaic") language, probably went to the Syrian area sometime after this Babel mixing of languages. Chaldea is probably what the Babylonian language was called, because of the region of Chaldea in Babylon. This is probably the language Nimrod was given during the mixing.

Jj Ainsworth speaks in a YouTube video called “Ancient Symbolism at Megalithic Sites” in the channel Megalithomania about how she has found similar symbols and architecture all over the world. This can be seen as proof of people spreading out from the tower of Babel with the same ideas but different languages, although she does not make this conclusion as far as I know. Maybe these ancient symbols are from pre-flood sites, when the world was unified in evil near the end.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZVH4bMI7Xg> (MegalithomaniaUK)

Although the maker of the video below did not believe that Sumeria had any connection to the Biblical 'Tower of Babel' (they seem to think it was just a myth), the video did make me wonder if the land of Sumeria was where the Tower of Babel was. Supposedly the city of Ur is in this same Sumeria, and it makes sense that it would be near the place of the Tower. If Sumeria was the region where the Tower was, we cannot assume that the Sumerians were the same people who built the tower, because the people building the tower had their languages changed and were scattered. However, the Sumerian language may have belonged to the most dominant people who remained near where the Tower was, and these Sumerians probably drove out or enslaved most of those who remained near them. If I am right, it does mean that the Sumerian culture had at least preserved some of the Tower of Babel culture. This all fits with Sargon of Akkad being Nimrod who made the tower of Babel, and the Akkadian (Hebrew off-shoot) language was changed to Sumerian during the Babel confusion. Beware the evolutionary teachings, and the dates used in this video below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d21JUOv0hLA> 8. The Sumerians - Fall of the First Cities

As the person who made the video below reminded me, Avraham and Yitschaq were sojourning in what would later be called Hebron ([Genesis 35:27](#)), in the land of Mamre, which was in the land that Israel would eventually own. In other words, the children of Avraham had more land rights to Israel than any other nation, because he was probably the first one there after Terah moved Avraham to Haran, and after Avraham left Haran shortly afterward, to go to Canaan.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4eeNpO_AfOw&t=2s Og, King Of Bashan (Giants Documentary 2022)

Supposedly, Sargon (Nimrod in my opinion) had 5000 soldiers who helped him win the against Lugal-Zage-Si who gathered troops from the surrounding city-states to fight Nimrod. So, the population growth in the equation I mentioned above should probably be 3% to 5% or more. Sargon imprisoned and later executed Lugal. In the video below Chris says it was just city-states before Sargon / Nimrod united them all. Sargon ruled Akkad for about 55 years. He made is daughter the high priestess of ish-t-a-r (I don't like to write the names of false gods (demons) so I added “-” in between the letters) in the city of Ur, which might be why Terah and Avraham had to le ave that city.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RT3jIGDdUNI> The Akkadian Empire and the Sargonic Dynasty

4.36 Job the upright----- Sedom and Amorah

Job lived in the land of Uz ([Job 1:1](#)) which was probably in Edom ([Lamentation 4:21](#)). Edom seems to have been just south of Judah, in land that Isreal later owned, and edom had some land even farther east than Israel it seems. Because Job was in Uz, and got his family and servants got attacked by Sheba שְׁבָא in [Job 1:15](#) and the Chaldeans כַּשְׁדִּיִּם in [Job 1:17](#), It must have been after the Tower of Babel event when [Job 1:1](#) starts. Avraham would have already been in Canaan at this time. Perhaps Job live in Ur near Terah and Avram and then moved to Uz when they moved to Heran after the Babel event. Job was probably the son of Uz ([Genesis 10:23](#)) and if so, Uz ([1 Chronicles 1:17](#) says Uz is the name of one of the sons of Shem (but there were more than one Uz it seems)) probably took Job with him from Ur and founded Uz.

<https://taylorholmes.com/2016/02/28/bible-experiment-obadiah/>

John Kostik believes that Job lived during the time of Avraham because that was when people were still living more than a hundred years but not as long as Noah and his sons. Kostik also mentions that Job didnt mention later events after Avraham's time, which is a very good clue that it was during or before Avraham's time.

Job lived 140 years after his afflictions ([Job 42:16](#)). He was probably around 30 years old when he

took a wife as seems to be a Biblical trend (so that's 170 years) and Job had 10 children ([Job 1:2](#)) so we should probably add at least 15 years but I will add 30 to make it an even 200 years that will be estimation as to the minimal age of Job, but he could have live even 2*140 because of the double blessing ([Job 42:10](#)) which could make 280 years. This means that according to the lifespans of other Biblical people (which kept decreasing), he was born after Eber (he lived 464 years), but before Nahor (148 years). So Job probably was born around the time that Peleg was born.

<https://viz.bible/visualizing-the-genesis-timeline-from-adam-to-abraham/>

Job probably wrote the book of Job and somehow Jacob or Joseph probably aquired it before going into Egypt. If I am right, then Job is the first written book of the Bible. Moses or Joshua could have also found or been given the scroll of Job after the Exodus. The original could have still been preserved if it was taken care of, or a copy could have been made of it.

Avraham and Lot had to separate because they had too many cattle, Lot went near Sodom and Avraham was in the land of Canaan ([Genesis 13:12](#)). In [Genesis chapter 14](#) Avraham takes 318 of his servants and defeats the Elam kings who took captives from Sodom and Gomorrah including Lot. Melchizedek King of Salem (Jerusalem? מלך) met Avraham in [Genesis 14:18](#), he was the priest of the most high God.

The burning of Sodom and Gomorrah is described in the Bible in [Genesis 19](#). Ron Wyatt has found the location of these cities and he found the brimstone.

<http://www.yah-tube.com/videos/revealing/index.html>

http://www.arkdiscovery.com/ron_wyatt.htm

4.37 Yisraeil's captivity in Mitsrayim

I believe that it was the year 1842 BC when Yaaqov (Jacob) told Pharaoh about his 130 year pilgrimage, which was the start of the 430 years in Mitsrayim, which I believe ended in 1412 BC. Ron Wyatt teaches that the Mitsriy (Egyptian) Imhotep was Yoseif (Joseph), the son of Yaaqov, and that the Paroh [Pharaoh] of Yoseif's time was Djoser. Ron Wyatt shows proof in Saqqara of the grain storage where the grain was bought and sold, and inscriptions of Djoser and Imhotep, and describes many convincing parallels about Yoseif and Imhotep. Many people have written books and made YouTube videos about how Yehovah is represented in the great pyramid. I feel that it is not very important for the overall topic of this book, and it is not a big interest to me, so I have not researched about the great pyramid further, concerning this topic. I have heard things like there are 153 steps, the narrow way goes up, the broad path goes down, etc. I feel that it is very likely that Yoseif (Imhotep) had the great pyramid built during his lifetime, and that it was with paid workers, and not slaves. Yoseif had gained tremendous favor and respect from the Paroh. It is certainly possible that Yoseif oversaw the building of the great pyramid, and this would explain the many things about it that might point to God. The other pyramids which were built after it were clearly built by other people, to bury Parohs in. There has never been any proof that the great pyramid was ever a tomb, because it probably never was a tomb at any time.

<http://www.arkdiscovery.com/joseph.htm>

We know that Israel kept the knowledge of the Hebrew language (which is part of their culture) during their stay in Mitsrayim because of [Exodus 1:19](#), [Exodus 10:3](#) and [Psalms 114:1](#). I believe even the common Israelite kept the Hebrew language. They did have their own land in Mitsrayim right? [Psalms 81:5-6](#) (verse 4-5 in KJV and most English Bibles) gives us a clear hint that Yisraeil did not know the Egyptian language (maybe it means they didn't know it fluently). The question is for how long, but this verse is proof that at the start of the exile in Egypt, Yisraeil as a nation did not know the Egyptian language. It is obvious to me that this is because they kept the original Pure Language, Hebrew. There is another possible hint in [Psalms 81](#) that Avraham and his sons were keeping the Biblical feasts before the journey into Egypt (yes, before the Torah was written). There are hints in the Tanakh that Avraham (the sacrifice test with Yitschag), and even Cain ([Gen 4:7](#), maybe it meant that a "a sin sacrifice lays at the door") and Abel new about the sin sacrifices that were later written about by Moses in the Torah. The reason that verse 6 below in Hebrew is

verse 5 in [KJV](#) is because Hebrew counts the various Psalms introduction verses as verse 1. Not every Psalm has an introductory verse.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aBDbDeepyS4>

יט ותאמרן המגלדת אל-פרעה כי לא כנשים המצריות העבריות כי-היות הנה בטורם תבוא אלהן המגלדת וילדו:

And the midwives said to Paroh “Because the women *are* unlike the Mitsriyot, because the Ivriyot *are* lively, before the midwife comes to them, they beget.” 2.1.19.51

ג ויבא משה ואהרן אל-פרעה ויאמרו אליו כה-אמר יהוה אלהי העברים עד-מתי מאנת לענות מפני שליח עמי ויעבדני:

And Mosheh and Aharon came to Paroh, and they said to him “Thus said Yehovah the God of the Ivriym 'Until when are you refusing to answer before my face? Set my people free, then they will serve me.” 2.10.3.60

א בצאת ישראל ממצרים בית יעקב מעם לעז:

When Yisrael went out from Mitsrayim, the house of Yaaqov from the people of a foreign language; 19.114.1.592

ה כי חק לישראל הוא משפט לאלהי יעקב:

Because it *is* a statute for Yisrael, a judgment by the God of Yaaqov. 19.81.5.559

ו עדות ביהוסף שמו בצאתו על-ארץ מצרים שפת לא-ידעתי אשמע:

He placed in Yehoseif a testimony while he went out through the land of Mitsrayim, a lip I do not know I will hear. 19.81.6.559

4.38 Burial of Avraham, Yitschaq, and Yaacov and the Avraham bloodline

Ron Wyatt has also found the burial tomb (cave) where Avraham, Yitschaq (Isaac), Yaacov (Jacob), and their wives were buried. He believes that when our Savior was resurrected, that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were also resurrected and then taken up with our savior when he went to the Father in heaven. When Yoseph took Yaaqov and buried him beyond the Yardein (Jordan river), which would later be in the land of Yisrael, the Canaanites called the place אבל מצרים which is Hebrew, and means 'The mourning of the Egyptians'. This was because there were many Egyptians with Yoseph who were mourning for Yaaqov also. This name of this place is proof that the Canaanites still spoke Hebrew at this time, because they named the place with a Hebrew name. [Genesis 50:11](#) is the verse where the Canaanites name this place.

<https://www.arkdiscovery.com/machpelah.htm>

It is interesting to consider when Jacob got his new name in [Genesis 32:28](#) that this later given name can act like a "last name" in modern times. In a literal sense, it was not his last name, but considering how every descendant of his could be called "Israeli", or said to be part of Israel, it does have similarities to a last name.

It is also interesting how once Jacob got his second name, he entered into the main goal or plan that God had for his life, and his children's lives. Brooke describes this well about Jacob's new "reality" after being given his second name in the link below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dbH0qjDvies> There Is More - Message by Brooke Ligertwood

In 2018, on Duolingo, in the Hebrew discussion section, I had a conversation with a woman who mentioned to me that Jacob was referred to as 'a Syrian' אַרְמִי in [Deuteronomy 26:5](#). It is the same word אַרְמִי that is used in [Genesis 25:20](#) about Lavan (but the word has the added definite ה prefix). Because [Deuteronomy 26:5](#) is talking about locations and traveling and sojourning, I believe that the use of the word אַרְמִי here is referring to location, and not language. In other words, אַרְמִי here means '*one who dwells in Aram*'. Because the verse was talking about Yaaqov going into Egypt, it was important for context to

mention where Yaaqov came from. It would actually be out of context to mention what language Yaaqov spoke because language has nothing to do with that verse, the verse is about immigration. During the act of immigration, it is given and assumed that the person speaks a different language as their first language, there is no need to mention language if your point is to say where a person moved from and to where they went. The verse does not use Yaaqov's name, but it seems to be referring to Yaaqov. The verse doesn't just call him a 'Syrian', it uses another adjective with it אֲכָד which means 'one who is perishing'. So, אֲרַמִי אֲכָד means 'perishing Syrian'. This could be in reference to the famine that was going to happen while his father and brothers were in Egypt, but it probably is in reference to Yaaqov being old and dying soon. In the case of [Genesis 25:20](#) about Lavan, I believe Lavan is called a Syrian because of where he lived, but it could also be that Lavan spoke some Aramaic also. It could also be that Yaaqov spoke some Aramaic also, but that is not that important. What is important is if Yaaqov knew Hebrew fluently (which he did) and preserved it (which he did).

If the Aramaic Myth were true, then Yaaqov would have been called a Syrian much sooner in the Torah (this was the first time in [Deuteronomy 26:5](#)). Not only that, but Abraham and Isaac would have also been referred to as Syrian if the myth were true, but they were never called Syrian. Isaac's wife, Yaaqov's mother, might as well have been called Syrian (they were not though), because she was Lavan's sister. This could again be because perhaps even for Lavan it was referring to where Lavan had lived, and not referring to the language he spoke.

Yaaqov also had Rachel, the daughter of Lavan, as his wife. Rachel could have been called a Syrian also (but wasn't). Yaaqov had to work for Lavan for many years in order for Lavan to agree to give Rachel his daughter to him. This could be one of the reasons why Yaaqov was called a Syrian here, because of his short time with Lavan. Now, before anyone tries to say that the Avraham blood-line was diluted with Syrian blood, [Genesis 22](#) tells us that Lavan's grandfather was Nahor, who was the brother of Avraham. So, Avraham was essentially Lavan's great-uncle. This further shows that Lavan was called a Syrian primarily (or even solely) because of where he lived, and may have nothing at all to do with language. I mean, why weren't Avraham and Isaac called Syrians? Because they didn't live in Syria. Oh, and Milcah, Nahor's wife, was the daughter of Haran, who was the brother of Avraham (Milcah was Nahor's cousin and wife). So, Lavan could have easily been called a Hebrew like Avraham was, but the promises by God were not specifically to Lavan, they were to Avraham and his seed.

<http://www.arkdiscovery.com/machpelah.htm>

4.39 The Global Famine and the Exodus

What caused the famine that caused Yaacov and his children to go into Egypt (about 1842 BC), and also caused famine in Egypt ([Genesis 41:28-32](#))? This famine had already been going for two years ([Genesis 45:6](#)) slightly before Yaaqov went into Egypt, and accounting for the time for Yoseiph to prepare for the time of plenty, and the time it took Yaaqov to get to Egypt after Yoseiph called for him, this famine started around 1845 BC.

There was also another severe famine, but seemingly not as severe or as long as this seven year one in [Genesis 12:10](#) where Avraham went into Egypt to have food. Even that early in history, there was a Pharaoh (this first less severe famine was between 2100 and 2031 BC, before Yitschaq was born ([Genesis 21](#))). This first famine was probably somewhere around 2081 BC. This would make it about 240 years between the famine with Yoseiph. There was another famine in the time of the judges ([Ruth 1:1](#)) which would be between 1372 BC (around when Joshua enters the promise land) and 944 BC (During David's time). There was another famine in [2 Samuel 21:1](#) for three consecutive years during the time of David (seeming when he was old). Solomon started to reign around, 940 BC, so the famine would have probably been shortly before that. Perhaps around 944 BC. There was another famine in [1 Kings 18:2](#) during the reign of Ahab over Israel, and seemingly during the reign of Jehoshaphat over Judah ([1 Kings 22:2](#)) sometime within 25 years before 816 BC. There was another great famine in [2 Kings 6:25](#) seemingly during the reign of Jehoram but this seems to be due to the Syrians besieging Samaria, but it could be related to the seven

year famine described in [2 Kings 8:1](#) which was also during Jehoram's time. [2 Kings 25:3](#) seems to just be a famine in Jerusalem due to Babylon besieging it.

Famines do seem to be a regular occurrence in Israel after the flood, and the most likely factor is due to sun cycles, with high and low periods of 11 years. With higher activity, solar flares can even reach the Earth. Maybe there are times where there is so many flares happening that it nearly cooks or damages plants. The time when Yaacov went into Egypt might have been a huge volcano and also a low sun cycle period, which would have made world temperatures decrease. It seems that Mount Thera erupted around this time when Yaacov went into Egypt, and the ash from it probably reduced the global temperatures significantly. If that time was also during a low sun cycle period, it could have caused global devastation and a global famine. There is historic proof with pollen from Cyprus showing drier than normal land, and Egyptian reports of a famine in the Hittite area. Sediment tests indicate a general Mediterranean drought during this time. A palace in Mycenae seems to have grain storages raided by people in revolt. There were many eruptions from Mount Etna in Sicily with about 14 of them estimated to be before AD / CE. Historians with their horribly inaccurate dating methods claim that these 14 eruptions were from 1500 BC and onward. This is in the time-frame of this famine collapse period, and so, Mount Etna may have also erupted around the same time that Mount Thera erupted. If I am right about these things, then the Father knew about this, and this is why he had Yoseph gather extra food in Egypt during the time of plenty, and why he sent Israel to be in Egypt. But there are other reasons for them to need to be safe in Egypt.

<https://www.livescience.com/30507-volcanoes-biggest-history.html>

<https://www.britannica.com/event/eruption-of-Thera>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0AIYIjZKWY> The Bronze Age Collapse

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Mount-Etna>

Many Minoan people on Crete died from the Thera Eruption, and then the Greek nations conquered them shortly afterward. This global famine probably caused some Greeks to move south and plunder what they could. This is probably when Linear B started turning into Koine Greek. The Egyptians, Hittites, and the Babylonians/Assyrians gained ground before the global famine but the Hittites as a nation ceased to be (but maybe later the people became the Neo-Hittites) soon after the global famine, due to other nations from the north invading into their land, and maybe even the Greeks raiding Troy. The Egyptians seemed to have lost some land after the famine. It looks like most nations tried to travel towards the equator where it was warmer, due to the probable much lower temperatures from the volcanic ash in the atmosphere and low sun cycle.

What most people call the Sea peoples, were an allied group of people with different languages, who probably came from Sardinia, Spain, southern France, and maybe even northwest Africa. They came with their families, to find new land and loot weakened cities and nations. They raided the Hittites (Hattis), Greeks, Egyptians, and probably others. Only the Egyptians would have real success against them, and Egypt finally defeated them, took a few thousand slaves, and caused them to flee east into the Middle-East. Egypt also had some fights when Libyan tribes raided into Egypt. Babylon/Assyria fought the Elam peoples (Elam also may have fought Media later on, [Isaiah 21:2](#)), and both survived the global famine. The Philistines, who were part of the Sea Peoples, probably settled near the land of Canaan around this time. During this time, it is my theory that many people fled from western and northern Europe to the Americas or maybe also as part of the Sea Peoples to the south. People in Eastern Asia may have fled to Japan, Australia, and the Pacific Isles. Historians do not all agree on the time-frame of this collapse, but that makes sense, because all they do is guess anyway. There is no solid timeline for them to connect events to, other than the Bible, which they reject (If they side with the Biblical history they get shunned or fired). Carbon dating is known to be very inaccurate.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0AIYIjZKWY> The Bronze Age Collapse

Interestingly, in the 5th month of 2022 I found an article that supports what I already concluded above, but even more specific information in that this article predicts that the Philistines came from Modern day Spain, and came to Crete, then invaded into Egypt and the Middle-East. This was based on DNA evidence in

an Ashkelon dig site.

<https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/people-cultures-in-the-bible/illuminating-the-philistines-origins/>

The Semitic Phoenicians probably also moved to their cities after this famine, and they probably survived the Sea People attacks because they were in Canaan originally, or maybe they were not big enough looting targets for the Sea Peoples yet. The crossing of the Red (reed) sea by Yisraeil during the exodus from Mitsrayim is described in [Exodus 14](#). Ron Wyatt found this location along with a pillar with ancient Hebrew writing, which he believes was made to commemorate the crossing. This was an Ancient-Hebrew pillar found on the Saudi Arabia side of the Reed Sea. These pillars (one on each side) were set up by Shelomoh (Solomon) to memorialize the crossing. [Isaiah 19:19](#) might be about this pillar. Ron Wyatt also found Chariot parts in the Reed Sea crossing area. He has videos on this topic and others. The Canaanites were probably a Semitic people who somehow survived the collapse and then grew into the area that Avraham had. They were probably descendants of Canaan the son of Cham / Ham ([Genesis 9:18-27](#)). [Genesis 19:37](#) tells us that Moav (Moab) the nation came from Lot's son Moav. Moav survived the collapse because the Tanakh tells us about interactions that Yisrael had with Moav after the exodus from Egypt. The Philistines were probably one of the Sea Peoples (Sherden or Peleset) who fled from Egypt (after invading them). [Jeremiah 47:4](#) says they were the remnant that came from Caphtor (Which might be an Island because the Hebrew uses the word for Island). Caphtor could be Crete, but that was where the Minoans were wiped out by the Thera Volcano, so I wonder why the Philistines and others would settle there.

<https://archive.is/0zTf7>

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/ancient-dna-reveal-philistine-origins>

<http://www.yah-tube.com/videos/revealing/index.html>

http://www.arkdiscovery.com/ron_wyatt.htm

<https://www.ronwyatt.com>

One interesting thing I discovered while chatting with an Egyptian friend in 2018 about Pharaoh's heart being hardened, was that in a way, because Pharaoh refused to let Israel go, Pharaoh lost his first-born son, so that Yisrael could go free. Does this sound familiar? Although in Pharaoh's case it was a punishment, it is similar to how God willingly gave his only son to save Israel and us all.

There is an Egyptian stone tablet called the Merneptah Stele or Israel Stela which supposedly mentions the name of Israel and how Egypt suppressed and caused them to not exist anymore when they revolted or rebelled in some way. This stele also mentions how Egypt defeated the Sea Peoples, so, this was during the world famine when Jacob went into Egypt, in my opinion. This means that Israel wasn't even in the land of "Canaan" at that time. Also, Israel was clearly not destroyed so this supposed nation mentioned on this stele cannot be Israel. Furthermore, the transliteration of this supposed nation name is probably YSR13R. I have seen one transliteration with just an "r" ending, one with an "r/l" ending, and one with an "l" ending. It looks to me like corrupt or unskilled translators have tried to purposefully assume and teach that this word ends with an "l" because they want people to think that "the real Israel was destroyed", or some other negative thing like that. Also, Israr is a real surname for non-Israeli people, with almost 50,000 people having that surname now, with the majority of them being in Pakistan. Most likely, these Isriar or Isrier people were wiped out, but they were part of a language related to Persian or some other nearby national language, and so that is why this surname persists. In conclusion, I think this stele has nothing to do with Israel, and is used by people who think it is Israel mentioned, or by people who want to slander Israel. This stele does help to prove the Sea People history though.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Merneptah>

<https://forebears.io/surnames/israr>

In 2023 the Expedition Bible channel of Youtube posted a video describing with solid proof that the Pharaoh of the Bible that would not let Israel go was Amenhotep II who reigned in the mid 1400's BC, which matches well with my date for the Exodus in my chart in chapter 21 of this book.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=2JusQxiTXnE&feature=youtu.be> Expedition Bible – Exodus Pharaoh

In the 10th month of 2023 I saw a Telegram post from Amir Tsarfati where he mentioned that the

Philistine name means “invaders”. While there is no proof of this meaning in the Tanakh, Modern Hebrew does have “to invade” as a definition for פלש. So, perhaps it meant the same in ancient times but maybe the Tanakh just didn't use that definition of it, or maybe it was a meaning that was added because of influences from the Syrian language later on. Right now, I would guess that this “invaders” definition was also in ancient times and that was why Israel and God called them the פלשתים.

4.40 Who wrote the Torah?

Who wrote the “books of Mosheh” (the 5 books of the Torah, the first 5 books of the Tanakh)? Do you remember reading [Exodus 32:32-33](#) before? Read [chapter 32](#) along with [verse 32-33](#) again in [KJV](#). Remember that this is Mosheh (Moses) speaking in [verse 32](#). This scroll (book) being mentioned could be the Torah, or it could be the book of life in heaven. We don't know for sure which book Mosheh is talking about, but obviously there was a book written by the Almighty which Mosheh knew about. It could also be the scrolls of Genesis and also the events of the Exodus. The Almighty probably didn't write things that didn't yet happen to Mosheh and Yisraeil, so maybe the Almighty updated this book regularly with the knowing of Mosheh. Perhaps Yehovah the Almighty spoke to Mosheh the exact words to write in Yehovah's scroll and this is why some of us refer to it as the Books of Mosheh. We already know that Yehovah wrote the two tables (tablets) of the “Ten Commandments” with his own finger. So, Yehovah himself could have wrote Genesis, Exodus and even the rest of the Bible with his own finger. It is my belief that at the very least, Yehovah told Mosheh exactly what to write and this is why Mosheh calls it “your book” when he spoke to Yehovah.

Mosheh could have been referring to both the Book of Life and the Books of Genesis and Exodus. Yehovah could have been referring to the Book of Life (Jesus mentions it in [Revelation 3:5](#)) and the Biblical Books on Earth (Bible) also. It could be that some of the names and or actions of the people who sinned (before they sinned) were recorded in the scrolls on Earth, but then Yehovah blotted them out from both the Books on Earth and in Heaven.

In September of 2018, I remembered that Mosheh did not know the name of God (Yehovah) until the burning bush incident. Therefore, my previous theory that it was possible that the book of Genesis was written by Adam and others and then passed down to Noach, is much less likely to be correct. That is because the first occurrence of the name of Yehovah in the Hebrew Tanakh is in [Genesis 2:4](#). [Exodus 6:3](#) says that Avraham and his sons did not know the name Yehovah. So, if it was Adam that wrote the first part of Genesis, he would had to have know the name of God but also Mosheh would have had to have not known the name of God (which we know is true). The main problem with all of this, is that these Genesis writings would have had to have been in the possession of some leader of the Israelites in Egypt. But if this was the case, it couldn't have had the name Yehovah in those writings, because then Avraham and his sons would have seen the name Yehovah. So if Adam and Noach and others did make any writing contributions for the book of Genesis, they didn't use the name Yehovah in those writings. I suppose it is very possible that Mosheh knew nothing about these Genesis writings while he was in Egypt (if they existed), maybe due to his princely activities. This might have also been a witness to these leaders of the Israelites that God did indeed talk to Mosheh. Anyway, it still could also be that Mosheh wrote all of the Torah in his time, and that none of it was written before him. It is also possible that Adam and Noach wrote some of Genesis without using God's name Yehovah, and then Mosheh updated the Torah with Yehovah's name. I doubt that is the case though. I believe that the Torah writings were perfect when they were written, and therefore no updating could be done to them unless by God himself. I believe all five books of the Torah were written originally, and for the first time, by Mosheh, while God told Mosheh exactly which words, letters, and probably even which vowels to us.

Dennis Prager has made a good point that the Torah is not just for the Jews, and one of the many evidences of this is that God gave the Torah while Israel was in the wilderness, the desert, and not in the land of Israel.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3C6RLaY2dJU> - The Rational Torah

4.41 The real mount Sinai

The second set of the Ten Commandments and Mosheh on mount Sinai is described in [Exodus 34](#). Ron Wyatt has found the real Mount Sinai and there are videos about it on the internet. They are very interesting videos. I estimate that the Exodus from Egypt was around 1412 BC, 2658 years after the creation week. Some people claim it was around 1445 BC or 2448 years after the creation.

http://www.arkdiscovery.com/ron_wyatt.htm

<http://www.yah-tube.com/videos/revealing/index.html>

https://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/1663/jewish/The-Exodus.htm

4.42 The Hebrew language in Yisraeil

[Joshua 8:35](#) implies to us that Joshua read to Israel the original words that Mosheh commanded. Those original words would have clearly been Hebrew right? What other language could it be? Either they gave up their language to adopt the Mitsrayim language, or it was Hebrew. They couldn't have adopted a different language while roaming the wilderness because they seemingly didn't have friendly contact with anyone, and if they did, why adopt the language of a foreign nation? Why would Joshua read Hebrew to people who don't know Hebrew? This means Yisraeil still knew Hebrew after coming out of Mitsrayim, and the people were able to understand what Joshua read to them. Some people might try to lie and say that Moses wrote the Tanakh originally in Egyptian, but that is a wasted thought because all of the evidence shows that the Bible was originally written in Hebrew. But, to entertain the vain thought in the impossible chance of it being originally Egyptian, where are all of the Torah scrolls that were written in Egyptian hieroglyphs? If people were to fake any Egyptian writings of the Torah, those forgeries would not hold up to honest testing.

People who hate God or the truth often love to say that the Aramaic myth is true, just like they often say the land should belong to "Palestine". Those types of people usually love anything that slanders Israel, Jews, the Torah, or the Hebrew language.

In [Judges 1:10-11](#) we have just two of the many times where the Tanakh tells us the former name of a city that Yisrael took or subdued. In other words, the Tanakh often tells us the old and new names of a city. Both are in Hebrew, as they also are in these two verses. If these old city names were in Hebrew, then does that mean that the inhabitants of Caanan and other lands of Yisrael spoke Hebrew? I believe that this is evidence that the founders of these cities spoke Hebrew at least. Maybe they were named during a time when Avraham was still in the land where Yisrael is. Kirjatharba means "square city" or "A city of four", and Kirjathsepher means "Scroll City" or "City of Recounting". Notice that even the new name of the city in those cases are still in Hebrew, not a different language.

4.43 Preservation of Hebrew pronunciation

In [Judges 12:5-6](#) we have evidence of the tribe of Ephraim loosing their ability to pronounce the Hebrew letter Shin ש correctly. In the [KJV](#) these are shown with transliterations, with Shibboleth as שִׁבּוֹלֶת and Sibboleth as סִבּוֹלֶת. The only difference is the change from a Shin ש to a Samekh ס in Sibboleth. This Samekh is pronounced like a English 'S' and in this case the Shin is pronounced as a English 'Sh' (because of the dot on the top right of the letter ש). The point I am making is that with the English translation and the Hebrew letter differences, there is no doubt that the tribe of Ephraim lost their ability to pronounce the 'Sh' sound while the Gileadites, and most likely the rest of Yisraeil, still could pronounce the 'Sh' sound correctly.

Previously described in Judges, the tribe of Ephraim pretended they did not have an opportunity to help the Gileadites, then later made threats of violence on the Gileadites. Now in the verses below, it seems clear that many of the tribe of Ephraim lied and pretended they were not Ephraimites. The Ephraimites clearly overall became wicked people, even forsaking to preserve the Hebrew language. The most likely reason for the Ephraimites loosing their 'Sh' pronunciation is because they no longer gathered together to

hear the Hebrew Torah being read out loud, and probably took foreign wives who were not fluent in Hebrew, and thus their children lost some of the Hebrew pronunciations or maybe even words.

There were seven feast times per year where Yisraeil was commanded to gather together. So, this generation of Ephraimites probably grew up without hearing proper Hebrew but instead heard many different languages that their foreign mothers spoke. I am theorizing that they took foreign wives to themselves that did not follow Yehovah God, and this is one of the major root causes of this 'Sh' problem.

The conclusion here is that Ephraimites partially abandoned the Hebrew Language because of their disobedience to Yehovah God. Those many disobedient ways caused them a lot of misery later on, including the death of forty-two thousand Ephraimites. This topic also shows us that by Yisraeil obeying Yehovah by gathering seven times a year, and by not taking foreign wives for their sons, they were able to preserve the original Hebrew language (because the ones who disobeyed those laws got dealt with).

I am guessing that [Nehemiah 8:17](#) is only referring to booths not being made, but they still celebrated the feast of Tabernacles at times. Although Judah and Israel probably did celebrate the feasts of Yehovah at times, this verse is evidence that they were usually not diligent in obeying the feasts completely.

ה וַיִּלְכְּדוּ גִלְעָד אֶת-מַעְבְּרוֹת הַיַּרְדֵּן לְאֶפְרַיִם וְהָיָה כִּי יֹאמְרוּ פְּלִיטֵי אֶפְרַיִם אָעֲבָרָה וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ אֲנָשֵׁי-גִלְעָד הַאֶפְרַתִּי אַתָּה וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא:

And Gilad took the crossing of the Yardein by the Efrayim, And it was when the escaped Efrayim said “May I cross over”, then the men of Gilad said to him “Are you an Efratiy?” If he said “No”; 7.12.5.223

ו וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ אָמֵר-נָא שְׁבִלֶת וַיֹּאמֶר סְבִלֶת וְלֹא יָכִין לְדַבֵּר כֹּן וַיֹּאחֲזוּ אוֹתוֹ וַיִּשְׁקָטוּהוּ אֶל-מַעְבְּרוֹת הַיַּרְדֵּן וַיִּפֹּל בְּעַת הַהִיא מֵאֶפְרַיִם אַרְבַּעִים וּשְׁנַיִם אָלֶף:

Then they said to him “Please say ‘Shibbolet’”, and he said “Sibbolet”: So he could not accomplish saying this. Then they grasped him and they killed him by the crossing of the Yardein: And there fell in that time from Efrayim forty and two thousand. 7.12.6.223

4.44 The Aramaic myth further debunked

[2 Kings 18:26-28](#) is proof that Hebrew and Aramaic were so different, that the common folk of Judah did not understand Aramaic but instead they still spoke Hebrew. Clearly Aramiyt אַרְמִיַּת in this verse below is Aramaic, is it not? Yehudiyt יְהוּדִיַּת literally means 'the language of Yehudah (Judah)' here. If the language of Yehudah is not Aramaic (because they already listed that they wanted Aramaic to be spoken and not Yehudiyt), then what is the language of Yehudiyt? Maybe it is the Mitsrayim language? Nope, not even 'archaeologists' think this. It is Hebrew. Hezekiah was the king at this time, which corresponds to around 620 to 565 BC in my chart I made in Chapter 21 of this book.

The religion of the archaeologists determines that they assume it is Aramaic that Yehudah spoke, but clearly Yehudiyt cant be Aramaic. Maybe it is Chinese? I mean, why not? If the obvious answer that it is Hebrew cannot be seen, then lets just go choose some far eastern language to pretend about. But of course, the easy way out of this for people who do not care about the truth is to believe what hasatan wants people to believe, that the Bible isn't true. However, self delusion only last until a person dies, then they will see the truth after their death. [2 Chronicles 32:18](#) shows us the same event as [2 Kings 18:26-28](#), but with a different person writing it.

כו וַיֹּאמֶר אֶלְיָקִים בֶּן-חֶלְקִיָּהוּ וְיֹאָח אֶל-רַב־שָׂקָה דָּבָר-נָא אֵל—עֲבָדֶיךָ אַרְמִיַּת כִּי שְׁמַעִים אֲנַחְנוּ וְאֵל-תִּדְבַר עִמָּנוּ יְהוּדִיַּת בְּאָזְנֵי הָעָם אֲשֶׁר עַל-הַחֹמָה:

And Elyaqiyim the son of Chilqiyahu, and Shevnah, and Yoach said to Rayshaqeih “Please speak to your servants *in Aramiyt*, because we hear *it*, but do not speak with us *in Yehudiyt* in the ears of the people which *are* upon the wall.” 12.18.26.331

כז וַיֹּאמֶר אֶלֵיהֶם רַב־שָׂקָה הֲעַל אֲדִנְיָה וְאֵלֶיךָ שְׁלַחְנִי אֲדִנְי לְדַבֵּר אֶת-הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה הֲלֹא עַל-הָאֲנָשִׁים הַיֹּשְׁבִים עַל-הַחֹמָה לֶאֱכָל אֶת-חֲרִיָּהֶם וְלִשְׁתּוֹת אֶת-שִׁינֵיהֶם עִמָּכֶם:

But Rayshaqeih said to them “Against your master and against you, my master sent me to speak these words? Not against the men sitting upon the wall? To eat their dung and to drink their urine with you all.” 12.18.27.331

כח וַיַּעֲמֵד רַב־שָׂקֵיָהּ וַיִּקְרָא בְּקוֹל-גָּדוֹל יְהוּדִית וַיְדַבֵּר וַיֹּאמֶר שִׁמְעוּ דְבַר—הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגָּדוֹל מֶלֶךְ אַשּׁוּר:

And Rayshaqeih stood and proclaimed in a great voice *in Yehudiyt*, and he spoke and he said “Hear the word of the great king, the King of Ashshur: 12.18.28.331

יח וַיִּקְרָאוּ בְּקוֹל-גָּדוֹל יְהוּדִית עַל-עַם יְרוּשָׁלַם אֲשֶׁר עַל-הַחוֹמָה לְיִרְאָם וּלְבַהֲלָם לְמַעַן יִלְכְּדוּ אֶת-הָעִיר:

And they called in a great *Yehudiyt* voice against the people of Yerushalaim who *were* on the wall, to make them fear, and to trouble them, in order that they might capture the city. 14.32.18.399

4.45 The Columbus myth, the Americas, and forgeries

The Las Lunas 'decatalogue' stone has Ancient-Hebrew writing of the Ten Commandments and is probably about 2300 to 3000 years old. It could have been a remnant of before the global flood, but that seems very doubtful because, yes God could have told people about the Ten Commandments before the flood, the only time we are sure of it being known by followers of God is when God wrote them on tablets for Mosheh. It is in New Mexico and probably came about due to trade or colonies started by Shelomoh (Solomon) of Yisraeil. 480 years after Israel came out of Egypt would be about 932 BC and the 4th year of Shelomoh's reign. You can find it near Los Lunas, New Mexico, about 35 miles south of Albuquerque (according to Wikipedia). If you don't want to believe that a Person who knew Ancient-Hebrew was in the Americas before Columbus, I have at least one more stone to tell you about.

<http://www.revelationsofthebible.com/LosLunas.htm>

<http://unexplainedmysteriesoftheworld.com/archives/the-mystery-of-the-los-lunas-decalogue-stone>

You could also investigate the stories about Romans, Vikings, Egyptians, or the Ming Chinese going to the Americas. This may show you it was very possible for all of these nations (including Ancient Yisraeil). The myth about Columbus being the first to discover the Americas is just a story that hasatan wanted to have told in order to prevent the truth about all of these other nations discovering the Americas, and to support the evolution gimmick of the Americas being separated and 'evolving' differently. Of course they use the land bridge myth by Alaska to explain Native Americans though. They have to have some way to explain them right? It couldn't possibly be that Asians or Africans or Europeans showed up on boats right? I mean, people were just too stupid back then to navigate and build ships right?

There were plates found among Michigan artifacts (which I now realize are probably fakes) that had a seemingly early-Coptic or late-hieroglyph language which seemed to stem from Egyptian on them. I again reviewed the Michigan artifacts via YouTube in 2018, and I suspect that there is a good chance that the Michigan artifacts are fraudulent. This is because of many things which I will explain here in this paragraph. More than one alphabet was used on the same side of tablets (some hieroglyphic and some cuneiform and some more modern, what culture uses three different writing scripts in the same paragraph to explain something? This is clearly not a Rosetta stone situation). Amateur looking art styles depicted modern thought patterns like the devil with horns and a pitch fork, angels with bird wings, and even christian like crosses.

It is my personal opinion that the Smithsonian has had an agenda of acquiring and hiding real archaeological finds, in order to aid in the suppression of truth, in order that only the 'accepted historical narratives' would be in circulation, but it seems that the Smithsonian was not even interested in purchasing or acquiring the Michigan artifacts. The fragile nature of slate and how there does not seem to be any other real archaeological find that has etched slate is another big clue that they are forgeries. Who would spend the time writing on slate, knowing that there are stones or metals that are far less fragile that could be written on? When people spend the time etching a language into a material, they want that material to remain in tact for as long as possible, so that their message will be read for as long as possible.

<http://michigansotherside.com/the-mysterious-michigan-relics/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x7piGEiPs8I> (private and probably force censored link)
https://web.archive.org/web/20180728145603if_/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x7piGEiPs8I&gl=US&hl=en
<https://worldnewsdailyreport.com/smithsonian-admits-to-destruction-of-thousands-of-giant-human-skeletons-in-early-1900s/>

Just because one archaeological find in the Americas is probably a fake, this does not discredit the other real finds. It is important for us to keep an open mind to the truth, but it is also important for us to keep our discernment active.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yYNQzdn2n8&feature=feedu> (broken or censored link)

“The Polynesians learned which stars culminated (reached the zenith) directly overhead a given island. Since a star will do the same thing for hundreds or thousands of years, that star becomes a beacon for the world's tallest lighthouse whose footings are located in one particular geographic location. By sailing to the west of that rising star they could zero in on their destination without compass or sextant. In this manner, island by island, they learned to navigate the immense Pacific while European seaman hardly dared leave sight of the coasts.”

Nasa Mooned America, Ralph Rene, page 67

Thor Heyerdahl sailed in 1947 on a balsa wood raft made with technology that would have been known by natives in South America around a thousand years ago from the Peru area to Polynesia. In 1969 he sailed on a reed boat that Egyptians could have made from Morocco to within 600 miles of Central America. In 1977 he took a reed boat from Iraq to the Red Sea. These and other scientific explorations he did proves that people could have traveled in ancient times to the Americas and from the Americas to the Pacific islands.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thor-Heyerdahl>

4.46 Hebrew ivory artifact and 'Jehoash' tablet from the first temple, Yisrael splits into two kingdoms

Around 896 BC, just after Solomon died, the kingdom was split into two kingdoms (1 Kings 11 and 12) with Jeroboam leading the Northern Kingdom of ten tribes and Rehoboam leading the two tribes (Judah and Benjamin) of the Southern Kingdom from Jerusalem.

Ron Wyatt found a small Ivory artifact or decoration called the Ivory Pomegranate, and it has Ancient Hebrew writing on it. It was seemingly in the first temple originaly. It says קדש כהנם לבית יהוה in ancient Hebrew which I translate as “Set-apart *by the* priests for the house of Yehovah”. Pictures of this Ivory Pomegranate show that the part of it that contains the name of God יהוה was broken along with two letters of the word לבית. The damaged area looks just as old as the rest of it but there is one small chip that looks recent and there is a white spot where that small chip was. The big missing part has straight sides which make it look as if somebody **cut** the name of God out of the artifact in order to prevent people from seeing it and saying his name. This was probably done during the destruction of the second temple or after it when people tried to hide the name of God.

The 'Jehoash' tablet has been found, tested, and proved to be in or around the temple during the destruction of the first temple. The writing was in Ancient Hebrew and talked about the repairs on the temple seemingly during Jehoash's time (look at 2 Kings 12).

Also the 'bone box' or Ossuary of James the brother Jesus has been found but it could be a forgery due to the modern script and misspelling of the Hebrew word for 'brother of'. However, the same 'expert' (Yuval Goren) who declared the Jehoash tablet to be a fake, also declared the Ivory Pomegranate to not even be Ivory, and also said it was a forgery. Ron Wyatt found the pomegranate so I personally believe the pomegranate is real. It is my opinion that Yuval, National Geographic, and others have a bias against it and the belief in the First Temple, and so they declared them as forgeries. I believe that even if they were to find the ark of the covenant they would declare it a forgery because they either do not believe that the first temple existed, or they do not want to believe it. They might fear what the 'Palestinian' people might say, or what the Muslims might say, and so forth.

By the way, Ron Wyatt has already found the ark of the covenant but it was too big to bring through the small entrance where he found it, and also angels were guarding it and had already killed 4 priests who

tried to bring it out before he got to it. Ron believes that the world will see the ark when it is revealed before the end. If you haven't watched Ron's testimony you might want to see it.

http://www.yah-tube.com/videos/revealing/ark_covenant/index.html

https://www.ronwyatt.com/new_written_account.html

What is a stele? A stele is a standing stone or pillar used in ancient times to commemorate special events or places in ancient times, and often has writing on them. It is my belief that sometimes when these steles had writing on them, they had more than one language, especially if it was near the border of two nations, so that both nations could read the message.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/stela>

Why does this site below have the picture of the Tel Dan Stele flipped horizontally? The writing cannot easily be read until the image is flipped horizontally, then it can be read from right to left as intended. Do the website owners want to keep people from knowing what language is on the Stele? This website below seems to be from the official organization that is digging at the Tel Dan site. Why would they want to deceive us? Do they really expect us to believe that they “just made an image editing mistake”? Where are the rest of these stele fragments? Are there other languages on the stele also?

<https://www.teldanexcavations.com/the-site-of-tel-dan?lightbox=i4rg9>

Supposedly, Hazael was the Syrian King mentioned in the Tel Dan stele which was in northern Israel, who claimed to have defeated Jehoram the king of Israel and Ahaziah the king of the “House of David” (Judah). It was actually Jehu in [2 Kings 9](#) that killed Jehoram and Ahaziah, but in [2 Kings 8](#) Jehoram was wounded, so perhaps Hazael thought they killed Jehoram. But that means that they apparently lied about killing Ahaziah.

<https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/>

https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Tel_Dan_Stele

What languages were written on the Tel Dan stele? It would make sense that because Hazael (apparently) put the stele in Israeli territory, and he was boasting about his victory, he would want his enemies (Israel) to be able to read it. So the obvious answer is that it was written in Hebrew, because that is the spoken language of Israel at that time. What if a Syrian wanted to read the stele? Clearly Hazael would also want to boast about his victory to the Syrians he ruled, and so it is logical to assume that Hazael also put a Syrian translation of his boasting on the stele. It could have had other languages also, because the stele appears to be square in shape, and would have four sides, thus four languages would make sense. Aramaic Myth lovers like to believe that the Syrian language used Hebrew characters in its language, which makes no sense at all. Why would the Syrians do that? It makes more sense that this writing on the stel is Hebrew, and not “Aramaic” as the myth lovers would have us believe. Perhaps this stel was vandalized and the Syrian writing is missing due to that reason, or perhaps these excavators are keeping the Syrian writing a secret, much like how the Smithsonian hides many artifacts from the general public.

So then why does the stele use the word אַרְק for land instead of אֶרֶץ? For the same reason why [Jeremiah 10:11](#) uses both the sealed forms אַרְקָא and אַרְקָא of the word אֶרֶץ, because all three are Hebrew words, not “Aramaic”. אַרְק and אֶרֶץ are just very rare words in the Tanakh, but maybe in every day spoken Hebrew of the time, they were common words, and this might be why Hazael chose that word.

“Expert” historians like to think of an evolutionary etymology for language, and thus they like to say that Ancient Hebrew came from Phoenician, like with this quote from the site below: “The Phoenician trunk of the alphabetic tree then branched out into three distinctive alphabetic sets: Greek (about 1100 BCE), ancient Hebrew (about 900 BCE) and Aramaic (about the 8th century BCE).” If this statement was true, I would expect ancient Hebrew and Syrian to look very different from each other, but, the myth lovers want us to pretend that it was basically the same script for both languages. As I have proven, Hebrew existed in the Garden of Eden, and also Noah spoke it. I believe that the Ancient Hebrew script that Moshe used to write the Torah already existed among the Jews in Egypt, and even existed in the time that Noah lived. Wouldn't Yehovah want the Torah to be written with a unique script? Would Yehovah want his words

written in a script of another language used by a nation that didn't even care about him?

<https://www.haaretz.com/jewish/.premium-why-hebrew-should-be-called-jewish-1.5316745>

4.47 The Northern Kingdom of Yisrael (In Samaria) taken captive, end of the Philistines

In [2 Kings 17:6](#) it tells us that Assyria took the northern Kingdom of Yisrael captive after besieging Samaria their capital. This was around 643 BC according to my chart in Chapter 21 of this book. I believe that during this time, many of the people of the Northern Kingdom of Israel fled on ships and went to various locations around the Mediterranean, Europe, Africa, and even the Americas. According to my chart, Northern Israel lasted for about 248 years. Many people like to spend a lot of time trying to trace "where each tribe fled to", but I doubt that the Israelites had enough time to gather into tribal groups and flee in an organized way. They probably fled towards the sea, northwest on land, or south to Africa. It was probably more random, and at best may have been organized by people of each city or family group. If so, this means there each tribe could have spread out into many different places on the earth. "finding" these tribes would be extremely difficult, and then what would it achieve? Not much in my opinion.

Atheistic and Evolutionary historians claim that the Hebrew language sites found in these places around this time were Phoenician, because they either do not believe it could have been people of Yisrael, or they know they will be persecuted if they admit it. The video below claims that the evidence found shows that it was Phoenician artifacts, but I believe it was the people of Yisrael or both Yisraeli and Phoenecian. [1 Kings 9:26-28](#) proves that Hiram sent knowledgeable ship-men to help man the ships that Solomon made in the Red / Reed sea. This means the ships going to Ophir would have had Israelites on it also. The video shows that cornish tin was found in what is now Lebanon and Israel, which proves trade between Yisrael / Phoenician and other nations happened. This might have been from around Solomon's (the son of David) time. Again, as I have said before, There really was a small Phoenician Kingdom, but I believe most of what historians claim as being Phoenician, is actually Hebrew. Like how this video below shows the "Phoenician" alphabet as being identical to the ancient Hebrew script without even mentioning Hebrew or Yisrael, it is clear that they are either very ignorant or hiding the truth. They just pretend or uphold the lie that the ancient Hebrew script is also, or solely Phoenician. At best, the Phoenicians had a few big cities and some trade ships, but I believe that Yisrael had more ships at times, and for a longer period time. Isn't it ironic how historians wonder why there is essentially no written history that the Phoenicians wrote about themselves? Maybe it is for the same reason why Yisrael doesn't (other than the Bible). There are many agencies in this world that have been destroying or hiding Hebrew artifacts. When the person in the video below refers to the region of Yisrael on the map, during the time when Yisrael was there, he instead calls it Canaan and that it is the place from where some pottery in Spain was found. He shows pictures of "Canaanite" writing that the jars often had written on them and guess what? It is ancient Hebrew writing. So, instead of calling any ancient Hebrew writing for what it is, Hebrew, historians like this one lie or uphold the myth that these writings are Canaan or Phoenician. Yes, Canaanite writing is similar, but it seems like there is purposeful intentions to hide or deny history about Yisrael by most historians.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-p8OZz5KJoo> The Entire History of the Phoenicians (2500 - 300 BC)

<https://www.bible-history.com/map-davids-kingdom/davids-kingdom.jpg>

Historians claim that "Phoenicians" made settlements in Spain and other locations in Europe seemingly just because they found clay jars. It could have been a Phoenician or Hebrew colony, or just trade with another foreign city. In the video below, he goes on to say that most nations despised the "Phoenicians" in their writings. Well, that sounds like how Satan compelled most nations and peoples throughout history to hate the descendants of Avraham. The adversary hates the Hebrew language, and any language similar to it. In the video he says that the Phoenicians paid "homage" to bigger nations. Yes I do believe that Tyre paid tribute to Egypt, David, Solomon, and probably other kings. I believe that neither side saw any profit in a war, and Yisrael knew it would be a costly war in ships and men while having to pass the mountains east of the Phoenician cities also. It took Alexander the "Great" 7 months to take Tyre after making a land bridge to the cities' island around 300 or more years later. The Phoenicians knew that they couldn't win an offensive

war with anyone (not enough soldiers), so they stayed peaceful and probably paid tribute. At the very least, there was trade going on between the Phoenicians and Yisrael like [1 Kings 5](#) describes.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-p8OZz5KJoo> The Entire History of the Phoenicians (2500 - 300 BC)

[1 Kings 10:11-12](#) show us that Ophir was probably in North or South America, because Solomon was receiving gifts and making trade from Africa, Asia, and Europe. The almug trees did not come there, and were not seen there until Hiram brought them by ships. This probably means that they could have only come by ships, from a far away location. **Josephus** claims that Ophir was in India, which could be true but I do not trust him for reasons I mentioned in other places in this book.

There have been many Hebrew inscriptions (this guy in the link below calls it Runic Hebrew in order to diminish it) found in the Scandinavian Peninsula and Greenland that supposedly dates in the Middle ages (5th to 15th centuries). This includes the phrase, אתה גבור לעולם אדני, the words אדני, אל, צבאות, צדיק, קדוש, and others. I believe these Jews who wrote these words came from the Northern Kingdom of Israel after fleeing from Assyria.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/48501912>

Hebrew writing on clay pot shards and a stone inscription have been found in Ekron (Eqrn) around the time that the Philistines (one of the sea peoples) held the city, sometime before the destruction and captivity that the Assyrians caused to them and the Northern Kingdom of Israel. It was probably not long before the destruction. The Philistines came to Canaan with their own Tower of Babel language, but they eventually adopted the Hebrew language because of how dominant Israel was over them for so long, and because of the many wars they had with Israel. The Philistines would have wanted to know the language to at least teach their spies, and during the times when the Philistines occupied Israeli cities, they would have been influenced by the Hebrew language. At times there was probably trading between the two nations, and there was a time when even king David lived among them. The Hebrew inscriptions on the pottery and stone in the video below is proof that the Philistines adopted the Hebrew language. Myth propogandists and repeaters would have us believe that the Philistines and Israelites adopted the Assyrian "Aramaic" language but this is simply not the case, which is proven by these inscriptions. How much more would Israel keep their language if the Philistines kept their language? The israelites had a much stronger culture because of the Hebrew Tanakh and their obedience to the Creator (at least sometimes), and because of their traditions and stories passed down from their fathers. The Philistines invaded into the land of Canaan, and adopted other gods of other nations, and seemingly didnt care as much as the Israelites about their own culture history, but yet they still did not adopt the Assyrian language. Myth repeaters who actually care about the truth should take notice of these things.

https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=EYs_p8wQco8 Sy Gitin – Ekron of the Philistines:

https://www.liquisearch.com/philistine_language

4.48 Hezekiah's tunnel, Mesha Stele, Silver Scrolls, Sennacherib

According to my Age of The Earth chart in this book, the date corresponding to the reign of Hezekiah was from 649 to 620 BC. I believe that sometime during these dates, Hezekiah had the tunnel cut to fill the pool of Siloam from the Gihon Spring. The website below has a picture of an inscription which was removed from the tunnel. The website incorrectly says this is a Phoenician (It was Hebrew) inscription. The inscription was supposedly written at the place where the two groups who were tunneling met. Then a saboteur or greedy person supposedly chiseled the inscription out of the tunnel but the Ottoman police caught him and then later it was supposedly brought to Istanbul. The Inscription is very damaged looking (perhaps by the greedy man or saboteur), and thus it is difficult to read but I do recognize some Ancient Hebrew Letters on it. As usual with most 'history' books, I disagree with many things in Simon's book which I listed below, but this is the book from where I learned of this inscription. The history of the tunnel is in [2 Kings 20:20](#). This history about this inscription is a perfect example of what has been happening to Hebrew historical artifacts, and how agents hide or destroy them.

http://www.istanbularkeoloji.gov.tr/web/27-111-1-1/muze_-_en/collections/archaeological_museum_artifacts/siloam_inscription

Another artifact called the Mesha Stele Stone has writing on it that talks about Yisrael, made by a king (Supposedly Mesha) of Moav (Moab). His version is a bit more exaggerated compared to the [2 Kings 3](#) version though. This stone is written in the Ancient Hebrew script and mentions the name of Yehovah and the name of King David. I have not yet tried to read this writing on this stone but it would be a good way to find out how much the Moavite language was changed from the original Hebrew.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=exlKI5FCk4o> Jerusalem by Simon Sebag Montefiore

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=b05ULhPu9Sk&feature=youtu.be> Expedition Bible – Discovering the Moabite...

Nehemia Gordon says there is two silver scrolls found that date to around 2600 years ago. It has the [Numbers 6:24-26](#) priestly blessing with the name Yehovah and not Adonay (my master) on it. The [Letteris Hebrew Tanakh](#) I have also has יהוה Yehovah and not אדוני Adonay in those verses. This is why I recommend the [Letteris](#) or [First Great Rabbinic Bible](#).

כֹּד יְבָרְכֶךָ יְהוָה וַיִּשְׁמְרֶךָ: ס

May Yehovah bless you and may he keep you. 4.6.24.123

כֹּה יֵאָר יְהוָה פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וַיַּחַנְד: ס

May Yehovah shine his face toward you and may he show favor to you. 4.6.25.123

כֹּו יִשָּׂא יְהוָה פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וַיִּשֶׂם לְךָ שְׁלוֹם: ס

May Yehovah lift his face unto you and may he appoint for you peace.' 4.6.26.123

כֹּז וַיִּשְׂמוּ אֶת-שְׁמִי עַל-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָנִי אֲבָרְכֶם: ס

And they will put my name on the children of Yisrael, and I will bless them.” 4.6.27.123

In the video below, proof is shown where Nineveh was, and inscriptions found there describing Sennacherib taking fortified cities from Judah while Hezekiah was king, which [2 Kings 18:13](#) mentions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=34XBkm4QiLo> Expedition Bible - Bible Evidence Unearthed at Nineveh!

4.49 The Captivity of Yehudah and the destruction of the First Temple

A bit before the captivity of Yehudah, during Josiah's reign somewhere before 533 BC, a Torah scroll was found in the temple while it was being repaired and the King's scribe read it. “Aramaic” myth teachers would probably try to say that by 533 BC, Yehudah (Judah) was speaking Aramaic. If this were true, how was the scribe able to read the Torah scroll, seemingly fluently. The verses didnt say that he needed a translator or time to learn Hebrew before reading the scroll to King Josiah ([2 Kings 22:10](#)). This also is evidence that Josiah knew Hebrew fluently, because the verses didnt say that he needed a translator or time to learn Hebrew. Of course, myth believers would probably try to pretend that the Torah scroll in these verses in [2 Kings 22](#) was an “Aramaic” scroll, which would be even more ridiculous than the United States of America Constitution being translated to Spanish and then the original English version and copies of it being destroyed so that only the Spanish versions remained. This is because Yehovah caused the scribes to be very precise when they copied the Torah and Tanakh scrolls, and because there were many rules that scribes had to go by when copying, repairing, and keeping those scrolls. There were also many traditions. The Syrian/Assyrian (“Aramiac”) language was also a language of their oppressors, why would they use that language of their most sacred scrolls? There is a better chance for a big vat of alphabet soup being spilled out into an understandable whole book worth of words than the Scribes of that time using “Aramaic” copies of the Torah and Tanakh while destroying or loosing the Hebrew versions.

However, the dreams of the myth believers get crushed in [2 Kings 23:2](#) because it says that King Josiah read the same Torah scroll to all of the men of Yehudah (Judah) and all of the people dwelling in Yerushaliam (Jerusalem). As I showed proof in another verse, the common people did not understand the Syrian/Assyrian language, so this Torah scroll has to be written in the ancient Hebrew script. Myth believers can only yell that Bible is not true, because they have no proof that their precious myth ever existed. That is what leftists and evil people do when they are proven wrong, they slander the person they are arguing with, of they say that their source is not true.

In the ancient city of Lachish (Yehudah / Judah) Ancient Hebrew writing was found on clay shards

called the Lachish Letters or “Lachish Ostraca” with most of them written by an officer at an outpost.
<https://christianpublishinghouse.co/2022/06/05/the-lachish-letters-or-lachish-ostraca/>
<https://youtu.be/51N0qljSYxM> HolyLandSite – Tel Lachish: Vital Fortified City,

Babylon defeated Yehudah and took some captives to Babylon (2 Kings 24:6-8) in 587 BC (according to historians) while some people were allowed to stay in Yehuda as vassals. However, according to my dates from my chart in chapter 21, I believe it was actually around 522 BC. This could be the time of the beginning of translations of the Tanakh from Hebrew to "Aramaic" (non-peshitta Targums), if those writings were even written at all by true Aramaic speakers. It is possible that Ezra or Daniel made a full translation of the Tanakh into "Aramaic" during this time.

The destruction of the First Temple by Babylon (2 Kings 25:9) was around 511 BC according to my chart in Chapter 21 of this book.

4.50 The statue predicting the oppressors of Yerushalaim

During the captivity in Bavel (Babylon), the king of Bavel was given a dream and Daniel was shown the dream and the interpretation (Daniel 2:29-30). This dream of the Statue was to reveal how the future would progress in regards to which worldly rulers or kingdoms will rule over Yerushalaim (some people think it refers to rule over the world but I think the focus is Yerushalaim). As you will see below with my translation, Daniel is translatable using Hebrew words. I haven't learned Aramaic, but yet I translated this below while learning a few other Hebrew words like הַ (that, which) and אֲנִי (I, like אָנָּה) and אַתָּה (you, like אַתָּה) and הַ (this) that seem to only be in Ezra, Jeremiah, and or Daniel. I believe that Daniel used actual Hebrew words that have been in existence ever since the language existed.

My theory is that part of the sealing up of the book of Daniel was by using these less used Hebrew words, possibly the change to the Block Letter font (but this change was probably after Yeishua died for us), and the usage of symbolisms, among other things. You will also see some of the Strong's numbers I listed (incomplete list) in Italics after the verses to show you the Hebrew words that are obviously used here in these verses and not the Aramaic ones that people would have you to believe. Most people incorrectly believe that Aramaic is in the Hebrew Tanakh, which it is not. As further proof that אַתָּה is masculine singular you (2ms), in Genesis 31:6 we are shown אַתָּה for the first time, which means you in the singular masculine tense. These two are spelled with the same Hebrew letters but with a swap of the Nun and Tav locations. Later on in this book I describe this sealing process with the Hebrew letters in the books of Daniel, Ezra, and others.

כֹּת אַתָּה מִלְכָּא רַעֲיוֹנֶיךָ עַל-מִשְׁכְּבֶךָ סִלְקוּ מָה דִּי לְהוֹא אַחֲרֵי דְנָה וְגַלְא רְזִינָא הוֹדְעָךָ מָה-דִּי לְהוֹא:

You my King, your striving upon your bed: what came up is that which is to be after this: and he will uncover the secret of what he caused you to know, that which is to be. 27.2.29.852

H4428, H7475, H4904, H1933, H1540, H7329

ל וְאַנְהָ לֹא בַחֲכָמָה דִּי-אִיתִי בִּי מִן-כָּל-חֲיִינָא רְזָא דְנָה גַלְי לִי לְהֵן עַל-דְּבַרְת דִּי פִשְׁרָא לְמִלְכָּא יְהוֹדְעוּן וְרַעֲיוֹנֵי לְבַבְךָ תִּגְדְּעוּ:

But I am not with wisdom, of that which I had with me, more than any living one, this secret was uncovered to me for them about the matter of the interpretation for the king, he will cause them to know it, and the striving of your heart will be known. 27.2.30.852

H2451, H4480, H3605, H2421, H7329, H1540, H5921, H1697, H4428, H3045, H3824

ו וְאַתָּה יָדַעְתָּן כִּי בְכָל-כֹּחֵי עֲבַדְתִּי אֶת-אֲבִיכֹן:

And you, you know that with all of my strength I have served your father. 1.31.6.31

4.51 The 5 powers ruling Yerushalaim

Daniel goes on to tell the King what he saw. There are 5 different parts to this statue, which represent 5 different powers or kings that will have control over Yerushalaim from the time of the captivity until our Savior comes back to Earth (the second time) to make things right. I believe that when the writers of

Strong's and other dictionaries did their work, they believed the Aramaic myth and therefore purposely added entries in their dictionaries with often the same exact Hebrew letters but sometimes with different vowels and just called them Aramaic or 'Chaldea' words to support the myth they believed.

In fact, according to the website listed below and from my own senses after my various research, there is no detailed syntax list or book made of this supposed 'Biblical Aramaic' (to the point where you could speak or learn Aramaic as a language). If people never had a detailed Aramaic syntax of this mythical 'Biblical Aramaic' then how could they look at **Daniel** in the **Tanakh** and say it is 'Aramaic' with any assurance? The answer is that they cannot. It's a myth where everything difference in **Daniel**, **Ezra** and other late **Tanakh** books is automatically assumed to be Aramaic unless proven otherwise. Kind of like how now everyone is considered guilty in most courts until the defendant (or a rare defense attorney) can prove his own innocence. Aramaic was a completely different language than Hebrew, made during the tower of Babel mixing of languages (more about this later). Aramaic is not even a Semitic language. In fact the only other languages I have heard of that are truly Semitic other than Hebrew are Yiddish and Samaritan, because they actually have Hebrew in them still. If a language has a few loan words from Hebrew, that does not make that language that took the Hebrew loan word a Semitic language.

<http://graspingthecross.wordpress.com/2008/10/03/old-testament-prophecy-exegetical-research-daniel-713-14/>

לֹא אֲנִי מִלְפָּא חֲזָה הַיּוֹת וְאֵלּוּ צִלְמֵהּ חַד שְׂגִיָּא צִלְמָא דְפָן רַב וְזִיּוּהָ יִתִּיר קָאֵם לְקַבְלָהּ וְרוּהָ דְהִיל:

You my king saw then this one great image: This great image then *was* remaining bright, it stood *strong* in front of you, and its appearance caused fear. 27.2.31.852

H4428, H2372, H412, H6754, H2297, H7689, H2099, H3498, H6965, H6905

לֵב הוּא צִלְמָא רֵאשִׁיהּ דִּי-דְהַב טָב תְּדוּהֵי וְדָרְעוּהֵי דִי כֶסֶף מְעוּהֵי וְיִרְכָתֶהּ דִּי נְחֹשׁ:

The head of the image *was* of fine gold, the chest and his arms *were* of silver, his stomach and waist *were* of brass, 27.2.32.852

H6754, H7218, H2896, H2373, H3701, H4578, H3411, H5153

לֵג שְׁקוּהֵי דִי פְרָזֵל רְגִלוּהֵי מְנֶהוּן דִּי פְרָזֵל וּמְנֶהוּן דִּי חֶסֶף:

His legs *were* of iron, his feet *were* partly of iron and partly of clay. 27.2.33.852

H7785, H7272, H4480

לֹד חֲזָה הַיּוֹת עַד דִּי הִתְגַּזְזַרְתָּ אֶפְסָן דִּי-לֹא בִידֵינוּ וּמַחַת לְצִלְמָא עַל-רְגְלוּהֵי דִי פְרָזֵל וְחֶסֶף וְהִדְקַת הַמּוֹן:

You saw until that a stone cut himself out without hands, and struck into the image, upon its feet of the iron and the clay, and pulverized them. 27.2.34.852

H5704, H1504, H64, H3808, H3027, H4222, H7272, H1854, H1992 or H1995

לֵה בְּאֵדֵינוּ דְקוּ כְחֻדָּה פְרָזֵל חֶסֶף נְחֹשׂא כֶסֶף וְדְהַבָּא וְהוּוּ פְעוּר מִן-אֲדָרִי-קִיט וּנְשָׂא הַמּוֹן רוּחָא וְכַל-אֲתֵר

לֹא-הִשְׁתַּכַּח לְהוֹן וְאֲבָנָא דִּי-מַחַת לְצִלְמָא הָוּת לְטוּר רַב וּמְלֵאת כָּל-אֲרֻעָא:

Then the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold were pulverized *altogether*, and it was as chaff from the summer threshing floor, and he lifted them up *with* the wind, and no place *was* found for them, and the stone that smote into the image became into a great rock, and it filled all of the

earth. 27.2.35.852

H1854, H2297, H3701, H1933, H5375, H7306, H3605, H64, H6754, H7227, H4390, H776, H6697

4.52 Daniel explains the dream

Daniel then explains the interpretation. He says that the head of gold is this King of Babel which pushed it's Cuneiform and Assyrian ("Aramaic") languages. The King of Babel pushed his chosen language (Aramaic) upon at least some of the captives from Judah (as previously shown). It is interesting to note that each of the sections of the Statue after the head of gold represent Rulers (or kingdoms) which will also push their chosen language upon their subjects. Is this proof for the Aramaic myth? No, I will explain soon how the Hebrews kept their language.

Silver is the Kings of Media and Persia (shown later) which also pushed Aramaic, Brass is Alexander and his four Generals (shown later) which pushed Koine Greek, and Iron are the Rulers of the Roman

Empire / Republic which pushed latin (shown later), the feet of Iron and Clay are probably the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) and the Holy Roman Empire (HRE) which both pushed latin (the HRE perhaps less). The feet of iron and clay could even be a mix of all of the various forms of control over the world that there is now. For example, the UN, the EU, Islam, Catholicism, the IMF, the secret societies, and the list goes on. I explain more about these other Rulers and Principalities later in this book. It could also be the RCC as the iron and the kingdoms it controlled as the clay holding its power together.

לח ובכל-די דארין בני-אנשא חיות ברא ועוה-שמיא ייב בידך והשלטך בכלהון אנתה הוא ראשה די דהבא:
And in all places that the children of man are dwelling, the living ones of the field, the birds of the sky, he provided into your hand, and he causes you to dominate over all of them; you are the head of gold.
 27.2.38.852

H3605, H1121, H582, H1752, H2421, H1250, H5775, H8064, H3051, H3027, H7980, H7218

לט ובתרך תקום מלכו ארעי מנך ומלכו תליתיא ארעי די נחשא די תשלט בכל-ארעא:
And into your palace a kingdom will rise up from you after the land, and the third kingdom afterward of brass will dominate over all the land. 27.2.39.852
 H2918, H8447, H6965, H4438, H309, H776, H4480

4.53 Keeping Hebrew during the captivity

Esther 8:9 shows us that the people of Yehudah still had their own **pronunciation** (language, tongue) and their own **writing** (font, alphabet, alephbet). This verse proves to us once again that during captivity situations, the Yisraelites kept their language fully, the alephbet and the pronunciation. It might be thought that the sentence of the verse “**then the provinces according to its writing and people, then the people according to its tongue [language]**” would include even the Jews right? So why does this verse then emphasize even further about the Yisraelites and their writing and tongue? There would be no reason to emphasize the Yisraelites if they spoke Aramaic like the myth believers would try to tell you. I believe Yehovah is emphasizing to us here that the Yisraelites still kept their Hebrew writing and pronunciation.

ט ויכראו ספרי-המלך בעת-ההיא בחדש השלישי הוא—חדש סיון בשלושה ועשרים בו ויכתב ככל-
 אשר--צנה מרדכי אל-היהודים ואל האחשדרפנים והפחות ושרי המדינות אשר מהדו ועד-כוש שבע
 ועשרים ומאה מדינה ומדינה ככתבה ועם ועם כלשנו ואל-היהודים ככתבם וכלשונם:

Then the scribes of the king were called during that time in the third month, it *was* the month of Siyvan, in the three and twentieth of it, and it was written according to all that which Mordekhay commanded to the Yehudiym, and to the lieutenants, and the deputies, and chiefs of the provinces which *were* from Hodu and as far as Kush, Seven and twenty and a hundred provinces. Every province according to its writing and people, then *the* people according to their tongue, and to the Yehudiym according to their writing and according to their tongue. 17.8.9.434

4.54 The return to Yehudah

The declaration to allow the Jews to return to Yehudah seems to be around 538 b.c according to historians but I believe it was around 452 BC, once again based on my chart in chapter 21 of this book. I believe the Captivity in Babylon was 70 years like the Bible describes (2 Chronicles 36:20-21). Returning Jews who were born in Judah and then returned to Judah would have been anywhere from 71 to 119 years old. Ezra 3:12 proves this but does not tell us their ages. In Haggai 2:3, Haggai the prophet asks the Jews who saw the first temple, and asked them how they see it now (as in, is it destroyed now). It may take even to the age of 12 to be fluent in hebrew so that means that a 12 year old who left Judah and came back 70 years later would be 82. This means that some of the captives would have still been alive who spoke the original Hebrew and could go home and freshen up on Hebrew if they needed to. The captives who spoke Hebrew may have changed the Ancient Hebrew script into the Biblical Hebrew script (Also know as Chaldean-Flame or Block Letter) during captivity, or they may have helped change the script after going back to Yerushalaim, or maybe even later. Perhaps it was Ezra or Daniel who did this reformation? There is

proof that the Ancient-Hebrew font was still in use even after the supposed Block Letter font change. If the Aramaic myth were true, then why was the book of Haggai in the Bible written in Hebrew? Why wasn't it written in 'Aramaic'? Because Haggai was talking to the Jews who spoke Hebrew right before they were going to rebuild the second temple.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian_captivity

I believe that the Block letter change did not happen until sometime after Yeishua died for our sins and was risen alive again. Why it was changed and who changed it is a mystery. Perhaps it had something to do with Roman persecutions. Supposedly, the Babylonian language was Cuneiform, which kind of looks like a chicken danced on the page. Obviously, if Cuneiform was the Babylonian script, it had nothing to do with the Block letter script change of Hebrew like the myths suggest. The Hebrew Block letters look very different from the more modern Assyrian (Neo Assyrian) letters, other than the Assyrian 'be', sideways 'he', 'jod', and backwards 'lamad'. The Assyrian 'pe' looks like an Arabic 'fa'. Maybe it is the style of the person who wrote these letters on the web-page bellow, but to me, these Assyrian letters have more of a curvy style like Arabic does.

It could be that whoever developed the Hebrew Block letter script also knew the of the Ancient Assyrian script and used some of it for inspiration, and that could be why a few of the letters look similar to the letters of the web page below. It could also be that the web page is wrong about how these letters look. I have not seen any non-Cuneiform ancient Assyrian inscriptions, so it makes more sense that the Neo-Assyrian script was actually made after the Hebrew block script was made, and the Neo-Assyrian script copied some of the letters from the Hebrew block letter script. This is because the Assyrian language ("Aramaic") was drastically faded away by the time Yeishua died for us. It was probably only spoken by a few 'Syrian' towns and families at that time.

I wonder what the ancient Assyrian script looked like if it was different than Cuneiform. When I tried to find Assyrian inscription pictures online what I mostly found were Cuneiform inscriptions or more modern things like tombstones with what looks like the Neo-Assyrian script. There were some pictures (third link below) of Neo-Assyrian looking script on an 'ancient church' in north Iraq, but the church was made after Yeishua was here. Also there was Neo-Assyrian in what looks like a Bible in the pictures of that web page.

<http://www.omniglot.com/writing/assyrianeoaramaic.htm>

<http://www.aina.org/churches/churches.htm>

Anyway, there is no proof yet that I have seen that shows the non-Cuneiform Assyrian script before Yeishua was here, so this is why it makes more sense that the creation of the Neo-Assyrian script was influenced by the already existing Hebrew Block letter script, which was made probably after Yeishua was here.

יב וְרַבִּים מִהַכֹּהֲנִים וְהַלְוִיִּם וְרֵאשֵׁי הָאָבוֹת הַזִּקְנִים אֲשֶׁר רָאוּ אֶת-הַבַּיִת הָרִאשׁוֹן בְּיָסְדוֹ זֶה הַבַּיִת בְּעֵינֵיהֶם
בְּכִים בְּקוֹל גָּדוֹל וְרַבִּים בְּתַרוּעָה בְּשִׂמְחָה לְהַרִים קוֹל:

And many of the priests and the Leviyyim, and the heads of the fathers, the elders, who saw the first house, when this house was founded before their eyes, were crying with a great voice, and many with shouting, with joy lifting voices: 15.3.12.406

4.55 Reading of the scroll of Mosheh to the people

After 452 BC

The temple was completed in 516 bc according to wikipedia, but I believe it was sometime after 452 BC. Anyway, after the return to Yerushalaim and after the rebuilding of the wall and temple, in [Nehemiah 13:1](#) there is evidence that the people in Yerushalaim still spoke Hebrew because they were reading and hearing from the Torah (scroll or book of moses, the first 5 books of the Bible) which undoubtedly would have been in Hebrew. In this verse below, it says the 'scroll of Mosheh', which I believe once again shows to us that Mosheh wrote the five books of the Torah together into one scroll. The [KJV](#) usually translates עוֹלָם as “for ever” but I wonder if it could mean a “concealed *time*” because the stem can mean “to hide or conceal”.

What if a person who has Moabite ancestors gets saved or wants to be grafted into Israel? It seems to me that it is unlikely that this verse is saying they can never “be saved” or “come into the Kingdom of God”. Maybe it just meant the yhad to wait until Yeishua the son of Yehovah God died for our sins and was resurrected.

<http://www.gotquestions.org/Book-of-Nehemiah.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Temple

א ביום ההוא נקרא בספר משה באזני העם ונמצא כתוב בו אשר לא-יבוא עמני ומואבי בקהל האלהים עד-עולם:

In that day, the scroll of Mosheh was proclaimed in the ears of the people, and writing on it was found that the Ammoniy and the Moaviy should not come into the congregation of the Almighty until a concealed *time*; 16.13.1.426

4.56 Nehemiah working to preserve Hebrew

After Nehemiah's trip away from Yerushalaim, he later returned and found families where men had married foreign wives which resulted in children that could not speak Hebrew properly. This seems to have disgusted Nehemiah and he rebuked them (and smote some of them). [Nehemiah 13:23-25](#) is evidence of this. The very fact that he says they could not speak in the Jew's language shows that others did speak in the Jew's Language because it was either chosen by them or expected of them by people in leadership like Nehemiah. This also shows that it disappointed Nehemiah that these children could not speak Hebrew. If he wasn't disappointed then why would he even mention it? This shows that the Hebrew language was a cultural aspect of their society that was important to learn and preserve. Nehemiah wasn't the only person who had this idea of preserving and knowing Hebrew, because if he was, the people of Yehudah would have proclaimed him a fool and found a leader who wouldn't nag them, right? So it must have been that the majority of Yehudah agreed with Nehemiah.

כג גם בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם רָאִיתִי אֶת-הַיְהוּדִים הַשֹּׁבֵי נָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר־דִּוְדִיּוֹת עֲמוֹנִיּוֹת מוֹאָבִיּוֹת:

Also in those days I saw the Yehudiyim brought back wives of Ashdovdiyyot, Ammovniyyot, Moaviyyot: 16.13.23.426

כד וּבְנֵיהֶם חָצִי מְדַבֵּר אֲשֶׁר־דִּוְדִיּוֹת וְאֵינָם מְבִרְרִים לְדַבֵּר יְהוּדִית וְכֹלְשׁוֹן עִם וְעַם:

And their children spoke half Ashdodiyt and they could not discern the speech of the Yehudiyt, but according to the language of each people. 16.13.24.426

כה וְאָרִיב עִמָּם וְאֶקְלָלֵם וְאֶפְהֵם מִקֶּהם אֲנָשִׁים וְאֶמְרָטָם וְאֶשְׁבִּיעֵם בְּאֱלֹהִים אִם-תִּתְּנוּ בְּנֹתֵיכֶם לְבָנֵיהֶם וְאִם-תִּשְׂאוּ מִבְּנֹתֵיהֶם לְבָנֵיכֶם וְלָכֶם:

And I strove with them, and I despised them, and I smote a portion of their men, and I removed their hair, and I caused them to make an oath with the Almighty: 'you all will not give your daughters to their sons, and you all will not bring up their daughters to your sons, or to yourselves'. 16.13.25.426

4.57 Ezra assembling the Tanakh, and the Nash Papyrus

Ezra assembled the completed [Tanakh](#) (Old testament) around the 4th century BC according to historians. It is believed by many that Ezra copied the Ancient-Hebrew manuscripts into the Block / Biblical Hebrew font, but I believe that this Block script change did not happen until after Yeishua died for our sins. The Forbidden Book - History of the English Bible.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRNOW-xVzHU&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IUjlyXyCPZg&feature=related>

The Nash Papyrus was found and dated to around the 2nd century BC and it had the Hebrew Ten Commandments and the Shema on it. This proves that Jews were traveling or trading into or through Egypt during that time, and might also help establish when the [Septuagint](#) was written, if the dating of it is correct. It has the Block-Hebrew script which can also help pinpoint when it started to be used. It can also show us that the tradition of reading the Shema was a very old tradition. Again, carbon dating is not accurate, and

this papyrus could even be from around the time that Yeishua was here or even later. The second link below explains that papyrus was even used by Romans and Greeks and was used in Europe until the 200's AD, and even longer in Egypt (800's AD).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p6KEcc2Rm5k> Earliest Hebrew Manuscripts

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/papyrus-writing-material>

4.58 Did the 2nd temple desecration happen?

I am no longer sure if it is true that the desecration of the Yerushalaim 2nd temple as described in the **Talmud** and **Maccabees** actually happened. It supposedly was around 167 BC along with many persecutions before and after. Then the supposed cleansing (recapture) of the temple happened around 164 BC. I describe more about the **Talmud** and **Maccabees** later in this book. Even my first Hebrew teacher who celebrates Hanukkah admitted that the supposed oil miracle of the Menorah was a hoax or lie. The Gift giving is very similar to pagan Christmas. **Josephus (Antiquities)** is the only other supposed historian that wrote about the supposed 2nd temple desecration as far as I know, and as of now I don't trust his history. I describe more about Josephus's book that has his additions to the Bible and his Contradictions to the Bible later.

If this desecration of the temple did happen (and the rededication), it would have probably sparked a renewed interest in keeping The Hebrew language active with reasons to keep it separate from Aramaic and Greek. Dead sea scrolls (Biblical and non-Biblical scrolls, and even commentaries and instructions) found dated from around this time were written in Hebrew. The Bible scrolls, as always, were written to be read to or by common folk. As much as some religious leaders would have us think that they are the only ones with the ability and authority to interpret scripture for us, I disagree with them. Experts who examine the texts of this period believe the scribes had Hebrew as a primary language and were not fully skilled with "Aramaic".

4.59 The Isaiah scroll

Around 1 AD

The **Isaiah scroll** was written in Hebrew, probably somewhere around 1 AD. It was written in the more modern Block letter script and is still readable. It was found among the dead sea scrolls. If Hebrew was a 'dead' language at this time, why would they write Isaiah in Hebrew? Wouldn't they have wrote it in Aramaic if the Aramaic myth was true? Or maybe even Latin because of the Roman occupation? Or why not Greek? The first link below no longer works, but the second link is an archive of that site.

http://www.imj.org.il/shrine_center/Isaiah_Scrolling/index.html

<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304095217/http://dss.collections.imj.org.il/isaiah>

<http://dss.collections.imj.org.il/isaiah>

4.60 Yeishua crucified, his blood is on the ark of the covenant now

Around 31 AD

Ron Wyatt has found the location of where our Savior was crucified, and also the location where he was buried and resurrected. Our Messiah was crucified right above the underground location of where the Ark of the covenant was, so that the Messiah's blood dripped directly onto the right side of Mercy Seat (Atonement Cover) of the Ark (which was something that had to be done for his sacrifice to be accepted). Ron has a theory that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and their wives, were risen when our messiah was risen from his tomb.

<http://www.yah-tube.com/videos/revealing/index.html>

http://www.arkdiscovery.com/ron_wyatt.htm

<http://www.arkdiscovery.com/machpelah.htm>

4.61 Invention of books

More than 1900 years ago, the Codex or Book was invented in Europe, supposedly by the Romans. Until that time, Scrolls were used and in order to get to the last page (if it was in the center of the scroll), it would all have to be unrolled. In order to prevent damage to scriptures there may have been two people needed to unroll it. With the invention of the book, it allowed Followers of our Savior to write the Bible into

books and then be able to quickly read where ever they wanted to with no need of help from others. This would be compared with wanting to listen to your favorite song on tape cassette on your favorite album from long ago. You would have to fast forward or rewind the tape in order to get to the song and it would take some time. Now, people could just turn to the right page as fast as they were able to turn to it without damaging the book.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex>

<https://www.ancientpages.com/2017/09/25/ancient-romans-invented-first-bound-book/>

4.62 Hebrew after our Savior was crucified and resurrected

Coins minted by Jews from around the time our savior was here in the flesh were all written in 'Babylonian flame letter' (also called Block) Hebrew script (like it is in modern Hebrew). 90% of the Dead Sea scrolls have Hebrew writing. These include daily living non-biblical writings. Many people from around 100+ AD say the original writings of Matthew, Paul and Hebrews at least, are in Hebrew. Pottery and tombs also had Hebrew writing on them around this time. Coins dating to even around 200 AD had Hebrew on them.

Semitic Origins of the New Testament (renewed covenant):

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=egmOcOVahg0&list=PLCBB44982E5BA41E1>

http://www.hebrew4christians.com/Articles/Jesus_Hebrew/jesus_hebrew.html

4.63 Second Temple destroyed, Josephus not reliable

Around 71 AD

Josephus claims in one of his books to have supposedly led a revolt against Rome around 66-73 AD but I doubt the authenticity of this story. It does seem to be true that the revolts happened, it probably was not him that led the revolt however. **Josephus** is a self admitted traitor during the siege of Jerusalem and in some cases is the sole 'historical' account of situations. I explain later on in this book how he interpreted the Bible incorrectly, and also how he added his own Ideas or theories (or from non-biblical scrolls he read) and placed them along side his Bible history narratives as if his entries really happened. If he had quoted other sources that would have helped. If he had not contradicted the Bible with his additions, that would have helped to keep some of his "credibility".

Anyway, during a Jewish rebellion against Rome around 70 AD, the second Temple was destroyed by fire (supposedly an accident). More battles would take place for the next few years as the Romans increased persecution of the Jews and put down revolts. Rome took many Jews as slaves during this time, and also killed perhaps even more than a million Jews during these battles and persecutions around this time. Many Jews that did not become slaves bought the freedom of some of these slaves. This further caused a dispersion of Jews throughout Rome and beyond, not counting those who fled Judah before all of the trouble.

<https://www.jewishhistory.org/the-destruction-of-the-second-temple/>

I believe that [Deuteronomy 28:47-57](#) is a prophesy about the destruction of Yerushalaim, and the Second Temple. Notice that [verse 48](#) mentions a "yoke of iron" which I believe refers to the statue dream in the [book of Daniel](#), and to the Roman Empire. These verses were wrote by Mosheh hundreds of years before [Daniel](#) would even write about the statue dream that refers to the nations that would rule over the land of Yisrael and Yerushalaim. [Verse 49](#) says "a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand;" This is further proof that the common people of Yisrael did not understand the latin language. [Deuteronomy 28](#) could also be referring to the Babylonian destruction and captivity, as some prophesies do refer to more than one event. Although I do not trust **Josephus**, he might be right about what he wrote about concerning a woman that ate her baby.

<https://ezinearticles.com/?The-Fall-of-Jerusalem-70-AD:-Cannibal-Lady-Feeds-on-Babys-Flesh&id=5476400>

A silver shekel (שקל ישראל) coin found in Yerushalaim with an abbreviation (ש ב) in ancient Hebrew meaning the "second year" of the revolt (some call it the "rebel coin") proves once again that ancient Hebrew was the common language at the time just before the destruction of the Second Temple, because

coins would have had a language that the common people who used it spoke.

<https://www.israel21c.org/11-year-old-girl-finds-2000-year-old-coin-in-jerusalem/>

Another “rebel coin” from around the same time was found near the ancient Masada fortress in 2023 and has Ancient Hebrew writing on it, but all of the pictures of this coin that I saw online have been flipped vertically. In order to read the Ancient Hebrew writing, the picture must be flipped vertically. I have seen other images of Hebrew writing that was flipped horizontally. This flipping proves that there was a purposeful attempt to keep people from being able to read the writing. Even the most amateur archeologist could see that the image was flipped and the writing was backwards if they took the time to try to read it. At some point, the person who flipped the image knew what they were doing to deceive people. Even if it was some software “bug”, eventually somebody would have tried to read the writing again and realized it and reported the problem, or a reader of the article would have reported the problem, but the image still has not been fixed after more than a week of being published. Not one person reported it? It would be easy to fix. It is obvious that somebody powerfull is telling these news sites and archeologist groups to invert images.

<https://allisrael.com/rare-jewish-2-000-year-old-silver-coin-discovered-in-judean-desert>

4.64 Bat Creek Stone

Around 46 BC to 100 AD

The Bat Creek Stone found in Loudon County, Tennessee dates to around 46 bc to 100 ad according to the history period of the brass makings with higher than 22% zinc, according to Arnold Murray. The Zinc content in the brass bracelets found in the 9 person grave mound had about 27% zinc and about 3% lead, with the remaining percentage as copper it seems. This unique percentage of zinc is what showed him the only small window of time that this stone could have been written in. Murray translated the Ancient-Hebrew that was on the stone, although I disagree with his translation because I think he interpreted three of the eight Ancient-Hebrew letters incorrectly in my opinion.

My belief is that Ancient-Hebrew was still in use by some scribes and writers even after the change of the Hebrew font after (or during) the Babylonian captivity. This stone proves again that more than one person who knew how to write Ancient-Hebrew was in America before the time of columbus's discovery myth. I suspect that this person who wrote this stone fled to the Americas during Roman persecution after our Mashiach (messiah) was crucified.

Four of the Ancient-Hebrew letters seem different than expected and this is why I think Murray got his translation wrong. Here is what I think the letters are: ליהתר, רק, and below that is ס. Above all that at the top left of the stone is || : which according to the Ohio State website, it was done by somebody within the last 120 years as a 'test' on the stone. The first letter could also be a ק but then I don't know what the second letter would be in that case, maybe a ג or ו. There is a letter on the far left after the last ר that is broken off and unreadable. It also looks like a person sabotaged this stone by making three chisel cuts on the right side of the stone. Three clearly separate lines that could be the "ditches" of a chisel can be seen in different depths, as if the saboteger kept digging deeper into the stone. In the upper right of the stone there is the remnant of the upper right portion of a letter that would have been before the רק.

The second letter is a Quf or maybe a Dalet. The character , after the Quf is like a English period and is used in Modern Hebrew as a period also. So in this case it could be רק which means 'surely' or 'only' but the most unique thing is that if we treat this as numbers, they would equal 300. 300 what? 300 years? 300 years of what? It could have been 300 years that the person's relatives came to the Americas, which in that case would mean the writer wrote the stone around 250 AD to 400 AD, because the copper bracelets were made around 46 BC to 100 AD. I think the other option is that he is referring to the 300th chapter of the Hebrew Tanakh which means he would have had an awesome understanding about the foundations of the Bible or Yehovah God told him to write 300 on the stone. The 300th chapter of the Bible is 1 Kings 9. The last verse, verse 28, mentions Ofiyר אאופיר, which I already theorized with the Americas even before hearing about the Bat Creek stone. In the verse in the next Paragraph of this book, Ophir is spelled אופירָה because it has the ה suffix to represent direction, or going 'to' a place. So I was amazed to find this in the 300th chapter of the Bible. Interestingly, the sum of the letters in אופירָה is 302.

Some people try to say the first word has a missing ן which was supposed to spell קדש for “set-apart”. Would the engraver be that erroneous to leave out the ן ? I don't think so.

So, this person who wrote the stone probably fled during Roman Persecution and fled to a known tribe (in Ofiyr) that Solomon had traded gold with or subjugated peacefully. Ofiyr was probably in Central America, or perhaps the Peru or Brazil area. So perhaps this person was a missionary who traveled. I think the next word is ליה which would mean 'To Yah' or 'For Yehovah' or it could be an ownership ל which would mean something belongs to Yehovah, as in 'Yehovah's'. Again, I disagree, but **Josephus** says Ophir was in India, which could be possible.

The missing letter after the last ך could be a ם, ך, or ן.

The last readable word could be תר 'which is from the stem תורר , could mean 'estate' or 'row' or 'bull' or 'one who searches' or 'merchant' or perhaps even related to Torah תורה (law, instruction). Murray thinks that these last two letters are Vav and Dalet which could be right, in which case maybe this says ליהוד which might mean “of Judah”, or maybe even the sense of being a Hebrew or a Jew. If that is the case, then maybe the first two letters are a name of a person. The second letter could even be a ן , which would make the name קן and maybe pronounced “Qane”. יהתר could even be a person's name with the ownership ל as a prefix. In that case maybe it was Yahtor.

Adding a possible missing last letter to the last word could make תרם (you will rise up), תרד (you will go down), תרן (you will shout out), or maybe other possibilities.

The very last letter on the bottom of the stone is probably a Samekh, I disagree with Murray who thinks it is a Vav. Even the two letters he thinks are Vavs look very different from each other. The last Samekh has what appears to be a partial ם on its right or a dagesh marking. ם: is a very common Hebrew verse ending which means that it is at the end of a paragraph but the next one will be a relating topic.

There are many ways to translate this but I will try a few. 'Only: Yehovah's Instruction' , 'Surely: Yehovah's Estate' , '300: Yehovah's Merchant' , '300: Yehovah is searching', '300: exploring for Yah', 'Only Yahtor's', 'Only for Yahtor', or 'Qane of Yehudah’. At this point it is very difficult to know which translation the author of this stone meant.

There was also a granite stone called the 'Bourne Stone' that was found in Massachusetts and has what looks like Ancient Hebrew writing on it.

<http://www.econ.ohio-state.edu/jhm/arch/batcrk.html>

<http://www.messagetoeagle.com/10-mysterious-ancient-stones-and-carved-rocks-in-north-america/>

4.65 Those before Columbus

Vikings (or Norse people) came to North America and made a settlement in Newfoundland around 100 AD, and if you still doubt that a European or Asian found the Americas before Columbus, try reading the book '1421: The Year China Discovered the World' by Gavin Menzies. He talks about many evidences that China circumnavigated the globe way before Columbus, and that it was because of these Chinese explorations that Columbus even heard of the Americas. One example is that the 'Bimini Road' which has long been a place for Atlantis myth fans to use as 'evidence', is nothing more than a huge Chinese created slip-way used to bring the huge Chinese ships closer to shore in order to repair them from hurricane damage. Or perhaps the 'Bimini Road' is a pre-flood structure of some kind though.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FWT0x232euw> (video was removed)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBMXoPtPtTw> (video was removed)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DalQsFVK-fk&NR=1&feature=endscreen> The Vikings: Voyage to America

We have been lied to by the schools. 'Historians' and the media didn't want to admit what the Chinese fleets did, so they fueled the fraudulent Columbus and 'Atlantis' myth claims. There has also been thousands of artifacts in mounds found in several different counties of Michigan.

chapmanresearch.org/NA_antiquities.html (link no longer works)

https://web.archive.org/web/20101117184330/chapmanresearch.org/NA_antiquities.html

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HrMp3V-4CyU> (video was removed)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20120719011017/http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HrMp3V-4CyU>

By the way, I heard the theory of Ophir being somewhere in the Americas before reading Gail Riplinger's *The Hidden History of The English Scriptures*. In it she uses a quote from a reference “Dore, 1st ed., p.77, 2nd ed., pp. 237, 250” as saying “Ophir is thought to be the llande in the west coast, of late founde by Christopher Columbo...”. In 1946 the “Ophir Ostracon” or “Ophir pottery-inscription” was found in Tel-Qasile in Israel. Some people translate it's ancient Hebrew writing as saying “Ophir gold to Bet Horon – 30 shekels”.

<https://armstronginstitute.org/298-proof-of-the-mystical-gold-of-ophir-discovered>

YouTube has removed the videos that I had below in their purge of the truth, but I will keep them there just in case it still be found on a website archive. YouTube has increasingly allowed the censoring of truth related videos with the excuse that they are infringing copyrights. It is clear that there is an agenda from the globalists to remove anything that tells the truth, when it goes against the current politically correct teachings. Among the other links below, I put a link to two different video links about how the Chinese language confirms the Bible and the history in the Bible.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DA-AkJzpKmg>

(God in Ancient China)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aK559_ZuQH8 (Chinese language similar to Bible stories)

כח ויבאו אוֹפִירָה וַיִּקְחוּ מִשָּׁם זָהָב אַרְבַּע-מֵאוֹת וְעֶשְׂרִים כֶּכֶר וַיָּבִיאוּ אֶל-הַמֶּלֶךְ שְׁלֹמֹה:

And they came into Ofiyr, and they took from there gold, four hundred and twenty rounds, and they brought *it* to the king, Shelomoh. 11.9.28.300

-Yehoshua comes in the flesh

4.66 Shabbat, Amein, and poetic word meanings

There are many places in the Renewed Covenant (New Testament) where the Hebrew transliterations of Sabbath שַׁבָּת and Amen אָמֵן are used. The stem of Shabbat (Sabbath) is a verb that means to rest, or to cease. So in these cases, Shabbat refers to a day or days of rest. Amein (Amen) means 'believable', or 'it is believable', or even 'I believe'. So, if you say it, you are agreeing with what the speaker is saying. The first two uses (and later uses) of the stem אָמֵן confirm these meanings: believed ([Gen 15:6](#)) and verify ([Gen 42:20](#)).

In the **Shem Tov** Hebrew of the [book of Matthew](#), אָמֵן is used a lot, and the **KJV** usually has in these places 'truly', but I believe it would be more accurate in these places where Yeishua is speaking, if it were translated as “Believe”, in the sense of a command, like “Believe me”. Because how the **KJV** has it, it makes no sense to me why Yeishua would say to people “I say to you honestly” or “It is true”. Those who know who Yeishua is, knows he wont lie, and so this is redundant and unnecessary words. It would be like talking with a friend who often tells you “I am being honest with you”. It is completely unnecessary and the truth or lies would be discovered by their fruit eventually anyway.

In [Matthew 26:47-49](#) uses the word 'kiss' and described the mob of people as having swords and staves. This is intentional, as the Hebrew stem word קָשַׁב 'to kiss' also sometimes means 'to be armed'. These word situations are very common in the Tanakh and are used to compare (and prove) two different words with a similar meaning, or two different meanings of the same word.

4.67 Iesous, Jesus, or Yeishua?

[Matthew 1:21](#) Shows us that in the Greek, Iesous (Jesus) means nothing because it is a transliteration of Hebrew, and not a good transliteration at that. The same goes for English, the name Jesus means nothing. His real name, Yeishua ישוע is Hebrew, and therefore his name does have a meaning in Hebrew. At the end of the verse it implies that he is named "Jesus" because he will save his people from their sins. There are many verses in the [Tanakh](#) where people were named based on things that they will do or how they looked, etc. This verse below implies that the meaning of Yeishua's name has something to do with salvation, and that's what the name Yeishua means, it means salvation. Yeishua's full first name, Yehoshua means 'Yehovah

saves', or 'Yehovah is salvation'. This verse below shows that Greek was not the original language for this verse, because Iesous doesnt mean anything in Greek. The verse is basically saying, he will be called Jesus, because he will save us. That doesn't make any sense in an English or Greek language. The only way this verse makes sense is if it were originally in Hebrew, then it would say that he would be called Yeishua, because he will save us. Then, in that case, it would make sense because Yeishua means salvation.

21 And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins.

Nehemia Gordon. (as a source for some of this above paragraph)

4.68 עִמָּנוּ אֵל Immanu-Eil

[Matthew 1:23](#) and [Isaiah 7:14](#) are examples of Hebrew transliterations where it is two words but [KJV](#) and other Bibles transliterate it into one word as Emmanuel or Immanuel. Many Hebrew names have two words that are combined into one word, but in this case it is two words. In Hebrew it means 'God is with us' and is spelled עִמָּנוּ אֵל in [Isaiah](#). I would transliterate it as Immanu-Eil to give better pronunciation and to show it is based on two separated words. You can see the difference in transliterations that the [KJV](#) used, the Renewed covenant (NT) one was transliterated from Greek probably and that is why it is different than the [Isaiah](#) one which was transliterated from Hebrew. Once again, Emmanuel means nothing in Greek. Strong's and other dictionaries only give Emmanuel meaning because it is a transliteration of Hebrew, and that Hebrew means 'God is with us'. Emmanuel is not a Greek word, it is a transliteration.

The only way for this verse below to make sense is if the original verse was in Hebrew. If the original verse was in Greek, then what is the verse interpreting in order to get the meaning 'God with us'? It isn't interpreting Greek because Emmanuel in Greek has no meaning, because it is a transliteration, and not a real Greek word. Furthermore, this verse below is a direct quote from [Isaiah 7:14](#). Some people might say 'Well, Matthew was just translating [Isaiah 7:14](#) into Greek when he wrote verse 1:23.' If this was the only verse I had to look at as evidence, I might have agreed with them, but because I have countless verses and proofs to show that the NT was originally written in Hebrew, then it shows me that even this verse below of Matthew was originally written in Hebrew.

23 Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.

יְדִלְכֶן יִתֵּן אֶדְנִי הוּא לְכֶם אוֹת הַנְּהָה הָעֵלְמָה הָרָה וַיִּלְדֶת בֵּן וַיִּקְרָאתָ שְׁמוֹ עִמָּנוּ אֵל:

About this, my master will give a sign to you; behold, the virgin conceived and will beget a son, and you will proclaim his name Immanu-Eil. 23.7.14.686

4.69 Raca

[Matthew 5:22](#) has another transliteration from Hebrew. Raca in this case probably means 'an empty thing' (if a noun), in this case a person. Somebody void of what they had, but it seems to have a feminine ending 'ah' or 'a' so it could even be calling the brother feminine also. That is less likely, but Raca can also mean 'he emptied it' (a verb with compressed direct object suffix) or 'he poured it out' or 'she emptied' or 'an emptying female'. Raca comes from the Hebrew stem ר.ק.ר H7324 or ר.ק.ק H7385, H7386. Both of these roots are considered 'hollow verbs', or verbs where the center letter drops out sometimes depending on the form it takes. This is why in [verse 22](#) here we don't have a 'Y' or a 'V' in the transliterated 'Raca'. I don't know the exact Hebrew spelling because it is lost in the transliteration from Hebrew to Greek to English, and so that is why I don't like transliterations. So this is one reason why there is more uncertainty as to the exact spelling of the word in Hebrew.

22 But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire.

4.70 מַמּוֹן mammon

[Matthew 6:24](#) shows us yet another Hebrew transliteration from the [Greek Textus Receptus](#).

According to the author of the article on the website below, mammon comes from H1995 המון hamon, which can mean 'a lot' of something or 'a multitude', or even specificity wealth in the sense of 'abundance'. I believe it is the word used when Yehovah changed Avram's name to Avraham. The 'ham' part of his name seems to come from המון. Then the מ prefix which can mean 'from', 'part', or 'portion', gets added to the beginning to make mammon ממון probably with the Patach vowel as ממון. It is very common for the Hebrew letter ה Hey to drop out of the word if it is the first or last letter, so that explains why the ה does not remain. Many times a Hebrew stem will have a מ prefix in it in a noun form, or even in a participle of some verb forms. ממון Mammon could mean something like 'many' or 'a portion of a multitude'.

Too many people like to repeat the lie that mammon is Aramaic, because of all the lies they have been taught, but as you can hopefully now see, it is clearly a Hebrew word. Lastly, we must ask ourselves why the Greek translator, who translated from the [Original Hebrew](#), transliterated mammon instead of translating it. Perhaps Yehovah God inspired the [GTR](#) translators to keep some Hebrew transliterated in the Greek so that we had proof that Hebrew was the original language of the Renewed Covenant (NT). I believe that this verse could mean something like “Ye cannot serve God and a multitude.” Or “Ye cannot serve God and abundance.”

<http://www.douglashamp.com/mammon/>

24 No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

4.71 הוֹשִׁיעָה נָא Hoshiah Na

[Matthew 21:9](#), [Matthew 21:15](#), [Mark 11:9](#), [Mark 11:10](#), and [John 12:13](#) all have Hosanna transliterations from Hebrew. 'Hosanna' is a combined transliteration of two words and is spelled הוֹשִׁיעָה נָא in the Hebrew of [Psalms 118:25](#). הוֹשִׁיעָה here can mean 'Please save!'. I transliterate Hosanna as Hoshiyah-Na. In this case there is the typical loss of the 'Sh' sound in the transliteration due to the transliteration from Hebrew to Greek in the Renewed Covenant verses.

In [KJV](#), they translate it as 'Save now', with using נָא as 'now', but I prefer to use 'please'. Almost every time I have seen נָא in the Torah, it is in a conversation where somebody is trying to show respect. So 'please' usually is a much better translation than a more demanding 'now'. Strong's does list 'now' and 'beseech' as acceptable translations of נָא also. It is also possible that, because there is a dagesh in the נ here in נָא, that a rare נ suffix was added to נָא. A dagesh ◌ is rarely used in the word נָא. On rare occasions, an נ can drop off of a word, depending on the grammar and if it becomes a noun or whatever. So, it is possible that the original נ of the נָא dropped off when the extra נ suffix was added. Because if the original נ wouldn't have dropped off, נָא would have been נָאנָא. Anyway, my point is that, if there was an added נ suffix to נָא, then it could actually mean 'Please save me!'.

נָאנָא at the beginning of the Psalms verse below is also a נָא with a נ prefix, which is translated as 'I beseech', because 'Please, I' wouldn't make sense here. Because נָא is used four times in this verse, I believe that Yehovah is using this Psalms verse to teach us some grammar related to the word usage of נָא. So, because of this, I will translate 'hosanna' as 'Please save us', because I believe the נ suffix in rare cases can be plural for 'we' or 'us'. If I am wrong, it could literally be translated as “please cause salvation *for me*” (If it was a first person suffix) or “please cause the *salvation*” (if it was just a definite suffix). [Psalm 118:26](#) also has the words “**Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord**” in the [KJV](#). This proves to me that the multitudes were even quoting these Psalms verses below.

21:9 And the multitudes that went before, and that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna to the son of David: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest.

כה אָנָּא יְהוָה הוֹשִׁיעָה נָּא אָנָּא יְהוָה הַצְּלִיחָה נָּא:

I beseech Yehovah, please save: I beseech Yehovah, please cause prosperity. 19.118.25.596

4.72 רַבִּי Rabbi

[Matthew 23:7-8](#), [John 1:38](#) and [John 6:25](#) have very good lessons for us with its Hebrew transliteration of Rabbi. The Rabbi Transliteration comes from the base word רַבִּי which can mean master, lord, or chief. The 'I' suffix shows us that in this case, it is a prenominal suffix (possessive ending). So, Rabbi means 'my master' and would have the Hebrew letters רַבִּי . Take notice that in both places in [John](#), Yeishua did not rebuke people for calling him Rabbi. It should be clear to us about who we can call Rabbi. If it is not, we should pray about it and ask Father God and Yeishua to show us.

7 And greetings in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi.

8 But be not ye called Rabbi: for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren.

38 Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye? They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest thou?

25 And when they had found him on the other side of the sea, they said unto him, Rabbi, when camest thou hither?

4.73 sabachthani?

[Matthew 27:46](#) and [Mark 15:34](#) show us more proof that our Savior spoke Hebrew. This sentence that Yehoshua Jesus spoke in these verses are direct quotes from [Psalms 22:1](#) (verse 2 in the Hebrew text). Both of these Greek verses of the gospels are transliterations, meaning they are Greek letters used by the GTR translators who tried to copy the sound of the Hebrew quote but using Greek letters. This comparison shows we have two different transliteration styles which gives us proof that there was two different translators who translated [Matthew](#) and [Mark](#) from Hebrew to Greek. Even today with people who transliterate Hebrew into English, there are many different letters a person can use depending on their preference and reasons.

There are three Hebrew letters that can all have an English 'K' or 'C' or 'CH' or 'Q' type of sound. So, many people even now use any of those 4 examples in English for the three different Hebrew letters. I believe that the same situation existed in Hebrew transliterations to Greek. This is why the two verses are different with Eli and Eloi. This is how I would transliterate the first part of this verse below: "Eiliy, Eiliy, lamah azavtaniy?". I believe this [Psalms](#) verse was a prophesy of what our savior was going to say during his crucifixion.

The original Hebrew of [Matthew](#) and [Mark](#) here were probably identical to this [Psalms](#) verse. Further proof is that the [Shem Tov Hebrew](#) of [Matthew 27:46](#) has the identical Hebrew letters as the [Hebrew Letteris Tanakh](#) does for [Psalms 22:1](#) for this quote. It is interesting as to why the Greek and [KJV](#) uses a greatly different transliteration 'sabachthani' than the expected for 'azavtaniy'. If our savior used a different word than [Psalm 22:1](#) that can mean a similar thing, that is ok, but I was expecting a direct quote. In this case שבקתני would be used and it means 'you left me' but it has a 'Sh' sound (lost when translated to Greek) and not a 'S' sound. Why would our savior use a different word than [Psalm 22:1](#)? I am not sure but there was a very good reason if this was the case. Maybe it is like how our Father uses two different Hebrew words in the same verse that have the same or similar meanings.

I believe that both [Matthew](#) and [Mark](#) were translated directly from Hebrew to Greek but the Greek Translators for each book had some strange transliteration methods along with our Savior seemingly using the one different word שבקתני. The [KJV](#) translators must have know about [Psalms 22:1](#) and this is why they used that translation for this transliteration, or perhaps the [KJV](#) translators had access to the [Hebrew Matthew](#) and [Hebrew Mark](#) manuscripts but still wanted to keep the transliteration just like it was from the Greek to stay faithful. In [Matthew 27:47](#), it further proves that Jesus / Yeishua spoke Hebrew in [verse 46](#), because the people in [verse 47](#) thought he was talking about Elijah (Eiliyyahu), because they heard 'Eiliy' אֱלִי which means 'my God'. Eiliyyahu means 'My God is Yah'. These people who mistook this for Elijah / Eiliyyahu were either Romans or Greeks who did not know Hebrew, but had heard the name Eiliyyahu, because he is a famous Bible prophet, and they were in Jerusalem.

46 And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani? that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?

34 **And at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani? which is, being interpreted, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?**

ב אֱלֹהֵי אֱלֹהֵי לָמָּה עָזַבְתָּנִי רְחוּק מִיְשׁוּעָתִי דְבַרִּי שְׁאֲנָתִי:

My God, my God, why did you leave me? Far from saving me are the words of my roaring.

19.22.2.500

In 2023 I found a video where Roy Blizzard in the link below says if it was “Aramaic” then some of the Jews around wouldnt have said that he was calling for Elias, because “Eloi” in “Aramaic” only means “my God”. The Hebrew “Eli” אֱלִי can either mean “my God” or a short version of Elijah.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bge-GHr5QfM> Nehemia Gordon Clips - Jesus Spoke Hebrew

4.74 קומי טליתה Talitha qumi

[Mark 5:41](#) shows us once again that Yehoshua Jesus spoke Hebrew. For Cumi, I would transliterate it as Qumiy because it is spelled Quf, Vav, Mem, Yod (קומי). It is a command to a female which means 'rise up' or 'arise'. Talitha is either a female Hebrew name (it has been used as a Hebrew name) that means 'covering', or our savior was referring to the actual aspect of the girl being covered. So, in this case it could be Talliytah or טליתה (Tet, Lamed, Yod, Tav, Hey) which would be the feminine form of the noun or passive participle for covering. The Prayer shawl, which I believe is not a Bible commandment to wear, was a tradition during this time and still in modern times. It is called a Tallit in modern times. So, it could have been that she was covered with a prayer Shawl, Tallit, or some other temporary covering because she had died.

So, this leaves us with two possible translations from the original Hebrew. “Covered one, rise up.” or “Talliytah, rise up.”. So, most likely there is translator commentary here and the original Hebrew verse would have been translated something like this: **And he took the damsel by the hand, and said unto her, “Covered woman, rise up.”**. In [John 11:43](#) our Savior addresses Lazarus by name with a simple command it seems, from the English (I don't know the Greek language). It seems there that it is just two Hebrew words, his name and the one word command.

In [Luke 8:54](#), Jesus just says “Maid, arise.” in the translation. This extra part “I say unto thee” in [Mark 5:41](#) might be implied by Jesus but seems to not have been spoken out loud. Maybe Jesus pointed or made a gesture and Mark felt that it was implied.

41 And he took the damsel by the hand, and said unto her, Talitha cumi; which is, being interpreted, Damsel, I say unto thee, arise.

4.75 קרבן Qorban

[Mark 7:11](#) is continued support that Jesus spoke Hebrew. In this verse the translators seemingly once again transliterate the Hebrew into Greek then into English as 'corban', then they add commentary to explain what it means 'a gift'. Corban comes from the Hebrew word קרבן and I would transliterate it as Qorban. In Strong's it is number H7133 and means a sacrificial present, oblation, offering (more precisely, 'something brought near').

11 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is Corban, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free.

4.76 The woman was a Greek

[Mark 7:26](#) shows us once again that Greeks are uncommon enough in the gospels that there is a need to specify when a person in a verse is not a Hebrew. So, in this case, the writer of the book of Mark specifies that this woman was a Greek, which is a very good hint that she was not a native Hebrew speaker (and also apparently not Jewish by 'race') and thus the writer needed to make this clear. This once again shows that the devil's lie about Yeshua's original language being Greek is wrong.

26 The woman was a Greek, a Syrophenician by nation; and she besought him that he would cast forth the devil out of her daughter.

4.77 הפתח Hippatach

[Mark 7:34](#) once again gives us evidence that our Savior Yehoshua spoke Hebrew. hassatan's lie here is that this is Aramaic, which is untrue. In this case with Eph'phatha from the [KJV](#), it is very annoying because not only is this transliteration about 400 years old now, it is even more inaccurate compared to the modern sloppy transliterations that people come up with. I say sloppy because most people who transliterate, don't seem to tell us how the Hebrew is spelled because they either don't care, or don't think it is important.

There are two silent Hebrew letters (Aleph א and Ayin ע) that can have different vowels or even no vowel, so its not easy to find the stem Hebrew word when transliterations are done from Hebrew words with those Hebrew letters. There are also a few pairs of Hebrew letters that have the same or similar sound under certain conditions. So now some of you might be asking "how can you find the Hebrew stem if you just got done telling us its not easy sometimes?". The answer is that thankfully, the [KJV](#) translators wrote in this verse as commentary, the meaning of their Hebrew transliteration, which is 'be opened'.

The Greek word here G2188 is literally just a transliteration of Hebrew, and not a real Greek word. So, of course, the dictionaries just say it means 'be thou opened', because, surprise, surprise, the [KJV](#) said that's what the transliteration means. The stem in Hebrew for 'open' is פ.ת.ח, Pey, Tav, Chet. The translators say that the meaning is 'BE opened' so we know two things: It is a command and It is in the Niphal verb form (the BE form if you will). The command form is obvious in English and the second PH is a solid and second clue that it is in the Niphal form because this shows the Pey פ has a Dagesh Forte (from the ה being dropped), which makes the letter pronounced twice. In the second person when talking to a male, the command form for a verb in the Niphal state gets it's Nun נ letter dropped and then an added Hey ה at the beginning as a prefix. The first and second vowels fit the Niphal pattern but I am not sure about the third vowel so for now I will use a Patach, which is an 'A' type of vowel.

With these descriptions so far we have הפתח. The last letter Chet ח is a guttural letter just like Hey ה is. It is unfortunately common that in modern times people do not transliterate the Hey at the end of words, meaning they don't add an English H at the end if there is a Hebrew ה Hey at the end. I suspect that the people who translated from the Hebrew to the Greek, which [KJV](#) used, the translator left out the Chet sound at the end of the word. So that is what makes situations like this more annoying, is that Eph'phatha is a transliteration of a transliteration (from Hebrew to Greek to English). The same thing seems to have happened at the beginning of the word in the Greek, the Hey was not transliterated into the Greek. Those untransliterated letters are the first Hey and the Last Patach. In both cases, the vowels still remain which hint strongly to the belonging of the Hey and Chet. In fact, the first transliterated letter 'E' cannot even be there unless there is Hey for the Chireq vowel (E here in [KJV](#)) to go under. The last vowel of the transliteration 'a' is very strong evidence that there is either a Hey or a Chet at the end, in this case a Chet. So, in conclusion, the Greek translator did a very poor job of transliterating this word because the translator left out two Hebrew letters that do have independent sounds (at least in the Sephardi dialect). If you pronounce הפתח without pronouncing those two first and last guttural letters, it is basically a match (when you transliterate the Chireq with a E), with one final correction:

When the פ Pey has a dagesh forte marking, it cannot have the 'F' or 'Ph' sound, and must have the harder 'P' sound. So, at least when it comes to the Sephardi dialect, the two 'ph' in the [KJV](#) transliteration should be two letter p's.

In conclusion, this transliteration is further proof that our Savior spoke Hebrew, and those people around him almost always spoke Hebrew also (because they obviously understood him. And wouldn't Yehoshua want to speak to people in a language that they would understand?)

34 And looking up to heaven, he sighed, and saith unto him, Ephphatha, that is, Be opened.

4.78 אבא Abba

In [Mark 14:36](#), [Romans 8:15](#), and [Galatians 4:6](#) there are good examples that these books, and

therefore other books of the Renewed Covenant (NT) were translated from the [Original Hebrew](#) to the [Greek Textus Receptus \(GTR\)](#) writings. One must wonder why once again there is a transliteration along with a translation of that same transliteration in the same verse in the Greek. hasatan has been trying to hide the originality of the Hebrew of the Renewed Covenant (RC) from the very beginning of the writing of the Renewed Covenant (NT).

I have not come across any case in the Hebrew Tanakh that has Abba אבא. Abba is in Modern Hebrew (which means Daddy, or Dad) and I have heard it was used in [Talmud](#) writings. There is a very popular myth that Abba is Aramaic only and not Hebrew. The lie from hasatan goes further by saying that Abba is an Aramaic loan word, as if Hebrew never had that word. In this example verse below, even the Greek has a transliteration of Abba.

There are at least two reasons why we do not see Abba in the Tanakh. The first reason is that I believe Abba was not a stand alone word in Biblical Hebrew, but instead it is Av אב which means 'father' with a Qamets-Aleph suffix א added to the end like this אבא. Perhaps when a Qamets-Aleph suffix is added, then a dagesh gets added to the previous letter. This would be much like the concept of how a definite ה Hey prefix adds a dagesh to the next letter on its left. I believe the reason why the qamets of Av gets changed to a Patach is because of the added syllable due to the dagesh forte. So the end result is completely Hebrew, using established Hebrew grammar, from the Hebrew Tanakh, and I believe it would look like this: אבא.

[Daniel chapter 5](#) is a good example of the uses of the Qamets-Aleph suffix for the usage of the definite article 'the' in Hebrew. The Qamets-Aleph here in [Daniel](#) is not Aramaic but it is Original Hebrew, but of course hasatan has fooled most people into thinking anything different in [Daniel](#) is Aramaic. You might ask why in [Genesis](#) we have the Prefix Hey-Dagesh ה as the definite article 'the' then. [Genesis](#) was written with the simplest forms of Hebrew so that those who are learning Hebrew can understand it. As you progress further into [Genesis](#), more complex grammar is used. By the time you read to [Daniel](#) in Hebrew, the fullest complexity of the Hebrew language is used because the fluent Hebrew reader will understand it, but also because some of [Daniel](#) was not meant to be easily understood by everyone (sealed), possibly due to the prophecies described in it.

You might ask why does Hebrew have two ways then of adding a definite article to a word? Just like there is more than one way to construct a verb sentence, like verb-subject-direct object marker-object, or a compression of all four into one word, this is no different. There is also more than one way of making a past tense (Perfect) verb. You could use the Perfect form of the verb or you could use an Imperfect form of the verb with a Reversing-Vav ('consecutive' vav) to make it past tense. Another reason why it's not clear if a dagesh is added to the previous letter when a Qamets-Aleph suffix is added, is because much of the vowels and some of the letters are sealed in [Daniel](#). There is a whole chapter about this later in this book.

Now, I believe this Hebrew Qamets-Aleph suffix is not just limited to meaning 'the' as a definite article. While still remaining a definite article, I believe it can also mean 'my'. This is because the Aleph prefix is already used in the Imperfect verbs as 'I will' or 'I may'. The Aleph prefix is first person singular, in the sense of 'I'. Use of the Hebrew אבא as "I" instead of the more common אבא in [Daniel 2:30](#) is also proof that the Aleph suffix has a first person quality to it because of the exchange from yod ך to Aleph א. With the proof from [Daniel 5](#) that the Qamets-Aleph suffix is a definite article, it is extremely likely that it can still carry the first person aspect, but in this case, because it is a suffix it carries the ownership or possessive pronoun aspect of 'my'. In [Genesis](#) the possessive pronoun for 'my' is an added Yod ך suffix with a Chireq vowel before the Yod.

The final reason that the two different ways of adding a definite article to a word is helpful, is because it supports the codes that use the Hebrew number values such as ones I will talk about later. In those cases it may be important for Yehovah to use an א which has the value of 1 instead of a ה which has the value of 5, to make a definite article. One last hint to the truth that the Qamets-Aleph suffix is Hebrew and not Aramaic, is in [Matthew 19:30](#). If I am right then this would be a non-literal, symbolic link on top of the literal text which hints that the first letter Aleph א (as a prefix) will also be the last (as a suffix) and the last letter Tav ת (also a suffix) will be first (as a prefix). The Aleph and Tav are both prefixes and suffixes. In

conclusion, in these verses below, I believe Abba is Hebrew and that here in the verses below it means 'my father'.

<http://ancient-hebrew.proboards.com/index.cgi?board=language&action=display&thread=586&page=9>

36 And he said, Abba, Father, all things are possible unto thee; take away this cup from me: nevertheless not what I will, but what thou wilt.

15 For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.

6 And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father.

30 But many that are first shall be last; and the last shall be first.

4.79 Yeishua speaking Hebrew with the 'doctors' of the Temple

[Luke 2:39-47](#) shows us that Yehoshua's parents kept the laws and feasts (like Passover) and therefore we can conclude that Yehoshua was raised Jewish but without the **Talmud** and laws of man probably (because he rebuked the Pharisees and Sadducees). Yehoshua clearly spoke Hebrew fluently at the age of twelve which suggests that Hebrew was his native language (thanks to BRO_MARKO of Paltalk for that verse). I later realized while proofreading this paragraph that it took them three days to find Yeishua Jesus. I believe this is another prophesy of the literal three days (and three nights) after dying for us (not being found), and not being resurrected (found) until the third day. This was also during the feasts of Passover and unleavened bread and first-fruits, the same time period of the death and resurrection of Yeishua.

The verse below says they 'fulfilled the days'. Passover is only one day so this must be referring to the eight days of Unleavened bread and also the feast of First-fruits. His parents didn't just keep Passover only. If the Greek myth is true, do you think that the priests or 'doctors' of the Temple would have translated the Hebrew Tanakh scrolls out loud into Greek so Yeishua could discuss it with them in the Temple? You might think that perhaps Yeishua somehow had access to the **Septuagint** and had memorized it so that he could then discuss things in Greek with the priests and 'doctors'. You have probably heard that the **Septuagint** was supposedly written in Alexandria. Why was that? Maybe because the Scribes in Yisraeil didn't want to translate it? Maybe because the **Septuagint** wouldn't have been allowed in the Temple? Or maybe you think that the Temple had a copy of Greek Torah translations there for Greeks to read? I really doubt that. Any non-Hebrew translations would have likely been held in some sort of public library or "scroll store", or a private buyer's house.

Remember that the Greeks were the overlords of the Jews for hundreds of years. Do you think that the priests and 'doctors' would want their most priceless writings and beliefs to be written in the language of their oppressors? The Greek empire was no longer in its glorious state, the Roman government was the current oppressor of the Jews at this time. If any language other than Hebrew was going to be used for the scriptures at this time, it would have been latin, but again, latin is the language of a people who oppressed the Jews. Its clear to me this was Hebrew that our savior was hearing and speaking, and understanding. Notice also in the verse that it doesn't say that Joseph is Yeishua's father, because of course, biologically he was not. The verse could of easily have said "and his father and his mother knew not of it."

39 And when they had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city Nazareth.

40 And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him.

41 Now his parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the Passover.

42 And when he was twelve years old, they went up to Jerusalem after the custom of the feast.

43 And when they had fulfilled the days, as they returned, the child Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem; and Joseph and his mother knew not of it.

44 But they, supposing him to have been in the company, went a day's journey; and they sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance.

45 And when they found him not, they turned back again to Jerusalem, seeking him.

46 And it came to pass, that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions.

47 And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers.

4.80 Yeishua teaching in the synagogues

[Luke 4:15-22](#) Shows us that Yehoshua read and spoke Hebrew fluently in a manner that allowed those in the synagogue to understand him (thanks to BRO_MARKO for bringing this verse to me). It also shows us that those in the synagogues understood Hebrew, meaning they could hear it and understand it. Hebrew was not a 'dead' language, even though many Aramaic myth believers like to repeat that lie. It is so very unlikely that the synagogue would have a scroll that was in Greek and none in Hebrew. Would the scribes, Pharisees, Sadducees, and others really tolerate teachings to be done in the Greek language in the synagogues? If our savior's native language was Hebrew wouldn't he want to read in the original Hebrew of the Tanakh?

Once again the Greek myth is used for these verses. The current oppressor of the Jews at this time were the Romans, and the Greeks and Aramaic nations were former oppressors. Why would the Jews accept any teaching in their synagogues from an oppressor? And if the Romans forced them to use a language other than Hebrew, what language would it be? Right, latin, but this wasn't what happened.

15 And he taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all.

16 And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and stood up for to read.

17 And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written,

18 The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised,

19 To preach the acceptable year of the Lord.

20 And he closed the book, and he gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him.

21 And he began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears.

22 And all bare him witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth. And they said, Is not this Joseph's son?

4.81 Hebrew written on the Cross

[Luke 23:38](#) and [John 19:19-20](#) show that Hebrew is used on the cross to inform the common folk also. Please notice that Aramaic was not listed as a language here in these verses. Aramaic simply was not used enough anymore (if at all) to have a need for writing an Aramaic translation for the common people. Why would Hebrew be written on the cross if it was a 'dead' language like the myth that people parrot so often? The scribes, Pharisees, Sadducees and priests already knew why Yeishua was crucified, so this writing on the cross was for the common people of Yerushalaim. I believe that the main reason why latin was on the cross, was not because the common people were fluent in it, but because of the requirements of the Roman Empire, and for the few Roman generals, captains, and officials in the region, as this was their chosen language.

38 And a superscription also was written over him in letters of Greek, and latin, and Hebrew, THIS IS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

19 And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the writing was JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS.

20 This title then read many of the Jews: for the place where Jesus was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in Hebrew, and Greek, and latin.

4.82 מָשִׁיחַ Mashiach

[John 1:41](#) reveals the transliteration from Hebrew to Greek to English from the Hebrew word Mashiach H4899 מָשִׁיחַ which means 'anointed one'. The Greek translators made a comment here that Mashiach (*Messias*) means Khrestos (*Christ*). The usage of 'Messias' proves that the original writing of John was in Hebrew, and the choice of the Greek translators to use the word Khrestos (Christ, anointed) proves that the Hebrew word was מָשִׁיחַ (anointed one). Once again we have proof that the Greek uses inaccurate transliterations by it adding a 's' at the end of מָשִׁיחַ Mashiach, which would not have been present in the end of the Hebrew word. It also once again shows the Greek transliteration disability of representing the Hebrew guttural letter Chet ח which is the ending 'ch' sound. The Greek transliteration also fails to replicate the 'Sh' sound, just like the Ephraimites I mentioned before were not able to replicate the sound. These Greek transliteration lackings are then passed onto the English when the [KJV](#) translators transliterate the Greek transliterations into English.

41 He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ.

4.83 כֶּפֶה ו יוֹנָה Kephah

[John 1:42](#) shows us that Keph or Kephah (Peter) is Hebrew and means rock or stone. Cephas is an incorrect Greek transliteration from the Hebrew word where once again an 's' is added at the end which replaces the final Hey letter ה of the Hebrew. There could have been no ה at all in the Hebrew though because that is the feminine ending of a word. כֶּף Keph or כֶּפֶה Kephah means 'rock' or 'stone' and in Strong's is H3710. So once again this shows a transliteration from Hebrew to Greek then to English. Also with Jona, the Greek transliteration from Hebrew has a missing 'h' because the Greek used an 's' sounding letter at the end while ignoring the ה in the Hebrew. I explain more about the letter J in English later on in this book, but to be brief, the J used to sound like a 'Y', so Jona should be Yonah.

<https://www.blueletterbible.org/lang/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?Strong's=G2495&t=KJV>

<https://www.blueletterbible.org/lang/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?Strong's=G2786&t=KJV>

42 And he brought him to Jesus. And when Jesus beheld him, he said, Thou art Simon the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, A stone.

4.84 Yehoshua the Yehudiy, and cardinal numbers

[John 4:4-26](#) shows that Yehoshua was able to speak fluently with the Samaritan woman in Hebrew because the Samaritans spoke a related Semitic language and preserved it. I believe this woman spoke fluent Hebrew and our Savior was speaking Hebrew to her. In this section we also have proof our savior was a Jew, in the sense of being of the tribe of Yehudah. Yehoshua also in other parts of the gospels rebuked the Pharisees many times for their man made religious laws, so it is clear that Yehoshua did not practice Judaism. The woman didn't refer to him as a latin man or Greek man. If our savior was not a Jew then the woman would not have called him a Jew, she would have called him a Greek or latin, or stranger, or something else.

[Verse 25](#) shows us once again the transliterated Greek word Messias from the Hebrew original of John, Mashiach H4899 מָשִׁיחַ. As I explained from [John chapter 1](#), this word means 'Anointed One', which the Greek word Khrestos also means the same thing. As I explained before, English was the second transliteration. This is a second witness that the book of [John](#) was written in Hebrew originally, just as the entire Beriyt Chadashah (NT) had been according to my belief. Perhaps this woman in the verse below assumed that Yehoshua practiced Judaism, and perhaps those that practiced Judaism had a tradition of avoiding Samaritans. She could have recognized him because of the Tsitsit (fringes) he wore according to the Torah commandments.

http://www.hebrew4christians.com/Articles/Jesus_Hebrew/jesus_hebrew.html

9 Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him, How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me,

which am a woman of Samaria? for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.

25 The woman saith unto him, I know that Messias cometh, which is called Christ: when he is come, he will tell us all things.

[John 5:5](#) shows us how the Greek preserved the written out cardinal numbers of the Hebrew it was translated from with the phrase “thirty and eight years”. This is also how you see cardinal numbers written out in the [KJV](#) for the Tanakh, because the Hebrew in the Tanakh has it written that way with a literal prefix that means “and”. The Bigger numbers are usually mentioned first when the Tanakh has written cardinal numbers, so [John 5:5](#) has this same rule.

[John 5:24-25](#) shows us evidence (“verily verily”) for the Hebrew grammar concept of emphasis, where a word is repeated twice in a row in the same sentence, in order to add emphasis to that word. Hebrew emphasis word pairs like this can be translated as “surely”, as in, a person will “surely” do something, or that a person “really should” do something. Some times a pair of identically spelled words right next to each other can be translated as “every”, or “all of”. It can be “daily” (יִּוִּם), “monthly” (חֹדֶשׁ חֹדֶשׁ) “yearly” (שָׁנָה שָׁנָה), and etc. That both [verse 24 and 25](#) begin the same way, it is clearly written that way on purpose, and the emphasis was done on purpose. “verily verily” could have also been translated as “It is surely true” or “it is surely believable”.

4.85 Jews believing Yehoshua

[John 5:31](#) shows us evidence of the word “true” here coming from the Hebrew stem י.ג.א which means “to believe”. “truth” comes from this stem as אֱמֶת. “Amen” אָמֵן also comes from this stem and means “truly”, or “it is believable”. In this verse, I feel that “believable” is a better modern English translation than “true”.

[John 8:31-32](#) shows that even some Jews followed or believed Yehoshua's teachings. We can also clearly see that it is possible to be a Jew and believe in our Savior, and also not do the religious laws of men, because our savior was a Jew without doing the extra traditions of religious men. The Greek myth that the serpent convinced most people to believe, is that the Jews rejected Yeishua and the Greeks were the converts. I believe that it was mostly just those high up in the Judaism religion who rejected Yeishua, and as the scriptures tell us, they had a big part in Yeishua's crucifixion. Of course, many common folk did reject Yeishua also.

31 Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed;

4.86 שֶׁלֹחַם Shelocham and ש.ג.ע

[John 9:7](#) shows us another example of the translators inserting commentary to show us what the name of this pool means. This verse proves the name of the pool was Hebrew, and once again shows the problems of taking a Hebrew word and then transliterating it into Greek and then into English. Why would the Greek translators even bother telling us the meaning of שֶׁלֹחַם 'Siloam' if the rest of the original verse was not in Hebrew? In that transliteration process from Hebrew to Greek, the 'Sh' sound was lost as usual, and was replaced with an 'S' sound in Greek, and the 'Ch' sound was completely lost from the ח Chet letter of the Hebrew when they wrote the Greek translation.

The meaning of 'Siloam' would probably be 'sending them' or 'their sending', or simply 'sending', but maybe even 'setting free' from the Pieil form of the ש.ל.ש stem. I would transliterate שֶׁלֹחַם as Shelocham. Chet ח 'ch' is a guttural letter and it makes sense due to its throaty sound that there is not a good letter in Greek to simulate it, and 'l' and 'e' sounds are similar enough to be changed in Greek. There is only one Hebrew word with a Sh sound ש as the first letter and a ל L sound as the second letter that means to send, so it must be the verb from the stem ש.ל.ש where the verb means to send (or set free in Pieil form).

7 And said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam, (which is by interpretation, Sent.) He went his way therefore, and washed, and came seeing.

[John 9:31](#) (it is very important for context that you read all of [chapter 9 of John](#), as it shows us that

this verse really only makes sense when we understand the Hebrew stem that would be conjugated as “heareth”. First we must realize that this is a young man speaking in this verse, and not Jesus or a prophet. There are other examples of people in the Tanakh who are sinners, saying things that are not true. The Bible just records it for us as a witness to history or to teach some bigger topic God wants to teach. If this young man did make a true statement in this verse, the original Hebrew it was written in can explain it better. The stem *שׁמַע* can mean 'to hear' (with ears), 'to hear *and understand*', or 'to consent'. So, the young man could simply be saying that 'God does not consent to sinners'. On the flip side, does this mean that God always consents to his worshipers who do his will? I believe that God does not always do what we ask him to do. As further proof for this verse, the grammar mechanic when conjugating a verb that is not certain, but has only a possibility, is usually only implied (there is no new, unique conjugation mechanic to express possibility). For example the Hebrew conjugations for “He will bless you” can look identical to “May he bless you”. This young man in this verse was most likely say “Now we know that God may not consent to sinners, but if any man be a worshiper of God, and does his will, he may consent to him”. I believe that the young man was trying to explain that because Jesus was/is the Messiah, God was willing to consent to his request for the Father to heal the young man. I'm not at all saying that a saint now is not able to ask God to heal somebody and it be done (In other words, a saint could still ask God to heal somebody and it could be done). I have written more about sin related topics in my free book “Christian Myths”.

31 Now we know that God heareth not sinners: but if any man be a worshiper of God, and doeth his will, him he heareth.

4.87 Comparison of Greeks and Non-Greeks

[John 12:20](#) makes it clear that there were distinctions between Greeks and non-Greeks (Hebrews, etc)(thanks to BRO_MARKO for showing me this verse). Why would Greeks even be mentioned here if everyone or most everyone were Greek? You might think: 'well, it just says certain Greeks out of the other Greeks'. However, it is impossible that they were all Greeks, because from verses that I mentioned previously, we know there were Jews that believed Yehoshua, and they would have also come to the feast. Also, if the myth were true that the common people were mostly Greeks, then why would this verse below even use the word Greeks? Wouldn't it make more sense for the verse to just say “And there were certain men among them.....”?

20 And there were certain Greeks among them that came up to worship at the feast:

4.88 The nation of Yehudah

[John 18:33-35](#) shows us that there were Jews, priests, and a Nation still present in Yehudah, and that Pilate was not a Jew (thanks to BRO_MARKO for showing me this verse). The implications here are that his nation was Jewish in majority or at least a big enough percentage to be mentioned here by Pilate. There was enough national unity in Yehudah at this time that allowed the chief priests to exercise leadership (because we know the feasts and temple sacrifices were being done at this time). We also know from other verses in the Bible that the Romans collected taxes in Yehudah (the gold coin in the fish's mouth being used to pay taxes to the Romans for Peter and Yeishua, [Matthew 17:27](#)). So, clearly the Romans dominated Yehudah but still allowed them to rule themselves mostly, with Pilate and probably others used as overseers.

35 Pilate answered, Am I a Jew? Thine own nation and the chief priests have delivered thee unto me: what hast thou done?

4.89 רַבִּי Rabboni

[John 20:16](#) shows us once again a Hebrew word that was transliterated from Hebrew into Greek and then from Greek into English. Rabboni (very much like Rabbi) probably comes from the stem *גָּבַר* H7231 which can mean 'to increase', 'become great', or 'many'. As *רַב* it can mean much, many, or great. As Rabbi (perhaps *רַבִּי*) can mean 'my master' or 'my great one', the meaning of Rabboni (perhaps *רַבִּי*) is very much alike. The main difference is the known Hebrew suffix *וֹן* which can add a 'ness' type of suffix or can make a

stem into a noun. It seems Rabboni may be a more intense version of Rabbi. In the verse below '**which is to say, Master**' is probably commentary added into the Greek by translators who wanted to translate the transliteration they used. They could have just made the verse end with 'my master.' instead of 'Rabboni' but maybe God wanted them to place this transliteration and translation here in order to prove that John was originally written in Hebrew (along with the rest of the Beriyt Chadashah NT).

16 Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master.

4.90 Paul the Yehudiy, Phiip and the Ethiopian, New Testament “tongues”

[Acts 8:26-35](#) shows us that Philip most likely spoke Hebrew and Greek. The “Ethiopian” (Greeks supposedly referred to anyone south of Egypt as Ethiopian) probably spoke Greek due to the nations trade with the Greek speaking Egyptians, and he probably spoke Hebrew and other languages since he was of great authority in the kingdom of Nubia (*Ethiopia*). He was on his way back from worshiping in Jerusalem, so he was probably a convert to Judaism or a Karaite. So, he most definitely was learning Hebrew. Because he was having trouble reading what he was reading in [Isaiah](#), it probably wasn't Greek, because he was probably fluent in Greek. This means it was probably Hebrew that this Nubian was reading from, and this is why Philip was able to teach the Hebrew meanings to him. Supposedly there was a “semitic” language in Ethiopia, and there were Jews that lived in Egypt, so it makes sense that this Nubian was a convert to Judaism or a Karaite, since Nubia was just south of Egypt. These things give good evidence that the Hebrew language and Tanakh scrolls came to nations south of Egypt also. Maybe it could be said that the Nubian was “reading a **septuagint**” copy of Isaiah and just didn't know which man Isaiah was writing about, but I disagree. Even if so, my other reasons for why he probably spoke Hebrew would still stand. It seems Kandake means “queen” and is just a title, not a name. So, this is a not so great Hebrew to Greek to English translation in the [KJV](#), and or because of how the English language changed maybe “Candace” was pronounced “Kandake” back then. Some people believe that this was a Nubian queen called Amantitere, who we don't know anything about, perhaps her history was destroyed.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=RSTMLzuwksE> Treasure Inheritance Ministry Int. - Who was Candace....

[Acts 19:6](#) shows us yet even more proof that the New Testament was first written in Hebrew. The [KJV](#) word “tongues” here is not a Greek or English concept when talking about languages, it is a Hebrew concept. This is because the word לָשׁוֹן *Lashon* H3956 in Hebrew that often means “tongue” also means “language”. When the word “tongue” is used in the [KJV](#) it usually refers to a language. A nay sayer might try to say that the Greek word G1100 is the one that came up with this “tongue” concept but it is just a translation of *Lashon*. Besides that, Hebrew is an older language than Greek, so, the concept would be credited to Hebrew in that debate anyway.

[Acts 21:37-40](#) shows us that Paul spoke Hebrew and probably Greek also. [Verse 37](#) strongly suggests that Paul spoke to the captain in Hebrew, and that is why the Captain asked Paul if he spoke Greek. This is probably because the Captain did not speak Hebrew very well but spoke Greek well, and also most likely Latin. I would guess that Paul nodded or said yes that he spoke Greek, and then [verse 38](#) is the Captain speaking in Greek. [Verse 39](#) shows us that Paul is a Jew, which further confirms that he speaks Hebrew as his first language. [Verse 40](#) not only shows that Paul spoke Hebrew fluently, but the majority of the people who heard him knew Hebrew well, because, why would he speak Hebrew to people who didn't know it? Some might think “Well he normally didn't speak Hebrew so that's why the writer says he spoke Hebrew”. Well, did he learn everything from the Pharisees in Greek? Would the Pharisees even bother teaching a person with Greek as their native language?

4.91 Paul and Yeishua speaking Ivriyt

[Acts 26:14](#) shows that Yehoshua spoke Hebrew and Paul also was fluent in Hebrew. It is clear that our Savior favored speaking in Hebrew, not Greek, nor Latin. Why would Yeishua speak to Paul in Hebrew if Paul didn't know that much Hebrew? Wouldn't Yeishua want to be understood?

14 And when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.
15 And I said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest.

4.92 עֲזוּבוֹת עֲמָה מְרַנְתָּה or נִתְמָה מְרַנְתָּה Netemah Meranatah or Onot-Immah Meranatah

1 Corinthians 16:22 gives us a very complex transliteration of Hebrew due to the many failures of the Greek letters to copy the Hebrew sound. I believe the Greek words were either given new meanings after they were transliterated by the Translator or the translator chose Greek words that sounded the same as the Hebrew. It is more likely that the Translator gave new meanings to the Greek transliteration and then perhaps over time those meanings morphed into what the Strong's and other dictionaries tell us. The Greek meanings that the Strong's gives us seems to be very negative to me, especially because the whole chapter of 1 Corinthians 16 is being addressed to followers of Yehovah God who also follow his son Yehoshua Jesus.

One possibility for the Hebrew words that would have been transliterated here into the Greek, is נִתְמָה מְרַנְתָּה. I would transliterate it as something like Netemah Meranatah. In this case I think only the last letters were left out and an extra vowel was added to Anathema, the 'A' at the beginning. I believe the stem of this 'Anathema' is תָּמָה H8539 and it is in the Niphal verb state which uses a Nun נ prefix to signify perfect tense of 'being'. In this case נִתְמָה (I'm assuming the vowels here) would mean somebody 'was' or 'is' amazed. The next word is מְרַנְתָּה which has the stem of רָנָה H7440 which can mean joy, shouting, singing, proclaiming, etc, something that makes a sound.

There is a place called מְרַנְתָּי and is referred to two times in the Tanakh, 1 Chronicles 27:30, and Nehemiah 3:7. This shows us there is a Hebrew word describing a group of people from a place that has a very similar name to 'Maranatha'. In the context of 1 Corinthians 16, a description of a group of people from this place does not fit. So we need to realize it is a Hebrew noun or participle or adjective. This can be accomplished by adding a Mem מ prefix to the stem רָנָה to get מְרַנָּה. I believe that if it were a participle, it could have a Tav ת replace the Hey ה. It is common for a Tav to replace a Hey in some grammar situations. The result would make it מְרַנְתָּה. Depending on the vowels, it could be something like Meranatah. Treating it as a Participle, נִתְמָה מְרַנְתָּה could be translated as “, **may he be amazed, shouting joyously.**” perhaps referring to some kind of amazing salvation or love achievement.

I find this kind of hope for the person much more likely than us being told to excommunicate them. This is what I think the verse might be more accurately translated as “**If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, may he be amazed, shouting joyously.**”. Another possibility is that Anathema is two words עֲזוּבוֹת עֲמָה Onot-Immah which means 'answering with it' which when added to Meranatah would be something like “, **may he answer with a proclamation.**” In this case it might look something like this: עֲזוּבוֹת עֲמָה מְרַנְתָּה. This transliteration in Corinthians proves to me that Corinthians was written in Hebrew.

22 If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema Maranatha.

30 Over the camels also was Obil the Ishmaelite: and over the asses was Jehdeiah the Meronothite:

7 And next unto them repaired Melatiah the Gibeonite, and Jadon the Meronothite, the men of Gibeon, and of Mizpah, unto the throne of the governor on this side the river.

4.93 James writing Hebrew to the scattered tribes

James 1:1 makes it clear that James wrote to the 12 scattered tribes. What possible language could he have written that all the tribes would have known? Right, Hebrew. Because the tribes were scattered at different times and were very seemingly in different locations or nations, the only possible common language these scattered tribes would have had was Hebrew. In my opinion, this proves that James was written in Hebrew. This also suggests that there was a vast sea and ocean transportation system already in place, so that James would be able to expect that Jews could read his letters all over the world, probably even in the Americas.

1 James, a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ, to the twelve tribes which are scattered

abroad, greeting.

4.94 Hebrews

Why is the book of Hebrews called Hebrews? Maybe because it was written to the Hebrews? Why were they called Hebrews? Because they still spoke Hebrew. And then what language would be best to write to the Hebrews with? Right, the Hebrew language.

-More Recent Times

4.95 The Ark of the Covenant

The Ark of the Covenant has been found in Jerusalem by Ron Wyatt. Ron says that at some point in the future, the Ark will be revealed to the world. He believes it will happen on television and that we will get to see the two tablets of the Ten Commandments which were written in the Ancient Hebrew script by God ([Deuteronomy 10:1-2](#)). Ron saw the tablets and said angels are guarding the Ark, and that modern day priests were killed trying to get to it.

http://www.arkdiscovery.com/ron_wyatt.htm

<http://www.yah-tube.com/videos/revealing/index.html>

Perhaps a fake ark of the covenant will be “found” and shown to the public to get them to believe the Quran and reject the Torah, like in the video below that seems to be predicting this.

<https://www.brighteon.com/1c1d2c83-b6ff-430b-9c89-b7a2b9c6ddbc> “I Pet Goat 3” Decoded

4.96 הללויה Halleluyah

[Revelation 19:1-6](#) and [Psalms 104:35](#) reveal to us that the Hebrew transliteration Alleluia is indeed from the Hebrew language. In Hebrew Alleluia is spelled הללויה and is a command to a group of men or a group of men and women that means 'You all Praise Yehovah!' or 'Praise ye Yah!'. Yah is a short version for Yehovah that can be attached to names or in this case a command. [Psalms 104:35](#) has this exact spelling I showed above and [KJV](#) translates it as 'Praise ye the LORD'.

1 And after these things I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, Alleluia; Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power, unto the Lord our God:

2 For true and righteous are his judgments: for he hath judged the great whore, which did corrupt the earth with her fornication, and hath avenged the blood of his servants at her hand.

3 And again they said, Alleluia And her smoke rose up for ever and ever.

4 And the four and twenty elders and the four beasts fell down and worshipped God that sat on the throne, saying, Amen; Alleluia.

5 And a voice came out of the throne, saying, Praise our God, all ye his servants, and ye that fear him, both small and great.

6 And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

לֵה יִתְּמוּ חַטָּאִים מִן-הָאָרֶץ וְרָשָׁעִים עוֹד אֵינָם בְּרָכִי נִפְשֵׁי אֶת-יְהוָה הַלְלוּיָהּ:

The sinners will be consumed from the earth, and the wicked will not be anymore. Bless Yehovah my soul. Praise ye Yah. 19.104.35.582

4.97 The Palestine deception

Around 132 AD

Around 132 AD, according to 'historians' the Roman Emperor Hadrian appointed the land of Yehudah into a Roman Province called 'Syria Palaestina'. Thus begins the origin of modern day controversies about Palestine. There is no 'evidence' of a Palestine nationality before this time and it was just a Roman Province. If there is a people who could claim real historic evidence of nationality roots in the land of Israel, which people would it be? Pick a nation and argue.... is what seems to be the modern way.

However, it does seem that the Romans chose the name Paleastina for their province they created because of the Philistines who were destroyed by Babylon. Why did Rome choose to name this province after two destroyed nations (Assyria / Philistines)? To slander the Jews and to erase their history and inheritance. As we learned, the Philistines were not even the original post flood inhabitants of that area, they were invaders who came from either Sardinia or some other European island.

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Palestine/Roman-Palestine>

<https://www.worldhistory.org/Philistines/>

Most 'historians' treat the modern created Palestine nation as if it had individual Nationality for a long period of time. Even Hebrew Grammar 'teachers' like Dr. E. Rodiger seems to speak of Palestine in this way as the region Rome created, instead of referring to it as the land of Yisraeil or the land of any other of the many nations who at one time controlled the area. This Roman province had long reaching influence on the minds of 'educated' people.

There was not even a known Arab speaking tribe in this Roman province until perhaps sometime in the 200's AD, so any claims of ownership in this Roman province has little to nothing to stand on. It seems that Palestine did not declare independence until 1988, and only became a non-member observer to the UN seemingly in 2012. Avraham, Yaacov and his sons, and the ancient Nation of Yisraeil controlled that land way before anyone thought about making a 'Palestine' nation or province. I believe even the Garden of Eden was where Yisraeil is, probably even right where Yerushalaim is, which would have made Adam and Eve the first inhabitants of the land of Yisraeil. The global flood probably buried Eden, and then Yerushalaim was built on the new ground above Eden, probably without anyone even knowing then.

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/un-general-assembly-votes-to-recognize-palestinian-state/>

<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/which-countries-recognize-palestine-as-a-country.html>

One last note that I want to add here in 2018, is that Amir Tsarfati mentioned a few things I did not yet know about the Palestine myth. He says that when the United Nations proposed to split the land between "Palestine" and Israel, that there was only a very low population of people living in "Palestine" at that time, and that Arabic people quickly moved into "Palestine" after the U.N. Proposal. As in, this was not even an important land to most Arabs, until it came time to keep it out of Israel's hands. Amir also says that once the U.N. Made this split nation proposal, Arabs from all over started to attack and persecute Jews. Jews were forced to declare the independence of the nation of Israel and literally fight for their survival. It seems that some members in the U.N., or those pulling the strings of it, actually wanted to partition the land to weaken the Jews, so that the Arabs would have a reason to destroy them. This concept has been done by other globalist entities to nations like North and South Korea, North and South Vietnam, the American civil war, and many other examples where globalists had put their fingers into world issues to accomplish their agendas.

So although modern day Israel is not perfect, and has been secular in its political leadership for the most part, I do believe that God orchestrated their independence and protection through the many wars that some of the Arab nations have waged against them. Sure, there were times when modern Israel even started battles, but I believe it was preemptively done due to the war plans of many Arab nations against Israel. I believe Israel has the right to its historical land that it had in Biblical times. Anyway, Amir Tsarfati has some good videos covering what I talked about, check them out if you want to.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ICekyFSCe_w

4.98 Speaking the name of Yehovah, and the 'dead' language

Around 138-300 AD

Around 138 AD, the Romans banned the speaking of the name of Yehovah יהוה which proves that Hebrew was still spoken at this time, and shows us some of the true intentions of Rome. Why would Rome even bother banning a Hebrew name if it wasn't even spoken like the myth says? The Jewish tradition to NOT speak the name of Yehovah came shortly after this, at least partially due to roman persecution. (Nehemia Gordon).

There is a common myth believed by many that by around 300 AD, Hebrew was a dead language

(not spoken), but I disagree because of many evidences. Different variants (dialects) of Hebrew around the world suggests the scattered tribes or peoples retained their language once again (just as in history). If there are different dialects of Hebrew since the Diaspora (dispersion) of the Jews, then how could it have been a dead (unspoken) language until modern times? There wouldn't be different spoken dialects if Eliezer Ben-Yehudah was the one who resurrected the spoken aspects of Hebrew from a 'dead' state, right? If the myth was true, then everyone who speaks Hebrew would be speaking Eliezer's dialect. Eliezer seems to have helped renew the Hebrew language into its modern form in the modern Israel nation, but Hebrew was not a 'dead' language.

This common myth about this 'dead language' goes back as far as 1856 (and probably farther) with the author Dr. E. Rodiger. He may even be the one that started this myth, but I am not sure. How can he claim to know the Hebrew pronunciation in his grammar teachings but still say Hebrew became an unspoken language? This clearly shows a spiritual battle over languages which I will talk about more later in this book. Because most people believe these myths or repeat them, is why these myths persist.

<http://www.aboutlanguageschools.com/hebrew/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asch_conformity_experiments

4.99 Arab control over Yerushalaim, the Crusades, and the British

Around 610-1187 AD

After Muhammad founded Islam around 610 AD, he supposedly went to Medina in 622, where his followers later killed more than 600 Jewish men who would not convert to Islam. This was the time of the beginning of the Islamic religion. Supposedly, around 638 AD, Yerushalaim was conquered by the Rashidun Caliph. Then, supposedly sixty years later, the dome was made on the Temple Mount. The supposed law 'dhimmis' that was supposed to protect Christians and Jews under Arab rule, did not seem to protect them as much as 'historians' say. It seems that Jews and Christians were treated almost like slaves by most Arabs and Muslims. Jews were even eventually required to wear a yellow badge in public by Baghdad's Caliph. You probably have heard about the Yellow star in Nazi Germany that they made Jews wear in public. Although Jews were treated harshly in various ways and at various times, it does seem that they had freedom of religion and language for most of the time that Arabs controlled Yerushalaim. There were plenty of rules for Jews, and also tribute had to be paid. Once again, Jews would not have wanted to learn the language of their Arab captors who treated them basically like slaves.

The Roman Catholic Church's Crusaders captured Yerushalaim in 1099 AD supposedly, with the ongoing struggle Yerushalaim was recaptured by Saladin in 1187. Control of the city went back and forth again many times. Eventually, the British took Yerushalaim from the Ottomans in 1917. Jews started immigrating to the city, and eventually modern day Israel declared independence in 1947.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Jerusalem#Post-Crisis_Roman_and_Early_Byzantine_Empire_period

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-treatment-of-jews-in-arab-islamic-countries>

4.100 Masoretic scribes

Around 500-1900's AD

The scribes who copied the Hebrew Tanakh from around 500 to 1000 AD in Tiberias by the sea of Galilee, are often called Masorettes. They used strict rules while they copied the Tanakh scrolls to ensure that they made accurate copies. They may also have been ones who added word usage information and commentary into the margins, cantillation markings to the main text, and even perhaps the vowel markings to the text. Among the many codexes found that are attributed to them are the Aleppo and Leningrad codexes.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1E_9mmCXbMM The Masoretic Text

When the scrolls would wear out, they would often be brought to a special room or compartment of a synagogue called a genizah, and they were often eventually buried on a specific day. In old Cairo, in the ben Ezra synagogue, they put anything written in Hebrew that was worn out from the 900's to the 1900's into

their genizah without destroying them. There were hundreds of thousands of scraps. I confidently believe that the Qumran caves were also genizah storage places for worn out or erroneous scraps.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p6KEcc2Rm5k> Earliest Hebrew Manuscripts

I believe the vowels were set in the Torah and Tanakh even during the original writings. As I previously explained, the vowels were probably later left out (at least in most of the copies) in order to make it easier for scribes to copy. Most people believe that the Masoretes are the ones who invented the vowel pointings, but I believe God invented them even before he created Adam. The vowel points probably looked much different in the Original Hebrew script.

<http://www.deanburgonsociety.org/CriticalTexts/witfields.htm>

4.101 Persecution by the Catholic Church

As the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) gained power in Europe, nearly all of the monarchs of the kingdoms in Europe allowed their kingdoms to be ruled religiously by the RCC by the 1400's. The highest level of visible RCC power in Europe was probably in the 1400's. However, even from the times of Constantine and Rome, the persecution was increasing on true followers of our Father. With the non-RCC Christians fleeing Yerushalaim, Yehudah and other places to avoid persecution over the first few centuries A.D., the Pharisees and other Jewish powers who would not accept our Savior lost a lot of power over those followers of our Father and Yeishua.

The main persecutors were no longer Pharisees and Sadducees, Roman Empire, and etc, but instead was now the RCC. In order to control how, when, and what language the scriptures were read, written, or heard, the RCC did not allow common people to read the Bible or have it in their houses. Priests were the ones that got to teach what they thought the scriptures said, or what they wanted the common people to think the scriptures said. The circulation of the Bible was only allowed through tight RCC control that fit their agenda.

I believe these centuries are when the original Hebrew Beriyyt Chadashah (Renewed Covenant, New Testament) writings were confiscated by the RCC agents and or other agents, either destroying them or placing them in the Vatican Library or other secret locations. Thank Yehovah that they did not also confiscate or destroy the thousands of [Greek Textus Receptus](#) that agree with each other. At least we have that. I believe this reign of terror by the RCC was also the reason for the dark ages.

(The Great Controversy) "The Triumph of God's Love" - E. G. White

4.102 The Aleppo Codex

Around 930 AD

The Hebrew [Aleppo Codex](#) (Keter or Crown) is the oldest, most complete Hebrew Bible in known existence (Father God knows what is in the Vatican Library). It seems to have been written around 930 AD in Yisraeil and then later given to the Karaite community in Yerushalaim in the 11 century. In the Aleppo there is clear evidence of chapter starts and finishes and clear evidence of verse structure. Masoretes added cantillation marks to let the person know the tone of how the words were supposed to be spoken and to show the middle and end of verses. This previously could have only been known by hearing the oral speakings of the scriptures.

There was believed to be different tones for each book or for many different books. I believe this was to help with the memorization of the Bible and also so that people would know what part of the Bible was being read without having to ask. Aharon ben Moshe ben Asher was the Masorete and vocalizer of the Aleppo Codex, as stated in the dedication of the manuscript, which was written several decades after his death.

Once again, if scribes knew what vowels to put on the the Bible scrolls, then that means they knew how to pronounce the Hebrew words. If they knew how to pronounce the Hebrew words, then obviously they spoke and were able to hear the Hebrew language. This is further proof that debunks the 'dead language' myth.

<http://www.aleppocodex.org/>

4.103 The Printing press

Around 1440 AD

By around 1440 AD, the printing press was 'invented' in Europe and now this enabled for much faster replication of books. Now it would no longer be just the wealthy people or groups who would have books, but many of the common people. However, China is actually the first known country to invent or use printing in 220 AD. A complete book was found in China that was probably printed around 868 AD.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Printing_press

<http://www.absolutechinatours.com/china-travel/Printing-China-Ancient-Inventions.html>

4.104 Hebrew Matthew manuscripts

There are many Hebrew Matthew manuscripts that are available to the public in various ways. I believe the **Shem Tov** manuscript of **Matthew** became more known starting around the 1400's. Nehemia Gordon also goes into the evidence of how the book of **Matthew** and probably the other 3 gospels, acts and revelation originated in Hebrew. **Matthew 18:23-35** and **Matthew 1:21** are two examples Nehemia gives in the **Shem Tov** Hebrew Matthew. **Dutillet** and **Munster** are two other Hebrew Matthew manuscripts.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNNs5ToguGc>

<https://www.nehemiaswall.com>

George Howard explains in his book 'Hebrew Gospel of Matthew' how **Shem Tov** (the man) was a polemist who made comments in the text, who had the intent on damaging the christian faith. He put a copy of the Hebrew Matthew in his book of the **Evan Bohan** version of the **Shem Tov**. George shows many evidences how the **Shem Tov** is the best Hebrew Matthew manuscript but that **Shem tov** the man was not the author, but he copied it from a preexisting source. George also shows how even the **Shem Tov** manuscript has been manipulated by people to bring it closer to how the Greek and latin manuscripts are.

After translating this **Shem Tov** myself, and comparing it to the **King James** English, it is clear to me also that there has been a lot of manipulation of the Hebrew text. George says there are similarities between the **Shem Tov** and the Codex **Sinaiticus**. There are some good things about the **Shem Tov** though, that is it shows us the non-trinity commission in **Matthew 28:19-20**. It seems that the trinity part got added into latin and Greek later (which George and others confirm). These reasons are why I classify **Shem Tov** in my book with **Pink** highlighting to signify warning, and not **Blue**.

Although Yeishua ישוע is an acceptable short version of his name, which is in the **Shem tov**, I believe that this shows further evidence that the **Shem tov** has been manipulated (because our saviors full length name Yehoshua יהושע is not in the **Shem Tov**). According to George Howard, the **Shem Tov** even has the ridiculing name of Yeshu ישו in it (which I have seen also), and this is probably because it got changed to Yeshu by a polemist. Also the **Shem Tov** abbreviates the name of God יהוה as "ה" (probably an abbreviation of Hashem), which further shows that someone edited the text to hide the name of God to conform to their tradition, fears, or superstitions. I have seen that the **Shem Tov** also sometimes has אלקים instead of אלהים. The Hebrew word אלקים is not a real Hebrew word, but is used by people who are afraid to say אלהים, or who don't want other people to say it. As if אלהים is the name of God, which it is not. אלהים means God or Mighty Ones (it is a plural word when taken literally). Some people say this is a "plural of majesty" form, which tries to explain it is still singular even if it looks plural, which I disagree with.

<https://www.jewsforjudaism.org/knowledge/articles/oneness-of-god-the-meaning-of-elohim>

The good news about these changes is that they were not changed to Adonai (my master) or Hashem (the name), and the person who changed the text at least made it clear that the actual name of God was once in the text of the Hebrew Matthew.

In conclusion, the **Shem Tov** has many parts that I believe are not changed, and are original words of the original **Hebrew Beriyy Chadashah** (NT). This means we can learn positive things from the **Shem Tov** but we must be very careful. The other Hebrew Matthew manuscripts can be used to compare with the **Shem Tov**, and this is what George has done also.

4.105 The path to the Letteris text

1525-1852 AD

The **Daniel Bomberg** edition or **First Rabbinic Bible** was published by Daniel Bomberg in 1525 in Vienna. The **Second Great Rabbinic Bible** (produced by Yaakov ben Hayyim (**Chayyim**) ibn Adonijah) was an edit from the **First Rabbinic Bible**. The **KJV** Old Testament English translation was from this **ben Chayyim** Masoretic, which is often called the “Mikraot Gedolot” **מִקְרָאוֹת גְּדוֹלוֹת**. The **Letteris Text** (Meir Letteris edited it) was an edit of the **second great rabbinic Bible (2GRB)** published in 1852, Vienna. Each of these three manuscripts can also be referred to as the “Textus Receptus” of the Hebrew OT. Textus Receptus is latin and means “received text”. The only reason I mention it here is because people use it enough, we should know what it means.

<https://biblemanuscriptsociety.com/Bible-resources/Early-Bibles/Rabbinic-Bible>

<https://letterishebrew.wordpress.com/>

"However, the accentuation of the Letteris Edition differs significantly in many places (especially in Psalms) from that of the Second Rabbinic Bible, of any edition based on it (such as the Ginsburg Edition), or of the many other early and recent editions that are more or less conformable to each other in their accentuation (the modern editions including the BHS, Snaith, Qoren, etc.)." I believe this quote is referring to how the **Letteris** uses the correct vowels for Yehovah **יְהוָה** and how it uses the actual written (Khetiv **כְּתִיב**) words, which were written by the scribes, without placing the suggested Qerei **קְרִי** in the text. The Qerei is what many translations claim should be read out loud, or should be there to “fix” an “error”, and so they place it in the text and do not have any vowels usually for the Khetiv.

Translators who add Qerei put more importance on the suggested word they place in the text over the words that the scribes wrote. The **Letteris** version also restores two verses that were mistakenly removed in the **Second GRB**. This is one of the many reasons why I like my **Letteris** Tanakh more than any other version I have seen. Doesn't Yehovah tell us not to add to the or take away from his word?

<http://www.hoshuha.com/articles/wordofgod.html>

http://www.bibliahebraica.com/the_texts/rabbinic_bible.htm

https://web.archive.org/web/20160102034428/http://www.bibliahebraica.com/the_texts/rabbinic_bible.htm

<http://av1611godsword.yuku.com/forum/viewtopic/id/705>

One reason why I believe that the **Letteris** version is superior to the **2GRB** is that the **2GRB** literately appears to have more commentary and notes in it than it has Biblical text, while the **Letteris** has no commentary and only a few critical notes about text placement and so forth. The **2GRB** also has what appears to be a translation of sealed Hebrew (most people claim this to be Aramaic) along side the Hebrew text. I will discuss this sealed Hebrew topic later in this book.

<https://letterishebrew.wordpress.com/>

It is important to note, that the popes of Rome had strict control over which books could be printed during the time of the printing of the **2GRB**. This may be why some of the printers and editors of the **1st and 2nd Great Rabbinic Bibles** supposedly converted to Christianity (Catholicism).

<https://biblemanuscriptsociety.com/Bible-resources/Early-Bibles/Rabbinic-Bible>

The 1903 digital PDF version I use has a few Hebrew typos, but these are corrected in later printing versions, like the 1985 physical copy of the **Letteris-KJV** Tanakh that I have. So, if you buy a **Letteris** Tanakh, I recommend that you buy the most recent one that you can, or at least not much earlier than 1985. I am not sure when the few typos that I have seen were corrected, but the ones I saw were correct for sure by 1985. If you want to get a printed copy, the ISBN numbers are: ISBN-10: 0564000396 or ISBN-13: 978-0564000395. In the link below you can download the **Letteris** PDF files for free, one for each of the 39 Tanakh books.

<https://letterishebrew.wordpress.com/>

4.106 The Leningrad Codex

The **Leningrad Codex** (also called the Ben Asher Masoretic) was announced in 1840 AD by a manuscript collector that owned it. Rudolf Kittel's first two not-so-great editions of the **BH** were based on

the **Ben Chayyim** (or Hayyim) in 1906 and 1912. The **BHK** (Biblia Hebraica Kittel) was created by Rudolf Kittel around 1937 using the Leningrad Codex (Gail Riplinger and **JPS** preface confirm this). It seems that the **Ben Asher** (modern name / version) was created using the **Leningrad** manuscript.

The name **Ben Asher** seems to be chosen in order to fraudulently use the reputation of the Aharon ben Moshe ben Asher family which was known for precise and reliable text. The **BHS** (Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia) was from the **BHK**, edited by a team led by Karl Elliger, Wilhelm Rudolph, and Gerard Weil in 1967-1977 (**JPS** preface confirms this).

The **BHS Digital version** was digitized by H. Van Dyke Parunak and Robert Eckert at University of Michigan in 1982 (**JPS** preface confirms this). The **MCM** (Michigan-Claremont-westminster electronic BHS) was a revision of the **BHS Digital** version in 1987 (**JPS** helped fund it). The **Westminster Leningrad Codex** (an online version) was digitized from the written **BHS** and probably the same as the **MCM** or a revision. The **Leningrad Codex** was not as accurate as the **First and Second Great Rabbinic Bibles** and the **Letteris Text**, and therefore any Manuscript that was based on the **Leningrad Codex** carries these inaccuracies with them.

<http://www.puritanboard.com/f63/do-textual-variants-give-us-confidence-22188/>

4.107 Gesenius Hebrew Grammar

Originally printed in 1856, there was an English translation of a German book called Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar: Seventeenth Edition, With Numerous Corrections and Additions, by Dr. E. Rodiger. It was translated by T.J. Conant, Professor of Hebrew in Rochester Theological Seminary. It is further proof that Hebrew Grammar was well understood before the renewal of the modern day Israel Nation. Although Rodiger has many false assumptions in that book, it can be of some use.

<https://archive.org/details/GeseniusHebrewGrammarPdf>

4.108 Understanding Hebrew Grammar

Another person who I will not name in this paragraph, has been teaching that you can be illiterate of Hebrew but yet still understand what some of the words mean. He teaches that you can learn what a word means by using the meanings of each individual letter. While this is usually or always true is some connected concept, its not always obvious what the meaning of the word is when you compare it to the overall picture or concept you get from looking at the individual letter meanings. Added prefixes and suffixes are not meant to add their letter meanings to the word. So if a person doesn't understand grammar but then tried to use the meaning of a prefix or suffix letter to a word, then they will not understand the word properly. To further complicate the matter, this person I mentioned barely seems to teach Hebrew grammar but instead implies that you can know the meanings of words without grammar studies.

Again, Letter meanings do have a major role in the meanings of words but grammar is very important also. For example, if you take the word for nose נָחַשׁ, it can literally mean nose. However, for **Genesis 3:1** the word that can mean nose is here in this verse when the serpent talks to eve, but almost everyone agrees it is not talking about a nose here but it is translated as 'has' in the form of a question. Another use of this same word that can mean nose, is when it is used in combination with a word (verb) that means 'to burn'. In that case it means anger and is not literally talking about a nose most likely, unless you want to visualize a very upset person who scrunches up their nose. The concept there is not about the nose though, it's about the anger. So, even if you can sometimes discern the meaning of a word based on the meanings of the letters, because of the complex grammar of the Hebrew language, you may often be wrong in your translation if you do not know the entire grammar of the Hebrew language.

I have heard one teacher, and I have heard about another teacher, who actually uses English words and letters to transpose or convert into Hebrew. For example, they might try to make a comparison between the Hebrew word גַּרְדֵּן which means garden to the English word Garden. And even though the only similar phonics between the two is the G an N type of sounds, they still try to make a connection. From that point they then use that Hebrew word they 'stumbled' upon in their connect the dots type of teaching. They may

also reverse the process and claim that an English word comes from a certain Hebrew word and therefore they connect the dots there in their teachings. The end result is that they have taken it too far and made too many assumptions and stretches and thus their teaching ends up being something that is not the whole truth.

I have no doubt that each language that our Father created at the confusion of Bavel has some Hebrew concepts in it. This is because the Hebrew language is connected to the universe and our Father's very character in my opinion. He could have left all Hebrew concepts out of these languages but then they would probably be darker languages, something like latin. My point is that there will be times when Hebrew concepts exist in other languages. I have seen it in Spanish, Chinese (pictures/concepts of Noach's flood and the Garden of Eiden), English, and BRO_MARKO on Paltalk says he has seen it in German. He is also the one which showed me things about Chinese. You simply cannot use the many modern English words that have had meaning changes or slang uses or have been borrowed or influenced from other languages in this way that people have tried.

Even if this transliteration concept could work if we knew the original ancient English, how are we going to know for sure what words and letters and phonics are part of that language? Going back to the example about גן, sure, maybe when some 'lost tribes' members went to the British isles, and somehow over thousands of years they added a 'R' and a 'D' sound in the middle of the word and the result in Old English was Garden. I really doubt that. A more convincing concept of this type of phenomenon would be to compare the word Tour in English with the Hebrew stem ת.ו.ר which can mean to explore or spy and it might sound the same as 'tour' when used as a passive participle, perhaps something like תויר. My whole point here is that some people take this concept way too far and then teach incorrect things based on their 'findings'.

א וְהַנָּחֹשׁ הָיָה עָרוּם מִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אַף כִּי-אָמַר אֱלֹהִים לֹא תֹאכְלוּ מִכָּל עֵץ הַגָּן:

And the serpent was more subtle than any living one of the field that Yehovah *the* almighty made: and he said to the woman “Has *the* Almighty said that you may not eat from every tree of the garden?”

1.3.1.3

4.109 The names of the four Gospel writers as a code

In June of 2018, I picked up a Hebrew book call יְשׁוּעָה וְשָׁלוֹם which was printed in 1962. I have seen title pages inside Hebrew books before, like with the Letteris-KJV Tanakh. But this time, when I saw this title page in this book, it gave me the idea to use a similar format for Hebrew title pages for my own books. In the process of putting Hebrew title pages inside my 8 books that I am currently writing, I came across something interesting with the name of Matthew in Hebrew.

מַתִּיתָּהּ from 1 Chronicles 9:30, or מַתְתִּיתָּהּ (H4993) from 1 chronicles 15:18 could come from מַתָּהּ (H4991) which can mean gift, give, or reward, from the stem נ.ת.ן, to give, set, or *appoint*. However, KJV transliterated it as Mattithiah. The Greek translators transliterated it as Maththiaos, which suggests the spelling from 1 Chronicles 9:30. מַתָּהּ can mean gift, give, reward (H4991). So, מַתְתִּיתָּהּ means “gift of Yah”.

So I tried to think of the names of the other writers, and what they would be in Hebrew. The spelling for Mark as מַרְקוּם did not have any meaning to me other than it could have some relation to the word מְרוּקָם which means purification (H4795). G3138 is Mark's Greek name Markos. Maybe his Hebrew name was a variation of מְרוּקָם, and then the Greek translators added their typical 's' suffix to his name.

The version of Luke that I found on the internet, לוֹקָס, looks also like another transliteration from English. What if his name was לוֹהַ? The word לוֹהַ is used in the Bible for the tablets of stone that had the Ten commandments on them. Luke could have also been some spelling from ל.ק.ה which means “to take”, and could even be hinted by in 2 Timothy 4:11. Even if his name was spelled something like לוֹקָה (one who takes), the last ה would have been treated as silent by Greek translators and they then added their iconic 's' ending.

The internet spelling that I previously found for John was יוֹהַנָּן, and in this case it might be the

original spelling of his name, because it means 'he will show grace' or 'he will give grace'. If we put the names in order it could be מִתְּהִיָּה מֶרְקוֹ לְיֵהוּא בְּנֵי יוֹחָנָן. I added a ך before the last gospel John, in order to make it like a list 'Mathew, Mark, Luke, **and** John'. These names in order could then mean 'The purification gift of Yah, *the* law, and he will give *you* grace'. Isn't that amazing? Now I do not believe that the law has been done away with, and I have written about that topic in my book called 'Christian Myths?'. Instead, I think it means that because Yehoshua died for our sins and was resurrected, we have grace, but we still have his law.

I believe this names code is just telling us the same thing that the New Testament tells us, that the burden of the law is easier, but the law is not destroyed or done away with. This name code also shows us that these disciples were most likely Jews, with Hebrew names, and were not Greeks like the adversary wants us to believe.

-Modern Times

4.110 Modern Day Israel

There are several links near the end of this section that cover multiple paragraphs in this section.

In the early 1900's, there were an estimated 10 and a half million Jews in the world. In November of 1917, what is called the 'Balfour Declaration' was made in public by the British Empire declaring their support of a 'national home for the Jewish people'. At that time during World War One, the British were occupying the land of "Palestine". In December 1917 the British took Jerusalem from the Ottoman Empire. When the war was over, and the allies won, Britain and France were in control of all of the conquered Ottoman land, including who rules what, based on the agreements between these two nations. All declared intentions about a British desire to see a Jewish state were forgotten, along with the promises made to the Arab rebels who helped to fight against the Ottoman Empire.

In the French controlled part of the Middle-East, they formed Syria and Lebanon. The British land was formed into Iraq. The British who controlled "Palestine" did not give the land to Israel, or anyone else in any official way. They did allow Jews to immigrate to the land of "Palestine" though, and during World War Two, this immigration increased dramatically. There was some tension between Jews and Arabs during that time, and even between Jews and the British. Even before the Holocaust, Golda and others were not able to bring in as many Jews from Germany and other places as they would have liked. Many more Jews could have been saved if the British did not have quotas, but they wanted to appease the Arabs who did not want Jews there, or not very many of them.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-MtV-vX7H0> The People Profiles - Golda Meir - Matriarch of Israel

The time from 1933 when Hitler came into power to May 1945 (Nazi Germany surrender) is called the Holocaust period. During this Holocaust period, there was severe persecution of Jews, and by the end, about 6 million Jews were murdered under Hitler's regime around the world, with the majority of them being European Jews. The revisionists might try to say it never happened, as they 'correct' history, but one Auschwitz survivor named Eva Mozes Kor had in more recent years met with one of the Nazi doctors who did experiments on her and her twin sister. She asked him to sign a confession to his part in the experiments, which he did.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdgPAetNY5U> (Eva Mozes Kor)

In 1939 Britain caved in to Arab demands for an independent Arab state (called Palestine) within the next 10 years and limited Jewish immigration to the land for the next five years to only 75,000. Britain wanted the UN to decide what to do with the Israel partitioning.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-MtV-vX7H0> The People Profiles - Golda Meir - Matriarch of Israel

In 1947, the UN proposed 'The Partition Plan' to split Israel and Jerusalem into two parts, one for Jews, and one for non-Jews. The Arabs rejected the plan and they instead attacked Israel who hardly had any sort of military or even a militia. Miracles were reported of Arabs seeing big Jewish armies (of angels?) and a situation where the Arabs thought the Jews had a nuclear bomb. During this war in 1948, Israel officially declared the independence of their nation. By the end of the war in 1949, Israel had won all of the land that

the UN proposed, and much of the other 'palestinian' land. Amir Tsarfati explains that ever since the Independence of Israel was declared, Israel has been under near constant military attacks and terrorist attacks, with no official peace deals. The few times of 'peace' were just times where Arab nations and terrorist organizations were preparing for their next attacks. Czechoslovakia helped Israel during its war of Independence despite a UN embargo being in place. The UN caused many cease-fires during the war, the first one helped Israel, but the others perhaps just prolonged the war.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CaLi-3huRLE> First Arab - Israeli War 1948 - COLD WAR DOCUMENTARY

Amir explains in his video 'The Calm Before the Storm' that Truman loved the Jews. Truman just so happened to be in power in 1948, when the existence of modern day Israel was just beginning. This was probably not a coincidence, and Truman probably helped in many ways. The USA has helped Israel financially many times since it's independence.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TBL_SBn2y-U (The Calm Before the Storm) Amir Tsarfati

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-MtV-vX7H0> The People Profiles - Golda Meir - Matriarch of Israel

In 1956, after Egypt, Syria, and Jordan blockaded Israel shipping for an extended period of time, Israel attack them with the backing of Britain and France (who didn't seem to help much and demanded soon after that Israel stop the war once Israel quickly got to the Suez Canal). The United States and Soviet Union demanded that Israel withdraw from the land they took without getting anything in return (so Israel did withdraw).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UYnfp3NeqzU> (The Wars of Israel (Part 1)) Amir Tsarfati

In 1967, (in the War of Attrition) God showed again how he would protect Israel with his miracles. America stayed neutral but embargoed any sending of arms to Israel, and so did France. The Soviet Union supplied arms (and pilots and troops to Egypt) to the Arabs. Kuwait, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq sent troops and arms to the Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordanian fronts. In 1967, during the Six-Day War, Israel defeated them and quadrupled their land holdings. Less than a month later, the War of Attrition started when Egypt began shelling Israel positions near the Suez Canal. It lasted 3 years.

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/CIFWDP7mm8S2/> THE SECRET WAR WHEN ISRAEL FOUGHT THE SOVIET UNION

The Yom Kippur war was in 1973 and lasted about 4 weeks. An Arab coalition led by Egypt and Syria started a surprise attack on Israel. Many miracles were reported in this war also. Amir says that Nixon actually helped to save Israel in the Yom Kippur war when they were about to lose, by sending lot's of weapons and supplies. Amir says that Nixon helped Israel because his mother made him promise to help the Jews if he ever got a chance to help them. This may be why the most of the 'news' agencies in the USA and the world slandered Nixon. I am not saying Nixon was great, but it does make me wonder why they slandered him and got him impeached. Most USA presidents have not really supported Israel, or have possibly even aided those nations and entities that have wanted to hurt Israel.

The 1st Lebanon War was in 1978, and started when PLO terrorists infiltrated Israel and murdered an American tourist. Israel went into Lebanon and overran some terrorist bases and then withdrew after 2 months. Israel had to go back into Lebanon after continual terrorist attacks against Israel. In 1983 the president of Lebanon signed a peace agreement with Israel, but a year later Syria forced him to fight Israel again. In 1984 Israel withdrew most of their troops except for some in Lebanon near the Israel border to guard Israel from terrorists. All of the Israeli troops were withdrawn in 2000.

In the 70's Iraq, under the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein made a deal with France to have them build a nuclear power plant, so that they could also make weapon grade uranium, u-235 or plutonium-239. Israel through the Mossad killed some french nuclear scientists and did other things to delay the power plant construction, but by 1981, Iraq finished the power plant. Israel did not want to wait for them to enrich uranium or plutonium, so they launched their Operation Opera which used 8 F-16s bought from the USA to bomb the reactor. The plan had been under development for many years so that it could be used as a last resort if the Mossad failed to prevent the reactor construction. These highly modified F-16s were probably the bases for the second Top Gun movie because of how similar it was to this operation. Yehovah clearly was helping them to succeed in this mission because not one of the 8 pilots died, or were even injured, and

all 8 planes made it back without even being chased. Not only did they barely have any fuel left, they had to fly 50 to a 100 feet off the ground at sometimes, at 540 miles per hour, sometimes more, sometimes less. Every bomb hit, and no other building was destroyed. Israel chose to attack on a Sunday, during a meal break of the plant in order to reduce casualties. Only 11 people seemed to have died, and one or more was probably from friendly fire from anti-aircraft gun fire or other reasons. Israel is one of those rare nations that tries to reduce casualties, by either dropping fliers telling civilians to evacuate, by attacking during less populated times, etc.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=MFObTJxFuWl> Mike Guardia – Operation Opera – Israel's Raid....

The 1st Intifada began in 1987 when an Israeli was stabbed to death in Gaza. After lies saying that Israel killed four Arabs, Arabs rioted and an Arab youth who threw a molotov cocktail was killed by Israel. Arab riots broke out in the West Bank, Gaza, and Jerusalem. More lies caused even more Arab riots for years. In 2001 Israel attempted a cease-fire for days, and finally after 9/11 Arafat (PLO) started to seriously seek a cease-fire.

The 2nd Lebanon War was a month long war started by Hezbollah forces from Lebanon when they made a raid into Israel and killed 8 IDF. It ended after heavy losses on both side with a UN brokered cease-fire in 2006. Maybe rocket near miss miracles were reported.

Hamas started terrorist actions from Gaza in 2006, which caused retaliations from Israel. Hamas staged a coup and took over Gaza. Hamas fired many rockets into Israel. Israel led 3 military campaigns against Hamas during the years of this conflict, with the latest in 2014. Hamas built many tunnels into Israel from Gaza.

In 2007 Israel “allegedly” bombed the Syrian nuclear reactor which they didn't even know about for many years due to the way the Syrians avoided using electronics to communicate about it. They had to go over the sea and then through Turkey and then south into Syria with seven F-15s (from the 69 “hammers” planes carrying bombs and electric counter-measures (ECMs). Russia sold them codes to use in order to jam or trick the surface-to-air missile (SAMs) systems which were built by Russia. There were no lost planes or injured pilots and they destroyed the nuclear reactors. They realized that Syria would just rebuild the reactor within 5 or so years. General Mohammed Sulaiman was the mastermind behind the Syrian top secret nuclear program. Israel realized they would have to kill Sulaiman. He had many guards and protections so they waited until he went on a visit to a coastal fort in Tartous and waited until he was having dinner with other people and two snipers (from the Kidon) swam in the water from a small sailing boat and “allegedly” took him out with synchronized shots.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=o5U8P7cNvr8&feature=youtu.be> DEVGRU5022 – Operation Orchard:

Trump stood with Israel, and is much of the reason why the nations that want to hurt Israel did not try even harder than normal during his presidency. Trump even moved the American embassy to Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The 'mainstream' media in the USA has been slandering Trump constantly since at least 2014, and continued even after the globalists rigged the election for Biden. Trump's support for Israel is just one more thing the globalists hate about him.

Biden began to put things back to how they were in the Obama regime in the USA, with even worse additions, like gun control and more climate scam measures. In 2021, Iran, emboldened by Biden administration policies, decided to cause rockets to be shot at an Israeli owned ship, and later purposefully dumped oil off the coast of Israel to pollute the shores and kill animals.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k2ufMRKQ3Xc&list=PLWLF5VZl4c5L_Zl0cMv4iSjviH8mx2Ps Middle East Update with Amir Tsarfati: Reaching the boiling point

During Ramadan (Apr-May) in 2021, Muslims were told by Imams and or Sheikhs that Jews wanted to take the Temple Mount back from the Muslims. So some Muslims started to attack Jews, which started to become more popular due to social media. In response, some Jews protested this, and so there were clashes with some Muslims, even on the Temple Mount. The PLO Chairmen canceled the election when he realized he would lose, and blamed it on Israel, causing some Muslims to be even more angry.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pox5ZeR48-A> What is happening in Israel-Gaza? (with Sharren Haskel MK)

Also in April 2021, Hamas (חמאס violence), who is supported by Iran, started firing many rockets

randomly into Israel (using the PLO election and other things as excuses) which caused Israel to retaliate and take out some Hamas leaders and sites. Perhaps even one-third of all of the rockets fired landed in their own controlled land, the Gaza strip. Most of the rockets coming into Israel were destroyed by the Iron Dome. In May, terrorists have attacked random Israeli citizens which made tensions worse. There were riots on the Temple Mount where some Muslims stockpiled rocks on the Mosque land and threw them. During the Day of Jerusalem, Jews were not allowed to go onto the Temple Mount. Terrorists have burned Jewish cars, synagogues, and have threatened to kill some Jews, while coming to their homes.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pox5ZeR48-A> What is happening in Israel-Gaza? (with Sharren Haskel MK)

In June of 2021 Benjamin Netanyahu was replaced, and a different Prime Minister was installed in Israel. Israel had to attack Iranian military sites in Syria, due to Iran's stockpiling of weapons in Syria. Lebanon is collapsing as I write this, because of Hezbollah in it's country. The Turkish money is losing value, but that doesn't stop them from putting many outposts in Syria and Iraq (Iran also has some influence over Iraq). Turkey is having worsening relations with the USA, Israel, Egypt, and other nations.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DZl91YB1T74> Amir Tsarfati: Middle East Update: ... Gog and Magog?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V0Ao0qGgZ_w Amir Tsarfati – Breaking News

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOVR9VrFKuA> Amir Tsarfati – The Beginning of the End

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JNWZ7IZlhjY> Amir Tsarfati: Middle East Update: Turkey is in Trouble

Amir thinks that Russia will eventually fight against Israel, or have something to do with helping the nations that hate Israel, and that the USA either will not help Israel in the future, or will not be able to. I am very cautious of Biblical prophesy, because I have been taught many false things about the Bible in my life, and really, most of the time, prophesy is just not that important to our daily lives and goals. But if you are curious, Amir does talk about [Ezekiel chapter 38](#) in a video below, you might find it interesting. Amir believes that the war described in Ezekiel will happen soon, and that Russia will be one of the countries against Israel.

Although the secular government of Israel does not seem to usually care if they do the will of God, it seems very clear that God wants them to exist as a state and own at least some of their land that they owned under the times of David and Solomon. I agree that there should be some form of government for Israel, and since God allows this current Israel to represent the people, I am ok with that too. I disagree with many things the Israeli government does though, like the pandemic lockdowns, mask mandates, and “covid vaccine” pushing. This does not mean that I am “anti-zionistic”, I actually think it is good for Jews to go to Israel in Aliyah. And of course there would need to be a set of immigration rules.

Anti-Jewish slander has become more and more widespread in the news and online. Trolls come daily to some websites and social media sites to slander Jews or other races. I believe that these trolls are paid by devious entities. These trolls seem to have a full time job trolling, making new names almost every day, because they get banned or blocked each day. This is probably another persecution before another major move against Jews.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S58ivjU9PeE> (JewishHistoryDotOrg)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GCqGvp0gFlA> (The Wars of Israel (Part 2)) Amir Tsarfati

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7VBIBekw3Uk> (Promises and Betrayals)

On 10/7/23, Hamas made a simultaneous attack on Israel from Gaza in a genocidal battle killing women, children and anyone they could find. They raped, tortured, and did unspeakable things. There are theories as to how Israel was not able to detect this plan before it happened, and why the Israel response seemed slower than it could have been. Perhaps the IDF was more like a militia now like the guest below in the video below says. He also thinks that it was arabs that the IDF hired into their own army that told Hamas where cameras and other vital targets in Israel were along the Gaza border. Workers from Gaza were also allowed to work in Israel, and probably gave intel to Hamas. He also explains other reasons. These are reasons I am leaning towards. Others have suggested it was known about and allowed, much like Pearl Harbor was allowed to happen to America to get the people to be willing to enter the war against Japan. I don't know, but I am hoping it is just an intel breach with Gaza workers and Arabs in the IDF. Those are

very possible reasons. Hezbollah from Lebanon also attacked from the north later, and then later Yemen terrorists attacked Israel with missiles and drones. Both Hamas and Hezbollah are Iranian terrorist proxies. Israel counter-attacked the terrorists in Gaza, telling people to leave areas before Israel attacked terrorists, who were mostly in tunnels underground. Does the actions of Hamas match the Hebrew meaning of the word “Hamas” (violence) in the Tanakh?

Rumble – Laura-Lynn Tyler Thompson – What Is The Path To Peace Between Israel and Gaza?

<https://rumble.com/v3spiw4-what-is-the-path-to-peace-between-israel-and-gaza.html>

<https://www.blueletterbible.org/lexicon/h2555/kjv/wlc/0-1/>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l3R-_aNDptw Behold Israel with Amir Tsarfati – Special Middle East Update....

Hamas killed Gazan citizens who were trying to flee to the southern part of Gaza because Hamas wanted human shields, and also so that they could pretend that Israel killed the people that Hamas killed.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=quNVuQtKKe4> Behold Israel - Special Middle East Update: The War in Israel

4.111 Will there be a Third Temple before Yeishua comes back?

I believe after sifting through the lies and deceptions that satan has placed about the last two temples that Solomon made the original 500 by 500 (861 feet) cubit stone foundation for the temple and the First Temple which was in the location where the Muslim Dome of the Rock is. The Muslims made their own smaller platform later on for the dome on top of the foundation that Solomon made. The original south side was 853 feet long possibly due to not being able to line up with the north side wall due to the mountain top being in the way visually.

The Second Temple (by Zerubbabel) again stood on the “foundation stone” or “the Rock” where the First Temple was over, and where the Dome now is. Later on repairs and foundation expansions were made (Hasmonean). There is even an Ark of the covenant sized indent in the stone where the archeologist in the video thinks the Ark of the Covenant was while in the Temple. He shows the evidence of the four corners of Solomon's original 500 by 500 cubit foundation and many other proofs that this where the First and Second Temples were. He also explains that Herod made renovations to the Second Temple (and did not move it) and also doubled the size of the foundation/wall area around the Temple which was barely finished before it was destroyed. The Temple renovations Herod did were done in a year and a half.

<https://youtu.be/WgCOoQbK2CM> Holylandsite – Must see Proves the Temple was on the Temple Mount...

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/qOac3JyYRwN2/> Fear God Repent and Keep the Faith – Evidence ... Temple

The Bible describes that the next Temple will be brought down from Heaven during the 1000 years that we are on Earth with Yeishua when he comes back. We do not need to wait for a Temple to be built again before Yeishua comes back. However, some Jews that do not believe that Yeishua is the Messiah or Son of God do want a Temple here again. They may fall for the lies that the last Temples were near the city of David (also called Zion), or lies that it used to be north of the Dome of the Rock a bit, in line with the Herodian East Gate (which is what Amir Tsarfati believes). These reasons may be how they might allow another Temple to be built. Or perhaps the Dome will get removed somehow and they will build it there, which would probably cause a war unless it was an earthquake or some natural disaster. It seems that eventually there will be a 3rd Temple and that the “antiChrist” or satan's leader on Earth will sit in the Temple and pretend to be God (2 Thessalonians 2:3-4). We do not need to do sin sacrifices anymore because of what Yeishua did for us, and we no longer need a temple here on Earth until the Father in heaven brings us the next one in Jerusalem during the 1000 years with him after Yeishua comes back.

Many of satan's servants (either willingly or unknowingly) carry out his agenda of pretending that the Temples described in the Bible never existed, or existed in different locations in order to take the site or the entire city away from Jews and Bible believers. For example, some Muslims deny the Temples existed, or deny that they were on the Temple Mount (even lying wikipedia admits this and calls it “Temple denial”, at least as of Jan 2023).

4.112 Mount Megiddo

In the YouTube video below, Amir Tsarfati reminds us that Armageddon in [Revelation 16:16](#) comes from the Hebrew words הַר for mountain and מגידו which is the name of the city called Megiddo in Israel. The name Megiddo can be found a few times in the Tanakh (Old Testament). Once again, in the process of transliterating Revelation from Hebrew to Greek, and then from Greek to English, the beginning 'H' sound of the Hey ה was lost. I came across Amir in 2018 by seeing videos of his on YouTube. He is a good Messianic Jewish teacher. As always, I must say that by mentioning him, it does not mean that I agree with everything he says.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gIIroOxKH3M> (Gog and Magog)

And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon.

4.113 Yehovah signed his name in our DNA.

In the video below, the man is speaking Hebrew and explains that the nuclide acids that form our DNA in cells follows a pattern where a “sulfuric bridge” holds the four sections of the pattern together. There are 10 nuclide acids then a bridge, 5 acids then a bridge, 6 acids then a bridge, and 5 acids then a bridge. The 10th letter of the Hebrew alephbet is Yod י, the 6th letter of the Hebrew alephbet is Vav ו, and the 5th letter of the Hebrew alephbet is Hey ה. So the 10-5-6-5 pattern spells out the name of Yehovah יהוה. It seems to me that this man is implying that this pattern repeats, probably everywhere that there is DNA. This phenomenon not only proves that the preferred language of our Creator is Hebrew, but it also proves that his name is יהוה.

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/ptw3YjmT2EIJ/>

4.114 Restoration of the Pure Language

Brad Scott explains that the Pure Language will be restored. [Zephaniah 3:8](#) has all 22 Hebrew letters, including the 5 Soffit forms. It seems that maybe this verse is speaking about when our Savior comes back and sets the tares aside for burning later on. [Zephaniah 3:9](#) below speaks of the pure language being restored. What is this pure language? It can only be Hebrew due to the hints in the previous verse with all the Hebrew letters (including all 5 sofit forms) and because those of us who know the truth, know that Hebrew is the oldest, most pure language on this planet even now. The hint of all the Hebrew letters suggests that the Hebrew language will not be changed at all, but restored in the sense that we will finally know the true pronunciations and the original script for certain.

There are a few different Hebrew dialects on earth now that pronounce Hebrew a bit different than each other dialect. Check also the [KJV](#) translation of these verses. In [verse 8](#) there are two different Hebrew words that can mean 'gather', with the roots of אסף and קבץ. This is another one of those places where Yehovah confirms to us the meaning of words by pairing them by meanings.

ח לָכֵן חִכּוּ-לִי נְאֻם-יְהוָה לְיוֹם קוּמִי לְעַד כִּי מִשְׁפָּטִי לְאַסֹּף גּוֹיִם לְקַבְּצִי מִמְּלְכוֹת לְשַׁפֵּךְ עֲלֵיהֶם זַעַמִּי כָּל חַרּוֹן אַפִּי כִּי בָאֵשׁ קִנְאַתִּי תֹאכַל כָּל-הָאָרֶץ:

About this, 'wait for me' declares Yehovah, 'for the day of my rising up, for when my judgment is to gather nations, for my gathering of kingdoms, to pour upon them the wrath of all of my burning anger, that with fire my jealousy will consume all of the land. 36.3.8.909

ט כִּי-אַז אֶהְפֹּךְ אֶל-עַמִּים שְׁפָה בְרוּרָה לְקַרְא כָּלֵם בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה לְעַבְדוֹ שְׂכָם אֶחָד:
Because then I will turn unto the people a pure language, for all of them to call upon the name of Yehovah, to serve him with one shoulder. 36.3.9.909

4.115 The Hebrew mindset

For reasons that I described in section 2.18, and many other reasons I described in this book, I believe that the Original Hebrew language gives us the healthiest, most set-apart mindset while we “think” in that language. No other language can compare to the Original Hebrew, the Pure Language. As I stated before, Biblical Hebrew is this Pure Language but in the block script usually. The Pure language gives us the easiest connection to a “living in the Garden” mindset, where we think about our immediate surroundings, which would be Yehovah, Yehoshua, Torah, family, friends, animals, and nature. The vocabulary and verbs keep our minds in a healthy mindset. Even the DNA of the words, the meaning of the Hebrew letters, help us to better understand and correctly focus on the meaning of the words. Even negative meanings like “kill” and “slaughter” gets defined, but not glorified. Instead those meanings can be compared with similar words that help to balance and teach us the difference between doing things right or wrong. I would even argue that “thinking” in the Pure Language is more efficient than any other language.

I have had a concept about the word Hebrew for a good while, but I didnt know where to put it in writing until now in 2023. The stem ע.ב.ר which the word עברית Hebrew comes from has the main meaning “to cross over”, and lesse so “to hebraize (Modern)”, or “be angry / have wrath”. I believe that using the stem to call a group of people “Hebrews”, would best fit Avraham and his descendants. What do they cross-over? The word that comes from the same stem, מַעְבָּר means “ford” or “passage”. A ford is a way to cross a river. עֵבֶר from the same stem often refers to the other “side” of a river, or “beyond”, and the river Jordan is the river I can think of that has this word used with it at least a few times. Hebrew means “*ones who cross-over*”, and I believe it can symbolically mean they crossed a river or a body of water. The river can be symbolic also. I think of Moses leading Yisrael across the “Red” Sea on dry land and Joshua leading Yisrael across the Jordan as these literal crossings that Hebrews made, in order to reach different phases or “seasons” in their lives. It is my believe that when one becomes a Hebrew, they are entering a different phase in their life, symbolically crossing a river, like a baptism, but not exactly the same. Biblical baptism is symbolic of Yehoshua's (Jesus) death and resurrection, and followers of Yehoshua can be baptized to show they accept what Yehoshua did for us by dying for our sins, and how he was resurrected and is the son of Yehovah, and I believe being baptised is a way for believers to show that they want to repent and change their ways and enter a new phase of obedience to Yehovah and Yehoshua. The water symbolizes the grave during a baptism, perhaps as if the follower of Yehoshua is symbolically “dying” to their own will, and is now “resurrected” into wanting to do the will of Yehovah and Yehoshua. Crossing a river can be entering a new phase of life also.

This doesnt mean that people who speak Hebrew are “holy” because they speak Hebrew, but there is definitely a more positive and balanced way of thinking for them while they speak Hebrew. The letter meanings for the stem ע.ב.ר are “*the exalted-one's experience on earth*”. Perhaps this is a hint of being more connected to the land with the agriculture-biological basis of the Hebrew language.

A problem with Modern Hebrew is that a big protion of the vocabulary are transliterations of words from other languages. It would be a big mistake to use the letter meanings of transliterated words in order to try to “understand” anything from the transliterated word, because it is not an original Hebrew word. Modern Hebrew also has many added words by Eliezer and others. Hebrew letter meanings only accurately describe original Hebrew words. So, in a way, this concept of having a “Hebrew Mindset” works best with Original or Biblical Hebrew. Modern Hebrew speakers will still gain some of the benefits of the “Hebrew Mindset” IMO, even if they do not care about the Bible or following Yehovah and Yehoshua.

I believe this is one of the many reasons why satan has been trying so much to destroy the Hebrew language, because of the more healthy mindset it can bring. satan would prefer that people speak one of the languages that he corrupted most, or latin. He has corrupted every language other than Hebrew, to various degrees. It hasnt just been natural language “evolution” and degradation, but purposeful changes of meanings and phrases like “birthing persons” instead of mother, the meaning of the word “hell”, added slang and curse words, and so forth.

We can learn enough about salvation and how to follow Yehovah using the [KJV](#), but learning Hebrew can help us see the wonder of the original language of the Bible, it can bring us into a healthier mindset, and it is Yehovah's favorite language IMO.

Chapter 5 The Impure Languages

5.1 אַרַמִּית and the Tower of Bavel

The Aramaic language is sometimes also called the Syriac language. In Hebrew the Aramaic language is called אַרַמִּית Aramiyt. At what point was the Aramaic language whole, or entire, or complete? Did it start out as a mutation of Hebrew or was it a language created by the Almighty during the Tower of Bavel language mixing?

Aramaic had to come from God when he mixed the world languages, because [Genesis 11:1](#) tells us that the whole world spoke one language שְׂפָה and one speech דְבָרִים. It was the Original Hebrew that Noah knew from his grandfather. Aramaic was not an offshoot or 'evolution' of the Hebrew language like Arabic is. Aramaic was its own language, and started out being its own language.

I will also be squeezing in some history about Babylon, Media, and Persia into this chapter. I did not want to make individual chapters for them because their rule over Yerushalaim was either limited or brief, or both. Also, their main languages were Aramaic, so, that is another reason why they will be covered in this chapter.

I believe that the Syriac language (אַרַמִּית Aramiyt) came from the Assyrian אַשּׁוּר language, and may have borrowed some words from ancient Israel, which may be why some "historians" insist that it is a Semitic language. In [2 Kings 18:26](#) the word אַרַמִּית Aramiyt is used to describe the Assyrian language, the same word used for the Syrian region. The Assyrians dominated the Syrian region for a long time, and because of how influential it was, and the region of Syria was occupied or controlled by other rulers for most of history it seems, it is clear that the people of Syria spoke the same language as one of the Assyrian languages. "East Syriac" and "West Syriac" are just different ways to pronounce the same Assyrian/Syriac language, but do use different scripts.

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Syria/Media-and-publishing#ref403990>

The Assyrian language seemed to have come from the Babylonian cuneiform language, also incorrectly called Akkadian. Akkadian was probably the language of Nimrod before the tower of Babel, meaning, Akkadian was an off-shoot of Hebrew. In conclusion, it therefore seems that the Syrian אַרַמִּית Aramiyt language was a distant offshoot of Babylonian Cuneiform, perhaps with a new or different script style, maybe even Hebrew, which may have been part of the devil's plan to help destroy the Hebrew language with the Aramaic myth.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Akkadian-language#ref62713>

<https://youtu.be/RT3jIGDdUNl> (study of antiquity and the middle ages – the akkadian empire.....)

5.2 The myth of Aramaic in the Tanakh

I do not believe the myth that the Hebrew Tanakh has some Aramaic words in it. It makes more sense that the Aramaic language borrowed words from Hebrew while Avraham was in Ur or in Canaan, or even later on during the Kingdom of Yisrael. I realize that the Aramaic myth is easy and convenient to believe. Almost everyone is on that band wagon and there are many things that could appear as evidence until they are truly evaluated. So, anyone who just believes what they are told without taking time to investigate, will just take this easy belief as if it were true.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rCLjJAUAXJM> (no longer available)

Many people believe all sorts of myths like the myths about aliens (from other planets) or visitations to earth (which are promoted in books, tv shows, movies, etc), flat earth myths, and so on. There are also many Atlantis myths. The Atlantis myths are easily shown false when the global flood evidence is looked at (there is a lot of evidence supporting the global flood but that's not the focus of this book so I will not be listing much at all), and then one realizes those cities or structures used to be above sea level before the global flood. A few places where pre-global-flood civilizations can be found underwater are: Dwarka near India, a Japanese Temple near Okinawa, and many others not yet made public. The video links below about

Dwarka and the Japanese site don't even suggest they are pre-flood sites but they work off of the myth of the Ice-age melting which supposedly raised sea levels or some kind of land sinking. Kent Hovind has some good theories (which I agree with) about how the ocean levels rose after the global flood.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6KkDMBhrAD4> Dwarka - Krishna 's Home Discovered !!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zIu2rA0yd9s> Was This Japan's Atlantis?

I believe that the alien visitation myths and alien origin myths are from Satan and his servants who want us to believe in evolution, and who want us to believe that humans were simply not smart enough to do anything significant thousands of years ago. Satan wants to pretend to be the messiah coming back, and I believe he plans on faking this by using a fake alien visit scenario or he plans to fake the return of our savior (project blue-beam). What does Aramaic have to do with Aliens and Atlantis myths? Most of what people learn about them are lies from Satan. I don't agree with all of the views in the link below, but it debunks the alien visitation myths, and includes commentary by Dr. Michael Hesier (but beware of the nephilim nonsense, which I explain more later in this book):

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j9w-i5oZqaQ> Ancient Aliens Debunked - (full movie) HD

I do want to say that in conclusion, the truth is findable about these myths. The globalists do not want us to know the truth, so they fund agents who push false narratives, and they cover up the truth. As for the Atlantis myth, if it existed as a real city, it was probably in northwest Africa at the Richat Structure site. The author of this video below explains many reasons why this site would be the most obvious location for the Atlantis city if it really did exist. It is so obvious, it should make reasonable people ask themselves "Why haven't historians told us about this site and why haven't they excavated it?"

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/tSRsj570tBPv/> ANCIENT MAP SHOWS THE LOST CITY OF ATLANTIS IS THE EYE OF THE SAHARA

5.3 Lack of care about Hebrew in the world

Avraham was from the Eiver (Eber) line which kept the Pure language, Hebrew, which Shem the son of Noah continued to keep pure. Aram may have forsaken Noah and the Hebrew language, and he may have been one of the people that God gave the Aramaic language to when God mixed the languages during the Tower of Babel. If Aram was dead by then, maybe Aramaic was given to one of Aram's sons. Aramaic probably further changed after Yaacov (Jacob) and his sons went into Mitsrayim. This probably left a Language vacuum in the area around the land that Yisraeil was given, and then Aramaic speakers and other languages from the tower of Babel started to be more popular and changed in the land. In [Numbers 23:7](#) we can see that Aram אֲרָם is also a place, maybe it was even named after Aram. If so, then this gives more evidence that Aram did indeed have a part in the beginning of the Aramiyt אַרְמִיט (Aramaic) language. [1 Chronicles 2:23](#) also might be mentioning this same Aram.

<http://www.biblestudy.org/maps/large-chart-life-span-of-patriarchs-from-adam-to-noah.jpg>

<http://weareisrael.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Timeline-thumbnail.jpg>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7o3ZsQVPgUc&feature=related>

5.4 The captivity of the northern ten tribes

Around 644 BC

Assyrian "Aramaic" was one of the main languages of the Assyrians אַשּׁוּר H804, Persians and Babylonians. Each of these most likely had their own dialects of Aramaic. In [2 Kings 18:26](#) the word אַרְמִיט Aramiyt is used to describe the Assyrian language, the same word used for the Syrian region. Assyria conquered northern Israel around **721 BC** according to historians, but I think it was actually around **644 BC** (using the age of the earth chart). [2 Kings 17:1-6](#) tells of when the Assyrians took Yisraeil captive. With some of Yisraeil taken as captives to Assyria. My theory is that this is the beginning of translations of the Tanakh from Hebrew to Assyrian (if these translations really existed, because maybe they were just modern creations). These supposed "Aramaic" translations of the Tanakh were called **Targums**.

(JPS 1985 bible preface) Gesenius Hebrew Grammar

According to the website below, the Assyrian language "evolved" from the Babylonian (Cuneiform like). Another name for the "Aramaic" is Chaldea. The Old Persian language was supposedly invented by

Darius, a Persian King and seems to have had many borrowed words and aspects from Aramaic. The Persians spoke A variation of "Aramaic" and also supposedly Elamite before this. Later, this Middle Persian-Aramaic language was heavily influenced by Arabic, and started to use an Arabic script. What this means is that the Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes (which got conquered by Persia), and Persians, all pretty much used "Aramaic" as their primary language. Cuneiform seems to have originated in the Chaldea area, perhaps with the Sumerians, and later adopted by Babylon after they seemingly took over the land.

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/reference/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/assyrian-language>

<https://www.britannica.com/place/ancient-Iran#ref755605>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Persian-language>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/cuneiform>

It is interesting that the two "Aram" sounding Hebrew words (H758 and H762) are usually translated as Syria, Syrians, or the Syrian language in the **KJV**. Even the name of modern day Armenia must certainly come from these "Aram" sounding words. In other words, it was not just the **KJV** translators who associated "Aram" with Syria or Assyria.

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Armenia>

<https://www.blueletterbible.org/lexicon/h758/kjv/wlc/0-1/>

<https://www.blueletterbible.org/lexicon/h762/kjv/wlc/0-1/>

5.5 Daniel learning Chaldean in Babylon

Around 522-452 BC

I believe that the Babylonian captivity in Daniel's time, when **Daniel 1:1-6** was written about, was around **522-452 BC** (according to the age of the earth chart). **Daniel 1:1-6** is good evidence that Daniel and others were taught the Chaldean language, which was a variation of Aramaic it seems.

Daniel 2:4 is further proof that Aramaic אַרְמִית was spoken by at least the Chaldeans and the King. It is interesting to notice that **Daniel chapter 1** does not seem to have the advanced and rare forms of Hebrew grammar that are present in other parts of **Daniel**. This means that the book of **Daniel** 'was sealed' in only certain parts of **Daniel**, and that the 'sealing' was grammar based, vowel based, font based, along with symbolic visions. Would Daniel forsake his native born Hebrew language after learning the Chaldean language of his captors? I hardly think so, but some people might try to use these verses to say so. Aramaic was also a language of a people that Babylon controlled, why would Daniel want to write in Aramaic?

In **2:4** below, dictionaries pretend that the Tanakh uses Aramaic right at the point when the Chaldeans start to speak. In other words, the dictionaries pretend that the beginning of the verse is Hebrew and the end is Aramaic. I have once again provided Hebrew Strong's numbers for the Hebrew words in **2:4**. Did Mosheh write in Egyptian when the Pharaoh spoke sentences that were recorded in the Torah of the Tanakh? No he didn't. Why would Daniel write in Aramaic just what the Chaldeans said? Its not his native language and the reader would have to know two languages to read **Daniel** if the Aramaic myth was true.

כְּשָׂדִים Kasdiyim in **verse 4** below is used 80 times according to Strong's as H3778 and is usually translated as Chaldeans. The same word is used for Chaldees in 'Ur of the Chaldees' when Terah took Avram his son out of Ur. **כְּשָׂדִים** seems to refer to the people themselves. The **כְּשָׂדִים** seem to have had their own region for a very long time, I would guess in the area around Bavel.

א בַּשָּׁנָה שְׁלוֹשׁ לְמַלְכוּת יְהוֹיָקִים מֶלֶךְ--יְהוּדָה בָּא נְבוּכַדְנֶאֶצַּר מֶלֶךְ-בָּבֶל יְרוּשָׁלַם וַיִּצַר עָלָיו:

In the third year for the kingdom of Yehoyaqiyim the king of Yehudah, came Nevukhadne'ttsar the king of Bavel to Yerushalaim, and he besieged it. 27.1.1.851

ב וַיִּתֵּן אֲדֹנָי בְּיָדוֹ אֶת-יְהוֹיָקִים מֶלֶךְ-יְהוּדָה וּמִקְצֵת כְּלֵי בַיִת-הָאֱלֹהִים וַיְבִיֵאֵם אֶרֶץ-שִׁנְעָר בֵּית אֱלֹהֵיו וְאֶת-הַכֵּלִים הַבְּיָא בֵּית אוֹצַר אֱלֹהָיו:

And my master gave into his hand Yehoyaqiyim the king of Yehudah, and caused the cutting off the vessels of the house of the Almighty, and he brought them to the land of Shinar, *into* the house of his god, and he brought the vessels *to* the treasure house of his god. 27.1.2.851

ג וַיֹּאמֶר הַמֶּלֶךְ לְאַשְׁפַּנְזוֹ רַב סָרִיסוֹ לְהַבִּיא מִבְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וּמִזֵּרַע הַמְּלוּכָה וּמִן-הַפְּרִתָּמִים:

And the king said to Ashpenaz, a great-one of his eunuchs, to bring some of the children of Yisrael, and some of the seed of the king, and some of the princes; 27.1.3.851

ד ילדים אשר אין-בהם פל-מאום וטובי מראה ומשפלים בכל-חכמה וידעי דעת ומביני מדע ואשר פת בהם לעמד בהיכל המלך וללמדם ספר ולשון כשדים:

The offspring who have not upon them any defect, and the good of appearance, and those who understand with all wisdom, and those who know knowledge and understand knowledge, and those who have strength to stand in the palace of the king, and for them to learn the scrolls and language of the Kasdiym. 27.1.4.851

ה וימן להם המלך דבר—יום ביומו מפתבג המלך ומיין משתיין ולגדלם שנים שלוש ומקצתם יעמדו לפני המלך:

And the king numbered to them daily things, in the king's portion of daily food and portion of drinking wine, and to make them grow for three years, and at the end they would stand before the face of the king. 27.1.5.851

ו ויהי בהם מבני יהודה דניאל חנניה מישאל ועזריה:

And with them from the children of Yehudah were Daniyyei'l, Chananyah, Miyshaeil, and Azaryah: 27.1.6.851

ד וידברו הכשדים למלך ארמית מלפא לעלמין חיי אמר חלמא לעבדיך ופשרא נחוא:

And the Kasdiym spoke to the king *in Aramiyt* “May my king live for ever, tell the dream to your servants, and we will show the interpretation.” 27.2.4.852
H4428, H2421, H5769, H559, H2492, H5648, H2331

5.6 The Aramaic accusers of the Jews

After around 452 BC

During the time of the building of the Second Temple (after around 452 BC), certain people of the land hired people to make accusations against the Jews to Artachshashta' (Artaxerxes). The hired accusers spoke Syrian (Aramaic) according to Ezra 4:7. These people in the land that hired accusers could have been Syrian speaking people that immigrated into Yehudah (Judah) from Babylon or the Assyrian area during the captivity of Yehudah. You might think “Well, this proves all of the people now in Yehudah spoke Aramaic like I was told in college.” That is not proof however, but instead it suggests to me that there was a division among the people living in Yehudah. These troublemakers hated the Jews for some reason. Why do you think the troublemakers hated the Jews of this time? Maybe because the Jews of this time spoke Hebrew? Maybe because the Jews of this time read and obeyed the Tanakh? For these troublemakers to have such a hate for the Jews of this time, it suggests that there were major differences between these Jews and their accusers.

We know that at least some of the accusers spoke Aramaic. It seems to me that these accusers spoke Syrian and had a different religion that caused them to despise the Jews of this time. The accusers probably thought of themselves as being superior to the Jews, who were just now trying to rebuild their nation. The accusers probably also were earning money by trading or interacting with Babylon, Persia, and other nations, and therefore they did not want the Jews to rebuild Yehudah with laws and beliefs that might lower their own profits.

ז ובימי ארמיהששתא כתב בשלם מתרדת טבאל ושאר כנותרו על-ארמיהששתא מלך פרס וכתב הנשמתון כתוב ארמית ומתרגם ארמית:

And in the days of Artachshashta, Bishlam, Mitredat, Taveil, and the remainder of his colleagues wrote to Artachshashta' the king of Paras; And the writing of the letter was written *in Aramiyt*, and interpreted *in Aramiyt*. 15.4.7.407

Tobiah seems to have been an Ammonite. The video below has a description of a possible inscription of the name Tobiah and his possible property in the area that used to be owned by Ammonites.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2jU3uX9_G-A The Tobiah Inscriptions: Evidence for the Enemy of Nehemiah...

5.7 Media and Persia

Around 464-256 BC

[Daniel 8:1-4](#) and [20](#) gives us good insight about what happened before the rise of the Greek Empire which will be covered in the next Chapter. This shows us the expanse of the Kings of Media and Persia who were driven by the same beast. It was under the rule of Cyrus, the successor of Darius, when the Jews went back to Yerushalaim. In the video below, the man says that Persia was a vassal state of Media. Supposedly around **551 BC** (probably sometime around 464 BC), Cyrus inherited the thrown of Persia. After his fathers death, Media attacked Persia, maybe because they found out that Cyrus wanted to defeat Media. A few years later, with some traitors to Media, Cyrus defeated Media and took control of the Media empire. After conquering all the way into the modern area of Turkey and a bit south of it, Cyrus took the capital of Babylon around **539 BC** (around 452 BC?). His son conquered all the way into Egypt around **522 BC** (435 BC?). In **513 BC**, (424 BC?) Darius conquered Thrace and some of the north side of the Black Sea. His son Xerxes almost conquered Greece in the Persians 2nd attempt at Greece but lost the war in **480 BC** (391 BC?). In **404 BC** (317 BC?), Egypt gained independence but Artaxerxes III retook Egypt in **343 BC** (256 BC?). [Daniel 8:20](#) shows us that Persia in Hebrew פָּרְסָא can mean “divided”. Although פָּרְסָא is a transliteration, it still has that meaning in Hebrew. Media transliterated into Hebrew is מִדְיָא which can mean “my measurement”, or “my measured *portion*”.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-yGKmPhRqE> Rise and Fall of Achaemenids from Cyrus to Darius III

https://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/2836114/jewish/Under-Babylonian-and-Persian-Rule.htm (Cyrus)

John E. Curtis talks about the Cyrus Cylinder which was found in the ruins of ancient Media-Persia era. He says it was written in cuneiform. Supposedly this Cylinder has a message from Cyrus himself declaring that slaves or people of service were to be returned to the lands where they were taken from, and religious items or idols were to be returned to where they came from. This is probably the message that God stirred within Cyrus to be written and proclaimed throughout his kingdom that he was to allow the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem and the returning of the Jews to their land in Israel in [2 Chronicles 36:22-23](#). It is 'ironic' that the first and last portion written on the Cyrus Cylinder has been 'damaged', because it is likely that Cyrus started his message on this Cylinder just like it starts in [2 Chronicles 36:23](#).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qIoEevJ6qE> (John E. Curtis)

<https://www.metmuseum.org/exhibitions/listings/2013/cyrus-cylinder/~media/Images/Exhibitions/2013/Cyrus%20Cylinder/cyrus10.ashx> (Syrian clay writing)

There are powers on this earth that did not want the name of Israel and Jerusalem to be seen on a real historical artifact that could prove that Israel once owned the land that they did own. This is because the Palestinian myth was planned, in order to attempt to steal the birthright of Israel. How could just a portion of the Cyrus Cylinder be damaged without the broken pieces being found next to the Cylinder so that they could be repaired with the other pieces that were already repaired? It should be clear to us that somebody, or some group of people purposefully removed the first and last portion of the writing on the Cyrus Cylinder, because the Cylinder most definitely mentioned Jerusalem and the temple being restored, along with the return of the Jews to Israel. These powers that be did not want any historical proof to remain that Israel once had owned Jerusalem or any portion of Israel. They wanted people to believe that this was just a story in the Bible and not real history. We should be able to see that it is real history that Israel owned Jerusalem, returned to their land, and built the Second Temple.

In the lecture by John E. Curtis, he makes it sound like the translators of the cuneiform writing were talking about many different religions and peoples who would be returned to their rightful places. This could be true, or it could just be the translators trying to avoid giving any indications that it was possibly just the Jews and their Temple that were being restored. Even if this Cyrus Cylinder has a declaration from Cyrus for many different peoples and religions to be restored, it still confirms what the Bible says about Cyrus allowing the return of the Jews and the restoration of the Second Temple. I believe that this Cyrus Cylinder likely was copied (traced) onto papyrus or even paper at some time in history before this likely vandalism was done to it, therefore, someday we might see the entire original Cyrus Cylinder.

Supposedly 539 BC (452 BC?) was when Cyrus took control of Babylon according to historians. This estimate could be off as much as 50 or more years, as there are no real ways to know for sure. For example, There are no known, dated, non-Biblical documents that can tie these events together with dates in modern times. If there were dated documents that traced all of the dated history of the Persian empire, and then the Greek empire, up to the Roman empire, in a way where we could combine and compare all of the dates, then we could be more certain about the dates. I believe that the return of the Jews to Israel during Cyrus time was actually in 452 BC. There are at least three different locations published for where this Cylinder was found, but 2 describe a location in ancient Babylon. We don't have detailed information about how the Cylinder was found or what the 'official' theory is as to how it got damage. We are told that Hormuzd Rassam found it while working for the British Museum.

I do believe that the cylinder was vandalized before it was revealed to the public, but I have no idea who exactly would have done it, or how. Perhaps it was the Jesuits, or somebody working for the Smithsonian.

<https://worldnewsdailyreport.com/smithsonian-admits-to-destruction-of-thousands-of-giant-human-skeletons-in-early-1900s/>

A ceramic (clay) shard (BM 45035) painted with either Syrian ("Aramaic") or Hebrew (in a more modern script) writing was found and believed to be during the time of Darius. If this artifact is genuine, it could show that the Modern Hebrew script style did come from this sort of Syrian script.

א בשנת שלוש למלכות בלשאצר המלך חזון נראה אלי אני דניאל אחרי הנראה אלי בתחלה:

In the third year of the kingdom of Beilshatstsar the king, a vision appeared to me, *even to me* Daniyeil, after the appearance to me in the beginning. 27.8.1.858

ב נראה בתחון ויהי בראתי ואני בשושן הבירה אשר בעילם המדינה נראה בתחון ואני הייתי על-אובל אולי:

And I saw in the vision: And it was while I saw, and I *was* in Shushan, in the palace that *is* in the district of Eylam; and I saw in the vision: And I was by the river of Ulay. 27.8.2.858

ג ואשא עיני נראה והנה איל אחד עמד לפני האבל ולו קרנים והקרנים גבהות והאחת גבהה מן—השנית והגבהה עלה באחרונה:

And I lifted my eyes, and I saw, and behold, one ram standing before the face of the river, and he had a pair of horns, and the pair of horns *were* tall, but the first was taller than the second, and the taller one was going up after it. 27.8.3.858

ד ראיתי את-האיל מנגח ימה וצפונה ונגבה וכל-חיות לא-נעמדו לפניו ואין מציל מידו ועשה כרצונו והגדיל:

I saw the ram goring into the west, and into the north, and into the south, and no living *thing* could stand before his face, and there *were* none who could rescue from his hand, and he did according to his will, and he became great. 27.8.4.858

כ האיל אשר-ראית בעל הקרנים מלכי מדי ופרס:

The ram which you saw with the pair of horns upon *it are* the kings of Maday, and Paras. 27.8.20.858

5.8 Dating, origin, and writing of the sealed book

Around 522-452 BC

Many "expert" historians and linguists debate the date of the writing of **Daniel**. This is because it is not like any of the Assyrian or Syrian writings (because **Daniel** is not Aramaic). They even argue among themselves as to which Aramaic era the book of **Daniel** belongs to, as in late, mid, early, and so forth. Not only that, but some of them even admit the "Heavy influence of Hebrew" on the "Aramaic" of the books of **Daniel** and **Ezra**. Maybe because they weren't written in Aramaic? The "experts" argue among themselves that **Daniel** could have been written between the sixth century and second century BC. My chart in Chapter 21 of this book, at entry 47 shows that the date of the end of the Babylonian captivity was 452 BC. So I believe that **Daniel** wrote his book sometime before 452 BC or shortly after it.

The Aramaic of Daniel: Its date, place of composition and linguistic comparison with extra-biblical texts

It is not just the era that the "experts" debate about, but the geography. Some argue that Biblical

"Aramaic" is "Western Aramaic" (along with some obscure other ones) while "Syriac, mandaic, and Babylonian-Talmudic Aramaic" is of an "eastern origin". Some say the Talmudic should be in "Western", and some even say [Daniel](#) is "Eastern Aramaic".

The Aramaic of Daniel: Its date, place of composition and linguistic comparison with extra-biblical texts

What seems to be a big trouble for them is the "Morphology" of "Biblical Aramaic", or the sealed Hebrew. The letter swap code I show later in this book is probably what they are talking about. Because of this "morphology", some "experts" like to put the "Biblical Aramaic" in it's own category.

The Aramaic of Daniel: Its date, place of composition and linguistic comparison with extra-biblical texts

The "loan words" that these "experts" talk about being in the "Biblical Aramaic" could be either Hebrew words adopted into the Assyrian language due to trade or the Jewish captivity, or errors or deceptions made by the "experts" looking at the "Aramaic". There are no sources listed for the supposed Persian loan words in [Ezra](#) and [Daniel](#) on page 222 in the document below, just the transliteration of the Persian word. Even if they showed a source document with the Persian word, my theories above could still be true.

The Aramaic of Daniel: Its date, place of composition and linguistic comparison with extra-biblical texts

Some of these "experts" pretend that the "Aramaic" of [Daniel](#) and [Ezra](#) were undergoing modernizations of grammar and spelling. So they either think that all Israel was shifting to "Aramaic" and or the scribes were continually modernizing the manuscripts. They make these theories without understanding or caring about how and why the Tanakh was preserved, letter by letter. Then they wonder why situations like גזבריא in [Ezra 7:21](#) is not like גזבריא in [Daniel 3:2-3](#). Then they make up fantasies how it is scribal errors.

The Aramaic of Daniel: Its date, place of composition and linguistic comparison with extra-biblical texts

If there really are letter swaps in Syrian or other languages like in the [Daniel](#) code I listed in Chapter 19 of this book, then these letter swapped words probably got adopted by those other languages, as their language was being reduced in usage.

5.9 Decline of the 'Aramaic' language

Around 332 BC

After Alexander 'the great' led his armies to conquer all the lands that surrounded Yisraeil and further, there was no longer a nation in power over Yisraeil that spoke Aramaic. With the bitter memory of the Babylonian captivity and the dispersion of the Ten Tribes of 'Ehpraim' or Yisraeil which both happened from Aramaic speaking nations, Yehudah would have no good reason to speak Aramaic. Yehudah would have every reason to continue speaking Hebrew while perhaps a few officials in Yehudah and a few scribes in Alexandria probably did learn Greek after the Greek Empire domination over the land of Judah. The other Aramaic speaking nations were defeated by Alexander and this starts the decline of the Aramaic Language.

I believe that because the writers of the Judaism "Oral Torah" chose to copy the same encoded and rare Hebrew methods that are in [Daniel](#), [Ezra](#) and other places in the Tanakh, it allowed Aramaic myth repeaters to have these Judaism writings as "evidence" for their charished myth, even though there is no proof of the "Oral Torah" existing before the 2nd century AD. I believe that the Jewish writers chose the sealed (encoded) Hebrew from Daniel and other places in order to make their writings more cryptic, more secretive, and so that they seemed more prestigious.

5.10 The Peshitta myths, Targum Issues

I believe that the New Testament portion of the 'Peshitta' was translated from the Greek (as do 'historians'), but I doubt that the Peshitta was written at the times 'historians' claim. For example, the myth is that the old testament portion of the Peshitta was written around the 2nd century AD. Aramaic was a dead language by then, and so it is my beleif that the Peshitta was either written for the sole purpose of leading people astray from the Greek and Hebrew, without real Syrian words in it, or the Peshitta used old Assyrian translations of the Tanakh from around the time of the Babylonian captivity (in this case it would just be copying it to a new scroll with edits). Essentialy, I believe the new testament portion of the Peshitta was a

forgery pretending to be 'Aramaic', and it may even be written in the Syrian language but I do not know, since I do not know the Syrian language. But for those who believe the Aramaic myth, it would be natural for them to also believe the myth about the timing and authenticity of the **Peshitta** writings.

Even 'historians' don't know who wrote the **Peshitta** or when exactly it was written. That seems very suspicious to me, because it is usually situations like this where the serpent's forgeries and lies end up having no certain basis in history, and checking the facts usually shows the frailty of the myth or lie. There may have really been Assyrian (*Aramaic*) translations of the Tanakh made during or shortly after the Babylonian captivity, but I doubt it would have been upkept by Jews, but rather could have circulated in Assyria, or Persia, or Media, or Babylon, until those nations were defeated by Greece. It is very doubtful that the **Targums** or the **Peshitta** had the same very strict rules regarding copying and upkeep of the Scriptures as the Hebrew Scribes had for the Hebrew Tanakh. I am very confident that those copyists were not as accurate and made their own edits of any supposed 'Aramaic' scrolls.

The word '**targum**' is not even 'Aramaic', it comes straight from the Bible in **Ezra 4:7** as מִתְּרַגְּמֵם which means 'their interpretation'. Once again the Aramaic myth takes things from the Bible and pretends it is Aramaic. Supposedly an 'Aramaic' new testament that only contains 22 of the 27 New Testament books was found in Syria, in the Kurdish area. Of course, the 'experts' don't know exactly when it was written, but their consensus is that it was written around the twelfth century AD and was copied from an older original that supposedly existed since around the 2nd century AD. This 'codex' is known as the 'Khabouris Codex'. People do still speak the Syrian language, but it is much different now than what it was even 800 years ago. Being that this codex was found in the Syrian area, it proves nothing for the Aramaic Myth believers. Now, if it were found in Yerushalaim (Which it wasn't), then they might be on to something. But finding Syrian writing in the Syrian area only proves that somehow somebody around the twelfth century knew enough about the ancient Syrian language to make a fresh copy of an aged 2nd century copy (If that is even true).

In the link below, we can see that the Targums add extra text to their translation which was not present in the Hebrew text. Are these "**Targums**" a more recent fabrication (I think they are), or copies that somehow survived since the times of Babylon, Assyria, and Persia when Aramaic? **Targum** Onqelos was from a Genizah in a Jewish community in Kurdistan, so it cant be trusted. Maybe **Targum** fragments come from the Cairo Genizah and so they also cannot be trusted. **Genesis 4:8**, and **Exodus 34:26** are examples of places with extra text in the **Targums**.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXN5y30VsdE> Samaritan Pentateuch and Ancient Translations

5.11 Does the Second Great Rabbinic Bible have Aramaic in it?

The same printer who prinvted the **First** and **Second Great Rabbinic Bible** (2GRB), also supposedly printed three "chaldaic" or "Aramic" translations of the Tanakh. This is a good hint that Daniel Bomberg, the author, also is the same who put together the 'Aramaic' text that is in the **2GRB**. He may have even been the sole author of this "Aramaic" translation in the **2GRB**. It seems very clear the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) wanted only Latin versions of the Bible printed, and it seems that the RCC shunned, or might have even confiscated or banned most printings that were solely in Hebrew. Adding this "Aramaic" translation into the text with the Hebrew could have been enough for the RCC to allow the printing of it, because it would then not be work printed entirely in Hebrew. How did Daniel Bomberg learn this "Aramaic"?

<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/3490-bomberg-daniel>

The first possibility of how Daniel Bomberg learned "Aramaic" was by learning the words and grammar in the Biblical books of **Daniel**, **Ezra**, and other places in the Bible that people often incorrectly say is "Aramaic". He could have then retranslated the entire Tanakh into this different form of grammar, so that it matched the same word and grammar style as the books of Daniel, Ezra, and a few other places, and then this translation could have been called "Aramaic". This would indeed make it appear to be a different language to most people, if not everyone. His reasons for doing this, if he did do this, might have been that he hoped that "Aramaic" would once again become a common language. He could have also started doing it just for a form of entertainment, or maybe somebody even paid him to do it.

Another possibility is that [Ezra](#) or [Daniel](#) may have wrote an entire sealed Hebrew translation of the Tanakh long ago when they wrote their Biblical books. Then perhaps Daniel Bomberg found a copy of this translation, or had access to it, and possibly edited it also. I reallt doubt that [Ezra](#) or [Daniel](#) did that though.

Daniel Bomberg could have also learned this "Aramaic" by reading the versions of the [Talmud](#) and other texts that existed from the 5th century BC and onward. He could have either authored the "Aramaic" translation of the [2GRB](#) or compiled or edited works done by previous authors using "Aramaic" that he learned this way. Aramaic was in even further decline than it was previously once the Islamic conquests started in the land of Israel, and in the Middle-East, so either Daniel Bomberg learned "Aramaic" solely on his own, or maybe he had one or two friends who also had learned this "Aramaic".

<https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/jewish-aramaic/>

5.12 Persecution of Syriac Christians

The estimate that the website below states about how many Christians were driven out, killed, or force converted could include Hebrew or Jewish Christians also, and maybe even a few remnants of Roman Catholics from Crusades. The website author estimates that between 1200 and 1500 the 21 million Christians fell to around 3.4 million. Also in Africa there was Christian persecution during this time. The estimated percentage of Christians fell from 34 percent down to 6 percent in Africa and Asia combined. There was even more persecution in the 1800's to 1900's.

<https://www.pbs.org/wnet/religionandethics/2009/05/01/april-29-2009-christianitys-lost-history/2834/>

5.13 Conclusion

After reading this and other chapters of this book, I hope you can see the truth about how the Aramaic myth was designed to deceive you. The Gold head, and the Silver chest and arms are gathering the dust of ignorance.

Chapter 6 The Reformed Language

6.1 Kione Greek

The oldest known Greek language was what they now call Linear B, and it was probably used before the global famine that I described in section 4.39. The Greek language was probably modernized at some point after the global famine, and eventually became the Greek that Alexander used, called Koine Greek (also know as Hellenistic Greek), which is different from Modern Greek. The Koine Greek (from now on referred to as Greek) that the **KJV** translators translated from, has number values for each letter but either never had letter meanings or there is nothing reliable left of that information. Greek has vowels that are considered letters, so therefore Greek is less compressed or more decompressed than Hebrew is. Greek is read from left to right like English is. Here is a Biblical Greek chart I made in 2018, based off of my chart I made for the back of the Aleph version of this book that I printed:

https://www.ancient.eu/Linear_B_Script/

Ancient Greek Mathematics supposedly came from Egyptian mathematics, which could be true but I wouldn't be surprised if the Greek language was given it's own mathematical system by Yehovah at the time of the mixing of languages at the Tower of Bavel. One evidence that Greek Mathematics came from Yehovah is that to represent numbers of 10,000 and higher, they would add an M (Myriad) like numeral to the Greek letter numerals (each Greek letter had a number value) and that total was multiplied by 10,000. Essentially, M did not equal 10,000 but instead represented a multiplication by 10,000. Two M's like MM next to the Greek numerals meant that those numerals were multiplied by 10,000 squared, or 10,000 to the power of 2.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5cpH4ErtPjo> Center of Math – Greek Mathematics.....

Αα	1	Alpha	A	Νν	50	Nu	N
Ββ	2	Beta	B	Ξξ	60	Xi	X
Γγ	3	Gamma	G	Οο	70	Omicron	O
Δδ	4	Delta	D	Ππ	80	Pi	P
Εε	5	Epsilon	E	Ϟϟ	90	Koppa	Q *
Σς	6	Vau	V *	Ρρ	100	Rho	R
Ζζ	7	Zeta	Z	Ϛϛ	200	Sigma	S
Ηη	8	Eta	E, H	Ττ	300	Tau	T
Θθ	9	Theta	TH	Υυ	400	Upsilon	U
Ιι	10	Iota	I	Φφ	500	Phi	Ph, F
Κκ	20	Kappa	K	Χχ	600	Chi	Ch
Λλ	30	Lambda	L	Ψψ	700	Psi	Ps
Μμ	40	Mu	M	Ωω	800	Omega	O

6.2 The Greek New Testament

Greek can be used to clear up some Bible interpretation controversy, and therefore Greek should not be ignored as a study tool for the 27 book Beriyt Chadashah (Renewed Covenant, New Testament). The [Greek New Testament](#) is proof that our Father can take a non-pure language and use it for his inspired Word. You can see some proof of this in a later chapter. In the case of the book of Matthew, Nehemia Gordon showed that Hebrew is the source language we should go to if there is any interpretation question of the English translation. However, until the rest of the Original Hebrew manuscripts for the Beriyt Chadashah are found, we will have to rely on the Greek for books other than Matthew. It is believe that there was almost no punctuation in the original Greek of the New Testament (which was translated from the original Hebrew of the NT) according to information in the link below. I do not beleive the myth that Ancient Greek had no spaces though, that is nonsensical.

http://www.mythfolklore.net/bibgreek/alphabet/tips_punctuation.htm

6.3 Greek similarites to Hebrew

If you flip the ancient Greek letters horizontaly, it very closely resembles the ancient Hebrew letters. Even the Biblical greek has similarities to ancient Hebrew. This shows that the original greek could have either came directly from the Ancient-Hebrew as a variation, or as a Yehovah God given confused (mixed) language during the tower of Bavel (Babel) era (flipping of letters and left to right instead of right to left). I believe that all post-Babel languages (that Yehovah mixed) have hints of Hebrew in them.

I would guess that the Old Greek was from the Tower of Babel Mingling of languages that Yehovah did. The main reason for my belief this way is due to the flipping aspect and the left to right reading. That seems to be something difficult to get to from the normal language degradation or mutation that most languages experience. There were several different dialects of the Greek language in the different cities of Greece before Alexander ruled. It could be that Alexander standardized the Greek language and made the letters similar to Hebrew in these ways, but I doubt that the appearance of the letters were arranged in a purposeful way by humans, in regards to the Hebrew language.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b-Bqe5rfl5s&feature=related>
<http://www.cambridgescholars.com/download/sample/57760>

6.4 The expansion of the Greek Empire

Daniel 7:6, 8:5-8, 11:3-4 and 21-22 shows us the rise of the Greek Empire and the split into 4 kingdoms. Perhaps the four winds represent the four directions the Generals took as their kingdoms. The dictionaries carry the myth that 7:6 is in Aramaic, so I provided Hebrew Strong's numbers in italics below, so you can see the Hebrew word roots if you want to look them up.

ו באחר דנה תזת הוית וארו אחרת פגמר ולה גפין ארבע די-עוף על-גביה וארבעה ראשין לחיותא ושלטן
 יהיב לה:

After this I was seeing, and behold, another, like a leopard, and she had four wings of a bird upon her back, and the beast had four heads, and dominion was being provided for her. 27.7.6.857
H2372, H1933, H312, H5246, H702, H5775, H5921, H1354, H7218, H2421, H7980, H3051

ה ואני הייתי מבין והנה צפיר-העזים בא מן-הערב על-פני כל-הארץ ואין נוגע בארץ והצפיר קרו חזות בין
 עיניו:

And I was understanding, and behold, a male-goat of the goats came from the west, over the face of all the land, he was not touching the land, and the male-goat *had* a horn *that* could be seen between his eyes. 27.8.5.858

ו ויבא עד-האיל בעל הקרנים אשר ראיתי עמד לפני האבל וירץ אליו בתחמת פחו:

And he came as far as the ram with the two horns upon *it*, which I saw standing against the face of the river, and he ran to him with the rage of his strength. 27.8.6.858

ז וראיתיו מגיע אצל האיל ויתמרמר אליו ויך את-האיל וישבר את-שתי קרניו ולא-היה כח באיל לעמד
 לפניו וישליכהו ארצה וירמסהו ולא-היה מציל לאיל מידו:

And I saw him reaching near the ram, and he embittered himself against him, and he smote the ram, and he shattered both of his horns, and strength was not with the ram to stand against his face, and he threw him to the land, and he trampled him, and there was no rescue for the ram from his hand. 27.8.7.858

ח וצפיר העזים הגדיל עד-מאד וכעצמו נשברה הקרן הגדלה ותעלינה חזות ארבע תחתיה לארבע רוחות
 השמים:

And the male-goat of the goats became great, even exceedingly, and when he *was* strong the great horn was shattered, and four appeared going up instead of it, into the four winds of the sky. 27.8.8.858

כא והצפיר השעיר מלך נון והקרן הגדולה אשר-בין-עיניו הוא המלך הראשון:

And the hairy male-goat *was* the king of Yavan, and the great horn that *was* between his eyes, it *was* the first ruler. 27.8.21.858

כב והנשברת ותעמדנה ארבע תחתיה ארבע מלכיות מגוי יעמדנה ולא בכחו:

But being broken, then four stood instead of him, four rulers from *the* nation will stand, but not with his strength. 27.8.22.858

ג ועמד מלך גבור ומשל ממשל רב ועשה פרונו:

And the ruler will stand prevailing, and he will dominate *with* great domination, and he will do according to his will. 27.11.3.861

ד וּבְעֶמְדוֹ תִשָּׁבֵר מַלְכוּתוֹ וְתִחַץ לְאַרְבַּע רוּחוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְלֹא לְאַחֲרֵיתוֹ וְלֹא כְּמִשְׁלוֹ אֲשֶׁר מִשָּׁל כִּי תִנְתָּשׁ
מַלְכוּתוֹ וְלְאַחֲרָיִם מִלְּבַד-אֱלֹהִים:

And while he stands, his kingdom will break, and it will be divided into the four winds of the sky, and not unto his descendants, and not according to his dominion that he dominated, because his kingdom will be plucked up, then to others, from beside these. 27.11.4.861

6.5 Alexander conquering

Around 332 BC+

Alexander 'the great' took Thrace and by 334 BC was declared the official leader of the Greek states. He conquered the near-east supposedly around 332 BC Which means Greek was then the official language of the overlords of Yehudah and the land of Yisraeil. Alexander took the Persian capital and Persia was destroyed shortly after this. This is the beginning of the decline of the Aramaic language because Yehudah wouldn't have wanted Aramaic from there former oppressors and the rest of the world would have needed and wanted Greek. There were no longer any nations standing that chose Aramaic as an official language, so there was no need to know it for diplomatic reasons. As Greece ruled the various regions, those people would have had to have known Greek and other languages in order to interact with tax and law officials, etc. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-yGKmPhRqE> Rise and Fall of Achaemenids from Cyrus to Darius III

It seems that Yehudah submitted peacefully and some even told Alexander of the prophecies in Daniel that were about him and Greece. Yehudah was allowed to keep it's religion and laws, and didnt have to pay tribute on Sabbatical years (1971 Royal Publishers, Inc KJV, Regency 700w). This explains why it was easy for Yehudah to keep the Hebrew Language. They would not have wanted to adopt a new language from a new oppressor (although the Greeks were nicer than the Aramaic overlords). The Koine "common" Greek (also called Attic Greek) was later used for the translation from the Hebrew of the Beriyyat Chadashah into the Greek New Testament.

<http://www.cambridgescholars.com/download/sample/57760>

<http://www.greeka.com/greece-culture/language/>

Greeks immigrated into important newly created cities, or previously existing cities that Alexander conquered. Greek traditions, laws, and ways of life were set up or adopted. Anyone wanting to be a mayor, governor, and so forth, would need to learn Koine Greek. Greek coins were minted and spread throughout the empire. All of the Aramaic speaking lands were now dominated by the Greek language and culture. It was mostly the cities that were influenced by the Greeks, so rural areas saw much less of the Greek influence. This is probably why the modern Syrian language still exists, because the Assyrian (Aramaic) language, although severely reduced, was not destroyed. However, I suspect that any place that had enough reason to write things down on scrolls, were in a big enough city to have at least some Greek influence on it, and so it was probably Greek that was written, or the local dying language with a Greek translation possibly along with it. The reason Hebrew survived was because of the Greeks allowing religious independence, and because of the Jews heavy reliance on their Hebrew Tanakh (and the regular hearing of it by the common people), and their Hebrew culture. These conditions were not true for Aramaic, Cuneiform, and the other conquered languages. Egyptian didn't die off because of the numerous writings on papyrus and buildings. Arabic survived due to the nomadic lifestyle of the Arabic speakers. Greek literature, art, science, philosophy, and poetry that was spread through the Greek empire helped to spread the Greek language, and keep it mostly stabilized. Alexandria had the biggest collection of writings during that time.

<https://classroom.synonym.com/did-alexander-spread-greek-culture-throughout-ancient-world-9349.html>

<https://archive.is/fxCsB>

Even later when the Romans conquered some of the land that the Greek empire held, the Romans admired the Greek art, statues, ships, and architecture. I suspect that the Roman empire was more brutal, and less liked by their slaves and lower classes of people. For these reasons, and probably others, the New Testament Greek translations from the original Hebrew were much more preferred than any latin translations that might have been made. latin was reserved for the priests, rulers, and the higher class, not

the common people it seems. Some Jews tried to separate themselves from things that represented Greek and even Christian traditions. Jews in general did not want to adopt the Greek mythology or religion, and this also helped them to keep their belief and care of the Tanakh and the Hebrew language. As I stated before, the lack of found Hebrew New Testament writings when compared to Greek NT writings is not because of a lack of desire for Hebrew, but because of all the Roman empire and Roman Catholic Church oppression and suppression of the Jews, the Hebrew language, and even Christians. The Romans and the RCC were more worried about them, and not as much worried about the Greek writings.

<https://classroom.synonym.com/did-alexander-spread-greek-culture-throughout-ancient-world-9349.html>
<https://archive.is/fxCsB>

6.6 The Septuagint

Around 250 BC

Yehudah still spoke and wrote Hebrew during the Greek empire rule and some 'scribes' seemingly went to Alexandria in Mitsrayim (Egypt). The 'scribes' that went to Alexandria were less faithful to the copying rules that Jewish scribes lived by. The **Septuagint** (or mistakenly called the **LXX**) was translated in Alexandria supposedly around 250 BC during the reign of Ptolemy the second (one of the four nations that split from Alexander), and was probably kept in Alexandria in order to make copies from it there (1971 Royal Publishers, Inc **KJV**, Regency 700w). Ptolemy the second supposedly lived from 283 to 246 BC.

LXX is roman numerals for the supposed 70 scribes who wrote the **Septuagint**, but these 70 are a myth (Dr. Sam Gipp). The **Septuagint** seems to lack annotations or scribal notes. It seems that the only good purposes for the **Septuagint** is for finding out which words they translated from Hebrew to Greek and then matching that word with the **Greek Textus Receptus** (received text) of the New Testament.

The **Septuagint** may have acted as a foundation for the protestant/catholic 39 OT book order. If this is true, than this was perhaps the only other good service that was brought to us by its translation. It contained 14 **apocryphal books** which you should be very careful of. I will write more about those books later. For these reasons and the reasons I describe in chapter 21 about the Qumran Caves, I suggest you be very cautious of the **Septuagint** and any translation from it.

The Forbidden Book - History of the English Bible:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRNOW-xVzHU&feature=related>

<http://ad2004.com/prophecytruths/Articles/mathmystery.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ptolemy_II_Philadelphus

6.7 Yehudah regains land after the fizzle of the Greek Empire

During the 2nd century BC, Yehudah was completely or mostly independant again before the Romans conquered Yehudah supposedly around 63 BC. Yehudah regained about the equal of what King David and Solomon had in their times. Pharisees supposedly grew in power but were challenged by Jannaeus, causing almost another civil war. A renewal of education centered around the Hebrew Scriptures supposedly happened after the Pharisees once again gained more power. The Sadducees supposedly lost some power but then later regained power. This almost caused a civil war right before the roman occupation (1971 Royal Publishers, Inc **KJV**, Regency 700w).

6.8 The Greek Textus Receptus

Obviously, all of the Greek portions of the NT were written when Greek was still well known. That had to have been shortly after Yeishua was resurrected. Obviously, the translators of the Greek NT had all of those writings together in one place.

This brings two questions: Where was the Greek NT written? And What happened to the Greek NT writings to scatter them abroad so that they were no longer all in one place? We know that the Catholic church persecuted true, saved followers of Yeishua. Even though many myth believers actively try to cover this up, it is still easy to find this true history if you want to confirm it for yourself. It is also well known that the Catholic Church has always loved latin, while at the same time wanted to keep the common people away

from reading the Bible for themselves. It seems clear who the most likely culprit is that scattered and or destroyed countless Greek NT texts.

This brings us to the next question, where was the Greek NT originally translated at? First, lets define what the GTR is: The **Greek Textus Receptus** (GTR, received text) is the New Testament written in Koine (common) Greek that was translated from the **Hebrew Beriyt Chadashah**. Because of the influence of the Roman Empire, and the loss of the Greek Empire, there was no longer pressure to use the Greek language (But Greek was still in common use). The Greek peninsula was just recently conquered by Rome and had civil wars and revolts just before Yeishua was born. We do know of followers of Yeishua being in Corinth for example, so there is a possibility that the **GTR** was translated in Greece. Alexandria and Egypt seems to have come under Roman control much easier than Greece did, again, just before Yeishua was born into flesh. Therefore the most logical place for the **GTR** to have been written would be in Alexandria where the **Septuagint** was supposedly translated from Hebrew, but it could have been in Corinth.

The **Septuagint** and the scrolls in the libraries in Alexandria would have given enough Greek language information needed for the translation of the **GTR**. The **Greek Textus Receptus** (GTR) is the text that has been used for around 2,000 years by Christians, Theologians and other studied persons. 95% of the Bible Manuscripts in Koine (common) Greek agree with each other. There are probably around 5000 known **GTR** documents. It is known by other names, such as the **Traditional Text**, **Majority Text**, **Byzantine Text**, or **Syrian Text**. The **KJV** New Testament was translated from the **GTR**. The Dead Sea scrolls confirm the **GTR**. The sheer amount of agreeing copies of the **GTR** gives us good proof that there were scribes even after our savior rose again from the tomb which wanted to translate the Hebrew to Greek. There still must have been a big enough amount of Greek speakers to bring the need for the **GTR** and also for the need of Greek on the sign for the cross that our savior was crucified on, probably in 31 AD.

www.1611kingjamesbible.com

<http://www.hoshuha.com/articles/wordofgod.html>

6.9 The Revised Greek Text

The **Revised Greek Text** (**RG**T), which was edited by Westcott and Hort, who were also teachers of channeling (according to Gail Riplinger), seems to be an edit from the **GTR**. With authority from Constantine, they added to and took away from the original writings to make the **RG**T. (Gail Riplinger). They had ties to the Roman Catholic Church and or Jesuits. This gives further proof of the RCC attempting to destroy or discredit the Greek NT. Later in this book you will see other translations of the Bible that Jesuits tried to prevent. These are just some of the reasons why we no long have copies of the Hebrew NT. The serpent wants us to depend only on the latin translation of the Bible, if even that. I mean, the serpent would rather have you believe in evolution and atheism if he can get you to believe anything.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GNZ-sOzXWEk&feature=g-vrec&context=G2f6e69eRVAAAAAAAAAAAA>

6.10 Westcott and Hort reveal their agenda by their actions

Westcott and Hort further falsified the **Septuagint** into the **Vaticanus** (**B**) and **Sinaiticus** (**Aleph**) manuscripts, which were supposedly created around 330 AD, but the **Vaticanus** has many 15th century edits. Westcott and Hort were not satisfied with just sabotaging the Greek NT, now they moved on to the Greek OT. The **Vatican** (**Vaticanus**) **Manuscript** came out into greater publishing around 1490 (according to Gail Riplinger). It seems that the **Sinaiticus** and **Vaticanus** include the New Testament. *"Dean John William Burgon, personally collated the **Sinaiticus** and **Vaticanus** manuscripts. In his book, "The Revision Revised", which he wrote in 1881, he gives his opinion and lists undeniable facts about what these two manuscripts say."*

In the **Vaticanus** (**B**), in the gospels it omits at least 2877 words, adds 536 words, substitutes 935 words, transposes 2098 words, and modifies 1132 words. It has 7578 total effected words. *"the corresponding figures for Aleph being 3455 omitted, 839 added, 1114 substituted, 2299 transposed, 1265*

modified (in all 8972)." "And be it remembered that the omissions, additions, substitutions, transpositions, and modifications, are by no means the same in both."

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GNZ-sOzXWEk&feature=g-vrec&context=G2f6e69eRVAAAAAAAAAAAA>
<http://www.ecclesia.org/truth/vaticanus.html>

6.11 The Erasmus NT

Around 1516 AD

The **Erasmus New Testament** was printed supposedly in 1516 from the **GTR** texts into Greek and latin, in a parallel format. Not long after this, Martin Luther made his German translation of this New Testament. Of course, the myth on wikipedia is that Erasmus only made a latin / Greek NT because he wanted to make the latin translation look better. Really? It really is amazing what myth lovers will claim. The latin was probably only there so that the Roman Catholic Church would allow his NT, and so that they would not destroy it.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRNOW-xVzHU&feature=related> (link no longer works)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EjUqTT2I4kA> The Forbidden Book - History of the English Bible.
<http://www.westernrecorder.org/825.article>

6.12 Greek remains even now

Probably the only reason that the knowledge of the Koine Greek still exists today is because of the many copies made of the **GTR** Renewed Covenant even during the decline of the Greek language, the morphing of Secular Koine Greek into Modern Greek, and the persecution by hasatan's minions. Modern Greek is still spoken today, which is a testament to its durability while Aramaic became a dead language, and while latin remained a Language only learned by select elites, or those who want to be elitist or 'educated', or those minions of the adversary who are required to learn it.

Aramaic and latin are probably not native (first) languages to anyone on the planet now, unless perhaps to a family who wanted to force their children to grow up only speaking latin or Aramaic, but I have not heard of a reliable case like this. I haven't even heard of anyone truly knowing a complete set of Aramaic grammar and vocabulary to the extent that they are fluent in it, and can explain the grammar (without making things up). It is interesting how the two languages that the serpent chose to try to destroy the Bible with, have actually seen their own declines, while the two languages we rely on for the Bible (Hebrew and Greek) have survived just fine. Sure, the modern Syrian language exists still, but that is very different from the ancient Babylon / Assyrian language (Aramaic).

The Brass Waist and Thighs will never again bring the Greek language to the world like it was, but from that goat some good was brought forth.

Chapter 7 53\31\1

-Introduction to the Numbers

7.1 Number History, Number Chart Summary, and the Difference Between Numerology-Numerics

Evolutionists, and thus most etymologists and archeologists would say that numbers and number systems were invented while 'cave men', oh, I should say the politically correct "neanderthals", were still inventing language. The evidence shows that this is untrue. Mathematics, and thus numbers, are a universal concept, that remains the same no matter which language uses these numbers. One is one, no matter what language it is spoken in. Two always means two things no matter the language. There are languages that count differently, and even ones that generalize numbers as in "more than" or "less than" a certain amount of things, but there are still some defined numbers in those rare languages. The devil has twisted the meanings of numbers to hide how God sees numbers. God is the one who invented numbers, not humans, nor the devil.

Below is a chart with my short descriptions of what concepts I picture with these numbers that I describe in this chapter. Hebrew Letters are not limited to these definitions but Hebrew does influence these concepts, more strongly with 1-10, and 20 (because there is no single Hebrew letter with the value of 11-19, 21, and 22). I could have continued the chart indefinitely, but I ended it with the number 23 for many reasons which I explain later in this chapter. This chart is not meant for people to live or base their lives on, and it is not meant for any divination or magical usage. It is mostly just an observation I have made, to see if I could learn anything new from making the chart.

According to Merriam-Webster.com (as of the 8th month of 2022), Numerology means “the study of the occult significance of numbers”, while the meaning of Numeric(s) is “denoting a number or a system of numbers. Therefore, the numbers I describe in this chapter using the Bible and God's creation to explain them, are not described by occult methods and so the process used in this chapter (and book) should be described as Biblical Numerics, or God's Numerics. As I stated before, I believe divination and occult practices are wrong, even when it comes to the meaning of numbers,

(thanks to Brad Scott for this concept)

Number Chart Summary

1	Overseen beginning by a stronger guide
2	Separation in order to join into a pair in a house on earth
3	Traveling and learning, trying to obey
4	the opportunity to choose the door our savior made for us with his birth into flesh, death, and resurrection
5	Revealing of the Word and Lamb of God to man
6	The adversary afflicting people and our savior, our savior atoning and covering his followers
7	Experiencing rest from the plow
8	New beginning after separation from the former
9	Humans twisting their desires and sinning after the serpent tempts
10	Keeping our daily actions aligned with what we read from the Bible in our hands
11	Amazing structure or organization, causing thought, being bright
12	Our Good Shepherd teaching us throughout our lives
13	Separation in order to set apart away from chaos (father separating people to himself), or into chaos (satan separating people for himself)
14	Being saved or removed from hardship
15	God supporting us throughout our lives
16	Watch Yehovah to obey him as he watches us

17	Call on Yehovah's name and authority for him to save you through his Son
18	Desires being weighed to see if they are good or evil
19	We should look to the Son of God, not worshipping the sun or things of this world
20	The man as the head of the house needs to have Yehovah God as his covering (head) while he avoids deception the enemy
21	The sheep of Yisraeil will rest and consume the grass as the Great Shepherd fulfills his promises to Yisraeil
22	Reminding us about the Lamb who died for our sins on the cross (or tree), He is the First and the Last
23	Our Father and Savior leads us to good things if we let them, even in the valley of the shadow of death.

7.2 is divination or magic use ok?

I believe Divination, the use of magic, and demonology, are sins and therefore none of the things in this book should be used for those purposes. [Deuteronomy 18:10](#) is a good verse to show right now concerning these sins:

י' לא-ימצא בך מעביר בנו-ובתו באש קסם קסמים מעוין ומנחש ומכשף:

There should not be found among you, one passing his son or his daughter through the fire, one who practices divinations, divining of times, or an enchanter, or a witch. 5.18.10.171

7.3 The serpent's numbers

The adversary has counterfeited the Biblical meaning of numbers into the exact opposites or into the most adversarial meanings he can use. At this point, I have no desire or real reason to list out all of the meanings of numbers that the devil uses, but he certainly does use them in this world's holidays, world events (Gregorian or Julian calendar) and with rituals that his servants use. One example is how the adversary uses spaces of 13 between his unholy days and times. The 52 weeks of the Gregorian calendar can be divided into 4 sections of 13 weeks, for example.

<https://amos37.com/no13/>

7.4 Gematria

Here is a link that explains that Gematria could have started around the Greek period but I believe Gematria methods were included with Hebrew from the very start of the language (as proven by the [Genesis 1:1](#) and [John 1:1](#) equations described in chapter 12, section 19 of this book):

<http://www.askmehelpdesk.com/advice/t-398751.html>

7.5 Balancing numbers

I believe that we need to live our lives based on the literal teachings of our Father in heaven, whose name is Yehovah יהוה and his son, our Savior Yehoshua (Jesus). Symbolism, Number meanings, Prophecy, and things like that are important, and have their place, but I believe they have little or no value in showing us how we should live our lives daily. In this book, Gematria, Number values, and things like that are meant to teach that the Bible is the inspired Word of God, what books are in it, what order they are in, and many other faith building things. This book is not meant to make you stress out when you see \$6.66 at the gas pump or other random things like that. However, numbers can show us many things, can glorify Yehovah, and can confirm his word. I will not be listing every important number in the Bible because that might fill more space than this book.

7.6 What dictates what a number means?

I believe that our only accurate method of finding the meanings or symbolisms or significance of numbers is by looking at the origin of numbers. The origin of numbers starts with our Father in heaven and the Word who have always existed. The first evidence we have of numbers being used is the creation week

in [Genesis](#). Therefore the Bible is one source to find number significances. The second source is the Original Language, or the Pure Language, which is Hebrew. Languages and their number systems have very intertwined relationships. The Third source is the Universe itself, with our Sun, Moon, and the stars. I will not be using the counterfeits of the serpent, as in the zodiac, and evolution. I will also not be using number centric religions or doctrines like Kabbalah to show understanding of numbers.

In 2023, many years after I already had this concept of mine for determining what numbers mean, I came across two different people who had their own definitions for what numbers in the Bible mean. Both of them had different methods than me and each other, and I disagreed with both of their findings. Their foundations for what they used to define number meanings were wrong, in my opinion. One of them even used modern number concepts to define Biblical numbers like 411 as "information" and 911 as "consequences to nations who turn away from God". Should we really use modern usages and occurrences of numbers for Biblical number meaning understanding?

7.7 Why is Hebrew needed to understand numbers?

Yehovah created the concept of numbers, mathematics, physics, the Hebrew Language, and how they are dependant on each other. You might have asked yourself as you read this chapter 'why are his descriptions of numbers so close to the meanings of the Hebrew letters?' That is because they cannot be fully seperated under the belief that Yehovah created the Hebrew language, numbers, mathematics, energy, physics, gravity, an all things in the beginning. All of these things are dependant on number concepts, mathematics, eqautions, and things like that. Trying to take the Hebrew aspects out of numbers and then analyzing what is left of the numbers will not work, because this original God-made language has letters that are also numbers.

I beleive that we live in a universe created by a Creator who speaks Hebrew as his preferred, first language. Perhaps the analysis of numbers under a Hebrew and Biblical perspective can give us some hints about the character of Yehovah. If you were to design a house and pick everything that goes into it including who all is going to meet you there for dinner and Bible studies, would we be able to learn anything about you when we look at the decorations, dimensions of the rooms, materials used in the construction, the colors, the food, which books you have on your shelves, etc? An atheist looking at numbers is only going to be able to tell you things that are mathematical like PI and how it works, and how prime numbers work, and why the natural logoryth is unique, etc.

The only other meanings you will get out of numbers is a pure satanic one which aims to defy and oppose Yehovah, or the many false counterfeits out there like Kabbalah (קבלה in Modern Hebrew) number teachings, zodiac based astrology, gregorian calendar based calculations, tainted historical analysis, etc. קבלה capitalizes on the Biblical Hebrew stem ל.ב.ק which means to receive, and in this case would literally mean 'something received'. Anyway, those things are meant to keep you busy and distracted so that you do not see that everything Yehovah and the Word (Yehoshua) made, will glorify Yehovah and Yehoshua eventually. When people seek to glorify themselves or false deities, we know (or should know) it ends up with the corruption of those people who do so.

7.8 Recounting something counted

In Hebrew, the word for 'book' or 'scroll' is סֵפֶר, but the verb from that same stem ס.פ.ר means to count, or to number, or to recount (tell). The Strong's number is H5608. So, even the Hebrew word for 'book' has a deep connection with the concept of counting. If Yehovah counts the stars, would he also count the chapters and verses he put into the Torah, Tanakh, and the entire Bible? If Yehovah counts things and puts importance on numbers, shouldn't that make it OK for us to also have a healthy importance for numbers that does not hurt our lives?

7.9 Is there a zero in Hebrew? And what about fractions?

There are no numbers or letters in Biblical Hebrew that have a value of zero. There is no word in

Biblical Hebrew that completely represents the 'number' zero. In Modern Hebrew they use אפס as zero, but in Biblical Hebrew it means no or without, or end. As a verb it can mean to end or bring to and end, so it hints that there used to be something but now there isn't. Words can be used in Hebrew to describe somebody having nothing, like אין לו דבר. The closest Biblical Hebrew word that by itself means 'nothing' would probably be אין.

In English we teach kids that 0 is a stand alone number and that it has importance in each of the positions on each side of the decimal point. In digital terms, such as a computer, it is also treated very much like a number character. In Hebrew, 10 is not made up by putting a 0 in the 'ones' spot and a one in the 'tens' spot'. 10 in Biblical Hebrew is one number, ten, represented by a Yod letter or a name. But in the decimal system, you have to use two numbers to make 10. It takes a 1 and a 0, because there are only ten numbers: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9. There is no need to use a zero to get any number in Biblical Hebrew.

Because the first ten letters in Hebrew have values of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Hebrew is more efficient than English. This is because English needs one extra digit (letter) to represent its 10, meaning it has to use 11 digits to count from 1 to 10. To make the number 100, English needs 3 digits, but Hebrew only needs 1 letter (ק). To make a 1000, English needs 4 digits and Hebrew needs 3 letters (either אלף the word or תת the letters). To make 10000, English needs 5 digits and Hebrew needs only 4 letters (רבבה the word). The English words for “thousand” and ten thousand” would take 8 characters or 11 characters, so that would be even less efficient.

When counting generations like in [Matthew chapter 1](#) and [Jude 1:14](#), every person is counted. For example, there is no '0' person. Meaning that Avraham was counted as number 1 in [Matthew chapter 1](#). I believe Yisraeil counted a newborn baby as being 1 year old. Meaning they are in their first year of life. This is like how Korea, Vietnam, and other nations used to count ages. Also the first thousand years after the fall (sin) of man was not the '0' millenium but it was the first millenium (1-1000).

In Hebrew, there are words for 'half' חצי and 'a tenth', and so on, but there is not an actual decimal system. The words like חצי are used when precision is needed for something less than 1. When precision is not needed, it is common for numbers to be rounded in Biblical Hebrew. So, instead of saying there are three hundred and twenty-one people, it could be said that there are three hundred and twenty people. Hebrew does not contradict fractions and like you will see, Hebrew does prove PI and the Natural Logorythm, even with at least two of the decimal places.

I suspect that each word that represents a number in Hebrew, can also be used to put it in fractional form. For example, in [Genesis 14:20](#), where Avraham gives a tithe to Melchizedek (some claim Melchizedek gave a tithe to Avraham, but I disagree), the word מעשר is used which means ‘a part of ten’ or ‘tenth part’ or 1/10. Simply by adding a Mem מ prefix (which can mean part) to עשר which means ‘ten’, we get the word מעשר. Technically, you can do this with any of the words that means ‘two’ all the way to the word that means ‘twenty’. Would it make sense to say ‘A part of one’? That would basically be saying it is not a whole number, but you are not saying how small the fraction is. An interesting proof of the relationship between tithing and wealth is from the comparison of the Hebrew roots ע.ש.ר (to be wealthy) and ע.ש.ר (to take a tenth part). Both of these roots have the same gematria value, and essentially share the same letters, because Shin ש and Sin ש are variations of the same letter in the alphabet. This stem comparison follows the same pattern as the Hebrew words in the Biblical prophetic comparison of one equaling a thousand.

כ וברוך אל עליון אשר-מגן צריה בידה ויתן-לו מעשר מכל

And a blessing is the most high God, who delivers your enemies into your hand.” And he gave to him a tenth-part of all. 1.14.20.14

-The First 22 Numbers

7.10 The meaning of numbers

After this paragraph I will list many numbers and what I think they might mean. I cannot make a

huge list, so I will just list the important ones. For each number I will list out some facts related to the number, and then make a comment below those facts. Many numbers that I will list have relationships with other numbers in the list, so I may repeat the mention of a number, but I will try to avoid explaining the same concept twice. Many of these number relationships have to do with numbers matching in the 1's, 10's, 100's decimal place, or number mirroring. Again, I want to say that we should not base our lives on numbers, and that I am listing these just so that maybe we can gain some understanding of how Yehovah might feel about numbers, or how he designed them. The adversary clearly has attached meaning to numbers, and he likes to counterfeit what God does, so it seems clear to me by that and other reasons, that Yehovah also has meanings for numbers.

7.10.1 One 1 אָדָם

- First Letter: Aleph (first, ox, strength, oneness, leadership, spiritual, I) [value = 1]
- First Day: Light
- First Millenium Since the Fall of Man (SFM): Plan of Salvation [years 1-1000 SFM]
- [Genesis 1](#): Beginning, six days of work
- [Isaiah 1:3](#) (The ox knoweth his owner), [Isaiah 1:4](#) (a people laden with iniquity), [Isaiah 1:11](#) (and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he goats.) [Isaiah 1:13](#) (new moons), [Isaiah 1:15](#) (hands), [Isaiah 1:16](#) (Wash you, make you clean); [Isaiah 1:27](#) (Zion shall be redeemed with judgment.)
- [Revelation 1](#): Yehoshua Jesus who was in the beginning with the father as the Word.
- 10: *Yod* [value = 10] (*hand, action, work, thought, he, it*)
- 100: *Quf* [value = 100] (*sun on the horizon, back of the head, eye of the needle, or piercing.*)
- First Feast: Passover (Passover Lamb, Blood on door posts)
- First tribe of Yisrael: רְאוּבֵן Reuvein (see, a son)
- [Book 1: Genesis](#) בְּרֵאשִׁית

Yehovah and Yehoshua are the First. The First and the Last. The Beginning and the End. The Aleph-Tav. The Sun on the Horizon is a hint to the beginning and or the end of a day. 1 is a number that can symbolize unity of beliefs and actions between a Father and Son or a marriage of a man and wife. The number 1 is clearly a number of Beginnings and with the oversight of a powerful lover of truth who wants to save us. The plan of salvation was set in the stars in the beginning for us to see (based on the Hebrew meaning of the stars which tell of the plan of salvation). As the name of the first son of Yaaqov רְאוּבֵן means 'see, a son', our savior was proclaimed even during this first millennium. Light was made on the first day of creation so that we could 'see'.

7.10.2 Two 2 שְׁנַיִם

- Second Letter: Bet (pair, house, earth, in, on, with, choice of 2, splitting of 2) [value = 2]
- Second day: Sky (separating of water from water making two sections)
- Second Millennium SFM: global flood [years 1001-2000 SFM]
- [Genesis 2](#): First woman (making the first pair of humans)
- [Isaiah 2:2-3](#) (house, tops), [Isaiah 2:19,21](#) (earth),
- [Revelation 2](#): Ephesus left their first love for a second
- 20: *Kaf* (*palm of hand, open hand, open, something in the hand, as, like*) [value = 20]
- 200: *Resh* (*head, exalted one, person, first person or leader*) [value = 200]

- Second feast: Unleavened Bread (lack of leaven or sin, obedience, purging of leaven or sin)
- Second tribe of Yisraeil: שמעון Shimohn (hearing, consenting, obedience)
- [Book 2: Exodus](#) שמות

Two can remind us of the pairs of animals that came to the ark. It can remind us of the two witnesses described in revelation, or the pairs of apostles or saints sent out. The devil has caused many toxins to be on this earth that should not be here. Those of us who are fortunate to have all of the body parts we as humans were meant to have, we have 2 hands and 2 palms of our hands. 2 Seems to be a number that hints to us about a man and wife coming together into a house (or tent) on the earth as 2 separate beings but with one mindset. The sky was made on the second day so that we could 'hear' (second son of Yaaqov שמעון means hearing).

7.10.3 **Three** 3 שלש

- Third Letter: Gimmel (camel, foot, *pride*, movement) [value = 3]
- Third day: Land and Vegetation
- Third Millennium SFM: Exodus out of Egypt (movement), wilderness, promise land [years 2001-3000 SFM]
- [Genesis 3](#): Sin, cast out of Eiden (movement)
- [Isaiah 3:1](#) (Judah, staff), [Isaiah 3:8](#) (Judah)
- [Revelation 3](#): We should obey
- *30: Lamed (staff, goad, shepherd) [value = 30]*
- *300: Shin (consumption, teeth, that, which, who, where, sun) [value = 300]*
- Third Feast: First Fruits (offering of the first of the grain harvest, Yehoshua's resurrection)
- Third tribe of Yisraeil: יהודה Yehudah (Yehovah is praised)
- [Book 3: Leviticus](#) ויקרא

The vegetation may have moved from the wind on the third day but that may have required a light source to heat the ground and then the air. Perhaps our Father or the Word was that light source at this time that could cause wind. Shepherds don't usually seem to be people who are pridefull and they are people who must usually work while being on their feet. The Shepherds flock would want to eat from the grass or grain of the land. Sheep, Goats, and other herd animals will eat grass or grains. The feast (or Moedim / appointed time) of First Fruits involves a grain offering. I believe 3 is like our Shepherd Yehovah who causes us to move as sheep into the land which he chooses for us if we obey him, like [Psalm 23](#). The third son of Yaaqov is לוי (he joins me), but that tribe did not get a land inheritance, because they inherited God and the Temple services. So the third tribe of Yisraeil is Yehudah. The tribes listed in this chapter are numbered by the order of their birth, with the removal of Leiviy from the list, and adding the sons of Yoseif instead of him.

7.10.4 **Four** 4 ארבע

- Fourth Letter: Dalet (door, opportunity, maybe even choice of 2) [value = 4]
- Fourth day: Sun, Moon, Stars
- Fourth Millennium SFM: Word became flesh, died instead of us, resurrected [years 3001-4000 SFM]
- [Genesis 4](#): First human children, first fruit offerings, Cain killed Abel, weakened ground, mercy

- [Isaiah 4:4](#) When the Lord shall have washed away the filth of the daughters of Zion, and shall have purged the blood of Jerusalem from the midst thereof by the spirit of judgment, and by the spirit of burning.
- [Revelation 4](#): “a door was opened in heaven:”
- 40: Mem (Water, chaos, water in womb, from, portion) [value = 40]
- 400: Tav (Sign, mark, cross, last, you, she, it) [value = 400]
- Fourth Feast: Shavuot / Pentecost (First time of 10 commandments given to Moshe about 7 weeks after the Passover lamb death, Spirit of God more fully revealed at Pentecost)
- Fourth tribe of Yisrael: דָּן Dahn (he judges)
- [Book 4: Numbers](#) בְּמִדְבָּר

40 is an important number related to the number 4. I moved my explanation about the number 40 to it's own section now. You might want to compare both sections again once you read all of this chapter.

I believe our Savior has symbolically been referred to as being like the sun in [Malachi 4:2](#). [Malachi 4:2](#) is incorrectly labeled in Hebrew Tanakhs as 3:20. The Sun makes a cross type of symbol when the light glares in our eyes or when it glares through a window. The sun, moon, and stars are signs in the sky for seasons, appointed times, navigation, and more. As the setting of the sun on the horizon marks the beginning of the day, where we should sleep in darkness, I believe this is a symbol of the Son of God who died for our sins. I believe that the rise of the sun around the middle of the day can be symbolic of our savior rising from the grave in the 4th millennium. We work during the daylight. If you reverse the day order to be like the modern Gregorian calendar, they have the sunrise as the marker of the beginning of the day. This totally ruins the symbolism or prophecy that the sun can teach us about our Savior's death and resurrection.

To me, 4 is the opportunity and choice we have because Yehoshua came into flesh and died instead of us, and rose again so that we could be forgiven for breaking his laws or covenant. We can choose to accept the opportunity our Savior provided and thus enter into his light, or we can reject Yehoshua Jesus and remain in the darkness.

On the fourth day the sun, moon, and stars were made which declare the glory of God ([Psalm 19:1](#)), יְהוָה נִשְׁבַּח (Yehovah is praised).

7.10.5 Five 5 הַמֵּשׁ

- Fifth Letter: Hey (revealing, behold, the, toward) [value = 5]
- Fifth day: Sea life and birds
- Fifth Millennium SFM: The full 66 books of the Bible assembled and revealed [years 4001-5000 SFM]
- [Genesis 5](#): Generations of humans
- [Isaiah 5:25](#) (and their carcasses *were* torn in the midst of the streets.), [Deuteronomy 28:26](#) And thy carcass shall be meat unto all fowls of the air, and unto the beasts of the earth, and no man shall fray *them* away. [Deuteronomy 28:32](#) Thy sons and thy daughters shall be given unto another people, and thine eyes shall look, and fail *with longing* for them all the day long: and *there shall be* no might in thine hand. [Deuteronomy 28:34](#) So that thou shalt be mad for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see. [Deuteronomy 28:41](#) Thou shalt beget sons and daughters, but thou shalt not enjoy them; for they shall go into captivity. [Deuteronomy 28:49](#) The LORD shall bring a nation against thee from far, from the end of the earth, *as swift* as the eagle flieth; a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand;
- [Revelation 5](#): beholding of the Lamb who can open the book

- 50: Nun (Life, fish, seed, us, be, our) [value =50]
- Fifth Feast: Teruah / trumpets / shouting (a day of sounding trumpet(s). trumpet(s) that announce the return of Yehoshua to Earth in the flesh. we cannot know the day or hour ahead of time for when it starts.)
- Fifth tribe of Yisraeil: נַפְתָּלִי Naphtaliy (I have wrestled)
- Book 5: Deuteronomy אֵלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים

It is interesting how on the 5th day of the creation week there were Birds made, which we can assume ate seed, and sea life, which we can assume included fish. Now at this point in these descriptions we no longer have Hebrew Letters that have values of 500 or higher. 5 seems to be a revealing of the Word and Lamb to man so that we may have life for ourselves and our children.

Isaiah 5:25 points to Deuteronomy chapter 28 in many ways. Deuteronomy is the fifth book of the Bible, and there are many mentions of children, eyes, and seeing in chapter 28, even more verses that I did not list above, so you might want to read all of Deuteronomy chapter 28.

7.10.6 Six 6 שש

- Sixth Letter: Vav (nail, hook, stake, connection, and) [value = 6]
- Sixth Day: land animals and humans
- Sixth Millennium SFM: revealing of the beasts, false prophet, whore, anti-Christ [years 5001-6000 SFM]
- Genesis 6: Earth gets full of sin continually (other than Noach's family)
- Isaiah 6:2 (six wings), Isaiah 6:7 (and thine iniquity is taken away)
- Revelation 6: The sixth seal is the last seal mentioned
- 60: Samekh (Support, roundness) [value = 60]
- Sixth Feast: Yom Kippur / Day of Atonement (afflicting ourselves with fasting and or other things and repenting)
- Sixth tribe of Yisraeil: גָּד Gahd (a troop)
- Book 6: Joshua יְהוֹשֻׁעַ

When ice crystals form naturally in the sky they always form patterns of 6 because of how H2O (water) atoms are attached to each other, and because of how the electric fields in those atoms change during freezing temperatures. These patterns of six in natural ice crystals usually have a 6 pointed star type of shape or a six sided shape of some sort. These natural ice crystals are formed by the **connections** of multiple water atoms. The Hebrew Vav which has the number value of 6 means connection, or nail. Even the creation itself points to Yehovah's Pure language and his authorship of his universe. Man made ice crystals do not form patterns of 6 like natural ice crystals.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rocsZL76jm4>

There is no single letter in Hebrew that has the value of 600, and thus the only way to make the number 600 is by combining more than one letter or by writing the number out with more than one word.

Clearly 6 by itself is fine, a pair of 6's (66) is fine, but three 6's (666) is not. Man was appointed every 6 days of work per week, 6 years of working the land per year/week, and 6 millennium SFM to be in this fallen phase of mankind on earth until the return of our savior. 6 could be a number where the adversary is allowed to pierce the flesh of our Savior who died so we can be saved, our Savior hoping that we would repent. A number about sin, humanity, and our need to repent. Perhaps even a number of judgment.

7.10.7 Seven 7 שבע

- Seventh Letter: Zayin (plow, weapon, tool, *providing*, seed) [value = 7]
- Seventh Day: Rest from work
- Seventh Millennium SFM: Rest from the adversary who is chained [years 6001-7000 SFM]
- [Genesis 7](#): Noah and his family saved in the vessel along with animals. They were protected on the water while the judgement of water was upon the earth.
- [Isaiah 7:19](#) And they shall come, and shall rest all of them in the desolate valleys, and in the holes of the rocks, and upon all thorns, and upon all bushes. [Isaiah 7:25](#) And *on* all hills that shall be digged with the mattock, there shall not come thither the fear of briars and thorns: but it shall be for the sending forth of oxen, and for the treading of lesser cattle.
- [Revelation 7](#): resting of the saints who came out of the great tribulation and had their robes washed by the blood of the lamb.
- *70: Ayin (Eye, experience, see) [value = 70]*
- Seventh Feast: Sukkot / Tabernacles (living in booths for seven days after the harvest has come in)
- Seventh tribe of Yisrael: אֶשֶׁר Asheir (happiness, blessed)
- [Book 7: Judges](#) שׁוֹפְטִים

Seven is clearly shown to us from the Bible to be the number of days in a week and the last day of the week. The seventh day of the creation week was a day of rest and was to show us also to rest on the seventh day. We can also discern that the soon coming seventh millenium will be a time of rest also. Every seventh year was a rest for the land that Yisrael was suppost to keep, because the land needed a time to replenish also. Every Seventh month of the biblical calendar was a special one because it holds the only Bible feast time (Feast of Shouting) of the seven that we cannot know the day or hour ahead of time for when it starts. The Menorah of the Temple or Tabernacle has seven lamps, there are seven good 'spirits' (emotions or attitudes or atributes), seven bad ones, seven revelation churches, 7 revelation seals, trumpets, vails, 7x7 days before pentacost, and so much more. The Jubilee (Jubile) was every 50 years (7x7+1) years (7 sets of 7 year land Sabbath periods +1 Jubile year, the 50th). An interesting thing is that the stem ע.ב.שׁ can mean 'to make an oath', or probably even to 'take a seventh part'. Seven might also be about keeping our oaths or agreements to Yehovah if we made them to him (perhaps we should not swear an oath if we think we cant keep it though).

7 is clearly about rest from work on the correct day that Yehovah showed us, and it is about the providing that Yehovah does for us.

7.10.8 Eight 8 שְׁמֹנֶה

- Eighth Letter: Chet (Fence, separation, containment) [value = 8]
- Eighth Day: the beginning of a new week, a 1st day again
- Eighth Millennium SFM: Judgment Day and eternal life or death [years 7001-8000 SFM]
- [Genesis 8](#): Noah and his family and the animals came out of the vessel into a new beginning on the land
- [Isaiah 8:5-7](#) The LORD spake also unto me again, saying, Forasmuch as this people refuseth the waters of Shiloah that go softly, and rejoice in Rezin and Remaliah's son; Now therefore, behold, the Lord bringeth up upon them the waters of the river, strong and many, *even* the king of Assyria, and all his glory: and he shall come up over all his channels, and go over all his banks:
- [Revelation 8](#): about a half hour of silence, Judgments of 4 trumpets of the 7 trumpets
- *80: Pey (Mouth, word, speak) [value = 80]*

- Eighth tribe of Yisrael: יֵשָׁשְׁכָר YissashKhar (he/it will be rewarded)
- [Book 8: Ruth](#) רות

[Leviticus 15](#) shows that the 8th day after being cleansed from uncleanness is the day of being back to normal. We no longer have Biblical feast days to compare numbers with (there are only 7 Biblically commanded feasts). I believe that Purim and Hannakah are not Moedim (appointed times that we are commanded to keep), and therefore I will not be listing them during the number analysis study here. As the Menorah only has seven lamps, I only consider there to be seven High (sabbath) Moedim (but that's not my only reason). These 7 Bible appointed times are also called 'Feast Days' or 'Feasts' by many. I believe there are prophetic links or symbolisms with the Menorah and the 7 Feasts / Moedim, 7 Days of Creation, 7 Categories of the 66 book Bible, 7 Milleniums of the fall of man, and probably many other things. In proper order the Feast Days of the Bible are: Passover, Unleaven, First Fruits, Pentacost, Shouting or Trumpets, Attonement, and Tabernacles. There is no Biblical evidance of a 'Hannakia' 'candlestick' that has 9 lamps or 'candles'. Hollisa Alewine Teaches a very thorough explanation about the prophetic and or symbolic links of the Menorah. The stem מ.ג.נ can mean 'to make fat' and as a noun can mean oil or fat. It probably also means to 'take an eight part' as a verb also. In the eighth millennium we might be “made fat” in the sense that we will be made whole for eternity, in my opinion.

8 seems to be about silence and judgement and then new beginnings with a seperation of wheat and tares or sheep and goats. [Deuteronomy 30:6](#) and [Genesis 17:12-14](#) might be interesting for you to read.

7.10.9 Nine 9 תשע

- Ninth Letter: Tet (twist, basket, serpent, *sin*) [value = 9]
- [Genesis 9](#): a covenant is made by our Father God, and Noach also had a vinyard planted and had it harvested. Ham sinned against his father by talking about his father's nakedness and also did not cover him. [Genesis 9:29](#) shows us that all of the days of Noach were nine hundred and fifty years.
- [Isaiah 9:1](#) Nevertheless the dimness *shall* not *be* such as *was* in her vexation, when at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, and afterward did more grievously afflict *her* by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, in Galilee of the nations.
- [Revelation 9](#): tells us about what I believe is hassatan who was given the key to the bottomless pit and he opens it.
- *90: Tsade (Need, desire) [value = 90]*
- Ninth tribe of Yisrael: זְבֻלֹן Zevulun (Zebulan), (habitation)
- [Book 9: 1st Samuel](#) א שמואל

The hebrew word for satan means adversary and is spelled with the letter Tet in the center [שטן]. A hebrew stem (verb also) that can mean sin or 'to sin' is also spelled with a Tet in the center [א.ט.ה]. Remember that the center letter in a stem has the most strength in giving us the meaning of the word or stem. It is not surprising for these two words to have a tet in their center, but there are also positive words in hebrew that use the Tet like the word for rain [מ.ט.ר], to be good [ב.ט.ו], and also the word for gleaning [ל.ק.ט].

Now we no longer have mileniums or creation week days to compare to because the 9th millennium and onward seem to be the same for eternity, or if not the same, it is unknown. We no longer have creation days to compare to because there were only six days of creation and one day of rest. The Eighth day was back to a normal weekly routine that we are familure with.

Keys at least in modern times, require twisting to open a lock. 9 seems to be about desire for

providence or for disobedience.

כט ויהי כל-ימי-גזת-תשע מאות שנה וחמשים שנה וימת: פ

And all of the days of Noah were nine hundred years and fifty years: and he died. 1.9.29.9

7.10.10 Ten 10 עָשָׂר

- Tenth Letter: Yod (Hand, action, thought, he, it) [value = 10]
- [Genesis 10:32](#) These are the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.
- [Isaiah 10:10](#) As my hand hath found the kingdoms of the idols, and whose graven images did excel them of Jerusalem and of Samaria; [Isaiah 10:13](#) For he saith, By the strength of my hand I have done *it*, and by my wisdom; for I am prudent: and I have removed the bounds of the people, and have robbed their treasures, and I have put down the inhabitants like a valiant *man*: [Isaiah 10:14](#) And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people: and as one gathereth eggs *that are* left, have I gathered all the earth; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped.
- [Revelation 10:2](#) And he had in his hand a little book open: and he set his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot on the earth,
- 100: *Quf* [value = 100] (*sun on the horizon, back of the head, piercing or eye of the needle.*)
- Tenth tribe of Yisrael: מְנַשֶּׁה Menashsheh (ignoring / overlooking, lending / depriving)
- [Book 10: 2nd Samuel](#) ב שמואל

There were 10 egyptian plagues, 10 commandments put on the two tablets, and 10 can be multiplied with 5 or 7 to get the important biblical numbers of 50 or 70. [Genesis 18:32](#) shows us that if there were 10 righteous people in Sedom (Sodom) then Yehovah God would not have destroyed it. 10 seems to be about what humans, angels, Yehovah and Yehoshua do. Yoseif יוֹסֵף (he increases) was the eleventh son of Yaaqov but his two sons took his place and Leiviy's place as tribes of Yisrael.

7.10.11 Eleven 11 עֶשְׂרִי-עָשָׂרָה

- Eleventh Letter: Kaf (Palm of hand, open hand, something in hand, sole of foot, as, like) [value = 20]
- 'א : Yod-Aleph letter meanings = strong thought, first hand, strong hand
- [Genesis 11](#): Yehovah created other languages which he mingled (confused) in order to scatter the people.
- [Isaiah 11:1](#) And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots: [Isaiah 11:4](#) “and he shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth,” [Isaiah 11:7](#) “and the lion shall eat straw like the ox.” [Isaiah 11:13](#) The envy also of Ephraim shall depart, and the adversaries of Judah shall be cut off: Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim. [Isaiah 11:15](#) And the LORD shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian sea; and with his mighty wind shall he shake his hand over the river, and shall smite it in the seven streams, and make *men* go over dryshod. [Isaiah 11:8, 11, 14-15](#) “hand”
- [Revelation 11](#): reed like a rod to measure, two witnesses slain and resurrected, 7th trumpet.
- 2: *Bet* (*pair, house, earth, in, on, with, choice of 2, splitting of 2*) [value = 2]
- 200: *Resh* (*head, exalted one, person, first person or leader*) [value = 200]
- Eleventh tribe of Yisrael: אֶפְרַיִם Ephrayim (I will be fruitful, ashes)
- [Book 11: 1st Kings](#) מְלָכִים א

11 in Hebrew can only be formed with a Yod ך and an Aleph א next to each other as if written as numbers, or written out as two words. There is no letter that has the value of 11 by itself so therefore the only meaning we can gather for this number is from Biblical and Hebrew aspects, or perhaps using א and ך. You can make 11 pairs of Hebrew letters out of the Hebrew Alephbet and this is exactly what is done for the two Bible-proven codes called Atbash and Albam (more about these codes later). There is also a Phenomenon which I will describe in more detail later where 11 comes up in a repeating pattern in Psalms.

In [Genesis 37](#) Yoseif (Joseph) had a dream about 11 stars representing his 11 brothers bowing to him. [Exodus 26](#) describes 11 curtains being used for the tabernacle on the covering. Only 11 of the original disciples were faithful to our Savior out of the original twelve. The story of Yosef has already had symbolisms to our savior, like when the chief of the butlers (wine symbolism) and the chief of the bakers (bread) had dreams. Perhaps there are some amazing relations between the 11 brothers, 11 curtains (coverings) and the 11 apostles. 11 could be called a 'strong thought' number based on the Yod (thought) and Aleph (strong). There are sun cycles where there are more or less sunspots, depending on the time in the cycle. So, there is a peak of the most sunspots about every 11 years, and a peak of the least sunspots about every 11 years.

The stem ע.ש.ת which means “to shine or think”, which the word H6249 עֶשְׂתִּי eleven (with עָשָׂר) comes from, is another good proof that 11 can mean “thinking” or “something bright”.

I believe it was the creation of these additional 'mingled' languages (tower of Babel) that caused the scattering, because the people didn't want to spend the years that would be required to figure out all the new languages in order to communicate. Perhaps with all the amazing occurrences of 11 we can put the palm of our hand to our mouth to silence ourselves for just a moment of thought, or maybe we could put our head (Resh) into our open hands (Kaf) and think.

7.10.12 Twelve 12 שְׁתַּיִם עֶשְׂרֵה

- Twelfth Letter: Lamed (staff, shepherd, to, for, by, learn, teach) [value = 30]
- יב' : Yod-Bet letter meanings = Thoughts of the house, hand of the house, actions on the Earth
- [Genesis 12](#): 12 and 21 have to do with Avraham and Yehovah's promises to him while 144 and 441 seem to have some symbolic relation to revelation or the 144,000 perhaps.
- [Isaiah 12:5](#) Sing unto the LORD; for he hath done excellent things: this *is* known in all the earth.
- [Revelation 12](#): there are 12 stars described in what I believe is the alignment that caused the bright star when our Savior, the son of Yehovah was born into flesh from being the Word. Chapter 12 describes war against the adversary and overcoming him.
- 3: *Gimmel* (camel, foot, movement, pride) [value = 3]
- 300: *Shin* (consumption, teeth, that, which, who, where, sun) [value = 300]
- Twelfth tribe of Yisraeil: בְּנֵי־יָמִין (son of the right hand)
- [Book 12: 2nd Kings](#) מְלָכִים ב

12 also does not have a Hebrew letter that has that value, and must be formed with two words or a Yod ך and a Bet ב. If יב were a word (it is not), it's letter meanings could be 'the hand of the house' which matches the name בְּנֵי־יָמִין well (son comes from the same stem ב.נ.ה that the word house בַּיִת does). There were 12 tribes of Israel that had an inheritance (and the Levites could be called the 13th tribe but with a different inheritance system). There are 12 constellations that the sun passes through in a year. There were 12 original disciples then one later chosen to replace Judas to bring the number to 12 again (which again kind of hints at 13). There are usually 12 months in a Biblical Hebrew year but sometimes 13 depending on if the Barley was aviv (or ripe) in Yisraeil (in Yerushalaim).

There are about 24 hours in a day and night. If you are in the right time of the year and the right place on the earth there is probably 12 hours of light ([John 11:9](#)) and 12 hours of dark. 120 is the number that is our age limit now set by Yehovah (12×10). $12 \times 12 = 144$ and $21 \times 21 = 441$ are palindromic square roots to each other (matching if one is read backwards). If you read all four of those Bible chapters in order, (12, 21, 144, 441) you will see they are related. 12 and 21 have to do with Avraham and Yehovah's promises to him while 144 and 441 seem to have some symbolic relation to revelation or the 144,000 perhaps. Yod, Bet could mean 'Thoughts of the house' or 'Thoughts of the Earth'.

12 seems to be a number of organization or leadership like that of what a Shepherd can bring. It is interesting to note the many hints at 13 when thinking of 12. 13 also has its own palindromic root pair.

7.10.13 Thirteen 13 **שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר**

- Thirteenth Letter: Mem (Water, chaos, water in womb, from, part) [value = 40]
- 'ג' : Yod-Gimmel letter meanings = Thoughts of movement, moving hand
- [Genesis 13](#): 13 and 31 have the topics of separation and movement of Avraham and Yaacov from their relatives (blood or by marriage).
- [Isaiah 13:7-8](#) Therefore shall all hands be faint, and every man's heart shall melt: And they shall be afraid: pangs and sorrows shall take hold of them; they shall be in pain as a woman that travaileth: they shall be amazed one at another; their faces *shall be as* flames. [Isaiah 13:18](#) *Their* bows also shall dash the young men to pieces; and they shall have no pity on the fruit of the womb; their eye shall not spare children.
- [Revelation 13](#): The mark of the beast is explained in this chapter. The beast is setting apart the ones that will take his mark and worship him. This also separates those that want to serve and Worship Yehovah.
- 4: *Dalet* (door, opportunity, choice of 2) [value = 4]
- 400: *Tav* (Sign, mark, cross, last, you, she, it) [value = 400]
- [Book 13: 1st Chronicles](#) דְּבַרֵי הַיָּמִים א

Two Hebrew words or the letters Yod ך and Gimmel ג can represent the number 13. There can sometimes be 13 months in a Biblical Calendar year if the Barley is not aviv (ripe) in Yerushalaim. There were 12 sons of Yaacov but because Yosef had two of his sons that got inheritance instead of him, there are actually 13 family groups (tribes) that came out of Yaacov. The Levites didn't get a separate land inheritance (they lived among the other tribes), so there are only 12 tribes that received separate land inheritances. [Ezekiel 40:11](#) tells of the length of one of the gates is 13 cubits.

The next palindromic square root is $13 \times 13 = 169$ and $31 \times 31 = 961$. If you read those Bible chapters in order (13, 31, 169, 961), 13 and 31 have the topics of separation and movement of Avraham and Yaacov from their relatives (blood or by marriage). Verse 1 of chapter 169 ([Deuteronomy 16:1](#)) talks about Passover and how Yehovah brought Yisraeil out of Egypt. Chapter 961:35 ([Mark 4:35](#)) is where our Savior says "Let us pass over unto the other side." They went into the ships and started their journey to the other side of the sea. Don't forget that Gimmel can mean movement (camel, foot), so, Yod-Gimmel could mean 'actions of movement'.

13 seems to be a number of separation, maybe even in the sense of setting a person apart (making them holy) from others, much like what happens in the womb or how a river can separate two nations or cities.

7.10.14 Fourteen 14 **אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר**

- Fourteenth Letter: Nun (Life, fish, seed, us, be, our) [value = 50]

- 'יד : Yod-Dalet letter meanings = Hand, hand on the door, thoughts of an opportunity
- [Genesis 14](#): Avram saves Lot and those of Sodom (Sodom) and Tithes to Malkhiy-Tsedekh (king of righteousness), king of Shaleim (peace, Jerusalem?)
- [Isaiah 14:4](#) That thou shalt take up this proverb against the king of Babylon, and say, How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden city ceased! [Isaiah 14:22](#) For I will rise up against them, saith the LORD of hosts, and cut off from Babylon the name, and remnant, and son, and nephew, saith the LORD.
- [Revelation 14](#): Redeemed 144,000 from earth, fall of Babylon, warning about the worship and mark of the beast.
- 5: *Hey (Revealing, behold, the, toward) [value = 5]*
- [Book 14: 2nd Chronicles](#) דְּבַר יְהוָה בְּהַמְּלִיכִים ב

14 can be represented by two Hebrew words or a Yod י and a Dalet ד. [Matthew 1:17](#) tells us there were 3 sets of 14 generations to our Messiah, the Son of Yehovah, which reminds me of the three periods of 40 years in Mosheh's life. We no longer have comparable Hebrew Letters with values of 500 or more because there is no Hebrew Letter with a value higher than 400.

Perhaps 14 has a meaning of going into hardship and then being redeemed to continue ones life.

7.10.15 Fifteen 15 תְּמַנְיָה עָשָׂר

- Fifteenth Letter: Samekh (Support, something round) [value = 60]
- טו' : Tet-Vav letter meanings = twisted nail, connection basket
- [Genesis 15:1](#) “Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.” Yehovah makes a covenant to Avram about his children and their land. [Genesis 15:9](#) And he said unto him, Take me an heifer of three years old, and a she goat of three years old, and a ram of three years old, and a turtledove, and a young pigeon.
- [Isaiah 15:5](#) My heart shall cry out for Moab; his fugitives *shall flee* unto Zoar, an heifer of three years old: for by the mounting up of Luhith with weeping shall they go it up; for in the way of Horonaim they shall raise up a cry of destruction.
- [Revelation 15](#): “And I saw as it were a sea of glass mingled with fire: and them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over the number of his name, stand on the sea of glass, having the harps of God.” (verse 2)
- 6 = Vav (*Nail, hook, stake, connection, and*) [value = 6]
- [Book 15: Ezra](#) עֲזָרָא

In [Isaiah 38:5](#) ([2 kings 20:6](#)), 15 years of life were added by Yehovah to the sick Hezekiah who would have died (and he should have let Yehovah take him, because he was bad after that). In [Hosea 3:2](#) the adulteress was bought for 15 pieces of silver to be a symbol of what Yisraeil was doing. Both of those situations involve people doing things wrong. However, 15 seems to be the number of Support by means of protecting, providing, adding life, and perseverance in the relationship.

7.10.16 Sixteen 16 שִׁשָּׁה עָשָׂר

- Sixteenth Letter: Ayin (Eye, see, experience) [value = 70]
- טז' : Tet-Zayin letter meanings = twisted tool / weapon, twisted plow, *reaping basket*
- [Genesis 16](#): "And he went in unto Hagar, and she conceived: and when she saw that she had

conceived, her mistress was despised in her eyes. And Sarai said unto Abram, My wrong be upon thee: I have given my maid into thy bosom; and when she saw that she had conceived, I was despised in her eyes: the LORD judge between me and thee." (verse 4-5) "And she called the name of the LORD that spake unto her, Thou God seest me: for she said, Have I also here looked after him that seeth me? " (verse 13) [Genesis 16:7](#) And the angel of the LORD found her by a fountain of water in the wilderness, by the fountain in the way to Shur.

- [Isaiah 16:3](#) Take counsel, execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noonday; hide the outcasts; bewray not him that wandereth. [Isaiah 16:8](#) For the fields of Heshbon languish, *and* the vine of Sibmah: the lords of the heathen have broken down the principal plants thereof, they are come *even* unto Jazer, they wandered *through* the wilderness: her branches are stretched out, they are gone over the sea.
- [Revelation 16](#): “Behold, I come as a thief. Blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked, and they see his shame.” (verse 15)
- 7: Zayin (*plow, weapon, tool*) [*value = 7*]
- [Book 16: Nehemiah](#) נְחֵמְיָהּ

16 is the number that reminds us to watch Yehovah and what we do so that we are careful to stay covered, and so that others will not see us shame ourselves while we know that Yehovah is watching us with loving eyes. We need to also be careful as we go through any wilderness.

7.10.17 **Seventeen 17** שְׁבַע עָשָׂר

- Seventeenth Letter: Pey (Mouth, word, speak) [*value = 80*]
- י' : Yod-Zayin letter meanings = thoughts of the weapon / plow, hand on the tool
- [Genesis 17](#): "Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham; for a father of many nations have I made thee." (verse 5) "And God said unto Abraham, As for Sarai thy wife, thou shalt not call her name Sarai, but Sarah shall her name be. " (verse 15)
- [Isaiah 17:7-8](#) At that day shall a man look to his Maker, and his eyes shall have respect to the Holy One of Israel. And he shall not look to the altars, the work of his hands, neither shall respect *that* which his fingers have made, either the groves, or the images.
- [Revelation 17](#): “So he carried me away in the spirit into the wilderness: and I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns.” (verse 3) “And upon her forehead was a name written, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.” (verse 5) “The beast that thou sawest was, and is not; and shall ascend out of the bottomless pit, and go into perdition: and they that dwell on the earth shall wonder, whose names were not written in the book of life from the foundation of the world, when they behold the beast that was, and is not, and yet is.” (verse 8)
- 8: *Chet* (*Fence, separation, containment*) [*value = 8*]
- [Book 17: Esther](#) אֶסְתֵּר

Names are words that are spoken with our mouth. God and LORD are not names. They are titles. The Father and his Son both have real names. It is up to you if you want to say Yehovah, Jehovah, Yehoshua, Jesus or maybe you think that they have different names. I am not going to spend time here trying to convince you of the names of our Savior and Father. There are books about that already. I recommend Keith Johnson's book or maybe some of Nehemia Gordon's teachings.

17 is like us calling on (calling out in) the name of our Father and his Son who is our Savior, or maybe even Yehovah and Yehoshua are proclaiming our names and if they are in the book of life or not.

7.10.18 Eighteen 18 שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂר

- Eighteenth Letter: Tsade (need, desire) [value = 90]
- 'יה' : Yod-Chet letter meanings = thoughts of separation, hand on the fence
- [Genesis 18](#): Avraham is told he will have a son (soon) and Avraham prays for mercy on Sedom and Amarah
- [Isaiah 18:3](#) All ye inhabitants of the world, and dwellers on the earth, see ye, when he lifteth up an ensign on the mountains; and when he bloweth a trumpet, hear ye.
- [Revelation 18:4](#) And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. [Revelation 18:14](#) “And the fruits that thy soul lusted after are departed from thee, and all things which were dainty and goodly are departed from thee, and thou shalt find them no more at all.”
- 9 = Tet (*twist, basket, serpent, sin*) [value = 9]
- [Book 18: Job](#) אִיּוֹב

We see Avraham had righteous desires for a son and for the safety of his nephew Lot while the desires (lusts) of Babylon were not righteous.

I believe 18 is a comparison of righteous and unrighteous desires where we need to discern the righteous by listening to the Father, and leave the unrighteous desires behind.

7.10.19 Nineteen 19 תְּשַׁעָּה עָשָׂר

- Nineteenth Letter: Quf (Back of the head, sun on horizon, eye of the needle, piercing) [value = 100]
- 'יט' : Yod-tet letter meanings = thoughts of the basket, actions of the snake, hand on the basket
- [Genesis 19](#): "And it came to pass, when they had brought them forth abroad, that he said, Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed." (verse 17) “The sun was risen upon the earth when Lot entered into Zoar.” (verse 23) “But his wife looked back from behind him, and she became a pillar of salt.” (verse 26)
- [Isaiah 19](#): Judgment on Egypt
- [Revelation 19](#): “And I saw an angel standing in the sun; and he cried with a loud voice, saying to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God;” (verse 17)
- 10: Yod (*Hand, action, work, thought, he, it*) [value = 10]
- [Book 19: Psalms](#) תְּהִלִּים

19 reminds me of how many other religions worship the sun in various ways, which we were told not to do in [Deuteronomy 4:19](#), [Psalms 19:1-7](#) (1-6 in [KJV](#)). 19 reminds me that we should be facing the direction that Yehovah wants us to face while we make sure to use the sun for only the purposes that Yehovah wanted. Notice below in [Psalms 19:2](#) (verse 1 in [KJV](#)) that מְסַפְּרִים is used instead of נֹאֵם or נִגַּד for 'declare'. Also notice that indeed מְגִיד is used in the second half of the verse to mean tell, and to also teach us that מְסַפְּרִים does indeed have a sense of 'telling' in its meaning of 'recounting'. These two words are examples of the many many verses that have paired 'verbs' in the same verse in order to confirm to us the meaning of words. Yehovah didn't pair these 'verb's just to be poetic, he did so to also preserve the pure language.

The number 19 also has something important about it when it comes to the moon. In Yehovah's Biblical calendar, each new moon starts a new month, and some years can have 13 months. It might even be

impossible to predict in advance which years will have 13 months. However, every 19 years there are exactly 235 months, which is 12.37 months per year. This 19 year cycle is called the Metonic cycle, and even ancient Greeks knew about it before our savior died for our sins and was resurrected. This allowed the Greeks to make accurate solar and lunar eclipse predictions, for example.

<https://www.britannica.com/science/Metonic-cycle>

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/BUPM4Id1dG4j/> Antikythera-mechanism

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Antikythera-mechanism>

As a noun from the stem ס.פ.ס (to count), מספר means number. מְסַפֵּרִים is the participle form and means 'counting' or 'recounting'. That is why I feel it is more accurate to translate it as 'recount', because not only does it imply 'to tell', but a literal counting of things also. I think this verse (19:2) might refer to the exact distances, directions, locations, and speeds that the stars and planets are traveling in. For example, if the moon was any closer or any further away, we would have big problems. If the moon was bigger or smaller, things on earth would be very different in a negative way. If the moon orbited faster or slower than our reckoning of months and feast days would be ruined.

All of these things have to do with numbers. Another word pair in this same verse below (19:2) is הַשָּׁמַיִם and הֶרְקִיעַ. Usually הַשָּׁמַיִם means everything other than the ground (even the sky), but it can imply only things outside of the Earth's atmosphere (space). But הֶרְקִיעַ was the word used for the firmament or expanse in the creation week that God made between the waters. In other words, הֶרְקִיעַ might only mean the sky, and before the flood, there was water vapor in the outer atmosphere 'above' the sky. Once again, these two words are paired to teach us that both can indeed mean sky, and maybe even that הֶרְקִיעַ can mean other expanses, as in 'space'.

In verse 5, קו is usually translated as "line" but H4723 and H8615 which comes from the same stem can sometimes mean "hope", so I translated קו as "hope" instead of "line" here.

It is interesting how in verse 7 below, it clearly talks about the sunlight reaching all of the earth due to an encompassing action (orbit). The verse even hints that the sun is orbiting something (like perhaps the center of the galaxy). The original Hebrew of this verse was written thousands of years ago. The only important difference in the verse now is that it is written in the modern script style instead of the original Hebrew script style. Verses like this are why satanists and atheists pretend that the Bible is not true. Because they were raised while being taught that humans were not as smart thousands of years ago, and couldn't have known that the earth was round, or that the earth orbits the sun.

א למנצח מזמור לדוד:

To the chief *musician*, David's song: 19.19.1.497

ב השמים מספרים כבוד—אל ומעשה ידיו מגיד הרקיע:

The heavens recount the glory of God, and the sky tells the deeds of his hand. 19.19.2.497

ג יום ליום יביע אמר ולילה ללילה יתוה-דעת:

Day by day they will bring speech out, and night by night they will show knowledge. 19.19.3.497

ד אין אמר ואין דברים בלי נשמע קולם:

There is no speech or words *where* their voice was not heard. 19.19.4.497

ה בכל-הארץ יצא קום ובקצה תבל מליהם לשמש שם אהל בהם:

Into all of the Earth their hope goes forth, and into the horizon of the world their words, he placed the sun to dwell in them. 19.19.5.497

ו והוא כחתן יצא מחפתו ישיש כגבור לרוץ ארה:

And he *is* like a bridegroom going out from his chamber, he will rejoice like he *is* winning *while* running a race. 19.19.6.497

ז מקצה השמים מוצאו ותקופתו על-קצותם ואין נסתר מתחתו:

That which goes forth from him goes among the horizons of the sky, and his circuit is beside their horizons, and nothing is hidden from his heat. 19.19.7.497

7.10.20 Twenty 20 עשרים

- Twentieth Letter: Resh (head, exalted one, first, top) [value = 200]
- [Genesis 20](#): "And it came to pass, when God caused me to wander from my father's house, that I said unto her, This is thy kindness which thou shalt show unto me; at every place whither we shall come, say of me, He is my brother." (verse 13)
"For the LORD had fast closed up all the wombs of the house of Abimelech, because of Sarah Abraham's wife." (verse 18)
- [Isaiah 20:3](#) And the LORD said, Like as my servant Isaiah hath walked naked and barefoot three years *for* a sign and wonder upon Egypt and upon Ethiopia;
- [Revelation 20](#): "And when the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison, And shall go out to deceive the nations which are in the four quarters of the earth, Gog, and Magog, to gather them together to battle: the number of whom is as the sand of the sea. And they went up on the breadth of the earth, and compassed the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city: and fire came down from God out of heaven, and devoured them." (verse 7-9)
- 2 = *Bet* (pair, house, earth, in, on, with, choice of 2, splitting of 2) [value = 2]
- 20: *Kaf* (palm of hand, open hand, open, something in the hand, like, as) [value = 20]
- [Book 20: Proverbs](#) משלי

We should avoid serving the adversary or being fooled by him. The individual household needs a leader, and that leader needs to choose a master to serve. There has been a war on earth for our souls and we know which army wins (if we read and believe the Bible).

20 seems like the number that is asking us to make Yehovah and Yehoshua the exalted ones over our household because they love us and are the only ones that can bring us true life.

7.10.21 Twenty-One 21 עשרים ואחת

- Twenty-first Letter: Shin (consumption, teeth, that, which, who, where) [value = 300]
- כ"א : Kaf-Aleph letter meanings = Strong palm, first open-hand, ox's sole
- [Genesis 21](#): Chapters 12 and 21 have to do with Avraham and Yehovah's promises to him while 144 and 441 seem to have some symbolic relation to revelation or the 144,000.
- [Isaiah 21:7](#) And he saw a chariot *with* a couple of horsemen, a chariot of asses, *and* a chariot of camels; and he hearkened diligently with much heed:
- [Revelation 21](#): 12 gates, 12 angels, 12 tribes, "And the city lieth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth: and he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal. And he measured the wall thereof, an hundred and forty and four cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is, of the angel." (verse 16-17)
- 3: *Gimmel* (camel, foot, movement) [value = 3]
- 30: *Lamed* (staff, shepherd, to, for, by, learning, teaching) [value = 30]
- [Book 21: Ecclesiastes](#) קהלת

The numbers 12 and 21 are also related in the sense that both share Hebrew Letters of 3's. The 12th letter is ל with a value of 30, and 21st letter is ש with a value of 300. They are also connected due to their palindromic square roots of 12 and 21 which equals 144 and 441. The Hebrew word for three is שלש Shalosh, which is made up of a 300 (Shin), a 30 (lamed), and a 300 (Shin).

As the number 12 can be like a Shepherd leading his flock to move about and graze, the number 21

can be a Chewing or Consumption of the pastures or resting in them by the flock who is cared for by the shepherd.

7.10.22 Twenty-Two 22 עֶשְׂרִים וְשְׁתַּיִם

- Twenty-second Letter: Tav (Sign, mark, cross, last, you, she, it) [value = 400]
- כב' : Kaf-Beit letter meanings = sole on the earth, palm on the house
- [Genesis 22](#): "And Abraham said, My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering: so they went both of them together." (verse 8) "And Abraham lifted up his eyes, and looked, and behold behind him a ram caught in a thicket by his horns: and Abraham went and took the ram, and offered him up for a burnt offering in the stead of his son." (verse 13) "And said, By myself have I sworn, saith the LORD, for because thou hast done this thing, and hast not withheld thy son, thine only son:" (verse 16)
- [Isaiah 22:9](#) Ye have seen also the breaches of the city of David, that they are many: and ye gathered together the waters of the lower pool. [Isaiah 22:11](#) Ye made also a ditch between the two walls for the water of the old pool: but ye have not looked unto the maker thereof, neither had respect unto him that fashioned it long ago.
- [Revelation 22](#): "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations. And there shall be no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and his servants shall serve him:" (verse 1-3) "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city." (verse 13-14) "And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." (verse 17)
- 4: *Dalet (door, opportunity, maybe even choice of 2)* [value = 4]
- 40: *Mem (Water, chaos, water in womb, from, part)* [value = 40]
- [Book 22: Song of Solomon](#) שִׁיר הַשְּׁיִרִים

There are 22 letters in the Hebrew Alephbet. There are 22 Hebrew letters (the sofit forms are not separate letters). The meaning of the Hebrew letter Tav ת is once again proven by the word "last" in the phrase "first and the last" in [Revelation 22](#). This is not the only proof of Hebrew letter meanings I have seen in these number charts I made, I didnt comment on them all. 22 seems to declare the signs and wonders of the Aleph-Tav, the first and the Last.

22 seems like the number that is declaring that we should obey Yehovah God and his Son Yehoshua Jesus who is the Lamb that was slain and resurrected, in order to drink of the water of life and have access to the tree of life.

-Counting to a Hundred

7.10.23 Twenty-Three 23 עֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁלֹשׁ

- כג' : Kaf-Gimmel letter meanings = sole of the foot, like a foot, like a camel, movement to receive, walking.
- [Genesis 23](#): the death of Sarah, Avraham bought the field and buried her.
- [Isaiah 23](#): The fall of Tyre
- [Book 23: Isaiah](#) יְשַׁעְיָהוּ

You might now be saying to yourself “how many numbers is this guy going to examine in this chapter?” “Didn’t he see the movie 'the number 23'?” “This guy is like that nutty character in the movie 'the number 23’”. Satan has his ways of getting his agenda and messages into most movies thanks to how Hollywood is. I believe that the devil wants to make people who examine numbers in a Hebrew and Biblical manner look like crazy fools. The movie 'The Number 23' does precisely this. Spoiler alert (I don't recommend watching it anyway): The main character is given a 'red book', which the character thinks is about 'him' in a personal way. It actually was about him because he wrote it and lost his memory about it later on. The red book leads him into accepting that the number 23 has some magical power over his life. His psychologist friend gives the idea that because he is looking for the number 23 he is finding it.

There is no reason to see that movie (it has nudity and other negative things in it), but I use it as an example to explain how people like me are being slandered in movies and media. Do you have any guesses as to what book this 'red book' in the movie is symbolizing? Right, the Bible, or maybe even any book that explains numbers in real truth. It seems to me that Satan loves the number 23 because of many reasons, including that $2/3 = 0.666$ which goes on with a bunch of sixes, and $2*3 = 6$. I am not sure if the sixes ever end when dividing 2 by 3, and maybe my computer calculator just rounded up the final 7 it showed. So not only was it Satan's agenda to make people like me look bad, but he also wanted to cover up his own numerology he uses by making the very number he likes look like a fantasy in a movie. That is how evil seems to like to operate.

Evil people and entities seem to like to accuse others of the exact thing they are guilty of in order to make it seem unlikely that they themselves are actually guilty of it. What makes this topic even more interesting is that there supposedly really has been people who have lost their minds over the number 23. So, to conclude this chapter, my advice to you is to keep all numbers in true focus with the Bible, the Biblical Hebrew language, and the true, good purposes that Yehovah and the Word created for us in this universe.

If numbers are not glorifying Yehovah or Yehoshua then we need to not waste our time with those numbers. I'm not at all saying to never use the number 23 in math or daily use, but don't let it consume you, just like you should not necessarily worry if you see \$6.66 at the gas pump or checkout stand, or in a video game. Perhaps the adversary also likes to use his counterfeit meanings of 23 because of the death of Sarah in [Genesis 23](#). The adversary is a lover of death. After I had already written most of this book, in August of 2017, I saw a post on Gab.ai of [Matthew 23:33](#). Do you see something interesting with 23:33? Not only does it have the number of death, 23, it has 333. It also has 2333, which is like saying $2*333$. $2*333 = 666$. Some Satanists and other death-minded people like the number 333 for this very reason that it reflects their favorite number 666. I will put [Matthew 23:33](#) after this paragraph. You might be surprised what it says. [Genesis 23:1-2](#) gives us the age of Sarah and tells us she died with much of the remaining chapter dealing with her burial.

33 Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?

I wrote this chapter before reading 'By Divine Order' by Michael Hoggard (a good read about numerical patterns in the Bible, but as usual, there are many things I disagree with). Hoggard's mention about Sarah is something that I found in his book that I wanted to add to this chapter. I cannot help but think of [Psalms 23](#) (the verse numbers are different in English Bibles) when I look at [Genesis 23](#) and the meaning of כ. I believe this Psalms summarizes the true meaning of the number 23 very well. Even with experiencing the death of others or the threat of death to ourselves, we can allow our Father and Savior to lead us to good things.

7.10.24 Twenty-Four

- 'כד' : Kaf-Dalet letter meanings = pitcher, palm on the door
- [Genesis 24:14](#) And let it come to pass, that the damsel to whom I shall say, Let down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink; and she shall say, Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also: *let the*

same be she that thou hast appointed for thy servant Isaac; and thereby shall I know that thou hast shewed kindness unto my master.

- [Isaiah 24:23](#) Then the moon shall be confounded, and the sun ashamed, when the LORD of hosts shall reign in mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before his ancients gloriously.
- [Book 24: Jeremiah](#) יְרֵמְיָהוּ

For numbers 23 and higher there is no longer Hebrew letters that can directly represent the number with an individual Hebrew letter. For example, there is not a 23rd Hebrew letter to use for the number 23. There are only 22 chapters in Revelation so we do not have anymore Revelation chapters to compare number meanings to. [Rev 5:14](#) describes 24 elders worshiped God. $2*12 = 24$. Thus 24 is greatly rooted in the number 12. In [Genesis 24](#), a wife is brought to Isaac, Rebekah. It is also the chapter that has the first use of the word כַּד which means 'pitcher' and has the sum also of 24. Although most (or almost all) of [Isaiah 24](#) is judgements, the last verse might be more positive.

Perhaps 24 has something to do with comfort or the supplying of needs, or maybe even attaining something complete.

7.10.26 Twenty-Six

- כו' : Kaf-Vav letter meanings = Nail in the open hand
- [Genesis 26](#) God makes promises to Isaac.
- [Isaiah 26:4](#) “Trust ye in the LORD for ever: for in the LORD JEHOVAH is everlasting strength:”
- [Book 26: Ezekiel](#) יְחֵזְקֵאל

The sum of the four letters for the Creator's name Yehovah יהוה is 26. Some ELS codes have a spacing of 26 and 26 is important in many other ways. [Isaiah 26:4](#) is one of the few places where the [KJV](#) pronounces the name of God (when the [KJV](#) was written the J sounded like a Y).

7.10.30 Thirty

- ל' : Lamed letter meanings = Shepherd, staff, learning
- [Genesis 30](#): Rachel and Leah give the maid servants to Jacob and he has sons with them. Leah and Rachel have more sons (Rachel just had one). Jacob prospered by shepherding.
- [Isaiah 30:2](#) And *in* every place where the grounded staff shall pass, which the LORD shall lay upon him, *it* shall be with tabrets and harps: and in battles of shaking will he fight with it.
- [Book 30: Amos](#) עֲמוֹס

30 is the age that our savior was when he started his preaching. It is also the common age when many people in Biblical history started having children who then start to learn. In [Genesis 30](#), Yaaqov (Jacob) gained many sons and livestock and seemingly also servants. With this chapter showing examples of Yaaqov's shepherding, and [Isaiah 30](#) mentioning a staff, I believe that this is proof that the Hebrew letter Lamed ל which has the value of 30 means “staff”, “Shepherd”, and probably “learning”.

7.10.33 Thirty-Three

- לג' : Lamed-Gimmel letter meanings = movement to learn, a log of oil
- [Genesis 33:18](#) And Jacob came to Shalem, a city of Shechem, which *is* in the land of Canaan, when he came from Padanaram; and pitched his tent before the city.
- [Isaiah 33:3](#) At the noise of the tumult the people fled; at the lifting up of thysself the nations were scattered.

- [Book 33: Micah](#) מִיכָה

33 is unfortunately a number that is loved by those who love death and the father of lies, because $33*2 = 66$. Now 66 by itself is not a bad number, in fact it is a good number, and I explain why in other places in this book. 33 is probably not even a bad number by itself either, but it does resemble the number 333, which is one that is loved by evil people, and that is because $333*2 = 666$. The numbers 13, 23, and 33 all have some negative aspects to them. This is because of their relationships with the number 666 (or their resemblance to the numbers 233 and 333) and other reasons which I mentioned. Some occultist holidays have spacings of 13 days between them on purpose, for example, because of their attachment to the number 13. [Genesis 33](#) tells us about Yaaqov's peaceful encounter with Esau and Yaaqov's journey to Shalem and Succoth. 33 just so happens to be the coming of age number for hobbits, but that is an entirely different topic.

33 might have something to do with movement, due to it having two 3's in it, with 3 (Gimmel ג) in Hebrew meaning movement.

7.10.40 Forty

- מ' : Mem letter meanings = water, chaos
- [Genesis 40:4](#) And the captain of the guard charged Joseph with them, and he served them: and they continued a season in ward.
- [Isaiah 40:12](#) Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?
- [Book 40: Matthew](#) מַתְּתִיָּהוּ

There are many references to 40 in the Bible. 40 days and nights of rain (and in [Exodus 24:18](#) we are told Mosheh was on mount Sinai 40 days and 40 nights), 40 days of temptation in the wilderness for our savior, and many more examples. If you dived 1000 years by 24 you will get 41.67 (rounded) years. Based on the 'one day compared to a thousand years' prophetic occurrence, 41.67 years to me is like a watchmen watching one hour in the night (if you consider that 24 of those watches is 1000 years). It could be rounded down to 40 years. In this sense, Mosheh had three watches (3 hours or 120 years). He was in Egypt learning leadership for 40 years, learning the ways of the wilderness 40 years, then 40 years leading Yisraeil ([Acts 7:20-44](#)).

The womb is a form of a doorway but more like a one directional one. A river is a one directional pathway of water. [Genesis 40](#) tells us about the dreams Yoseph interpreted for the chief Baker and the chief Butler while he was in prison, where the Butler was pardoned and the Baker was hanged later. The Butler did not mention the favor that Yoseph to him to the king. In the very next chapter, in Chapter 41, Yoseph was given rule over Pharaoh's house.

40 is a number representing time periods which are different from other time periods in a person's life. As seasons change, so do the things in the different time periods. 40 is also about water due to מ' meim meaning water (with the value of 40) which [Isaiah chapter 40](#) proves.

7.10.49 Forty-Nine

- מ'ט' : Mem-Tet letter meanings = serpent in the water, twisting water
- [Genesis 49:2](#) Gather yourselves together, and hear, ye sons of Jacob; and hearken unto Israel your father. [Genesis 49:4](#) Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel; because thou wentest up to thy father's bed; then defiledst thou *it*: he went up to my couch. [Genesis 49:17](#) Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse heels, so that his rider shall fall backward. [Genesis 49:25](#)

Even by the God of thy father, who shall help thee; and by the Almighty, who shall bless thee with blessings of heaven above, blessings of the deep that lieth under, blessings of the breasts, and of the womb:

- [Isaiah 49:1](#) Listen, O isles, unto me; and hearken, ye people, from far; The LORD hath called me from the womb; from the bowels of my mother hath he made mention of my name. [Isaiah 49:5](#) And now, saith the LORD that formed me from the womb to be his servant, to bring Jacob again to him, Though Israel be not gathered, yet shall I be glorious in the eyes of the LORD, and my God shall be my strength. [Isaiah 49:10](#) They shall not hunger nor thirst; neither shall the heat nor sun smite them: for he that hath mercy on them shall lead them, even by the springs of water shall he guide them. [Isaiah 49:15](#) Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee.
- [Book 49: Ephesians](#) אֶפְסֹסִים

$7*7=49$. 7 is the foundational number for the number 49, and it is why 49 has importance. [Genesis 49](#) tells of Yaaqov telling his sons what will befall them in the last days, then he passes on in old age. 7 weeks (49 days) are counted before the feast of Shavuot (Pentecost), and 7 sets of 7 years ($7*7$) are counted before the year of Yoveil (*Jubile*). These 'weeks' of years each also had a rest year for the land on each 7th year.

49 seems to be a number about repeating time periods and water. [Genesis 49](#) and [Isaiah 49](#) both prove the water meaning of meim מ and teit ט has it's serpent meaning proven in [Genesis 49](#). ט equals 49.

7.10.50 Fifty

- נ' : Nun letter meanings = Life, seed, fish
- [Genesis 50:17](#) So shall ye say unto Joseph, Forgive, I pray thee now, the trespass of thy brethren, and their sin; for they did unto thee evil: and now, we pray thee, forgive the trespass of the servants of the God of thy father. And Joseph wept when they spake unto him.
- [Isaiah 50:2](#) Wherefore, when I came, *was there* no man? when I called, *was there* none to answer? Is my hand shortened at all, that it cannot redeem? or have I no power to deliver? behold, at my rebuke I dry up the sea, I make the rivers a wilderness: their fish stinketh, because *there is* no water, and dieth for thirst.
- [Book 50: Phillipians](#) פִּילִיפִּיּוּסִים

50 is an important number for when counting to the day of Shavuot (Pentacost) and the year of Yoveil. which is based on seven sevens ($7*7=49$). The day of Pentacost was when the Spirit of God was manifested (revealed) more fully to the followers of Yehovah God and his son Yehoshua Jesus, and the onlookers beheld the different languages being heard. The year of Yoveil was when liberty was declared, and every man will have his possessions returned, and every man will return to his family ([Lev 25:10](#)). [Genesis 50](#) tells us about Yoseph burying his father Yaaqov and then went back to live in Egypt until he died at 110 years old.

50 seems to be about redemption. Isaiah 50 also proves that fish is one of the meanings of the Hebrew letter nun נ.

7.10.66 Sixty-Six

- ס' : Samech-vav letter meanings = Supporting connection, round nail
- [Exodus 16:4](#) Then said the LORD unto Moses, Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or no.

- [Isaiah 66:5](#) Hear the word of the LORD, ye that tremble at his word; Your brethren that hated you, that cast you out for my name's sake, said, Let the LORD be glorified: but he shall appear to your joy, and they shall be ashamed.
- [Book 66: Revelation](#) קזיין

There are no more books in Genesis that go higher than 50, so we cannot use them for number meaning comparisons. This is also the last chapter of Isaiah that we can use, since it is the last chapter in that Bible book.

You might be asking why 66 is a good number for the books of the Bible but 666 is a bad number. The few times I have seen sixty in the Bible, I did not notice any bad connection with it, and 6 by itself has nothing completely bad about it (there are 6 days of work, who likes work? haha). There was sixty rams, goats, and lambs in [Numbers 7:88](#) that were sacrificed for the dedication of the altar. The Biblewheel which I have described later in this book, might give you more insight on how 66 works very well for the Bible. The foundation of the number of the books in the Bible is based on 3 sets of 22 AlephBet groupings (3x22). The 66th Chapter of the Bible is [Exodus 16](#). The first time that God brought *Manna* to Yisrael, was in [Exodus 16](#). [Exodus 16:4](#) calls it 'Bread from Heaven' לֶחֶם מִן-הַשָּׁמַיִם. This can be a hint that the Bible (which has been compared to with bread) was sent to us from heaven (from God) and has 66 books. I have shown in other places in this book how the bread can represent the word of God, and thus, the Bible. The Bible has 66 books in it, and [Exodus 16](#) gives us even more evidence that that is the correct amount of books to complete the Bible.

I believe that 66 is the Bread from Heaven which could also represent the completed 66 book Bible.

-Counting to a Thousand

7.10.111 One Hundred Eleven

- 'קיא : Quf-Yod-Aleph letter meanings = strong action / thoughts on the horizon
- [Leviticus 21](#)

111*6 = 666, and this is why 111 is loved by the serpent. I would guess that 111 by itself is not a bad number. [Leviticus 21](#) is the 111th chapter in the Bible. It has many commandments concerning priests.

7.10.144 One Hundred Forty-Four

- 'קמד : Quf-Mem-Dalet letter meanings = Opportunity for chaos on the horizon, opportunity to pierce chaos
- [Numbers 27](#)

12*12 = 144. 12 is the foundation for why 144 is important in the Bible. In [Revelation chapter 7](#) we learn that 12,000 from each of the 12 tribes will be sealed. I would guess that these people could be grafted into Yisrael in a spiritual sense, and might not have to be Jewish by genealogy. Anyway, these 12 tribes of 12,000 people equal 144,000. [Numbers 27](#) is the 144th chapter of the Bible, which describes that Joshua will succeed Moses, and what to do if a man has no sons for inheritance.

7.10.153 One Hundred Fifty-Three

- 'קנג : Quf-Nun-Gimel letter meanings = Moving fish on the horizon
- [Numbers 36](#)

The number meaning just so happens to have “moving fish” in it which matches the mention of 153

fish in [John 21:11](#) ([Mark 1:16-20](#) and [Luke 5:1-11](#) mention this event but not the number 153). [Numbers 36](#) is about the inheritance law when a man might have no sons, so the daughters should marry a man that is in the same tribe that her father was, so the inheritance she would pass on would stay in the same tribe. I believe that the fish here are symbolic of people who hear the good news of Yeishua and repent and become born again, and become part of the kingdom of God. In in afterlife, we can have an inheritance there if we repent and are born again (and we should keep asking for forgiveness of any sins). Besides the other mentions I made in this book as to reasons why this number is important (section 14.5 and the other mention about the great pyramid), here are some other reasons briefly described from the video below: (5 people: Simon Peter, Thomas, Nathanael, James and John (both sons of Zebedee) with [KJV search results](#)) The number of times James, John (sons of Zebedee) and Simon show up in the is 153 times (raw, includes anti-mentions) in the Gospels. The names of Peter, Thomas, Nathaniel, James and John are mentioned 153 times (pure, no anti-mentions) in the Gospels. For some of Brandon's results below there are “anti-mentions” that he describes as being other people with the same name that he may or may not include in order to reach 153. He talks about the different in “pure” and “raw” search results, and many more evidences than what I listed here for the number 153. Jesus (with an astrix * which includes 's or ' if it has it) is mentioned 625 times in the Gospels and the 153rd number counting backwards from 777 is 625 (he shows it on a spreadsheet). 153 is clearly about Yeishua and his born again followers.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NdQLo8UQ27M> Truth is Christ - The 153 Fishes... Utterly Revealed by God

7.10.222 Two Hundred Twenty-Two

- רכב' : Resh-Kaf-Beit letter meanings = to ride, chariot, open-hand on the head / top
- [Judges 11](#)

$222 * 3 = 666$, and this is why 222 is sometimes loved by the servants of the serpent. I would guess that 222 by itself is not a bad number. [Judges 11](#) is the 222 chapter of the Bible. In that chapter Jephthah who was an outcast because he was a son of a harlot, later led Yisrael to defeat the Ammonites. But he made a vow that he would regret concerning his daughter.

7.10.333 Three Hundred Thirty-Three

- שלג' : Shin-Lamed-Gimmel letter meanings = snow, shepherd's consuming movement
- [2 Kings 20](#)

$333 * 2 = 666$, and this is why 333 is loved by the serpent. I would guess that 333 by itself is not a bad number. [2 Kings 20](#) is the 333rd chapter of the Bible. In this chapter, Hezekiah was going to die but he asked God to extend his life, so God did for 15 years. After Hezekiah was healed he went up to the House of the Lord on the third day. Then Hezekiah made an error and showed the king of Babylon the precious things of his house. Isaiah told him that everything and even his sons will be taken by Babylon, but Hezekiah seemed to not care much because there was peace in his time and he was healed.

333 seems to be about selfishness and if we will choose God's will or our own.

7.10.386 Three hundred eighty-six

- שפוי' : Shin-Pey-Lamed letter meanings = Consuming his word, his bruises
- [2 Chronicles 19](#) יהושפט Yehoshaphat prepared his heart to seek God, brought people back to God, and made reforms.

One of the spellings of the name of the Son of Yehovah is ישוע Yeishua. It is his shortest version of his name with the Hebrew letter sum value of 386. Yehoshua the son of Yehovah brought people back to

Yehovah and fulfilled the sacrificial system.

7.10.391 Three hundred ninety-one

- 'שצא' : Shin-Tsade-Aleph letter meanings = Strong consuming need
- [2 Chronicles 24](#) יאצו Yoash commanded that the Temple be repaired but then later allowed the slaying of a priest. Syria defeats Judah, Joash's servants kill him because of the slaying of the priest.

One of the spellings of the name of the Son of Yehovah is יהושע Yehoshua. It is the middle lengthed spelling of his name with a qibbutz instead of a shureq (which uses an extra Vav letter) and the sum of the Hebrew letters of this form of his name is 391. Yehoshua was resurrected like how the real Temple will be brought to Jerusalem when Yehoshua comes back for his followers. Judah gets defeated again soon after Yehoshua dies for us and was resurrected.

7.10.397 Three hundred ninety-seven

- 'שצז' : Shin-Tsade-zayin letter meanings = Consuming the need for a plow
- [2 Chronicles 30](#) יחזקיהו Yechizqeyahu gets the people to celebrate the Passover and Unleavened Bread feasts again, and tries to get them to return to Yehovah. Priests were sanctified again.

One of the spellings of the name of the Son of Yehovah is יהושע Yehoshua. It is the longest form of his name with the sum of the Hebrew letters of this version of his name being 397. Yehoshua was the last needed passover lamb and is our Priest and King.

7.10.444 Four Hundred Forty

- 'תמד' : Tav-Mem-Dalet letter meanings = Opportunity of chaotic affliction
- [Job 8](#)

$444 * 1.5 = 666$. Because 1.5 is not a whole number, I do not consider 444 to have much of a relationship with 666. I would guess that 444 by itself is not a bad number. [Job 8](#) is the 444th chapter of the Bible. In this chapter Bildad rebukes Job incorrectly.

7.10.555 Five Hundred Fifty-Five

- 'תקנה' : Tav-Quf-Nun-Hey letter meanings = You / she will buy
- [Psalm 77:15](#) “Thou hast with *thine* arm redeemed thy people, the sons of Jacob and Joseph. Selah.”

$555 * 1.2 = 666$. Because 1.2 is not a whole number, I do not consider 555 to have much of a relationship with 666. I would guess that 555 by itself is not a bad number. [Psalm 77](#) is the 555th chapter of the Bible.

Maybe 555 is a reminder that God can redeem the troubled man who he made.

7.10.666 Six hundred Sixty-Six

- 'תרוו' : Tav-Resh-Samekh-Vav letter meanings = *The Exalted-One* supported by nails *on the* cross.
- [Ecclesiastes 7](#)

666 divided by 22 is not a whole number. Interestingly, [Revelation](#) is the 66th book of the Bible. [Revelation 13:18](#) seems to tell us that 666 is the number of the beast and the number of a man, but this does not mean that 6 by itself has the meaning of 'a man'. In fact, it doesn't. The nails were put in our saviors

hands and feet because of our sins. So, maybe in a sense, the adversary likes to use 666 as his number as it could mean 3 nails, as 3 nails was probably the total used on our Savior (one for each hand and the third for his feet). It could also have a connection with the time of [Genesis chapter 6](#) where there was rampant sinning right before the flood. Book 1 ([Genesis](#)), [Chapter 6](#), [verse 6](#), Bible chapter 6 (1.6.6.6) is a verse where Yehovah gets grieved by mankind doing evil. We are in the sixth milenium since the fall of man right now, and perhaps this is yet another reason the beast described in [Revelation](#) has chosen 666 as his number, because he will be revealed in this 6th milenium. Perhaps it has something to do with many or most religions having 3 gods as a trinity. Have you heard the saying that if God repeats something 3 times, we should take notice? I don't know where that saying came from but maybe there is something to it, and if so, maybe the adversary hassatan has counterfeited it with 666. Perhaps [Luke 22:56-60](#) has something to due with this concept. Perhaps the mark of the beast is like a denial of Yehovah's ways with three number witnesses (3 6's).

When numbers are written out in Biblical Hebrew (which I beleive [Revelation](#) was originally written in) it is usually written something like this 'six hundred and sixty and six thingamajigs'. There is clear seperation of the three groups. Numbers when written out in the Bible never look like: 'six then a six then a six'. In [1 Samuel 17:4-7](#) there is at least two references to the number 6 and possibly a third (armor pieces) when describing Goliath. In [Daniel 3:1-5](#) when describing Nebuchadnezzar's worship of an image he had made, there is at least two references to the number 6 and possibly a third (instruments).

In [1 Kings 10:14](#) the gold earnings of Solomon in a year were 666 talents wieght. It just so happens that if you add up the first Hebrew letters in the words that represent the numbers in this verse, it adds up to 666. The Hebrew words of this verse with the letters to add up are **שש מאות ששים ושיש ככר** (six hundred, sixty, and six talents) which is 300+40+300+6+20=666. By the way, the Hebrew text does not have these first Hebrew letters in bold, I put them in bold here so you can more easily see the letters to add up. This first letter code proves that the talents that came to Solomon in a year were truly 666.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j6sGexV9o04> John Kostik – God Math 8-888

6X6=36 and also if you add up each number from 1 to 36 it equals 666. This is probably the reason why the 360 degree (6x60) circle was used for maps, and also probably why roulette wheels have 36 numbers on them. Why use that number? Couldnt a circle be seperated into different degrees than 360?

[John 6:66](#) and [Isaiah 66:6](#) are both hints to me about what 666 can mean in the future. In this case, John might be hinting about the future falling away due to people accepting the 'mark of the beast', and Isaiah might be hinting about our savior coming back to deal with the beast and his servants.

[Ecclesiastes 7](#) is the 666th chapter of the Bible. In it there are many mentions of people's sin's, foolishness, and vanity. It was written by Solomon.

One interesting thing I thought of in Nov 2018 is that if you write the number 666 in Hebrew, it would be ת"רסו. The meaning of those letters combined could be '*The Exalted-One supported by nails on the cross*'. Maybe this is another reason why satan likes this number, because it seems that he had planned to kill Yeishua even from the beginning of his rebellion, but Yehovah turned his son's death into something good for us.

It is not that important, but some people who like to use the number 666 covertly, but still in public, sometimes write 666 in Binary form, which is 1010011010. In other words, 1010011010 in Binary form equals 666.

666 seems to be about satan wanting to kill Yeishua.

7.10.777 Seven hundred Seventy-Seven

- תשעו' : Tav-Shin-Ayin-Zayin letter meanings = The Cross consumes the seen weapon
- [Jeremiah 32](#)

For the remaining numbers, I am not going to try to make a connection with the number 666,

because I do not feel that there is any important connection between them. Man is appointed the 7th day of rest, the land is appointed to rest on the 7th year, and the 7th millennium is for rest of both us and the land from sin until the adversary is let loose from his chains for a short and final time.

[Jeremiah 32](#) is the 777th chapter of the Bible. God said he would return his people to the land of Yisrael. I have heard theories that because Yisrael was doing evil in the sight of Yehovah, they also were not keeping the Sabbaths of the land or the Jubiles. So the captivity in Babylon was not just for their sin, but also to give the land rest.

The number 777 could represent the 7th day of rest, the 7th year of rest for the land and the 7th millennium of rest. 777 could also be Yeishua defeating satan's attempt to destroy him "The Cross consumes the seen weapon" (from my list above).

7.10.888 **Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight**

- תתפח : Tav-Tav-Pey-Chet letter meanings = The word on the cross separating affliction
- [Amos 9](#)

[Amos 9](#) is the 888th chapter of the Bible. Interestingly, at the end of this chapter Yehovah says he will bring his people back to their land and they will no more be pulled out of their land. This reminds me of eternity.

The Greek transliterated name of Yeihua (Jesus) adds up to 888 when the Greek letter values of his Greek name G2424 are added together.

I believe that 888 represents Eternity, due to it's foundational number 8 having the meaning of 'new beginnings', and the day after the last day, and so forth. I believe that 888 also is symbolic of what Yeishua did for us by dying for us on the cross (and then was resurrected three days later), so that we could have eternal life.

7.10.999 **Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine**

- תתקצט : Tav-Tav-Quf-Tsade-Tet letter meanings = Desire for the marked basket on the last horizon
- [John chapter 2](#)

999 is important to mention because it is the last of the palindromes (mirrored numbers) in this list. The only meaning I can think of with 999 is that I have seen some wicked minded people turn 999 upside to make 666, or they use 999 because of this trick. That trick does not make 999 a bad number by itself though. [John chapter 2](#) is the 999th chapter of the Bible. Yeishua did his first miracle here, turning the water into wine. Later in the Chapter he drove the money changers out of the Temple. He then made a hint that if they kill him, he would be resurrected in three days.

7.10.1000 **One Thousand אָלף**

- תתר : Tav-Tav-Resh letter meanings = Sign of the first and last
- [John chapter 3](#)

1000 is related to a day in some prophetic and symbolic ways, like the creation week with the 7 millenniums of life we are experiencing here on Earth. [2 Peter 3:8](#) says "But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day *is* with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." The 1000th chapter of the Bible is [John chapter 3](#). Yeishua said in this chapter a man must be born again to enter into the kingdom of God.

1000 seems to be about cycles and time periods, and if we will choose to be born again or not.

7.10.1495 One Thousand, Four Hundred, and Ninety-Five

- תתחצצה' : letter meanings = Many signs revealed *to the* desiring exalted-one

There are only 1189 Chapters in the Bible, so we cannot match 1495 to a Bible Chapter. 1495 is the sum of the Hebrew letter values.

Chapter 8 The Dark Sentences

The Roman (latin) Numerals: Letter	Value	Adding them up
I	1	
V	5	
-----◇	= 6	= 6
X	10	
L	50	
-----◇	= 60	+ 6 = 66
C	100	
D	500	
-----◇	= 600	+ 66 = 666
M	1000	
-----◇	= 1000	+ 666 = 1666

8.1 The Dark Sentences

If you add up the 7 latin numerals you get 1666. Those are the only letters in latin that have number values. These are also called Roman Numerals. In order to get some numbers in latin numerals, a numeral will have to be placed on the left (decrease) of the bigger number instead of its usual right side (increase). I heard more than once that when Roman Numerals first were used, there was no M numeral value (perhaps it was two D's back to back which looks kind of like a M). If this is true (I believe it is), then the original latin language would have had only 6 numerals that added up to 666. It is also stated at this websight below. I used to believe that the Roman Numeral system was partialy inspired by the pre-existing Tally Stick method of counting, where you could abreviate the number of a tally stick by using something very similar to roman numerals. But now I believe that the Roman Numeral system was based on the Egyptian Numeral system, but with it's extra method of using subtraction when numerals were on the left of a bigger numeral. This further puts wieght on the idea that the latin language and its Roman Numeral system was all man made which you will read more about in the next paragraphs.

<http://joannesarahxx.blogspot.com/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_numerals

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Latin-alphabet>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0LLyYCK9yM> World History by a Jew – Egyptian Math

Some claim that the oldest known latin writting is dated to supposedly in the 600's BC, and was supposedly found on a cloak pin, but this was written using Greek letters (if it was even real), and this seems to just be claims by people without proof of the actual existance of the pin. The supposed date around the 600's BC is debatable (if these "artifacts" ever existed), but the date is very possible. If true, it would make this "artifact" from around the same time as the Kingdom of Israel. The Etruscans who used to live in that area may or may not have had a part in the founding of Rome, but the Etruscans had many Greek-like things in their culture, including their alphabet. This means that perhaps Rome and the Etruscans were vassals or allies of the Greeks while the Greeks were in their peek of power. Even up until the first centaury BC the early Romans wrote in the Greek language. Supposedly by 265 BC, Rome controlled all of the southern half of Italy other than the island of Sicily. The first known written history of Rome is thought to have be written around 218-202 BC (it was written in Greek). It is surprising how very little we know about the foundation of Rome other than the far fetched myths of the two brothers and 7 kings of the area. Despite what the myths tell us, I do not believe that the Romans ever spoke (or wrote) a "latin" language until around the 2nd centaury BC.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Latin-alphabet>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6NxqOlQm7Mw> Early Rome: Monarchy and Early Republic

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Latin-language>

The reason I chose to call Latin the "dark sentences", is because of a verse in the Bible I will describe in this chapter. In the 10th month of 2023 I learned (probably relearned) that Tolkien's evil character Sauron created his own language called the "Dark Speech" using the Elvish script. I had my belief that Latin was man-made before realizing this, but I did read the "Lord of the Rings" (TLOTR) long ago, and perhaps he mentions that Dark Speech was made by Sauron in his book *The Silmarillion*, which I also read. Maybe this planted a seed in my mind that I used for my belief about Latin later on, I am not sure. It is interesting that in the second edition of TLOTR, the Dark Speech script that Tolkien shows has many looped cursive-like "tails" coming off of the letters that look like the 6's that modern day occultists put into media and entertainment writings. I am not implying that Tolkien was a "prophet", or even that he put Biblical concepts into his books, but it is interesting what he wrote about Dark Speech. Supposedly Tolkien was Catholic, and I am not sure if he was ever born again.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VFlyQk_uVAI – Storied - The Constructed Languages of JRR Tolkien (Feat. Lindsay Ellis)

8.2 Roman and Catholic control of Yerushalaim

Latin was spoken in the Roman Empire, but the earliest reliable records of Latin writings were around first or second century BC. Even during the first century BC, some Romans still preferred to write in Greek. This means that the Latin language was probably still in development around this time. Around the year 46 BC, Julius Caesar was supposedly at least some of the reason why our modern calendar is the way it is now, because the Julian calendar was developed during his rule. Our modern Gregorian calendar is based on it, and very similar to it. Before this, Rome was using a lunar calendar where the months were based on moon cycles. This is also how the months were determined according to the Bible. How did Rome get their lunar calendar system? From the same calendar methods that Noah (Noah) passed on to the world. The main difference with the Biblical lunar calendar is that it sometimes adds a thirteenth month to make up for "lost" days, because the average month in a lunar cycle is 30 days, causing there to be a "shortage" of several days each year. I have not yet heard how ancient Rome fixed this "problem" of "missing days". Perhaps Ancient Rome also used a thirteenth month.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fD-R35DSSZY>

The Longest year in Human History

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6NxqOlQm7Mw> Early Rome: Monarchy and Early Republic

With the conquering of Yehudah supposedly around 63 b.c., 12,000 Jews were slaughtered but Temple worship was allowed to continue. Yehudah had to pay tribute. There would have started to be Latin influences in Yehudah, but the people of Yehudah seemed to have had freedom of religion and language. This means they were free to still read from the Hebrew Tanakh, and copy the scrolls again into Hebrew when the scrolls started to wear out or age. The perfectly preserved Tanakh is why the Hebrew language has lasted in its pure form. The Hebrew Tanakh was a means of also teaching and confirming the Hebrew language to people.

https://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/913023/jewish/The-Second-Temple.htm

After the Roman Emperor declared the 'new Rome' as being the eastern half of the empire, the Byzantine empire was essentially created, and would last until 1453 AD. After the fall of the western part of Rome, this eastern Byzantine half also aided in the rise of the Catholic Church, and would share a 'Christian' and Latin bond with it. Essentially the Byzantine empire controlled Jerusalem until the Persians and Muslims took it in the 600's AD.

Later on, in 1096 AD and afterward, there were many crusades declared by the papacy of the Catholic Church. Supposedly this was because of persecutions by Muslims against Christians and Jews in Jerusalem, but I question this reason because when they first took Jerusalem supposedly in 1099 from the Muslims, the crusaders killed everyone in the city, even if they claimed to be Christians or Jews. That doesn't seem like a mission of deliverance to me, but more of a desire to have absolute control over a city. Who is to

blame for the massacre? The Catholic church, Byzantine, the leaders of the crusade, or the lowly members of the crusade? Perhaps other reasons why the Popes declared crusades was because of all of the attacks of the Muslims into European lands, and because Byzantine used to control Jerusalem. Maybe they thought if they could control Jerusalem, they could hold them off there or even defeat them from there.

What did these crusades even accomplish other than the brief control of Jerusalem? One thing it did do was to give the Arabs and Muslims a reason to unify and fight back with a Jihad of their own. Later the crusaders even took Constantinople, seemingly because the emperor would not bow to the Catholic Church. Clearly these crusades were not just for the 'righteous' goal of freeing Jerusalem (if it ever was), but was seemingly about Catholic control. Also, it is my belief that the popes wanted European kingdoms to have a common enemy, instead of focusing on how the Catholic church was dominating and controlling Europe. If the kingdoms were fighting Muslims and Arabs, then they would not consider the oppressions of the Catholic Church as much.

By 1291, the crusades had failed and they lost all of the crusade cities they gained when the Mamluks took them. So, what good did the crusades accomplish? Does God have to obey what the pope's declare? Did God really want these crusade missions to be done?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A2n0iDXuRac>

<https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-middle-east/byzantine-empire> (Byzantine)

https://www.history.com/topics/middle-ages/crusades#section_3 (crusades)

<https://www.thelatinlibrary.com/imperialism/notes/islamchron.html> (Muslim timeline)

8.3 Changes over time

I believe latin was created using the Greek letters as a starting basis for how its script looked. Latin includes vowels in its letters, meaning that vowels are letters in Latin. There was no separate V in Latin originally. The U and V were the same letter with the value of 5. There were not lower-case letters in Latin at this time and the U supposedly looked like a V. During the later Roman Republican period the Latin alphabet was reportedly just 21 letters: **A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U X**. The letters in bold are the ones with number values used in Roman Numerals, and you can see that they were not randomly chosen, because they are in pairs other than the I. These pairs have the two paired letters right next to each other in alphabetical order. The pairs are: C+D = 600, L+M = 1050, and U+X = 15, with I = 1 by itself. Two additional letters were added during the Augustus period: Y and Z making 23 letters: **A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U X Y Z**. Even with these two added letters, the three pairs of letters are still together. How appropriate for this language to have had 23 letters, the number of death. After the W and V were added, then the last letter J was added in the 1600's officially making Modern Latin have 26 letters (the English alphabet is now identical to the Latin alphabet). Both I and J were a "y" sound when beginning a word, and probably at other times also.

Langenscheidt pocket Latin Dictionary

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/J-letter>

8.4 Further details about Latin

There are two pronunciation types, or dialects of Latin: Classical Latin, like that of ancient Rome, and Ecclesiastical Latin like what the Roman Catholic Church uses (RCC). They are mostly similar to each other than a few vowel and consonant pronunciation differences. Latin does not have indefinite articles (a) or definite articles (the) as individual words and not even as a prefix or suffix. They are only determined by context. This contrasts Hebrew where there is definite article prefixes and suffixes which make it clear when a word is definite or indefinite. This means Latin is not as precise as Hebrew.

Getting started with Latin – William E. Linney

8.5 The 'anti-Christ'

Daniel 2:40 gives us an interpretation of the Iron legs of the statue which I believe refers to the

Roman Empire / Republic. [Daniel 7:7](#) and [8:23-25](#) seems to tell us more about the Roman Empire. Perhaps the Ten Horns is referring to a preparation of power for the RCC and HRE. Notice the part in [verse 23](#) that says this King will understand 'Dark Sentences'. I believe this refers to the latin Language. It is interesting that these 'Dark Sentences' are mentioned in verse 23, 23 is a number which can represent death (but not always), and it also so happens that there were 23 letters in the latin alphabet at this time of iron. It is also interesting that that verse uses the word **עז** for strong, because a very similar word **עז** means goat. This reminds me of the goat-face that satanists use with a five pointed upside-down star. There is a name for this goat, and I wont name it here. It seems that this 'goat' faced man in the verses below, is the 'anti-Christ'.

Anyway, the date of the fall of the Roman Empire is debatable, but it does not seem to be from a single easily noticable event, or continuous events like the previous Kingdoms. Near the end of the Roman Empire, Constantine paved the way for the RCC by making Sunday the public weekly festival or 'day of rest' throughout the empire, which was later honored by almost all or most of the christians. One of the purposes was to get everyone away from the rest on the 7th day of the week (Saturday) commanded by Yehovah. Even still today, some calendars show sunday at the end of the week, meaning sunday is the 7th day in the incorrect opinion of those calendar makers. The Spanish language has Sabado for the name of the saturday, which hints to 'Sabbath'. I am guessing that it was Jews who spoke the Hebrew word 'Shabbat' שבת for Saturday while living in Spain, and then Spanish speakers borrowed the word as 'Sabado'.

Anyway, there was a split of the Roman Empire into the eastern and western halves, and many other problems. The last Emperor of the Empire was in 476 AD (according to the website below). The Emperor then relinquished his title (according to wikipedia). The beginning of the RCC was firmly established in 538 AD (Ellen White).

http://www.salon.com/2012/01/07/when_did_rome_really_fall/

מ ומלכו רביעיָא תקיפה כפרזלא כל-קבל די פרזלא מהדק וחשל פלא וכפרזלא די-מרעע כל-אליו תדק ותרע:
And the forth kingdom will prevail like iron, everything in front of the iron *will be* pulverized, and it will enfeeble everything, and as the iron *will be* that affliction *upon* all of these, it will be pulverize, and it will be afflicted. 27.2.40.852

H4438, H7243, H1933, H8623, H3605, H1270, H1854, H2826, H7489, H412

ז באתר דנה חנה הוית בחזוי ליליא וארו חיוה רביעיָא דחילה ואמתני ותקיפא תיריה ושנין די-פרזל לה רברבן אכלה ומדקה ושארָא ברגליה רפסה והיא משניָה מן-כל-חיותא די קדמיה וקרנין עשר לה:

When after this, I saw in the visions of the night, and behold, the forth living-*one* was dreadful and terrible, and the prevailing remaining-*one*, and had teeth of iron, it devoured many, and *was* breaking in pieces, and the remnant with its feet, it trampled: And it *was* more changed than any of the living-*ones* that *were* before it, and it had ten horns. 27.7.7.857

H2372, H1933, H8630, H3498, H8127, H1270, H7229, H398, H7605, H7272, H1931, H8132, H3605, H6924, H7160, H6235

כג ובאחרית מלכותם כהתם הפשעים יעמד מלך עז-פנים ומבין חידות:

And when at the last of their kingdom, when their transgression *was* complete, a strong faced king will stand and *be* understanding dark sentences. 27.8.23.858

כד ועצם פחו ולא בכחו ונפלאות ישחית והצלית ועשה והשחית עצומים ועם-קדשים:

And his power will be mighty, but not with his power, and *with* wonders he will cause corruption, but he will cause prosperity, and he will do *so*, and he will corrupt the mighty and set-apart people.

27.8.24.858

כה ועל-שכלו והצלית מרמה בידו ובלבבו נגדיל ובשלנה ישחית רבים ועל שר-שרים יעמד ובאפס יד ישבר:

And with his understanding, then he will cause successful deception with his hand, and in his heart he will be great, and with prosperity he will cause many to be corrupted, and against the prince of princes he will stand, but he will be broken without a hand. 27.8.25.858

8.6 'Historians' cant answer these questions accurately

There are many unanswered questions about latin and they are not easy to find. What is the true history of latin before the Roman Empire? Did latin even exist before the Roman Empire? Why is there only 6 or 7 letters with number values that added together equal such a controversial number value? Why didnt all of the latin letters have number values? According to the Tally Stick theory of the origin of Roman Numerals, every fifth mark was made different and every tenth mark was made different. This may be why the roman numerals were given values of 1, 5, 10, etc. But when the Roman Numeral system was developed, and especially after the book of Revelation was written, it makes me wonder why they kept the numeral scheme.

8.7 The Inquisitions

The first inquisitions supposedly started in the 1200's AD, but there has been clear evidence of persecution of Jews and Christians even before these Inquisitions. They may have been different types of persecutions, but persecutions none the less. I have avoided writing about this topic for years, because I failed to realized the importance of covering this topic, and how it relates to the other topics in this book. Many groups of people were persecuted by the Catholic establishments, including the Cathars and the Waldensians.

The Spanish Inquisition began in the 1400's AD where Protestants, Jews, Muslims, and other people were persecuted. In these inquisitions, people were killed because they believed that the Roman Catholic (RC) sacrament system was wrong or evil, and for other RC doctrine they disagreed with or refused to accept. In one battle alone, more than 10,000 'heretics' were killed. Some popes even offered spiritual rewards (like indulgences) to people who murdered these 'heretics'. A common method of killing was the burning of a person while they were alive. The money and possessions of 'heretics' were confiscated after the 'heretics' were killed.

Inquisitions were often done on mere rumors, or baseless accusations, because some people would falsely accuse their rivals without any repercussions. Later there were even supposed witch hunts where people would be tortured until they confessed to being a witch. These supposed witches were usually just outcasts or 'undesirable' people. Tens of thousands of these 'witches' were killed in the inquisitions. The brutality and scale of the inquisitions maybe have been the final thing that triggered the Reformations which started in the 1500's. Inquisitions were even done into the 1700's.

You might wonder what the point of this topic is. It is to show how the inquisitions were a foundations for the Bible confiscations and burnings done during the 'Dark Ages'. It was not just Biblical writings that were destroyed, but many books that the Roman Catholic Church disagreed with. If a Biblical book was not written in an approved form of latin, then it was usually either confiscated, destroyed, or shunned. If 'heretics' were being burned at the stake, then the thought would have been, why not burn their books also. There have been many book burnings in history, but one major one was in 1492 in Grenada where all non-Catholic books were destroyed in Jewish and Muslim libraries.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ok89WOdz1PI>

Facts about the Roman Catholic Inquisitions

<https://bennorton.com/the-other-1492/>

Many people like to blame all Christians, or Christianity in general, or the Bible, for what the Roman Catholic Church did to people during the inquisitions, and at other times, but the only ones we should be blaming are the priests, cardinals, popes, and others who commanded the inquisitions to happen, and or went along with the orders, and any police or militaries that helped, or even allowed inquisitions. I do not consider the Roman Catholic Church to even be Christian. It is so very different. Also, if a Christian denomination were to do a horrible thing, we should not blame all Christian denominations, and we should not blame all of the members of one denomination that might do bad things.

8.8 latin influences on other languages

What we do know is that from the time of the Roman Empire, to the european rule of the Holy

Roman Empire and the Roman Catholic Church, the latin language was influencing European languages for at least 1400 to 1500 years, until perhaps the 'Reformation' times in the 15th or 16th century AD. I believe these many Centuries caused these European languages to adopt latin words which later got mutated. That is why French, Spanish and English have many vocabulary similarities, and this is why the myth came about that English came directly from the latin language. The Greek Influence on Europe from the Greek empire was just a few centuries and then there was still some Greek influence during roman times and even later due to "helenisation" or the Greek 'mindset' that was influenced into European and Asia culture. So even though English had its own original root language in the English Isles, it has been mutated from its original post Tower of Babel creation, into something completely different now. I believe most languages are very different now than how they were when God made them during the Tower of Babel language mixing. If you wonder why the Hebrew language has been preserved since ancient times, then you didn't read chapter 4 of this book it seems.

8.9 The latin oppression

It seems that nobody has latin as their first, native language now. If there is ever a true case where a person grew up with latin as their native language, I want to hear about their story. Why is this? Because latin has been forced on people for more than 2000 years now. There was never a time when average people would have chosen latin on their own. The general public, throughout the world, in various times and ways, have been forced to use the latin language. The Roman Catholic Church used the Jesuits and other means to destroy or confiscate non-latin texts of the Bible, while requiring latin to be used in their church services. Non-latin versions of the Bible were even illegal at times in some places.

As the modern corruption of medical ways advanced, they used latin words in order to sound like they were smarter, and so to require people to pass the gauntlet of the latin language in order to 'practice' medicine. As science slowly, once again turned into pseudo-science, they required that these people who were 'smarter than the rest of us' learn these latin words for the same reasons as the medical field. In so many ways, latin has been forced upon this world, for so long. People usually just don't love those things that are forced upon them, but there are a few cases where people do love latin. Kind of like how a victim starts to identify with their attacker, and then they start to somehow care about their attacker (like Stockholm Syndrome).

8.10 Keeping up with the Joneses

My theory is that latin was created by using greek as a script or font model by a secret group who used this language as a coding method for writing secret documents to communicate among themselves. The 'roman numeral' counting method is chaotic compared to the already present Hebrew and Greek in the known world which used whole numbers from 1 to 10 and so forth. The Greek world would have had no idea about the secret latin code unless they were taught it. It was then later used to make Rome and the Catholic church seem more important, or perhaps to keep the common folk from becoming literate and reading a Bible or law book. The roman numeral system would have probably required 'educated' people of the latin language to be used for banking or trade if banking systems and trade were enforced using the Roman Numeral system. Those same commercial, education, and financial systems would have probably used the latin language if they used the Roman Numeral system.

Law or public pressure may have required 'educated' people to learn latin just like it is today where you usually cannot get a medical or science degree without learning a bunch of latin words. Thus latin was for a select, 'elite' or assumed higher class type of peoples. Even now if you want to get a degree and study fossils, or if you want to study the different kinds of animals, you will be forced to learn a bunch of latin words so that you can know what your 'smart' classmates and coworkers are talking about. Even the courts try to use this concept of using language as a way to stand above the common man and exploit them or take advantage of their 'ignorance'. For example, if you say the English words 'I understand' in a court room that practices language gymnastics and manipulation, I believe they could take that as you saying 'I agree with

your higher standing'.

The reasons why this latin phenomenon has only gotten more abundant with time, is because most people just go along with what they are told, so that they can keep up with the Joneses.

8.11 The number of the beast

The Bible has been declared as the most selling book of all time by many publishers and agencies. If indeed the Roman Numeral system was in place from the very beginning of the latin language, then it seems its sum of 666 was present before the Beriyt Chadashah (NT) books were written, meaning before the book of Revelation was written. According to wikipedia it was written sometime after or during 68 a.d.

[Revelation 13:18](#) shows us that we should count the number 666. It seems that the Roman numerals adoption came first and Revelation is warning us not only of the number of the beast, but of things and systems that use his number.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Revelation

8.12 Was latin made by humans?

Who would have created the latin language? Either it was designed by our Father during the tower of Babel confusion or it was created by men. If latin was made by our Father during the confusion of Babel then why is there no provable history of latin existing before the Roman "republic" era, and why would he make the numerals equal 666 or 1666? The most logical answer is that latin is a man made language. What man or agency would have continued to use a man-made language that had the sum of 666 or 1666 in its numerals once [Revelation](#) exposed it? There is a link below explaining the one from a secret society with a name similar to the word 'oculist', but involves the latin word for eyes in the medical field. Yes, I am purposely not naming the group, as I wasn't even comfortable with naming Jesuits in this book, but it is well known what Jesuits have done. The video below had the name of it, if it still works.

Another secret manmade language and or code was found in the Voynich manuscript. There has been manmade languages, this is not a far fetched thing. And for rich criminals who want to hide their communications, a secret language is something they quickly consider. It is my very confident belief that latin is a manmade language.

Esperanto is one manmade language that is in the public knowledge. According to Wikipedia, L. L. Zamenhof created Esperanto in 1887 in an attempt to bring people together peacefully by giving them a common means to communicate. He was supposedly a native speaker of Yiddish (a mix of German and Hebrew) and Russian, and then learned other languages later on including English and latin. Some of the Esperanto words look like a mix of latin, Spanish, and English. There are estimations of about 2 million or more speakers of Esperanto world wide (with perhaps about 10,000 of them fluent). An estimate of fluent speakers of latin (as a second language) is about 10,000. Which is a comparable estimate with Esperanto. This comparison is good evidence that latin is a man made language.

There is supposedly at least one documented native speaker of Klingon (from Star Trek shows and movies), which is more than latin (zero documented native speakers). latin has all of the hints that it is a man-made language, and Esperanto shows us that clearly a man-made language can be globally accepted.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esperanto>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ub-OP8NFPGM>

It is estimated that about 40 percent of twins develop a secret language between themselves that only they really know. This is called Cryptophasia. Usually this language just sounds like babel but can sometimes be a bit more sophisticated like in the first link below. Usually twins forget their babel language as they replace it with their native born language, but in the second link below, two boys (I would estimate they are around 10) invented a sign language to talk to each other with. In this case, these boys will probably always remember some of it. This shows that when some people have a lot of things in common, they sometimes want to communicate in a secret language that only they know, or only a few people know. There could be many reasons why, but the fact is, it happens.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=BAgXsLdP8nE> (twinpossible – twins talking in very odd secret language)
<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=cN-zmLYvBts> (our twin life family) – secret twin language “twin talk”!

8.13 Get thee hence

Clearly, the serpent controlled the Roman Empire and all other nations while our Savior, the son of Yehovah God was here in the flesh. There probably were a few free settlements and tribes at this time in Africa or the Americas that the adversary did not control though. [Matthew 4:8-11](#) proves this world domination, and also proves that our Savior Yehoshua (Jesus) refused the devil and rebuked him. Do you think the devil would have offered Yehoshua something he could not deliver? If you do, then you must be assuming our savior is a fool, because why would satan tempt him with a useless temptation? Tempting somebody with something they know you don't have, is not a real temptation. A real temptation requires that the tested person believes that the temptor can provide what they are offering to give. Yehoshua had to be tempted with real temptations, things that the adversary could indeed give him, so that our savior could prove that he is perfect, and not a hypocrite.

Being that the adversary controlled basically the whole world then, why did he choose the latin language for his Roman Empire that he controlled? Do you think his servants at the top of the Roman empire just randomly chose the relatively unknown latin language as their dominant language? Why didn't the Romans choose Italian, or Greek, or something else close by that was well known? And being that the serpent controlled almost the entire world back then, what is the situation with the worldly 'kingdoms' now? Did the nations somehow free themselves from satan's control? If so, how was it done? Did the leaders all of a sudden have a real change of heart, and they gave up their greed, their preying on the weak, their lust for control? And if they did get 'holy' somehow, did the serpent just sit back and watch? Or do you think maybe the serpent had the other kingdoms that he controlled, invade that one nation whose leader just turned 'holy'? Seriously, what event freed the world from the control that the devil had on it, in the last 2000 years? Not one thing. People might think that the fall of the Roman Empire is what freed the world, but there was a quick power transfer over to the Roman Catholic Church and the Holy Roman Empire. Both of those entities were led by servants of the adversary.

There may have been brief periods of time, where one of the rulers of them were a 'good' person, but for the most part, not so. Just like there were some good people in leadership in the Roman Empire at one time, but the overall machine did the bidding of the adversary. But what about now? You might ask. Now look at the IMF, the UN, the WHO, the EU, the NAU, still the RCC, and so forth. Nothing has really changed other than flags, different words, different names, and so forth. I would also ask again, why did the adversary choose latin for the Roman empire, the Roman Catholic Church, and later on the colleges and professions of the world? Maybe some people want to pretend that God and satan don't exist, and that the Bible is just made up stories. As time nears the very end where the 'beast' will openly, publicly, rule this world, even the atheists will know for sure that satan exists, because the 'beast' will be doing 'miracles' and acts in public view that are so evil, even atheists will know that satan must exist.

This is why I don't have to prove anything to atheists, satan will prove it to them eventually. People might also think that verse 8 below means that satan only controlled the kingdoms that Yehoshua could see from that mountain. Meaning, the Roman empire only. So they might think that Asia, the British Isles, and most of Africa were free, with good rulers. It is clear that the Incas in south America, and the Aztecs in central America, and probably the Mayans, and even other peoples, practiced human sacrifices. Good, normal people don't sacrifice humans. Only horribly evil people sacrifice other humans. Being that the leaders of them were evil, why wouldn't they ally with satan, if they were not already serving him? People might argue the dates of the existence of the Incas and the Aztecs, but my whole point is that satan can easily control such worldwide nations. Others might ask, well, if latin was satan's chosen language on earth, then why didn't the Aztecs and the Incas use latin? I believe it is because it was the Roman empire, and later the Roman Catholic Church, that would be the ones to bring latin to the world. The languages of the Aztecs and the Incas were not meant to last in the public eye. Also, satan wants people to believe in evolution, and

the columbus discovery myth. If satan had the Incas and the Aztecs also using latin, then atheists would have to believe that world travel was happening in Roman times, or the atheists might wake up to satan's existence.

Who is the adversary's enemy? Those who follow Yehovah and Yeishua. Why do you think it is that these nations and major religions have killed or persecuted the followers of Yehovah and Yeishua? Just pick a major religion or nation and most likely they have been responsible for persecuting true followers of Yehovah and Yeishua at some time in their history. The mainstream media wont tell you about all of the persecution of true followers of Yeishua happening right now in radical islamic nations, in China, in North Korea, or any other places. Even the Roman Catholic Church has burned 'heretics'. People have been stoned in Israel in the past just for speaking the name of Yehovah. The list goes on. Why does this persecution happen? Why cant we have true freedom of religion? Because the serpent runs things at the top, and he seeks to corrupt or destroy his enemy.

8 Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them;

9 And saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.

10 Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.

11 Then the devil leaveth him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him.

8.14 The destruction and confiscation of the Hebrew manuscripts

I believe that the Roman Empire confiscated Hebrew manuscripts of both the Tanakh and Beriyt Chadashah (NT) once the second temple was destroyed in Yerushalaim. I believe that the Papacy later on continued to confiscate Hebrew Manuscripts, and also took the ones from Rome that the Roman Empire confiscated. And if they didnt outright destroy the manuscripts, the Papacy then probably took the Hebrew writings and locked copies of them away inside the Vatican Library. There is no other good explanation as to what happened to all of the Hebrew manuscripts of the NT. No other major world powers would have had the means to destroy or steal the manuscripts. It is possible that satan used a bunch of smaller agencies like the Jesuits and other secret societies to do his confiscation and destruction, but it would have required the use of them all probably. It would have been much easier to use the Roman military and the RCC priesthood. The existance of the many Hebrew writings of Matthew are just one example that there should have been many many more Hebrew NT manuscripts, but where are they?

Perhaps when the RCC priesthood suspected a person of having Hebrew manuscripts, they reported it to their superiors, while maybe not even knowing what was going to happen to the person they reported, and then the that superior in the RCC placed the orders to the Jesuits or other groups to do the stealing or destroying. If I am wrong, what other event could have removed the Hebrew manuscripts, but still leave some remnants like the many Hebrew Matthew manuscripts we have today? The Hebrew Matthew manuscripts prove that there were 'scribes' wanting to make copies of these manuscripts, even if they changed words to suit their agendas. This means that most of the Hebrew manuscripts were either destroyed or hidden by people who knew that the manuscript would be destroyed if it wasnt hidden. It makes me wonder if someday a cave will be found with Hebrew NT manuscripts hidden in it.

8.15 The latin Bible

The **Gutenberg Bible** was written in latin and was an edition of the **Vulgate** printed in the 1450's AD. The **Vulgate** (n) was *"the latin edition of the Bible translated from Hebrew and Greek mainly by St. Jerome at the end of the 4th century; as revised in 1592 it was adopted as the official text for the Roman Catholic Church "* *"largely the result of the labours of Jerome, who was commissioned by Pope Damasus I in 382 to make a revision of old latin translations."* It was further corrupted by unfaithful copying. This latin manuscript contains many errors and few other than wealthy people and priests could get copies (E.G. White TGC ch. 14). With the destruction and the confiscation of the Hebrew NT manuscripts that I believe

happened, the RCC filled that void with their latin 'manuscripts' for over a thousand years. By the miracles of God, the Greek Textus Receptus still was in common use despite the RCC attempts to supplant them with latin. The [Douay-Rheims](#) was an English translation of the latin **vulgate** by jesuits to counter reformation doctrines and or to support Roman Catholic Doctrine.

The Forbidden Book - History of the English Bible.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gutenberg_Bible

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRNOW-xVzHU&feature=related>

<http://vulgate.askdefine.com/>

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/wJ5NI9JAdhfe/> *A Lamp in the Dark*

8.16 The two feet

The Holy Roman Empire (HRE) was a secular group (but did support various religions at times, including the RCC) of cities and kingdoms in Europe who elected (probably almost always through corrupt means) a King in a show of a republic like setting, but for most of its history, it tried to accomplish the same agendas as the RCC and usually wanted and needed the blessings of the Popes of the RCC in order to exist. I believe the HRE and the RCC are the two feet of the statue mentioned in the vision in [Daniel 2:41-43](#).

[Daniel 7:8](#) is interesting also. The Papacy was ended temporarily in 1798 by Napoleon when he took Pope Pius the 6th prisoner (Ellen White). The HRE seems to have been dissolved because of Napoleon in 1806. The HRE power vacuum could have been replaced with any of the numerous world agencies and secret societies. Which the U.N. And the EU eventually publicly did (although hitler was the globalists first attempt to fill this power vacuum, as I doubt they controled Napoleon). The mixing into the seed of men is very interesting here, which could be a hint to the Mark of the beast as seeds of hassatan, or it could be referring to many of the hidden agencies in the world that hassatan uses to control the world. The UN and the RCC are not the only agencies in the world that want some kind of Global influence.

I recently watched a youtube video of Amir Tsarfati in 2018, in which he explains that he believes the European Union (EU) is the new rome, and he mentions that the EU was created by the Treaty of Rome in 1957. The EU could be the 10 horned beast that was mentioned in the Bible, but I believe it could also be a global region system set-up by the beast where there might be 7 or more global regions, where each region might contain more than one 'nation'. The globalists are trying to destroy nationalism in every nation, in order to have people think on a global level and not a national level, but the globalists might not be able to eradicate every nation, so that is why I suggest that there may be more than one nation for each world region.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=odPUHTJO8to&index=3&list=PLUOc2qodFHpmOphKW9RzQLsFTt-IV9RY>

(Jena 1806)

מא ודי-תזניתה רגליא ואצבעתא מנהון חספ די—פחר ומנהון פרזל מלכו פליגה תקוה ומן-נצבתא די-פרזלא להוא-בה כל-קבל די תזניתה פרזלא מערב בחספ טינא:

And that which you saw, the feet and toes, part of them of potters' clay, and part of them iron, the kingdom will be divided, but it can stand with the iron being in it, even when the iron was mingled with miry clay. 27.2.41.852

H2372, H7272, H676, H1270, H4438, H6385, H1933, H4480, H5324, H6905, H6148

מב ואצבעת רגליא מנהון פרזל ומנהון חספ מן-קצת מלכותא תקוה תקיפא ומנה תקוה תבירה:

And the toes of the feet were partly iron and partly clay: part of the end of the kingdom will be mighty, and part of it will be broken. 27.2.42.852

H676, H7272, H4480, H1270, H7117, H4438, H1933, H8623, H7665

מג די תזנית פרזלא מערב בחספ טינא מתערבין להון בזרע אנשא ולא-להון דבקין דנה עם-דנה הא-כדי פרזלא לא מתערב עם-חספא:

That which you saw, the iron mingled with miry clay, they will mingle themselves with the seed of men: but these will not join with those, behold, because the iron will not mingle itself with the clay.

27.2.43.852

H2372, H1270, H6148, H2916, H2233, H582, H1692, H5973, H1887

ח משתפל הוית בקרנא ואלו קרו אקרי זערה סלקת ביניהון ותלת מן-קרנא קדמיתא אתעקרו מן-קדמיה ואלו עניו כעני
 אנשא בקרנא-דא ופם ממלל רברבון:

I was understanding about the horns, and behold, another little horn came up among them, and three horns from before were plucked up from before it: and behold, eyes like the eyes of the man were in this horn, and a mouth speaking much. 27.7.8.857

H3201, H1933, H7161, H412, H310, H2191, H5557, H996, H7969, H6924, H4480, H6131, H5869, H6310, H4448

8.17 The thorn against the Vatican

The main two reasons why I don't think that the globalists controlled Napoleon, was that Napoleon did not try to fight the USA, and because Napoleon did fight the Papacy. These two things show he was not supporting the globalists (because they hate the USA and support the Vatican). I am not saying I support the imprisonment or other things he did, I am just saying he was not a puppet of the globalists. Maybe at the beginning Napoleon was put into power by the globalists, just like they put J.F.K in power in the USA. Maybe like J.F.K, Napoleon had a change of heart after coming to power.

The globalists hated the freedom that the Constitution upheld in the USA, and once Britain was defeated and the USA gained its independence, the globalists were constantly working to enslave the USA again, which they basically achieved in 1913 with the Federal reserve, and then with other things after that the financial and mental slavery of the USA citizens was ensured. This would be a new form of slavery in the USA where the slaves think they are free. This was not about race, but about controlling everyone in a country regardless of race. The freedoms given to Black Americans was a great thing, but with this new system of financial and mental control, it put everyone on the same level (other than the globalists).

Anyway, If they controlled Napoleon, they would have had him attack the USA instead of the Papacy. But Napoleon actually sold a huge chunk of North American land to the USA. Now to the important part: Did Napoleon enter the Vatican Library? If so, what did he do there? Supposedly he did go into the library, and it seems that Napoleon did take many of the archives of the Vatican Library to Paris (Archives Nationales at the Palaise Soubise), and then after his defeat in 1814, the documents were returned to the Vatican Library. This would have allowed anyone with the permission of Napoleon, to copy or examine the documents for a few years before the defeat of Napoleon. I do not believe that any of the documents were left behind in Paris, they would have been confiscated or destroyed. That is pure fantasy that the Papacy would allow the documents they once coveted, to be abandoned. The RCC could have easily afforded the extra transportation of the final documents.

What did Napoleon do with the books that he took to Paris? He knew they were important, why else would he take them? Did he copy some of them and then hide the copies or send the copies to interested people? He had the books for a few years and at the very most, one person could copy one book in a year by hand, even more with printing presses.

Supposedly, the Vatican Library now has about 220,000 books or documents (but I suspect there is far more than this there). The top ten Libraries in the world for the amount of individual items, have about 14 to 33 million items in them for each Library. It is so very improbable that the vatican library is that tiny, after more than a thousand years in power over europe. Now, concerning the books that they might let the public see, sure, that might be 220,000 items. It is interesting that the first and fourth links below got deleted (after I originally put them here), but I am not surprised, because of how the Vatican wants to remain secretive.

<http://capping.slis.ualberta.ca/cap05/debbie/history.html>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20150501200949/http://capping.slis.ualberta.ca/cap05/debbie/history.html>

<http://vatsecarc.blogspot.com/>

<http://www.oldandsold.com/articles26/rome-17.shtml>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20120829010258/http://www.oldandsold.com/articles26/rome-17.shtml>

Again, if Napoleon only took a few thousand books, which ones did he take? Were copies made of any Hebrew manuscripts? Did those copies get hidden or sent away before the Vatican got to the Paris books? Supposedly, after the defeat at Waterloo, Napoleon thought about fleeing to the USA. Another interesting tidbit of information is that Napoleon supposedly was hoping to establish a protected area in the region of Yisraeil where Jews could return to and be under french protection. This tells me that if Napoleon were to have came across Hebrew writings in the Vatican Library, he would have at least known what they represented, as Napoleon was a voracious reader, even on religious subjects. Napoleon also was attempting to rid his country of discrimination against Jews, protestants, and other groups of people. These things are hints to me that Napolean might have copied some Hebrew manuscripts or books, or at least sent some of them into hiding.

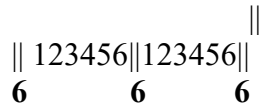
<http://shannonselin.com/2015/02/napoleon-like-read/>

Again, I'm not saying Napoleon was a great guy, but the globalists have done everything they could to demonize Napoleon ever since his defeat. That has to tell you something if the globalists and most 'historians' demonize him, and further, refuse to talk about some of the good things he did. The globalists demonize anyone in a power position who is even somewhat decent of a person, Trump is a good example of that (even though Trump betrayed us in his last year).

One negative thing I should mention that Napoleon did, was the reconquering of Haiti by France after the blacks there won their revolution against France and abolished slavery. In 1903 France lost the island again and the Republic of Haiti was established. They were not perfect either, and murdered or deported the white minority there. Both sides did wrong things. Should Haiti have been free? I think so. Should they have killed whites who were not participating in the war? No. Napoleon should have reached some sort of peace agreement with them, allowing their independence, instead of trying to make examples of their leaders.

As It Happened, A History of the United States, 1975, pg 343

8.18 Bar codes



Did you know that bar codes on products you buy have 666 embedded in them? Bar codes use a pair of lines with different widths, and widths of spacing to make a number. So, essentially, it is 3 things needed to make each number: the first line, the space, and the second line. They have a pair of lines on the left with no number below it, and a pair on the right that looks the same with no numbers below it. There is the same pair of lines in the center with no number below it which seperates the numbers on its right and left. In the illustration above, I did put a 6 below each of those pairs of lines on the edges and middle, in order to show you that each of those lines represent a 6. These three pairs of lines are identical to what a six looks like that is on the right. Just to be clear, the 6 6 6 lines I show above in **bold** do not actually show a 6 below them on actual products, but they are lines that do represent a 6. The || on the very top line is just an example to show you what the double lined 6 6 6 looks like in the left, center, and right perts of the barcode.

For some reason, the numbers on the left always have different line patterns than the numbers on the right. This means there are two ways to make each number, but each side of the barcode only accepts one pattern for a number and rejects one. In fact, the line patterns on each side are exact opposites of each other. Meaning that, for example, the 6 on the left side has a very skinny and a very wide line, but to compensate, the right side has two skinny ines (it could not have had any wide lines). This might represent how satan does the exact opposite of God with pretty much everything. Or how the globalists will put out two different explanations for a given topic, and niether of them may be true. This barcode system gets even worse, in that when you look at the binary code (1's and 0's) of these numbers, the left always has an odd number of 1's and the right always has an even number of 1's. So, 6 on the left is 0101111 and 6 on the right is 1010000

(see how they are exact opposites?). There are 6 numbers on the left between the two sets of 6's, and 6 numbers on the right between the two sets of 6's.

This is a second witness to me to print my own books without a barcode (or get them printed without a barcode) and not to sell them. It's extremely rare now to be able to buy anything that does not have a barcode on it. Now I'm not saying that it is a sin to buy something that has a barcode on it, I'm just showing you that the barcode system is a step towards the 'mark of the beast'. There is no requirement that forced the inventor of the barcode system to use the number 6 for the left, middle, and center lines. The inventor could have used any number for those 3 positions. But once again, when faced with a choice of what numbers to choose, the globalists pick 666, because even if they don't know it, they serve satan who runs most of this world. I have known about this barcode stuff for a long time but here is a website I found later that explains well how it works:

<https://justinlessard.wordpress.com/2008/10/03/mark-of-the-beast-part-1-barcode-666/>

Although invented in Japan in 1994, the QR Code system took much longer to become popular. It is a square with a bunch of dots on it. A black dot (small square) is a 1 in the data and a blank spot is a 0. There are certain parts of the square assigned to certain types of data, and 3 boxes are used on the top two and bottom left corners to help the computers know which way the box is orientated so that it can read the data properly. These 3 squares are what hold the 666 in this QR code system. This is because each square has 6 changes of data types when going from any direction in a straight line. The outside most is black, then a white square, then a black square, the back to the same white square, back to the original black square, and then a white border on these 2 inside sides of the box. It looks like this (periods are white spaces, I's are side parts of black squares, and the dashes at the top are supposed to be the top of the black box):

```
-----  
I   I.  
I.II.I.  
I.II.I.  
I.II.I.  
I   I.  
-----
```

In the above example, the center square is only counted once because it is only one color change. So if you count in any direction (even diagonal works) there is six color changes, and three boxes total like this in the code, so that equals 666.

<https://endtimetruth.com/the-qr-code-and-the-number-of-the-beast/>

8.19 666 in our languages

The English W (double U) was not present in the earlier English alphabet, and the U also later linked into a relationship with the V in order to make a capital letter of the same Letter representation. So, a W is two U's, and the U and V are essentially the same letter but either lower case or upper case. This was how it used to be in older English. The V sound in English is the same sound of the Hebrew Sephardic dialect Vav which has the Numerical value of 6. There is at least one Hebrew dialect which considers the Vav to have a W (Waw) sound, this Idea still shows us that the Hebrew letter Vav is still represented in that Waw dialect, and it shows again the W/V relationship of languages.

Another shocking concept came to my attention in Jul. 19th 2013 while I was watching a youtube video of Carl Baugh (I like some of his teachings). He was on a Christian TV station which I will not mention because I don't want to sound like I am accusing them of anything. On the bottom left of the screen, the station posted their website which Started with www. Like the majority of websites we see. It was then that I realized (Maybe God brought this to my attention) that this was an internet signature of Satan. satan has placed his 666 signature on the web addresses. Now before you come to the wrong conclusion, I am fully aware that people can type in the actual IP adress of a website (which looks like xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx) to get to it without typing in the www. This is similar to the Barcode example where just because we buy the product

(or in this case use the website), it does not mean we are serving satan or that we are entering into a contract with him (A cashier can type in the bar code if it doesn't scan, and when they type the number in manually they don't type the three 6's). I am not saying anything negative about Carl Baugh here, I just meant to say where I noticed the WWW connection to 666.

I do believe that satan tries to gain some control over people using barcodes and www.com and UVW (in the alphabet). God can protect us though if we are right with him, or if it is his will. If God tells me to stop using the internet or stop buying products with barcodes then I need to obey him. As of yet, God has not told me that. I believe that when the mark of the beast comes, it will be an actual covenant (agreement) with satan that a person knowingly makes. I believe it will be a Physical mark which is something that holds our personal number and or bank account number, and also a Spiritual mark in the sense of being a child of satan, and thus an agreement to serve satan (and work on the Sabbath, etc). I believe that this mark of the beast will also have three 6's in it, one on the left, one on the right, and one in the middle, for each person's number. I am not saying that using the internet or English language means we are sinning, I am just showing one more example of how satan uses his chosen number 666. Also the latin alphabet has this same 666 aspect to it, because it is the same as the English alphabet.

8.20 Embedded images and symbols

Did you know that many products have symbols or images embedded in the graphics on packaging or posters with the number 666? Sometimes they use the Hebrew Vav which equals 6 (like Monster Energy drink, in my opinion (IMO)). Sometimes they use curved triangles that look like three linked 6's (like the NKJV, IMO), or sometimes 3 hexagons. Sometimes it is just curved lines or spirals that look like 6's.

Did you know that there has been subliminal messages in product ads, movie posters or covers, and many more locations? These images usually are skulls or other fear inducing images to get people into a state of fear. Fear hinders people's ability to think logically and buy responsibly. Another thing we know they do is try to use physical attraction in movies and ads to bring people into carnal desires. The word 'sex' for example, is purposely placed in some images and is readable when you know how to look for it. Our brains have the ability to recognize these words and then make further thoughts based on those words without us even knowing what we saw. If you take the Koine greek letters for 6 (looks like an S), 60 (looks like an E), and 600 (looks like an X), it spells 'sex'. It is even in order. This word is placed in ads and movies for at least two reasons. To get the viewers mind into carnal states, and to project the number 666 subliminally.

I dare you to study it further and try to come up with a logical reason to blame anyone else for this phenomenon as the source other than the adversary himself. Does this make Greek an evil language? I don't think so, because it is using a modern english word and comparing it to look-alike letters of the Greek. You can see my hand written Koine Greek letters and their values at the beginning of Chapter 6 of this book. There are some Youtube videos (if they haven't been removed) that point these images and words out in ads and movie art.

8.21 Is latin evil?

I am not at all saying the people who speak latin are bad or evil. There are plenty of good people who speak latin, but my belief is that the language itself was designed for evil purposes by men under the direction of evil principalities.

8.22 satan trying to overshadow Hebrew

It is clear to me that the adversary wants to reduce the speaking, writing, hearing, and knowledge of Hebrew by putting out his lies that it was a dead or unspoken language at one point, along with other lies. In its stead, I believe the serpent glorifies his chosen language on earth, which I believe is latin. He uses English, Spanish, and other languages which he partially corrupted, but those are not his chosen languages from what I can see.

8.23 For the love of latin

I would not be surprised if the Antichrist or False Messiah or Beast speaks latin fluently in public in the future. Once again, I believe there is a very good chance that these figures are not even going to be a part of the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) officially. The RCC is not the only entity that loves the latin language. The Roman empire, modern 'Sciences', and modern 'pharmaceutical' companies also love or loved the latin language. Most of the 'smart' people of the world either love latin or have an almost worshiping type of awe or respect of the latin language, because of how it is used in science, medicine, the RCC, and even in other places or situations.

8.24 The 'lost' musical scale

On the topic of 666, I will show you something that I believe I was shown by God on 8/11/13 of the Gregorian calendar. There is a myth that was going around (and probably still is) that there was a lost set of 9 audio tones that form the musical notes that God supposedly originated. For more than a year I thought it was true and I felt like I was missing something when I tried to play the guitar. Finally after seeing the numbers listed out in a 9 pointed star, I saw the pattern. Len Horowitz who teaches some true things, but also some wrong things like these 9 frequencies, pointed out that the numbers are all shifting in order from 1 to 9. So the ones place is all 1 to 9 with no repeating numbers in the ones place. The Tens place has 1 to 9 with no repeating numbers, and the Hundreds have 1 to 9 with no repeating numbers. The Hundreds place is all in order and not split but the Tens and Ones places are split, but they are in order.

In the 3rd month of 2019 I learned that these notes are called by some the 'selfegio' or 'solfeggio' scale. Originally there were supposedly only the middle 6 notes used, at least by some people, then the others were supposedly added later on. The frequency 063 supposedly can be used as an option but it defies the number pattern, so I doubt it really fits within selfegio. Infinite frequencies can follow the pattern after 963. Below are the nine numbers of the frequencies of these supposed musical notes that are the most used. They are all 3 digits (in the hundreds) long from 100 to 900:

174
285

396
417
528
639
741
852

963

A song made by Jonathan Goldman in an album called Holy Harmony can be listened to on YouTube where people sing in a chant style using these frequencies. It sounds very unnerving and wrong to me when I hear it. With that feeling and then the next set of information I will list, I am certain in my belief that this is the serpents musical scale, or at least one of them. 666 is encoded in this frequency scale. Have a look at the chart I made a few paragraphs after this one. The second link below is not the original one I linked but still from the same person.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hvr1lQlfuN0> Meditation - Healing - Relaxation (Holy Harmony)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJRpoUk-mpU>

If you take the differences in between each number in the list, you get a pattern of 111, 111, 21, 111, 111, 102, 111, 111. There are exactly 6 groups of 111 between the 9 frequencies, with three (equaling 333)

on each side (528 is the middle). The 21 tells us there are 2 111's before it and 1 after itself (if you split all 8 of the difference-numbers into two groups of 4). The 102 tells us there is 1 number 111 before and 2 111's after itself, for that half. Beware of this supposed 'lost set of musical scales'. The difference between 174 and 528 is 354 and the difference between 528 and 963 is 435. Adding 21 and 102 gives you 123. Adding 21 to 354 gives 375, adding 102 to 435 gives 537. 354 matches 435 with the same digits rearranged and 375 matches 537 with the same digits rearranged. Subtracting 21 from 354 makes 333 while subtracting 102 from 435 makes 333. That means there is 333 in the first half along with 3 sets of 111's, and 333 in the second half with 3 sets of 111's. $333 + 333$ is 666.

These are many witnesses that this frequency pattern is from satan. Hopefully you are starting to see that the number 666 is embedded in too many things of this world to be a coincidence. With all of these occurrences of 666 in the world, there is no way it can be a coincidence. Just like how for evolution to be true, it would be like taking a big puzzle box of a picture, like the boxes you have probably seen, where there are little pieces of the puzzle cut from the overall picture, and each piece of the puzzle can only go in one spot in order to reveal the picture. If you take those 1000 pieces of the puzzle, and dropped them all at the same time onto a table from any height you chose, you could drop those 1000 puzzle pieces for the rest of your life, during every waking hour, and you will never have those 1000 pieces of the puzzle randomly fall into the exact needed places in order to reveal the picture. This is the kind of thing it would take for evolution to be true, it would be like getting this puzzle to randomly drop perfectly without any human intervention once you let go of the pieces, and without setting up the pieces in the right spot in the air before they drop.

This is almost the same kind of odds with the number 666, which is in so many situations in this world now, that it cannot be random. Isn't it ironic that only the Bible has warned us about 666? The world in general couldn't care less about the number, unless to joke about it.

174	174	
+ 111 =		
285	333	
+ 111 =	+ 21 =	
396	----- 354	----- + 354 =
+ 21 =	+ 21 =	
417	375	
+ 111 =		
----- 528	----- 528	-----
+ 111 =		
639	333	
+ 102 =	+ 102 =	
741	----- 435	----- + 435 =
+ 111 =	+ 102 =	
852	537	
+ 111 =		
963	963	
$6 \times 111 =$	666	$333 + 333 = 666$
$21 + 102 =$	123	Sum = 4995

8.25 1495 vs 1666 vs 4995

When all of the Hebrew Letter number values of the Hebrew alephbet are added together (the Sofit forms are not stand alone letters, and they do not have proven separate number values), the sum is 1495. There is nothing bad that I can find about this number. In Dec. of 2013 on the Gregorian calendar, I

discovered that when you go to the 14th book of the Bible (2nd Chronicles), the 9th chapter (2nd Chronicles 9) and the 5th verse (2nd Chronicles 9:5) you will see something interesting. 2nd Chronicles 9:5 can also be written 14:9:5 if you substitute the book title with the number 14 which represents that it is the 14th book of the Bible.

Keep in mind that the Adversary, the Serpent always chooses false counterfeit things that Father God does not like. It is usually the exact opposite of what Father God commands or instructs us. When you read 14:9:5 you will probably think “what does this verse have to do with anything?”. I have heard that 13 is a very important number when it comes to the number of days in between satanic holidays or satanic activities. Now, if you read to verse 13, you will see that Solomon gained in 1 year, 666 talents of gold. 1 is mentioned in this verse before the 666 so it could even hint to the 1666 (or 666 without the M) of the sum of the latin Numerals.

Can this really be a coincidence that the Sum of the Hebrew Letter Values can be used to lead us to the exact chapter in the Bible that mentions 666, which is the sum of the latin Numeral values? Could this be a prediction in the Bible about the latin language? Does this mean that the Serpent chose latin as a counterfeit or weapon against Hebrew? What are the odds of 14:9:5 being in the same chapter where 666 is mentioned in 14:9:13? 11:10:14 (1st kings 10:14) is the other place that has this same description about the gold. The differences between the two verses below is that 11:10:14 does not have the one Vav ם and the one Yod ם near the end of the sentence. These are not errors by scribes in 11:10:14, Father God wanted these two verses to be slightly different for a reason, probably to confirm that the grammar of both ways is fine, and also he probably had an exact number of letters in that verse and or chapter that he wanted. There is no requirement to have the one Vav, which I translated as 'and'.

On the topic of 666 in the Bible, Revelation is the 66th book of the Bible and Revelation 6 can be written as 66:6. Revelation 6 tells about the 6 seals being opened. I believe that these seals were protections that Father put over the world, so that satan could not do just anything he wanted. When Father allows these seals to be opened, then it seems that satan will be able to do these things listen in Revelation chapter 6. I do not believe that God is the one doing these bad things to people.

Interestingly, while doing my “final edit” of this book in the 11th month of 2023 I was wondering if 4995 had any significance. The next day I was editing this section and I thought I should add up the Hebrew sofit letter values that many people like to assume are true (500,600,700,800 and 900). This total of 3500 surprised me when it brought 1495 to 4995, the total of the evil scale I mentioned in the last section. Instead of bring proof that these sofit letters have different values than the normal letters, I believe this evil scale (which has 666 embedded in it) is showing us that 4995 is also another counterfeit of the serpent. Or if not a counterfeit, the serpent might want people to focus on 4995 letter values instead of 1495 letter values. I wonder what the 49th book, 9th chapter, 5th verse (49.9.5) says..... Lets look.

Ephesians is the 49th book, but it only has 6 chapters. If the website I saw and my math is right, then perhaps the 4995th verse of the Tanakh is around Deuteronomy 3:18-20. It is interesting that Chapter 3 starts out mentioning Og of Bashan attacking Israel. Near the end it mentions Joshua causing Israel to inherit the land they saw. So, this chapter could give bad or good meaning to the number 4995. According to the website below, verse 4995 is Deuteronomy 3:19. The 1495 verse (according to the website below) is Genesis 49:21, the blessing for Naphtali. This shows me that verse numbers should not be used for the meanings of 1495 and 4995 because they are unconvclusive or at best, no real proof of anything.
http://amazingword.com/awbible_05_deuteronomy.htm#Deu%201

8.26 The 'Living' New Language

I realized in Oct 2014 that the Georgia Guide Stone Commandments had this commandment “UNITE HUMANITY WITH A LIVING NEW LANGUAGE” (thanks to the youtube video by Thecontroversy7 about the Simpsons predicting the Ebola Virus). Many people know about the more publicized Guide Stone Commandment of “MAINTAIN HUMANITY UNDER 500,000,000 IN

PERPETUAL BALANCE WITH NATURE”, including myself. I remember reading all ten ‘commandments’ but for some reason I didn’t make the connection between this ‘united living language’ commandment with the latin language. In this commandment, it is referred to as a NEW language. I expected this ‘new language’ to be latin, there is no proof it is more than about 2100 years old. When it comes to etymology, 2100 years ago is not that old.

Just because the Georgia Guide Stone was put in place in recent history (by globalist agents), it does not mean that the ten commandments they put on it are anything new. Their commandments could be hundreds or thousands of years old. These commandments show the desire of some globalist agency or secret society to create and unite people with a new language. They also want to mock the Ten Commandments of the Bible. If satan controlled most or all of the world about 2000 years ago when Jesus was tempted by him, do you think satan is going to give up that power? Could it be that satan made this commandment for a NEW language to UNITE humanity.

We already have an example of the tower of Babel where the world had one language and was working toward one united goal (because of satan’s servant Nimrod, IMO). I believe that satan wants to recreate this process of a united world with one language. Why did the Guidestone Commandment call it a LIVING language? This seems to show a desire to contrast or counterfeit the Hebrew language. If any language is a “living” language, it is definitely Hebrew. Who likes to counterfeit everything the creator does? Right, satan does.

According to the globalist encyclopedia Wikipedia, these are the languages that the Guidestone Commandments are written in: English, Spanish, Swahili, Hindi, Hebrew, Arabic, Chinese, and Russian. Notice that latin is not here in the list. Would they write the commandments in their new language also? I would say no. It would be like telling people ‘Hey, let’s make a new language called Esperanto, and we will put ten of our goals on a stone, and we will put 8 translations of our goals there.’ Would they really use Esperanto as one of those 8 languages on that stone?

Is latin the NEW LIVING LANGUAGE? I thought it was but it cannot be, it is ‘new’ but not in use by the common people. It cannot be English because of the stated reason in the last paragraph, even though English is the most used language. While latin is not this NEW LIVING LANGUAGE, it is still a secret means of communication that satan made for his servants, IMO.

In case you don’t believe that satanists do use latin, check out this news article below about a satanic statue that had latin words on the arms of it:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-33682878>

In 2023 while editing this chapter I wanted to again see if I could get more evidence about which language this LIVING NEW LANGUAGE was. I expected it to be latin, I wanted it to be latin, because that is clearly satan’s chosen “spoken” language, IMO. The concept I did not think about was that this LIVING NEW LANGUAGE could be an unspoken language. So, is it sign language? Nope, it has to be something that everyone, or nearly everyone “speaks”. What could this language be? Brainwaves. All human brains use the same method of making, reading, and processing brain waves it seems. All humans “speak” this same language of frequencies that travel through our brains. All the globalists had to do was develop technology to read these brain waves and then translate them into “words”. Using the brainwaves that are sent to move muscles in and around the mouth and throat, they could translate those waves into words, because they knew what language the person spoke, and could compare the translation with what the person actually did say, in order to refine their methods. They would be able to do this translating in real time, while people thought about speaking. They can probably even now read brainwaves just by using a hat, goggles, or some other device near the person’s head. Not only does brainwaves fit the model of being a language, it uses living tissue (the brain) to conduct that language (brainwaves), a living language. Spoken language that we hear, uses vibrations of air molecules to transmit that vibration into our ear. Those vibrations have to travel through non-living matter, and so, any spoken language (that is heard) could be considered dead language. Even reading words on a page means you are getting the information from dead trees or whatever the paper is made of that is carrying the words. A computer or phone screen is using non-living materials to display

words. In this concept, the only living language we can produce right now, is brainwaves, IMO.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YURiqK9mYcE> Truthstream Media - The New Living Language, Brainwaves & Babel

8.27 More about the Voynich Manuscript

There are lots of lies, misinformation, and incorrect theories floating around the internet about the Voynich Manuscript. Some think that it is just one author who somehow learned an almost extinct language, and then made up symbols to write that language with, while others think it is an unknown encoding system, and others have even more bizarre theories. The Voynich is supposedly now being sealed up by Yale University.

After watching the video below (by Giuseppe Bianchi?), I have changed my theory about the Voynich. He examined the better quality pictures he was able to get from an unnamed source, along with the online pictures that are floating around. He explains how the brush strokes were made, and with what kind of brush they were made. He thinks that more than one author wrote the book, and that they used stencils to make the letters. He also believes that the 'letters' in the Voynich are some kind of encoding system where each coded 'letter' actually represents a syllable, or more than one syllable. He believes that the encoding can change from each paragraph so that the same Voynich 'letter' might actually have a different amount of syllables it can hold in each paragraph. He also believes that some of the circular 'zodiac calendars' are actually used to decide how many syllables the 'letters' contain. The link below was made private, no surprise there, as Google who currently owns Youtube doesn't want people to know the truth it seems.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o08mjo4xwPs>

If this is true, then this is not only an encoding language to encode a real language to keep the information in the book a secret, but it is also a compression method to reduce the space needed to store the information. It was supposedly bought by Wilfrid Voynich in 1912 from the Collegio Romano library (this seems to be, or once was a Jesuit library) in Rome. This means it could have been written somewhere in Italy. Supposedly it was written in the early 1400's. Clearly, the authors were trying to keep their information secret. So, either they were a part of a nefarious cult that was trying to hide their sinister information, or they were a group of good people trying to hide their benevolent information from the dominant Catholic Church at the time. Seeing some of the pictures, it is my opinion that the information in the book is probably sinister, and has something to do with a malevolent cult.

The first known owner is believed to be John Dee, who was at one time put in jail for being a conjurer. He had interests in astrology. He also tried to talk to 'angels' by using mediums. It is possible that Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II bought it from John Dee. Rudolf sought to reduce the rights of Protestant estate owners. It has been found with certainty that Rudolf's chemist and pharmacist Jacobus Horcicky de Tepenec either owned it next or had access to it. He went to a Jesuit school in Krumlov. He later became an administrator of the Jesuit college in Jindřichov. He was of course a strong defender of Catholicism. He was put in jail in 1620 by Protestants. Because of his chemistry and botany knowledge, he may have been one of the authors of the Voynich manuscript (my theory).

It somehow went to Baresch, who then 'passed' it on to Marci, who then sent it to a Jesuit priest named Athanasius Kircher. Kircher learned Greek and Hebrew in the Jesuit school in Fulda, and this may be where one of the myths that the Voynich has Hebrew came from (my theory). He also tried to decipher Egyptian hieroglyphs. If any of the owners could have understood the Voynich, it would definitely have been Kircher. Somehow after Kircher owned it, it came to the Jesuit college that Voynich bought it from.

Anyway, do you see any common things among the former owners of the Voynich manuscript? At least two of them had been put in jail, and most of them were either Jesuits or pro-Catholic. The fact that two of them were put in jail and one of them seemed to be into magic and talking to demons (oh, uh, should I say 'angels' to be PC?), and with some of the sinister looking pictures, it is clear to me that the information in the Voynich is not benevolent. The fact that most of the owners were either Jesuits or pro-Catholic suggests that the common language that they all would have likely known is Latin. Thus, it is my theory

that the language that is encoded in the Voynich manuscript is indeed latin. Clearly the information in it is not offensive to Jesuits, but would have been offensive to the general public, so therefore the authors encoded the information when they wrote it.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Voynich-manuscript>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Dee>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Rudolf-II-Holy-Roman-emperor>

http://voynich.wikia.com/wiki/Jacobus_Sinapius

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Athanasius-Kircher>

8.28 Who were/are the Jesuits?

The Jesuit society supposedly was formed in 1491, and then was secretly 'militarized' in 1534 by Ignatius of Loyola after he had a 'spiritual conversion'. It was officially taken into the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) in 1540. The RCC also gave Ignatius control over the Bank of Rome. Supposedly there were over 8000 Jesuits by 1600 (All Out History... (Youtube)The Untold Story Of Christian Missionaries In Imperial China...). It seems to me that the main purpose of the Jesuit order was to counter any non-catholic christian belief by controlling finances, education, and even doing evil things like planning on killing King James I (in my opinion, based on what I have described in another part of this book).

The oath I quoted here from the website below, basically says what their plans are: *"I do declare from my heart, without mental reservation, that the Pope is Christ's Vicar General and ... He hath power to depose Heretical Kings, Princes, States ... that they may safely be destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power I will defend this doctrine ... I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists [sic], the Huguenots, and other Protestants to be damnable and those to be damned who will not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help, assist, and advise all or any of His Holiness agents in any place wherever I shall be; and to do my utmost to extirpate [exterminate] the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power."* (The Jesuit Oath, as taken from Political and Economic Handbook by Thomas Edward Watson in 1916, p. 437).

The Jesuits started other banks in Europe along with the Bank of England, which seemed to be the new model for a debt based central bank like the Federal Reserve (it is actually a private organization) in the USA. The goals of the Jesuits seemed to be more than just controlling religious belief, but control in general. Many people like to just take one group of people, and call them the servants of satan, and then they blame everything on that group.

Clearly, as I have said before in this book, satan has more than one tool in his toolbox. Some of them even work independently, and may not even know the plans of the other groups (compartmentalization). There are so many other groups, and even if they are not purely satanic at their core (but they probably are), they are still being used by the serpent. These groups (in my opinion) include the UN, the EU, the WHO, the IMF, the World Bank, the NAU, and even some major religions like the radical parts of Islam and the RCC. There may even be some radicalized groups within Judaism who try to eventually enforce "Noahide law". There are Jews who do believe in the Noahide laws of course. My point is that we can be blind (without discernment) if we just blame one group, and we can then be vulnerable to the other groups who want to hurt, control, or possibly even kill us.

Corporations are also a part of the serpents schemes. These evil corporations (in my opinion) are Google, Microsoft, IBM, Monsanto, Dupont, Kellogg, Nestle, Amazon, and many more including television, automotive, medical, and other fields. All of these entities make up the devil's tool box (in my opinion), and all of them use different methods of achieving control over us, so we should not just blame one of them.

<http://www.end-times-prophecy.org/order-of-jesuits.html>

8.29 Betrayal of a son

In 1927, after working on a latin script (Romanization) to replace the Modern Hebrew script, Itama

Ben-Avi printed a book called *Avi* in his new latinized Hebrew script, even when his ideas were opposed by many. Itama Ben-Avi was the son of Eliezer Ben-Yehuda who is recognized for his role in helping to restore the use of Hebrew in modern times. Eliezer caused his family to only speak Hebrew. Itama was also called Ben-Zion Ben-Yehudah, and was the supposed first native Hebrew speaker in modern times. It seems that he thought his father did not finish the work that he was doing, and that the end goal should have been the latinization of the Hebrew language, so Itama decided to do what his father did not do. Most people had a negative reaction to the publishing of Itama's book, either because of how he seemingly betrayed his father, or because of the script itself.

It seems that Eliezer may not have seen what his son did as a betrayal, but to many it was. It could even be said that Eliezer was ok with what his son was doing. At any rate, Itama's plans failed even with his continual attempts to make a latinized Hebrew script be accepted. It is my theory that Itama was either directly recruited by Jesuits or agents from another society, and fully willing to help them, or was influenced by these agents via his friends or assistants. Perhaps an agent was planted and became one of his friends.

At any rate, I believe there was a plan to destroy the Hebrew language by first latinizing it, then causing it to die. Who better for them to target (or influence or bribe) than the son of Eliezer Ben-Yehuda (in their eyes)? Vietnam had also had its language latinized, and supposedly Egypt and Turkey also had the same thing done. This was not a new concept in history, and it had worked in other nations. Itama did have supporters and eventually the ability to print newspapers in his script. He failed because the majority of people considered their language to be either too holy, or too culturally important to be latinized.

<https://history.columbia.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/20/2016/06/Arenstein-Benjamin-Thesis.pdf>

8.30 Do Jews “Run the world”?

Many people who lack discernment and the desire for truth no matter how much it changes our beliefs believe the contradictory myth that "Jews run the world". These Myth believers sometimes call Jews "Caballists", "Kabbalists", "Khazars", "Zionists", and other ill-informed names. Clearly, if the Jews are God's chosen people (they are), then Jews cannot as a whole also be satan's chosen people, but these myth believers carry this contradictory thought in their head, unless they tell themselves that Jews are not God's chosen people.

There is a lot of proof that Jews do not run the world, one of them being the fact that the globalists have been funding "protests" against Jews, in support of the terrorist agency Hamas who attacked Israel on many occasions, including Oct 7th 2023. These paid "protesters" (New Brown Shirts? New Red Guard?) pretend that Hamas is the victim and Hamas is suffering a genocide. A lot of media, colleges, and other agencies are slandering Israel and trying to make Israel look bad while saying Israel doesn't deserve land that it has. How can these myth believers continue to believe that Jews run the world, but yet, so much of the world is slandering Israel and Jews right now? Perhaps they are afraid to accept the truth and change their beliefs. Perhaps they do not want to admit they were wrong. Perhaps they want to fit in with their friends and role models who slander Israel. Perhaps they do not want to lose a portion of their subscribers if they stop slandering Jews.

I have shown evidence that satan runs the world. satan is not going to allow his kingdom to be divided by allowing Jews to rule his domain. satan has been convincing (whether they know it or not) Islam leaders to attack Israel ever since its independence. Yeshua himself said satan would not cast demons out of people, because satan will not divide his kingdom ([Mark 3:22-27](#)). Myth believers are probably throwing this book and yelling "But Soros and other Jews are in control!". Just because one evil, powerful person says that they are a Jew (is Soros really a Jew though?), it does not mean that all Jews run the world. satan wants to convert Jews to be satanists, and just because some Jews follow satan, it does not mean all Jews are bad. Anyone who says all Jews are bad, or that all Jews are satanists, are themselves a bad or corrupted person in my opinion.

Can't you see that this myth comes from satan? satan wants to destroy Jews, so of course he wants the world to hate Jews. If satan hates Jews, then doesn't that mean that there is some good in some of them?

Wake up myth believers, have you read that those who curse Israel will be cursed ([Genesis 12:3](#))?

8.31 How can we have hope?

As I said in various ways in this book, main method that satan controlled the world after the tower of Babel is by using the nations described by the statue in [Daniel](#). Even before this, satan controlled the world before the flood IMO, and again during the time of Nimrod. There was some before and after Nimrod probably. The ten toes of the state are where we are now IMO, with all of satan's agencies and nations that he controls working in compartmentalized cooperation, with the direction of the behind the scenes servants of satan. This is the final Babylon, IMO, or the final phase of Babylon, if you want to see it that way.

So how can we have hope? If we repent to Yehovah and Yehoshua, ask them to do their will in our lives, obey them, ask them to be our father (Yehovah) and savior (Yehoshua), they will guide us in the path we should go. Many stories (history) in the Bible show us that Yehovah can influence the hearts of kings, remove them, destroy them, ect, even though satan controls that nation. It doesnt matter if it is a evil nation like Babylon who takes Israeli captives, Yehovah shows us in the times of Esther and Cyrus (Media-Persia) that he can and will save Israel even while they are under the control or influence of an evil nation. Yehovah has not lost any of his power. Just because he allows satan to run nations, it does not mean Yehovah lost power. As for why Yehovah allows evil to be done, it's not really the focus of this book, but he is good and perfect. Many teachers answer the question as to why Yehovah allows suffering and evil (like Joni Eareckson Tada and others). The end result is that Yehovah wants to see who will chose to repent and obey him, and who will not. He gives us free will, and does not control us like robots. He wanted friends and family IMO, so he made humans and angels, but, not being robots, they could disobey. Disobedience is sin. Who wants to have robot friends? They can't be sentient even if they are designed to look and act sentient.

Chapter 9 The Banished Son

Entry # (not a value)	Arabic letter name or number value	Arabic letter	Hebrew letter	Judeo-Arabic letter	Forms	Notes
1	alif	ا	א	א	Iso: א End: ٱ Mid: ٱ Ini: ٱ	
2	ba	ب	ב	ב	Iso: ب End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
3	ta	ت	ט	ת	Iso: ت End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
4	tha	ث	ת	ת	Iso: ث End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
5	jiim	ج	ג	ג	Iso: ج End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
6	ha	ح		ה	Iso: ح End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
7	kha	خ	ח	כ	Iso: خ Mid: ٲ End: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
8	dal	د	ד	ד	Iso: د End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
9	dhal	ذ		ד	Iso: ذ End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
10	ra	ر	ר	ר	Iso: ر End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
11	zay	ز	ז	ז	Iso: ز End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
12	siin	س	ש	ס	Iso: س End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
13	shiin	ش	ש	ש	Iso: ش End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
14	sad	ص	צ	צ ס	Iso: ص End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
15	dhad	ض		צ ד	Iso: ض End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Iso: ٲ	
16	Ta taa	ط	ת	ט	Iso: ط End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	Letter 3 can also be called taa but for this book, I refer to only this letter as taa.
17	Dhaa za	ظ		ד צ ט	Iso: ظ End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
18	Ayn hain	ع	ע	ע	Iso: ع End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
19	Ghayn ghain	غ		ג ר	Iso: غ End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
20	fa	ف	פ	פ	Iso: ف End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
21	Qaf	ق	ק	ק	Iso: ق End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
22	kaf	ك	כ	כ	Iso: ك End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	
23	Lam	ل	ל	ל	Iso: ل End: ٲ Mid: ٲ Ini: ٲ	

24	miim	م	מ	מ	Iso: م End: م Mid: م Ini: م	
25	nun	ن	נ	נ	Iso: ن End: ن Mid: ن Ini: ن	
26	ha	ه	ה	ה	Iso: ه End: ه Mid: ه Ini: ه	
27	waw	و	ו	ו	Iso: و End: و Mid: و Ini: و	
28	ya	ي	י	י	Iso: ي End: ي Mid: ي Ini: ي	
29	hamzah	ء				
0	0					sifr
1	1	١				Waahid (like ahad)
2	2	٢				'ithnaan (like Shenei)
3	3	٣				Thalaatha (like Shelosh)
4	4	٤				'arba'a (like arba)
5	5	٥				Khamsah (like Chamesh)
6	6	٦				Sitta (like Sheish)
7	7	٧				Sab'ah (like Sheva)
8	8	٨				Thamaaniya (Shemoneh)
9	9	٩				Tis'a (like teisha)
10	10	١٠				'ashara (like eser)
1	Damma	◌ُ				U sound
2	Fatha	◌َ				A sound
3	Kasra	◌ِ				I sound
4	Sukun	◌ْ				
5	Shadda	◌ّ				

9.1 Ishmael

[Genesis 16-17](#) describes how Ishmael was the first-born of Abraham, who would end up losing his birth-right, just like his nephew Esau would. The difference is that Ishmael was born to Hagar the maid-servant of Sarah, and was kicked out of the household, while Esau sold his birth-right willingly to Jacob. Ishmael was forced into being something like a wayward son to Abram.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/ishmael-first-son-of-abraham-701155>

9.2 Arabic origin

Many people, including myself, believe that Ishmael was the beginning of the Arabic people. However, my theory is somewhat different, in that I see this as the beginning of the Arabic language, which then helped to unite Arabic peoples. Ishmael probably had much less contact with Abram. In [Genesis 25:9](#) Isaac and Ishmael did bury Abraham together, so it does not appear that they were fighting at that time.

In [Genesis 28:9](#) Esau took one of Ishmael's daughters for a wife, so Esau may have mixed in with the 'Arabic' people of this time, or at least had enough communication with them to keep the newly forming 'Arabic' language. Esau would naturally move toward this new Arabic language, because he lost his birth-right to Jacob, his blessing, and perhaps had preferences now toward Arabic, even if he forgave Jacob (it

seems he did later on). Later on, as the descendants of Ishmael took land and probably conquered other people, they would have assimilated other people.

So, as time went on, the Shem bloodline in these people would have drastically diminished. Comparing this to how the descendants of Abraham tried to keep only wives from the Shem bloodline, after even just 100 years, the two different tribal groups would have been very different. With the mixing in of other languages, and from wives taken from different people, these new Arabs of the Ishmael line would have taken their original Hebrew that Ishmael learned from Abraham, and transformed it into something very different.

In Hebrew, the Arabian people are called עֲרָבִי (like in [Nehemiah 2:19](#)), and in Modern Hebrew the Arabic language is called עֲרַבִּית. This verse might be referring to Geshem as being in the location of Arabia, or that his language was Arabic, or both. After thinking about the word עֲרַבִּית, I realized that it very similar to the word for Hebrew עֲבְרִית in that only the ר and ב are swapped (yes the vowels are different but that is of little importance in this case). This is very symbolic of how much of the Arabic language has changed, but Arabic still has many similarities to Hebrew. The stem ע.ר.ב can mean to “mix”, among other meanings. This could be a hint at how Arabic came from Hebrew but had other languages mixed into it. עֲרָבָה can mean “plain” or “desert” which could also be related to how most Arab controlled land has a lot of desert.

[Genesis 25:16](#) says about the sons of Ishmael “These *are* the sons of Ishmael, and these *are* their names, by their towns, and by their castles; twelve princes according to their nations.” [Genesis 17:20](#) says that God would make a great nation out of Ishmael. [Genesis 20:21](#) says Ishmael lived in the wilderness of Paran. [Genesis 25:18](#) says they lived “from Havilah unto Shur” when Ishmael died.

[Genesis 36:8](#) says “Thus dwelt Esau in mount Seir: Esau *is* Edom.” Edom survived the global famine but seemed to have been destroyed by Babylon ([Obadiah 1](#)). The link below might explain some ruins of the Edomites.

<https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-sites-places/biblical-archaeology-sites/the-edomite-stronghold-of-sela/>

Although Moav (Moab) survived the global famine and even later, they seemed to have had some of them taken captive by the Babylonians, and maybe also the Nabataeans (an Ishmael tribe) attacked them after Moab and others attempted a revolt. In [Jeremiah 48:47](#) it means that Moav was restored at some point, and may have become part of the Arabic peoples and languages. The people of Ammon seemed to have had many similar occurrences happen to them and have also been restored eventually, and perhaps became part of the Arabic peoples also ([Genesis 19:38](#)). This is probably because Benammi was a son of Lot, just like Moav.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Moabite>

<https://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20110322180330AAAVHF6>

9.3 Arabic Writing

Arabic, just like it's Hebrew ancestor, is written and read from the right to the left side of the page. Arabic does have final letter forms which are different from when the letters are somewhere else in the word (not at the end). This is another proof that the original, ancient Hebrew had final (sofit) forms to them, because, why would Arabic also have these final forms now? Because Arabic seemingly developed into more of a cursive style of writing, it also had middle and beginning letter forms for some words. So, for example, some letters can have up to four different forms. These forms are called Isolated, Initial, Middle, and Final. Some Arabic teachers call these forms by different names.

9.4 Arabic Vowels and Markings

Just like with Hebrew, there are vowel markings in Arabic. In Arabic, these markings are not considered to be letters, just like with Hebrew. This once again gives us no doubt that the original Hebrew of Abraham's time also had vowel markings. How likely would it have been for both Arabic and Hebrew to have vowel markings (that are not letters) added in during more recent times? It would have been more likely that there were vowel markings in Hebrew from the very beginning.

While not a vowel technically, the Arabic Shadda (kind of looks like a small sheen) doubles the preceding consonant sound. This is like the Hebrew Dagesh forte which doubles the sound of the consonant that the Dagesh Forte is on. This once again proves that Arabic came from Hebrew, and solidifies the integrity of both languages. There are 8 Arabic vowels if we consider the Hamza as being a vowel, and the Shadda as not being a vowel. There are also two Arabic diphthongs.

9.5 Arabic Letters

There are 28 letters in modern Arabic. Some groups of people consider the Hamza to be the 29th letter. When considering which of these were added (to the original Hebrew) since the time of Ishmael, my guess is that (I may be using different letter names than you know) tha, ha, dhal, siin, dhad, dhaa, and Ghayen are extra letters that were added. These letters are either redundant or do not need to be present in order to equivalently represent the original Hebrew letters. If these letters are removed, it brings the total down to 21. Then another letter would have to be added to represent the original Hebrew letter ם Samekh. That would then mean that all 22 original Hebrew letters would be represented in Arabic.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Arabic-alphabet>

Again, to clarify, the only Hebrew letter that Arabic seems to fail to represent now is the ם. However, Arabic does have a 's' sound with the letter 'Seen'. Many of the Arabic letters have pairs that represent the 6 Baged Kafet (dagesh) letters in the original Hebrew. For example, the Arabic Ta represents the Hebrew ט Tav (with a dagesh) and the Arabic letter Tha represents the Hebrew letter ת Tav (without a dagesh). It is widely believed that the 'ancient' Hebrew ת had the sound of 'Th' when it had no dagesh. These two Arabic letters Ta and Tha support the theory about ת having the sound of 'Th' when it does not have a dagesh.

Jeem and Gha both represent the original Hebrew ג Gimmel where Jeem is the dagesh sound and Gha is the 'no dagesh' sound. Dal and Thal represent the original Hebrew ד Dalet, which suggests that perhaps the Dalet without a dagesh used to have a 'h' type of sound with it (because Gha and Tha also do). The Arabic letters Ba, Kaf and Fa do not have an Arabic pair that is able to represent both the dagesh and non-dagesh sounds of the original Hebrew letters. The Arabic Fa is from the Hebrew פ Fey which does not have a dagesh. This suggests again to us that the Original Hebrew פ Pey was certainly a Baged Kafet letter, and that somehow Arabic has lost the 'P' sound from the Hebrew פ Pey.

The Arabic Ba and Kaf do not have a 'non-dagesh' letter pair. The Arabic Sheen and Seen are proof that the original Hebrew did indeed have one letter that could change sounds simply by the dot on top of it. In Arabic they are two different letters, but in Hebrew, it is just one letter. The Hebrew ש Shin is a unique letter, and in a sense, can be treated like two different letters because of the ש Sin form of it. The order of the Arabic letters is completely different compared to Hebrew. One interesting thing about the letter Waw in Arabic, is that it might either support the theory that the Hebrew ו vav ן originally had a 'W' sound, or that the Arabic Waw lost its original 'V' sound and it changed into a 'W' sound, and then later that same 'W' sound of the Waw caused some Hebrew speakers to say the Vav with a 'W' sound.

There are 14 Arabic “sun” letters and 14 “moon” letters. Arabic has one ligature, the Alif-Lam. It could have been invented by Arabic people, and then later on Hebrew speaking people adopted this same kind of ligature also.

I found it interesting, in September of 2018, when I was adding Arabic words to my “Counting Roots” dictionary that were similar to Hebrew words, that when there was a sealed version of a Hebrew word, the Arabic word often only resembled the letters of the Hebrew sealed letters. For example, if the sealed Hebrew letter was a Tav ת, then the Arabic letter in the Arabic word is often a Thaa.

I once made a quick Hebrew-Arabic letter comparison chart of my own but no longer have it. Below is a link to a site that shows a comparison of which Arabic letters sound like and are named similar to the Hebrew letters they came from. I also made my own new chart at the beginning of this chapter.

<https://discoverdiscomfort.com/arabic-hebrew-similarities-differences/>

9.6 Arabic Letter Meanings

According to the website below, the author believes that Arabic letters have meanings. If this is true, it once again confirms that Arabic came directly from the original Hebrew. The website below does have some of the Hebrew letter meanings incorrect, but some of the Arabic letter meanings are interesting and sometimes relate to the Hebrew letter that they came from.

<https://linguisticmiraclebook.wordpress.com/2012/09/08/chapter2/>

9.7 Arabic Letter Values

As I already briefly covered in this book, the Hindu-Arabic numeral system was supposedly developed in India around 700 AD, then started to become popular in Arabic nations after 830 AD. It is my belief that because the Original Hebrew letters each have a number value, Arabic also had number values for its letters even up to 830 AD. I believe that Arabs used their letters for their mathematical needs until they started adopting what they saw as the superior Hindu-Arabic system. I have described a few mathematical situations in the Hebrew Bible in this book, that certainly do suggest that the Hebrew letters were used for mathematical needs for Hebrew speakers. According to the author of the second web link below, Arabic did have a numeral system where the Arabic letters had number values. These number values were not assigned in the same letter order used today. In other words, if you take the proper Arabic letter order now, and add those number values from back then, the numbers would not be in order. This once again suggests that ever since the time of Ishmael, even the order of the letters have been changing. In modern times, Arabic has a set of numerals that look different from the Arabic letters show in the last link below and in my chart at the beginning of this book.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_numerals#Origins

http://www-history.mcs.st-and.ac.uk/HistTopics/Arabic_numerals.html

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Arabic-alphabet>

9.8 Arabic Words

Arabic has a similar three letter stem system like Hebrew does, which again, confirms that the original Hebrew had a three letter stem system. I suspect there are a vast number of Arabic words that are similar to their equivalent original Hebrew word, because just in the small amount of time I was researching Arabic, I came across many words that are basically the same in Hebrew. Some of these Arabic words that sound the similar to Hebrew and have the same meanings are: ana (I), ab (father), shems (sun), leylah (night), la (no), and salam (peace). I suspect that an entire dictionary could be made with just these comparison words, if it has not been done already. The second link below is a webpage I found that lists Hebrew and Arabic words that are similar to each other.

<https://linguisticmiraclebook.wordpress.com/2012/09/08/chapter2/>

<https://sites.google.com/site/arabichebrewlexicon/previous-version-of-hebrew-to-arabic-word-list>

9.9 Arabic Verbs

Arabic verbs are very similar to Hebrew in that there are similar letters added to the beginning (in the imperfect in Hebrew) of a word. For the 1st person it is the Hebrew Alef and the Arabic Alif, the second person is the Hebrew Kaf and the Arabic Alif (sometimes no additional letter), and for the third person it is the Hebrew Yod and Arabic Yaa for the masculine, and the Hebrew Tav and the Arabic Ta for the Feminine. These similarities (at least in Egyptian Arabic) once again proves that Arabic came from Hebrew when added with all of the other evidence.

9.10 Yerushalaim

Supposedly around 614 AD the Persians took control of Jerusalem during their expansions in the middle-east. They only held it for a short time until Byzantine Christians supposedly took it back in 629 AD. Then Caliph Omar seemingly entered Jerusalem in 638 AD. By 691 AD the Muslim Dome of the Rock was built where the Destroyed 2nd Israelite Temple was. Muslims held control of the city until the first crusade of

1099 AD.

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/timeline-for-the-history-of-jerusalem-4500-bce-present> (Jerusalem timeline)

9.11 Burning of manuscripts in Alexandria

During the rise of Islam, many manuscripts and texts were destroyed which did not agree with the Quran, or which did not find favor in the eyes of Arab leaders. Around 640 AD, it seems that Caliph Umar ordered thousands of manuscripts and or texts to be destroyed just in Alexandria alone, found in warehouses. These manuscripts and texts were destroyed in the furnaces that heated the public baths in Alexandria. It supposedly took six months to burn all of the manuscripts and texts that they wanted to burn this way, in about 4000 baths.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TIw1OPH6QvM> The Sacred City of Mecca: Have we got it Wrong?

9.12 Judeo-Arabic and other Judeo languages

Judeo-Arabic is the Arabic written using Hebrew letters instead of Arabic letters. Although not much of the Judeo-Arabic writing remains, Maimonides supposedly wrote the Mishneh of the **Talmud** between 1170 and 1180 AD with the commentary of it being in Judeo-Arabic. Some of his other writings were supposedly in Judeo-Arabic also. He was reluctant to write in "Aramaic" since it was not widely known. Judeo-Arabic was supposedly written in Morocco, Iraq, Tunisia, and other places.

It seems that many Jews did not know how to speak Hebrew but did know how to pronounce the Hebrew letters due to reading prayer books which they read out loud, even when they might not of understood what they were reading in Hebrew. It seems that some people do this even now with Psalms in Hebrew and often do not even know what the Hebrew words mean. This could be why Judeo-Arabic was used at times, and not because of some unfounded reasons like "Arabic script was only allowed for the Quran".

While helping to further debunk the "Aramaic" myth, Judeo-Arabic does not prove the "Hebrew was a dead language" myth because Judeo-Arabic was not that wide spread, and was only used in certain regions during certain times. People might argue that Ladino and Yiddish also help to prove that "Hebrew was a dead language", but there were some Torah teachers and Jewish leaders who did know Hebrew fluently in my opinion. We have no proof either way because we do not have Hebrew writings from every single generation from the time of the 3rd century AD and on until modern times. Lack of proof of writings does not mean there were no writings. Also, with the Independence of modern Israel and it's use of Modern Hebrew as it's main language, with native Hebrew speakers being born in it, this is a major evidence that the Hebrew language was never "dead". There are other languages with far less speakers who survived severe hardships but still somehow retained their original language, even without writing, like the Navajo (also sometimes spelled Navaho) people did. Their language was later used in World War 2 as a code language for radios by the USA.

Judeo-Persian was not as much in use in the past as Judeo-Arabic, but Judeo-Persian probably has similar reasons as to why it was used in some places, and why it faded out of useage.

9.13 Rise and fall of the Mamluks and the Ottomans

According to the webpage linked below, starting in the 700's AD, Arabs started to conquer and spread out from the Arabian Peninsula into most of the Middle East, North Africa, Spain, and even into parts of China. The Mamluk Sultanate ruled from Cairo from about mid 1200's to the early 1500's and ruled over most of Israel during this time. The Catholic crusades disrupted this expansion from around the 1100's even past the 1300's, with their 'expeditions' to Israel, Spain, Syria, the Baltic, and other places. The Ottoman Empire was founded in 1299 in the modern day Turkey region. It defeated the Mamluks in Egypt in 1517 supposedly. At it's peak, it controlled much of south-east Europe, Israel, much of the Middle East and North Africa. It's power declined gradually from wars, and by the end of World War One, which it was involved in,

it had officially come to an end.

http://arabicwithoutwalls.ucdavis.edu/aww/alifbaa_unit1/ab1_culture_history.html

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Crusades>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/the-ottoman-empire-1435003>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kvTs74zwKg>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mamluk_Sultanate_\(Cairo\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mamluk_Sultanate_(Cairo))

If it were not for the Hebrew Tanakh, and the many Jewish families all throughout the world who kept Hebrew alive, Hebrew would have truly 'died' like the myth says. Many languages were either lost or nearly lost as the Arabic language dominated the region, as the controlling powers and tribes usually spoke it.

9.14 Religious wars, Jihad vs. Crusades.

Up until now there have been at least 1900 Islamic Jihads, with perhaps as many as 548 battles or more, in about a 1400 year timeframe, at least according to Dr. Bill Warner (politicalislam.com). There have only been around 16 crusades it seems, and only in about a 300 year time. It seems that all of the land that Catholics gained were lost, while most of the Islamic controlled land was retained.

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/WDAEQ6Zph5yw/>

9.15 Arabic Dialects

The 6 major Arabic dialects that "evolved" over time are: Gulf (Arabian peninsula), Egyptian, Levantine (Israeli area), Maghrebi (North Africa), Chadian (central Africa mostly), Juba (south Sudan). There seems to be other lesser used dialects also. As of 2023 there is an estimated 313 million native speakers of Arabic in the world according to the second site below, with 422 million Arabic speakers if you include non-native Arabic speakers. It is amazing to think that all of these people speak a language that came from Ishmael, Avraham's son. In the third link below, they estimate that 360 million people speak English natively, which is barely more than Arabic, but 1.5 Billion people speak English.

<https://www.redefinergswl.org/post/the-6-most-spoken-arabic-dialects>

<https://industryarabic.com/how-many-countries-speak-arabic/>

<https://myclasstracks.com/how-many-people-speak-english/>

9.16 Muslim persecution of Christians, Catholics and Jews

Of course, not all Muslims and Arabs are bad, some are good or decent people, but there has been a lot of persecution of Christians and Catholics in the Middle East in history. At the beginning of the 1900's about 25% of the population was Catholic or Christian, but as of the beginning of 2023 there is only about 3.34% left. These persecutions include: murder of clerics, attacks on churches, killings of Christians and Catholics (1000 just in Iraq over 10 years), destruction of Bibles and Christian/Catholic writings, etc. If Christians or Catholics refuse to convert to Islam and are not killed, they are marked as Dhimmis who have to pay a tax and cannot practice their religion. Many Christians and Catholics flee the Middle East. Of course, persecution of Christians has been going on in other places in the world also.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HqqQHpb-FJM> Best Documentary - Are Christians in the Middle East Doomed to Extinction?

There has also been a lot of persecution of Jews done by Islam (and of course by non-Muslim countries also) throughout Islam's history. I mentioned some of this in section 4.99 of this book.

9.17 Islamic Denominations

There are many Islam denominations but the biggest are Sunni practiced by Saudi Arabia, Egypt and others. They believe the Quran applies to all life and seems to have more freedom for Muslims to interpret the Quran themselves. Shi'a have imam religious leaders who interpret the Quran for Muslims, and is practiced in Iran, Iraq and other places. There have been many battles between Sunni and Shia Muslims in the past. Even in modern times Saudi Arabia and Iran do not get along usually.

<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-major-branches-of-islam.html>
<https://www.history.com/news/sunni-shia-divide-islam-muslim>

9.18 The Antichrist and False Prophet

It seems that Islam teaches that “Mahdi” who is supposed to come and kill anyone who will not worship the god of the Quran (Im not going to use that name, it is not Yehovah, not our creator, in my opinion), and who will not convert to Islam (which means a person has to reject the diety and sacrifice of Yeishua (Jesus)). The Quran rejects the diety and sacrifice that Yeishua did for us by claiming that Yeishua (Jesus) is just a prophet. It seems they believe “’Isa” (who they claim is Jesus) will come back to help their “Mahdi”. Islam's Mahdi supposedly will make a seven year peace with Jews, establish world Islamic headqaurters at Jerusalem, among other things. Fake manuscripts will be pretended to be found near the sea of Galilee (if not, maybe somewhere else), which Islam will use to pretend that the Bible is wrong. These two fortold entities, the Islam Mahdi and 'Isa seem to fit the beast / antichrist and the false prophet of [Revelation](#) in the Bible. The video below can be a bit confusing because of how John tells this information from the Islam perspective, so please pray and ask Yehovah and Yeishua to give you discernment before you listen to the video if you do. John is basically saying the real Yeishua (Jesus) of the Bible will come and defeat the beast (Mahdi) and false prophet ('Isa) and that the deceived people will think that their Mahdi is their god and that their 'Isa is Yeishua (Jesus) from their Quran and the Bible. In other words, the Quran tells lies about Yeishua (Jesus), and many Muslims will believe these lies. The Quran pretends that it's god is the creator of the universe, but I believe it is a demon or satan himself. Other times in the Quran where it is saying that the Creator does things, it is describing the Creator Yehovah incorrectly, and wrong about what the Creator does. It never uses the word Yehovah for the Creator, but instead, it uses a word like the one in their phrase that some Jihadists chant “_____ akbar”.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R_O6aphRXb8 John Macarthur Oneplace - Islam And The Antichrist

Chapter 10 The Mingled Language

10.1 Old English

Some of the dialects of Old English (Ancient English) of various time periods are Saxon, Mercian, Northumbrian, and Kentish. For at least 500 years before our savior came into flesh in this world, the British Isles were dominated by Celtic peoples (according to Gail Riplinger). Before Roman times, Old English had Gothic language influences upon it from the Goths in Europe (Gail Riplinger).

Old English had a runic alphabet. A few of these letters resemble backwards or upside-down Hebrew letters, either the Biblical (and Modern) script, Cursive Hebrew, or the Ancient script, which is a hint to me that Original English was a God-created language during the tower of Babel language mixing. There are only 24 Old English Letters, which did include vowels. The letters V, J, K or Q were not in it. There was an AE, D+ and different letters for W and Z (there was no W or Z but two different letters). The last letter is called Thorn and looks like a cursive Hebrew Aleph (The last Hebrew letter Tav is pronounced Thav in some Hebrew dialects). The fourth from the last letter looks like a Hebrew Quf (C or K or Q sound).

I believe that the Koine Greek language had a major impact on the Old English, and at some point there was a font (script) change from the Runic font to the Greek imitation font. Some people like to repeat the lies that English came directly from Latin or at least got its font (script) from Latin. Well that's not true if Latin got its font (script) from Koine Greek. That means either way, English and Latin both had font changes to match Greek more closely. If you look at the Capital and lower case letters of the Koine Greek, this truth will become more obvious to you. Koine Greek gained huge popularity before Latin was forced onto the world. It seems that originally, Greek did not have capital letters, which is not surprising because neither does Hebrew. Even the Roman Empire also utilized the Greek language.

It is believed by some people, that some of the Yisraelites migrated to the English Isles some time after the dispersion of Yisraeil and that Anglo-Saxon and or the English language has Hebrew roots. Old English was probably a created language by Yehovah God during the tower of Babel (Babel) confusion, just like he did with the Greek language in my belief. I believe it is more plausible that Old English was created by Yehovah, but also it could have also gotten Hebrew influences from Yisraeili migration. I believe that each language that Yehovah created at the time of the tower of Babel has at least some small aspect of the Hebrew language in it, or at least something that describes creation or the Bible stories, like some Chinese letters do. Here is a link below where a man teaches about the Koine Greek letters:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PizbfjXVgig&feature=plcp>

<http://www.hope-of-israel.org/heorigin.html>

It is possible that Old English came from the Celtic language, but according to the man in the link below there are very few Celtic words that made it into even Middle English, let alone Modern English. However, he points out that there are some unique Celtic grammar aspects that did make it into Old English and then Modern English. He theorizes that because of the French occupation of some of England for some time, and the occupation by other countries, it suppressed word usage in public but not entirely in private, and this is how he thinks the few words and grammar made it into Old English and Modern English (Middle English was during this French and other country occupations). So, perhaps Celtic is the base language for English that Yehovah created, it is difficult to determine.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=adUCP1S41GU> LetThemTalkTV – How the Celts Changed the English Language

10.2 English from Roman and RCC times

During Roman times, there were influences from Irish, Greek and Latin languages upon the English language of that time. After Roman times, there were Angli and Saxon language influences due to invasions into the British Isles. Later there were Danish invasions into the English Isles from 789 to 987 AD. The French language influenced the English language (and probably vice versa) during the many conflicts between England and France after the 11th century A.D. Once again Latin influenced the English language

during the centuries that the Roman Catholic Church reigned over European monarchs, along with the reign of the Holy Roman Empire over middle Europe. During the Roman Empire oppression of the British Isles and also during the Roman Catholic Church oppression of England, I believe there were many latin words borrowed by the English speakers and this is why there are some similarities which people try to use to support their myth that English came directly from latin. G and W were later introduced by french scribes to Old English.

Gail Ripplinger, The Hidden History of the English Scriptures Given by Inspiration To All Generations

The Vikings from Scandinavia attacked and/or settled in parts of the England, Europe, North American, the Middle-East, and probably even North Africa. This was mostly from around 800 to 1150 AD. This would have put some Old Norse language influences onto the English language, and of course also onto the other languages that the Vikings encountered.

<https://www.history.org.uk/primary/resource/3867/the-vikings-in-britain-a-brief-history>

10.3 The standardization of English

In Elizabethan English the I and J were the same letter and the J was a capital I. U and V were the same letter. It was a V at the beginning and U at the middle of a word (sounds like a reverse of the Hebrew Sofit letter structure). Lower case roman numerals were used for numbers (latin influence). Around the 1500's, English had the addition of the J and U as stand-alone letters and no longer just capitals only of I and V. By the time of the **KJV**, English was in desperate need of a standardizing influence. English had gone through so many changes, it would not be understood by somebody who spoke ancient English thousands of years ago. The growing popularity of the **KJV** brought a much needed relief to the mutation process. It was a foundation in the standardization of Modern English. A best seller for over 4 centuries which is still very readable even in the 1611 printing, which could easily be described as an anchor for the English language. Although there has been many degradations and added slang words since the 1600's, at least we have this anchor. Some could argue that even Shakesphere helped somewhat to anchor and standardize the English Language.

Gail Ripplinger, The Hidden History of the English Scriptures Given by Inspiration To All Generations

Noah Webster believed strongly that America needed its own language to be fully respected by other nations. He developed his own simplified alphabet where the letters and vowels were always pronounced the same, but it didnt catch on right away. His school textbooks he started publishing in 1783 did however, and his dictionaries started to become a backbone for helping to take American English down it's own path. He tried to simplify the pronunciations and spellings of words, and this is why we have our spelling of "Honor" instead of the British version of "Honour".

As It Happened, A History of the United States, 1975, pg 201

Some people refer to the vowel changes during these times as "The Great Vowel Shift", however. It was not just vowels that changed during the times that they claim, so, this title might be misleading or might cause one to not see the full picture.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Great-Vowel-Shift>

Eventually, some English words with a letter f would have thier f become an s. I am guessing Webster had something to do with this also.

10.4 The Decimal system

The number system was changed so that 10 additional characters of 0-9 were added to the English language to complement the Alphabet. It might not seem that way to most people, but I believe the number system a group of people use, is actualy part of their language. Many mathematicians and scientists have stated beliefs basically saying that mathmatics is a language. The sum of 1-10 (1+2+3, etc) is 45, so there is probably nothing to worry about there concerning hidden meanings.

According to the below wikipedia page (I know it is hard to trust wikipedia with all of the ministry of truth editors), the Arabic Numeral system (1-10) was invented in India around 500 AD and then passed

on to Arab countries, who then passed it on to European countries in the 900's. In this case, the globalist wikipedia 'fact checkers' probably don't have any major lie to add into the page, although they do like to glorify Islam in my opinion. The Arabic Numeral system became much more widely known in the 1400's, and by the mid 1500's it became common in most European countries. Decimal basically means 'pertaining to ten', and it is the number base we use in English with 0-9. In contrast, binary is a base 2 number system of only 0's and 1's, which is very useful for computers, but is not well suited for general mathematics without computers.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_numeral

10.5 666 in modern English and other languages

I already covered this a bit, but the three consecutive letters in Modern English: U, V, W all represent Hebrew Vav phonetics. U and V are the same letter in old English, and W is a double U. We even call it a 'Double U' to this day. The Hebrew Vav can change its sound to a 'U' sound from the normal 'V' sound depending on vowel markings and grammar. The Value of the Hebrew Vav is 6. So essentially, there is 666 embedded in the modern English alphabet in three consecutive letters. If you represent the W as two 6's, it's 6666. Modern Spanish also has U, V, and W in that order in its alphabet. In modern Spanish the W is called a 'Ve Doble' or 'Double V'. W in Spanish is only used for loan words, it is not a native Spanish letter, or at least not originally.

The good thing is that it appears that the origin of English did not include 666. The later introduction into the Modern English alphabet was clearly arranged on purpose in my eyes. Who arranged it? I will let you decide. I view this addition of 666 as a corruption of the English language along with the other corruption that has happened. Many Modern English words no longer mean the same things in common conversation or in dictionaries. The language has not been preserved. Why has Modern English seemingly been chosen as the world's 'commoner class' language? It cannot be only because of the domination the British Empire has or had. It also cannot be because of ease of use, because English is a very difficult language to learn due to all of the inconsistencies and corruptions of it. Spanish for example is much more consistent and easier to learn. Many nations had the same scale of dominance on the planet in the past: China, Rome, Greece, Babylon, Persia, Media, the Golden Horde, Spain, Russia, France, Germany, etc. Why are none of those languages anywhere close to the commonality that English has in the world? The languages either lost their popularity or influence, or did not gain the influence to begin with.

The USA is a very recent nation in history, and although it has been very influential, this cannot be the only reason for the global dominance of the English language. Between Britain and USA together since the 1600's, if you combine their empires, then was it much bigger than any of those other previously mentioned empires? Spanish is the second most spoken language in the world after English when considering national languages. The Spanish Empire claimed most of central and southern America and due to the way the Native Americans in those regions were dealt with. The natives gradually took Spanish as their primary language. In North America, Canada was a subject of Great Britain (England) and the United States of America chose English due to the previous influence of Great Britain. Because of the domination of Native populations all around the world by Great Britain and America, English became the primary language in those lands they controlled.

(Eric Bissel = U, V, W) <http://fishing4sole.tv/2011/04/03/eriktology-lesson-3-gimmel/>

An interesting fact is that the three characters of "29A" in Hexadecimal (base 16 number system used with computers) is equal to 666 in Decimal.

10.6 The global languages

My theory is that English was chosen as the global language (you take a guess of who chose) for the common man, with the corruption of 666 into it, and its dumbing down into less and less words, and easier words to say. Latin is the created language that Jehovah did not make in my belief. Latin was chosen to be the world language for Satanists, the top ranks of society, and even the hidden top ranks. They can speak

amongst themselves without having to worry about the 'commoner' knowing much of what they say. The Iron mixed with Clay in [Daniel 2:43](#) could also refer to both English and Latin now being the global chosen languages that Satan is using. In case you don't believe that Satanists do use Latin, check out this news article below (if you haven't already) about a satanic statue that had Latin words on the arms of it:
<http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-33682878>

10.7 Thoughts

Should we stop using English or Spanish because of the 666 in their alphabets? How could we avoid it in this world? My current thought is that in the millennium and heaven, if I make it, I don't plan on speaking any language other than Hebrew unless I need to briefly. It does comfort me that English and Spanish were not created with 666 imbedded into them.

10.8 The Wycliffe Bible

The [Wycliffe / Oxford](#) version of the Bible was an English translation supposedly from the Latin [Vulgate](#) made around 1384 AD. Gail Riplinger mentions many people (Bebe, Alfred, Athelstane, Richard Rolle, John de Trevisa) who worked on English translations among the centuries before this time, but they are not as well known. Wycliffe used many of these translations while working on his translation / transcribing.

[KJV 1611 preface](#)

The Hidden History of the English Scriptures

The Forbidden Book - History of the English Bible:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRNOW-xVzHU&feature=related>

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/sHy7teJyXIB0/> the Forbidden Book (1997)

10.9 Controlling the scriptures and the Reformation

Licenses (perhaps from the 'Constitutions of Oxford') from the priesthood were required to own an English Bible in the 15th century at Oxford, and it seems also for much or all of England ([KJV 1611 preface](#)). Before this though, it was "illegal" to own any translation of the Bible other than Latin in Roman Catholic Church controlled land (which was most of Europe). People were imprisoned and killed for having English or other translations of the Bible. These facts show that the RCC wanted to control the knowledge of the scriptures, and can be further proof that they regulated even secular writings, or wanted to.
<https://www.bitchute.com/video/sHy7teJyXIB0/> the Forbidden Book (1997)

Martin Luther played a key role in the reformation that greatly reduced the power that the RCC held over most of the people of Europe. This reformation was probably a key factor in the printing of the [King James 1611 Bible](#). The Reformation must have also been a key factor in the beginning of the Renaissance due to the reduction in RCC control. The RCC and their pets, the Jesuits, hated Luther, and the Jesuits are the most likely culprit for the fraudulent (in my opinion) anti-Jewish writings that were written after Luther's death, that are said to be written by Luther. Not only does the writing seem to be printed after Luther's death, who was well known for publishing books very quickly after writing them, but the writings contradict the teachings of the Bible. Luther knew Hebrew, and translated Hebrew into German. He would have seen all of the great things that the Creator says about the Jews. He would have seen the warnings of how to treat them. He would have known it would have angered the Father in heaven if he were to write those writings. Luther was very concerned throughout his life on whether he would go to hell or heaven. I do not believe he would have risked angering the Father in heaven by writing such horrible things as some people claim he wrote about Jews. Even if I am wrong, and he did write it, should all Christians be condemned because of the hate and accusations of one Christian? No, of course not, just as not all Jews are guilty for the actions of one Jew. It seems that even Hitler used these fraudulent anti-Jewish writings to try and get Christians to side with the Nazis, and to get them to hate Jews.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=PyVrPlp4QsA> Martin Luther PBS Documentary

https://www.reddit.com/r/Protestantism/comments/3r67lp/luther_never_wrote_antisemitic_book_on_the_jews/

I have mentioned some other evil things that Jesuits have done in other parts of this book, and after you read them all, you might be fully convinced that they are fully capable, willing, and motivated to make fraudulent documents in order to slander and defame any writer they hate or disagree with, which is pretty much anyone who disagrees with their beloved Roman Catholic Church it seems. The Jesuits had enough funding and manpower to send agents to do this deed. Most people would scoff and say that this would be too difficult for the Jesuits to accomplish, they would usually say this about any important topic that they do not want to see the truth on. However, unlike most “conspiracy theories” (that term that lefties and globalists use to slander free thinking people who question globalist narratives), this one would be fairly easy to do. It would only take one writer to fake the writings and then submit it to the same publisher that Luther used, or a nearby publisher. They could threaten, bribe, or otherwise convince the publisher, and all the publisher had to do was write a disclaimer at the beginning (like they did do). The culprits (Jesuits, imo) would only need one or two other key false witnesses to be bribed or threatened, who the public would trust when they said it was Luther's writings. So, how many people would be needed to be swayed? 4. The publisher owner, the fraudulent writer (easily swayed), and two witnesses. Oh but rest assured the nah sayers will say that the whole of the Holy Roman Empire or all of Europe would have to be swayed. Not so, those 4 could sway the rest easily.

Evil people have made many other fraudulent documents and tried to pass them off as being from other authors, or even the Creator himself. I have written about many of those fraudulent books in other places in this book. It is not a new concept to make fraudulent books, and many of them are very very old.

10.10 The Tyndale NT (The Great Bible)

The **Tyndale New Testament** was an English translation based a lot on the Erasmus Greek/Latin parallel NT around 1524 AD. It was later called the '**Great Bible**' which King Henry the 8th allowed 20,000 copies to be distributed. Tyndale also translated the first 14 books of the Bible from Hebrew to English. He made a revised version in 1534 AD. Gail Riplinger explains that a printed **Tyndale New Testament** could be bought for 7 goats which was "easily affordable for even a labouring man." with even sometimes sellers giving them away to people too poor to buy a copy. Tyndale was burned at the stake in 1536 AD. This shows again the control that the RCC wanted over doctrine.

The Hidden History of the English Scriptures

The Forbidden Book - History of the English Bible.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRNOW-xVzHU&feature=related>

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/sHy7teJyXIB0/> the Forbidden Book (1997)

10.11 The Coverdale Bible

The **Coverdale Bible** was finished in 1535 AD by Miles Coverdale, using Tyndale's work with some of his own translating. It was the first Bible printed in English with the complete (66 book) 'old' and 'new' testaments. Coverdale was asked to work on the **Great Bible** (or **Cranmer's Bible**) by Thomas Cromwell and Thomas Cranmer, and its second edition was available to the common man in 1540 AD. He was asked to fine tune an English Bible without anti-Catholic notes (Gail Riplinger, THHOTES).

10.12 The Matthews Bible

The **Matthews Bible** was finished in 1537 AD by Thomas Matthews (John Rogers produced the Bible) and he used the work of Tyndale and Coverdale. It was the first English Complete Bible printed in England, and had anti-Catholic notes in it.

Gail Riplinger

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GNZ-sOzXWEk&feature=g-vrec&context=G2f6e69eRVAAAAAAAAAAAA>

10.13 The Geneva Bible

The **Geneva Bible** was based on the **Tyndale NT Bible**, but has lots of footnotes and margin notes and commentaries. It had about 300,000 words of commentary, and could be considered the first 'study' Bible. It was Published in 1560 AD and was the first Bible translated completely from Hebrew and Greek only (Aramaic myth believers would say it used Aramaic also). It contained chapter (by Steven Lancton 13th century) and verse (by Nathan, a Jewish man) separations, and it contained some or all the **apocryphal books** (please avoid those books until you read what I have to say about them later). The 'pilgrims' had this Geneva Bible. There were over 200 editions of it by 1644 AD.

[The Forbidden Book - History of the English Bible.](#)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRNOW-xVzHU&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GNZ-sOzXWEk&feature=g-vrec&context=G2f6e69eRVAAAAAAAAAAAA>

10.14 The Bishop's Bible

The **Bishops' Bible** was printed from 1568 to 1619 AD and kept most of the wording of the **Great Bible** with notes of changes (Gail Riplinger THHOTES).

10.15 The King James Version

The good news about English being used as the Global Language for the common people is that the best English translation from Hebrew (**Ben Chayyim**) and Greek (**Textus Receptus**) of the Bible is now able to reach more lives than ever before. That translation is the **King James version**. In 1604 AD John Reynolds, president of Corpus Christi College was spokesman for the group that asked for one uniform english translation because of the corruption the English translations had in them. This suggested translation (**KJV**) would have no marginal notes (one of the 15 **KJV** translation rules) because of the untrue and or seditious marginal notes in the **Geneva Bible**.

The **Geneva Bible** was declared "not answerable to the truth of the original" by the group. One of the 15 rules, rule number 6 states only explanations for Hebrew and Greek words can be used in marginal notes. There were about 50 educated men approved by **King James I** to help translate the **KJV** Bible. Rule number 5 was that chapters and or verse structure were to be fixed if needed (and only if needed). Each translator could translate as they wish but then later they would discuss with others to determine which translation will stand (Rule 8). Then that standing translation will be circulated for other translators to consider (Rule 9). If they disagree with a translation it will be discussed at the general meeting (Rule 10). If there is still doubt, they can send letters to other educated men in the country (Rule 11). 83% of the **KJV** English seemingly was based on the work of Tyndale which was then further improved.

The first printing was in 1611 AD and contained the **apocryphal books** which are mentioned in more detail later on in this book. For now, I will give you another warning to avoid the **apocryphal books**. The **KJV 1611** did not have stand-alone J and U letters. This means both Jesus and Jehovah in our modern english **KJV Bibles** were spelled Iesus and Iehovah in the **1611**, which would have been more of a Y sound. This supports the Hebrew pronunciation of Yehovah, the name of God (but there is a lot more proof for the pronunciation of his name). I have written more about the **KJV** in other places in this book when the topic warrants it, this was just a more historical overview here.

***KJV 1611** edition preface*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GNZ-sOzXWEk&feature=g-vrec&context=G2f6e69eRVAAAAAAAAAAAA>

10.16 The miracle of surviving sabotage and assassination attempts

There was a death of at least one translator, John Reynolds (petitioner) but maybe even up to 7 translators from the original 54 died (with 47 remaining). This was most likely caused by the many agencies who did not want the **KJV** translation made. This is like how nowadays when an important witness to a trial mysteriously dies right before the trial. The Gunpowder Treason Plot occurred when a group of 13 Roman

Catholic supporters (Jesuits most likely in my belief, and Gail Riplinger and the video below agrees) planned to blow up the House of Lords (on 11/5/1605) by putting about 6000 pounds of gunpowder in secret tunnels below the Parliament in order to get rid of King James I and probably some of his court. This was supposedly because King James I did not keep his promise to be tolerant of the Roman Catholic religion. It looks fairly certain that this event had Roman Catholic Church (RCC) and or Jesuit backing and is probably where the plan came from. It most likely also had something to do with the King's support for a new English translation of the Bible (the **KJV**).

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/wJ5NI9JAdhfe/> *A Lamp in the Dark*

At least two other plots were planned before this but failed. This means, in total, at least three known plots against King James I failed. This seems like a miracle to me, do you think so too? The Jesuits were not a new agency at this time, they were supposedly founded in 1540 AD. Supposedly, the Jesuits had agendas in the Americas among other plans they had. This means that the Jesuits had at least 65 years of practice in their craft before the Gunpowder Treason Plot happened. Perhaps only God knows what other Bible translations they might have tried to destroy or prevent. It just so happens that the 1500's seems to be when the good English translations were becoming popular. Maybe the Jesuits main purpose of being formed was to counter these English and other non-latin translations of the Bible.

Anyway, there were many Catholic and latin aspects which were added to the **KJV 1611**, but I believe this was only because King James I and the translators wanted to appease the RCC and Jesuits, in order to stop the persecution, so that they could continue the translation with less risk. Maybe they decided that they might not be able to stop a 4th assassination or sabotage attempt. The latin and RCC additions to the **KJV 1611** were: **Apocryphal books**, Roman numerals, 1st day (sunday) being twisted as being the day of rest (instead of Saturday the 7th day), affirmation of non-biblical (catholic) holidays and saints days, and support for the Gregorian calendar. These aspects were only in the preface (other than numerals and **apocrypha**) and were removed from the **KJV** by the 1800's as the RCC power seemed to decline politically. You can still get a 1611 version with these aspects in the preface though. This might make some people wonder...(and confirm my theory that those Roman Catholic aspects were only there to keep the RCC from making more threats).

KJV 1611 edition preface

<http://godsswordoftruth.com/analyzinggospeltransitions.htm>

http://www.prca.org/pamphlets/pamphlet_9.html

10.17 The apocryphal writings removed from the KJV

One of the **King James** translators (archbishop of canterbury) stated that any printer who printed **KJV** without the **apocryphal books** could or would suffer a fine and or be imprisoned. I believe that also, once the **1611 KJV** was circulated and more people started seeing the contradictions in the **apocrypha**, people wanted it removed. In fact, King James I himself didn't seem to even want it in the Bible as you will see in this quote: "*As to the Apocriphe bookes, I OMIT THEM because I am no Papist (as I said before)...*" King James Charles Stewart (King James I).

Basilicon Doron, page 13 (1599)

The **apocrypha** began to be removed from the **authorized version (KJV)** in 1629 AD and was officially removed in 1825 AD with approval of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Forbidden Book - History of the English Bible:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRNOW-xVzHU&feature=related>

<http://www.jesus-is-savior.com/Bible/apocrypha.htm>

In 2023 I saw this video below explaining the definition of the word "apocrypha". In the second link below the definition is "writings or statements of dubious authenticity". So, perhaps back in 1611, this most people knew that the word "apocrypha" meant that those books were not inspired and they might not even be true.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VD8eWFEo7xQ> Truth is Christ 2 – What about the Apocrypha....

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/apocrypha>

10.18 Updating while preserving the 1611 KJV

Gail Ripplinger in her book *The Hidden History of The English Scriptures* makes a quote of the 'Board of Managers' of the American Bible Society in 1852 AD that thoroughly examined the **KJV** and determined that the **KJV** has been unaltered since 1611 AD, other than to fix typographical errors, spelling fixes to conform to English Language spelling standardizations, and capitalization standardizations.

10.19 Cursive Writing

Maybe it could be said that because I have always despised cursive writing, even since I was a child, that of course I would come up with theories to make myself feel better about despising it. I do believe that there is more to it than that however. The first problem I want to address is the redundancy and added complication to a society, when they effectively have two different ways to write each letter, and two different associated writing styles that 'must' be mastered to be a 'successful' person in said society. Of course, once the student masters the second redundant writing style, this dual script is no longer a problem for them.

However, it brings another thing that broadens the class system of society, further separating people based on what they know. Not only is having two script systems redundant, how many hours are students wasting learning cursive writing when they could be learning something new and useful. For the sake of an example, let us assume that it would take a full year of classes for a student to gain true proficiency with cursive writing, to the point that they no longer have any delays or troubles when reading or writing it. What else could this student have learned in this year? It could be easily said that this was one full year of a wasted class. This is why I believe that the original Hebrew had only one writing style, and it was not cursive (we only see Hebrew cursive writing in more modern times).

Another thing about modern society is that now there are more people who have learning disabilities than there were in the past (or least it is more diagnosed now). If cursive writing was used more, how are students with learning disabilities going to keep up? Would they have to spend years just learning cursive so that they can then learn useful things afterward? Also, if we think in a digital sense, or a spatial sense, cursive writing uses up more pen strokes and ink than is necessary. Extra unneeded information is added to the page constantly. This extra information includes the line lengths that connect each word, the tails and feet and other 'artistic' tidbits that people add to the letters, and even different dialect styles of each letter. These things add confusion to the brain when it first interprets the writing, and it must be decoded into the base letters and words that the reader knows, before it can be made sense of. If the proficiency of the reader is essentially perfect, then their brain will be used to this action of decoding the extra information, and it won't be a problem. But for people who are learning the cursive script, it is just more hurdles to overcome.

In a digital sense, this would be like taking an important number that you need to send to a coworker, that they will need to interpret correctly, and understand it, and then adding a bunch of numbers in various places at the beginning, middle and end of that main number, and then sending it to the coworker. The coworker would then have to decode all of the useless numbers out of the mess to get the main number that they were intended to know. This is a reason why I believe that the ancient Torah scribes printed the Hebrew letters onto the scrolls, and why they did not use a cursive style of writing.

I looked online at some reasons why people think we should still use cursive writing. Out of the many seemingly made up, soap box preaching reasons, one was that it would do our hands and minds well to know a second way to read and write. Well, if this is true, then wouldn't it be better to learn Hebrew or a second language instead? Another reason is being able to read cursive writings that older relatives may have written. While this is possibly a real reason for a few of us, even those who have access to cursive writings of a relative, do we even have the motivation to read them (is the topic interesting, was the person nice, etc), and don't we also know somebody else who can help us read them? Was a year or more of classes worth being able to read these cursive writings from a relative?

Another reason was because cursive writing can be seen as more 'artistic'. Well, I suppose if somebody wanted to write in a more artistic way (and not sloppily) with cursive writing, then it could be a reason for them, but what about those of us who have trouble reading it? I suppose that for a few people who actually need to be proficient with reading cursive because their job requires it, they had a good reason to learn it. But these people are few and far between it seems. Perhaps people who read older documents like the Declaration of Independence' from actual copies of the original, or other historical or artistic writings.

Anyway, In 2013, USA public schools have stopped teaching cursive English writing in the 'common core' system (according to the author in the link below). Although, in my opinion, Common Core is a huge disaster of epic proportions, this may be one of the good things it has done. However, perhaps students should be able to have access to elective classes that teach cursive writing if they choose to. Supposedly many young adults now prefer to print when they write by hand, instead of writing in cursive. It is probably almost as fast as writing in cursive and easier for us all to read.

Another thing about the modern use of cursive, is that a student learned cursive after they already had learned how to read and write print. I suspect that most people wonder why they would need to learn a second form of reading and writing, just like I did when I was young.

In conclusion, these paragraphs are meant to explore the idea of if the original Hebrew had a cursive script form also, or just the one ancient form that we have seen. It is my belief that there was only one ancient Hebrew style of writing. It seems the oldest known cursive Hebrew writings were guessed to be from around 300 to 400 AD in Venosa Italy. This topic was also meant to show some of the possible problems with out modern languages.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/nancyolson/2018/08/31/is-cursive-handwriting-a-curse/#5d720581213f>

10.20 The Millennial Kingdom

Daniel 2:34-35, 44-45 tells us what will happen to the Kings of this earth that were described by the Statue vision. I already put verse 34 and 35 in this book in Chapter 4, so I will just put verse 44 and 45 below. I believe that our Savior, Yehoshua Jesus (the stone cut without hands) was the Word in the beginning of creation, then came in the flesh here to prepare the Spiritual Kingdom, and will come back again and will clean up the earth after harvesting the wheat, and set aside the tares for burning. I believe our Savior will then rule over the earth in the Millennium in a physical Kingdom again. I believe that hassatan will try to fake that return of Yeishua, and I believe hassatan will pretend to be our savior who returned here for the Millennium, so we must watch and be careful. For those who know our savior, and who ask him for discernment, I believe it will be obvious to us who the 'false messiah' is. The false messiah will have stinking fruit that will not be hard to see for those who are looking.

מד וביומיהוון די מלכיא אנוון יקים אלה שמיא מלכו די לעלמין לא תתחבל ומלכותה לעם אחרון לא תשתבק
תדק ותסה כל-אליו מלכותא והיא תקום לעלמא:

And in the days of these kings, the God of the heavens will bring up a kingdom for ever, it will not destroy itself, and the kingdom will not be left for other people, it will break in pieces and it will consume all of these kingdoms, and it will rise up for ever. 27.2.44.852

H3118, H4428, H433, H8064, H4438, H5769, H2254, H317, H7662, H1854, H5486, H1931

מה כל-קבל די-חזית די מטורא אתגזרת אבן די-לא בידיו ותדקת פרזלא נחשא חספא חספא ודהבא אלה רב
הודע למלכא מה די להוא אחרי דנה ונציב חלמא ומיהימן פשרה:

You even saw the rock that will cut himself out of stone without hands, and he will pulverize the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; The great God has made known to the king what will be after this: and the dream is certain, and the interpretation is the truth. 27.2.45.852

H3605, H6905, H2372, H1504, H68, H3028, H1854, H1270, H5154, H3701, H2091, H7227, H3045, H4428, H4100, H1933, H310, H2492, H6622, H539

10.21 English Gematria dangers

I have seen many times where people will post videos of their “decodes” using gematria of English words where they erroneously assign number values to English letters. This is usually where they are trying to make the sum of 666 to figure out who the beast / anti-Christ or false prophet is, or a sum that matches a number that is significant in a point they want to make, like a date or an important mathematical number. As you might see already, this cannot be accurate for many reasons.

One reason is that as far as we know, the original Old English did not have any number values assigned for each letter, and even if they did, this information seems to be long lost. So, at best, they have to guess the number values for each letter, if it ever had them.

The only reason Hebrew gematria works in the Bible is because Yehovah designed the Hebrew language, and he decided which letters went into the Bible, and which order they are in, even how big or small the letters were (double sized, smaller than normal, etc). This allows the Creator to arrange things so that the sum of the letter values in Bible words actually do mean things. The reason why Greek gematria works also, is for these very same reasons, but with the Greek of the New Testament, there are times when gematria just wont work, for reasons I do not want to mention right here.

The order of the Modern English words is either random, in order of when they were added, in order to make the value of 666 (UVW), or a combination of these reasons. There is almost no way to compare Modern English with how it originally was when Yehovah created it, we simply do not even know how much Old English preserved the original English. Determining which Modern English letter matched which ancient letter is nearly impossible, and even if it could be done, it would be a total waste of time if the original English had no number values for it's letters, because gematria only works with Creator made languages, with perhaps one exception with latin when satan arranges what latin words are written.

Even if a person were to somehow find the correct number values for some of the English letters (newly created letters would have no value or duplicate values), if the original English letters did have values, this gematria they would try to do with people's names, places, etc, would mean nothing unless the Creator in heaven or satan arranged those words to match up with events going on in the world. The chances of all of these requirements being met for the English language is so close to zero I would guess you would have a better chance at winning the lottery without buying a lottery ticket.

Yet people believe they can do this magic of gematria with English, and they make videos and podcasts about it, and waste so much time on this topic. They waste the time and money of others. Some of them are probably agents of satan, or greedy people who know they are just making things up.

It might be possible using latin numerals to “decode” some names, or some latin words, because latin does have number values for some of it's letters, which were chosen by satan IMO, and satan can arrange some events on the Earth. This is very dangerous though, and should be avoided IMO, unless perhaps just to count and see if a name equals 666 with latin numerals.

Have you ever gained any useful, non dangerous information by watching English gematria videos? Even if they use latin numerals to make sums from English words, the only useful thing they can accomplish is finding 666 IMO. It is usually easy to tell who in the world is evil, like, Soros, Obama, and others like that IMO. We dont need to waste our time watching gematria videos to know who is evil.

Don't wast your time watching or listening to these English gematria actors.

Chapter 11 The Words of Man

11.1 The Doctrines of Man In Your Bible

What are the footnotes and commentaries teaching you in your Bible? The original [King James](#) translation avoided all commentary other than ones that helped to described word meanings or alternative interpretation. Have you asked Yehovah God to reveal his words to you? Did you ask Yehovah to teach you as you read, to give you wisdom? Have you learned from more than one teacher on a topic or are you habitually going to the same teacher every time you have a doctrinal question? When asked questions about the Bible do you routinely quote your favorite teacher or 'prophet', and explain what he or she says on that topic? What does the Bible say on the topic? Which is more important, the Bible or a 'prophet'?

11.2 Idle Studying

Once a teacher is used by our Father to show us the truth on a subject, why cant we further investigate the Bible and history ourselves instead of leaning on that teacher like a crutch as if they are going to help us constantly? There is and has been prophets of Yehovah God on this earth. We know that when a true prophet speaks a word from our Father, then what is said is true. We know that if what they prophesy does not come to pass then they are a false prophet. We know a true prophet of Yehovah will not contradict the Bible. It is great to learn the truth, but I beleive that we should try to seek many different teachers.

When the serpent's servants or misguided christians place predictions of the rapture in the media with an exact date, to the day or hour, then we know it is false, because the Bible has it written that no man will know the day or the hour ([Matthew 24:36](#), [Mark 13:32](#)), only the Father will know. I do not believe a rapture will happen, but instead I beleive that when our Savior comes back to Earth he will bring his followers into the air to meet him, and then after he 'cleans up' the earth we will be with him for a thousand years on earth, then the final judgement day will happen. But not just about the rapture do false prophets ramble, they go on about when disasters will happen, when the tribulation will happen, and worse. Most people are so worried about the future, they focus on it while putting off things that need to be done today. Do you think Father God will tell you what you need to know, when you need to know it? Why do so many people waste so much time 'studying' the future, when God can tell us what we need to know, when we need to know it?

11.3 Prophets

What happens if your favorite teacher is a 'prophet' who also writes books? Is every word of every book they wrote spoken with the direction of the Spirit of God? Or maybe sometimes they are speaking, explaining the best they can according to the research they have done, in their own words. Do you really think prophets are sinless and do not make mistakes when they are not moved by the Spirit of God? They simply cannot be moving in the Spirit all of the time, right? At some point they will be writing or speaking in their own flesh, from their own free will, and from their own beliefs and opinions. Now, I'm not talking about the prophets of the Bible. God made sure that only the exact words that he wanted, were in the Bible.

Anyway, some people treat their favorite 'prophet' as if what they write is just as good as the Bible itself. We need to learn how to discern when a prophet is speaking with the direction of God, and when the prophet is speaking with their own opinions or beliefs. I know of a Christian denomination where most of the members proclaim the same person as their 'Prophet', who is indeed wise. I would probably agree that this person is a prophet but after reading some of the writings of this 'prophet', it is clear to me at this point that when not saying 'thus saith the LORD' or 'I had a dream' or 'I had a vision' or 'I have a word', there is a good chance this Prophet is wrong in some places (I have personally found at least one time this 'prophet' was wrong and heard of at least one other time). What I mean is that this prophet is probably not speaking with the direction of God in every word that was written by this Prophet. Therefore as a human, the Prophet

will make mistakes when working under their own flesh and their own spirit, while writing their own opinion or beliefs.

Did not Moses sin at least once after being called into being a Shepherd of Yisraeil (Israel)? Did not Saul the king prophesy and yet sin afterwards? Did not David the King prophesy in the psalms about our savior who died for us and was ressurected, and yet most likely David sinned afterward, as we know of many of his sins? Was Aaron innocent while helping Yisraeil with the golden calf while Moses was on mount Sinai? When you find a leader or teacher who truly follows God, you still must discern everything they say, or you risk believing something wrong. Am I saying God cant send us a message using another person? No, of course God can send a message this way.

11.4 Good Buddy (reading the Hebrew Tanakh)

We can learn alot from commentaries from teachers or even from prophets but we must realize they could be wrong while speaking in their own opinions and beliefs. We can only fully trust the Bible in its original language and in its original layout. Even the best translators of Hebrew when translating to English must still sometimes add an english word 'a' or 'is' or 'was' or 'of' in order to have the translation make sense in English. This is because 'a' does not exist as a stand alone word, or prefix, or suffix, and instead it is implied in the Hebrew. 'of' is rarely used as a stand alone word in the Tanakh as ׀, which also can mean 'that' or 'which'. So, as a form of compression, 'of' is almost always implied by word pairs instead of a stand alone word. [Daniel](#) is an example of a book that uses ׀ .

'is' and 'was' and 'will be' are sometimes stand alone verbs but sometimes they are not present at all and are implied in the Hebrew. The [King James Version](#) usually has Italics for words like this that the translators added to make the English more understandable. Sometimes even the best translators get it wrong. While I am very comfident in the [KJV](#) English Old Testament (it is the best English translation), there are times when I can certainly gain more insight while reading the Hebrew Tanakh (OT). This is because of the many aspects and Phenomenon with the Hebrew language in the Bible. For example, the word pairs used in a verse to confirm the meaning of the words, or when a letter is purposefully written smaller or bigger than the other letters, in order to make an importanr emphasis.

The [KJV](#) English New Testament was translated from the [GTR](#) (the best Greek manuscripts) and so there are more chances of problems, because Greek was not the original language of the New Testament. As much as I hate to admit it, and even though I still feel that [KJV](#) is the best English translation of the Bible, I have found a few errors in the [KJV](#) English translation of the New Testament. I will talk more about some of those errors later in a more apropriate chapter.

11.5 Agendas

People who write commentaries or teach about the Bible always have an agenda. Everyone on this planet has an agenda. Even if it is something as benevolent as trying to show the love of Yehovah God and his Son Yehoshua. Usually the agenda is more fleshly than that. Something like trying to prove ones own theories or Scripture interpretations. I'm not excluding myself here. We all have an agenda. Sometimes even when we have the most benevolent intentions and the strongest desire to teach and help, we can still be wrong in our agenda to the point that it contradicts the Bible, or maybe we might press a person so much in trying to convince them of something, that they just avoid us in the future.

11.6 The downward spiral

Bible Prophecy is probably one of the major areas where people just simply get it wrong, but they feel so strong about their beliefs. Sometimes people have a need to figure out what the prophecies means so much that they become obsessed with it. Instead of letting our Father show them in the proper time what they need to know, they spend too much time going down dead end roads and that time could be spent learning more beneficial things. [Revelation](#) and [Daniel](#) are both books where alot of people incorrectly interpret prophesy. My book is not meant to interpret prophesy for you unless it helps to prove Bible

structure, inspiration, integrity, ect. For example, I explain what I believe about the Daniel statue and beasts, and a couple prophecies about Yehoshua, the Pure language, ect. If we waste our time studying prophesy to the point of an obsession, then we will be so emotionally invested in the theories that we have developed, that we will no longer be open minded to the truth. Because we spent so much time developing out theories, we wont want to give them up for anything. That obsession can destroy relationships, prevent relationships, and turn people away from wanting to learn anything else you might have to say (once they realize your theory was wrong).

11.7 The anti-christ

Another thing people do is to play pin the tail on the donkey but instead they are using horns and trying to pin them on whatever evil figure they see in the world that is powerfull. Then they claim that [Daniel](#) and [Revelation](#) was talking about this person who is the beast or that person who is the anti-christ, or whoever is the false prophet. Many of these people never learn, and once their accused 'anti-christ' ends up not being the anti-christ, the person just moves on to the next 'anti-christ'. They have an obsession with knowing who the anti-christ will be. As if they might be able to protect themselves from the anti-christ if they can figure out who it is. Sure, we can protect ourselves from some things, but only God can protect people from the anti-christ. This is just another thing that people waste their time on, when they could be studying other topics that would improve their lives.

With these people with this obsession, if you disagree with them about who the anti-christ is, they will try to convince you. If you still disagree, they will think you are stupid or unable to see the truth. This means they are negatively effecting every relationship they have with people in their lives, because they think people have to know who the anti-christ is, in order to properly 'protect themselves'. If by some small chance the person is correct about who the anti-christ will be, what good has the countless hours they wasted 'studying' this done for them? Even if 75% of the world believed them about who the anti-christ is (which is not going to happen, at least not until the anti-christ is revealed to the general public on purpose), what good will that do? Are those people of the world going to go like an angry mob with pitchforks and demand that the anti-christ be put in jail? If he really was the anti-christ, then that means he has control over the militaries of the world, what good then will a mob do? People with these obsessions are wasting their time, they may have well have been watching television.

God will reveal who the anti-Christ is, when we need to know it. If we obey God, it will be obvious who it is, it wont be a mystery, it wont be hard to figure out. Many people think they have to be a detective, or they will be destroyed by the anti-Christ. It is because most churches fuel this fear and obsession, just like how they fuel the obsession of when the 'rapture' will be. They fuel this obsession by selling books that talk about it, their church preaches about it, or etc.

11.8 End of the world nonsense

The Mayan Calendar and Nostradamus 'predictions' are both examples of non-Biblical attempts at predicting the future. Some people might be tempted to match these non-Biblical predictions with the Bible to see where in the Bible these predictions might fit. I do not believe any prediction from the Mayan 'Calander' or the Nostradamus writings. Many agents and agencies of this world tried to scare us with Y2K and disaster stories for many reasons. One of those reasons is to keep us distracted from true Bible prophecy. Another reason is to keep us in fear, because people who are afraid are easier to control and manipulate. This is because fear makes a person only focus on the horrible thing they fear, and they are then willing to do almost anything to change the things in their life that will make them no longer a target.

Sometimes people try to use the Gregorian calendar to make predictions of supposed prophesies. The Gregorian calendar dates have no connection with reality or the time since creation, and it doesn't even go from the exact date of birth of the Son of God (in other words, I do not believe that 0 AD is the correct date for when Yeishua was born into flesh), it might be 2 BC. The only way to make predictions that will be connected to reality is by using God's calendar, and the key events that he chooses to count from. And even

in that case it should be done using God's Bible and according to his will or acceptance.

11.9 Blind faith in Josephus

Flavius Josephus wrote a series of books (supposedly around the first century AD) called 'The Antiquities of the Jews' in Greek, which was translated to English by William Whiston. **Josephus** gives his paraphrases of the Bible and mixes in his commentary. He seems to know at least some of the Biblical Hebrew Language. I will list some contradictions to the Bible that he makes at the end of this paragraph. There are more additions and contradictions of the Bible that he makes, but I have just listed the more serious ones I saw. If he contradicts the Bible often then how can we trust his 'History'? This man cannot be easily trusted with history if he adds so much to what Moses wrote and also makes contradictory statements to the Bible. What are his sources? Why does he contradict the Bible? If I listed all of **Josephus's** errors in this book then I would guess this chapter would be much bigger. In Book 1, Chapter 1, Section 3, Part 3, He claims that one river which fed the Garden of Eden 'ran round about the whole earth'. In Section 4, Part 5, He writes a very long sentence of what God supposedly said but it is not in the Bible. He then says that Adam said his wife deceived him. The Bible clearly states that Adam was not deceived, only Eve was. This is something that a 'prophet' of a major denomination teaches also. Don't they read the NT? Josephus says that God put poison under the serpents tongue (after Adam and Eve sinned, this is not mentioned in the Bible). This is just the first Chapter, and I didn't even go through the whole chapter. How much more of the Bible does he Contradict? Yet almost everyone blindly trusts this guy with his 'history'.

I have noticed that as soon as somebody is declared in 'history' as having some sort of renown credibility, then that sense of credibility spreads like a rumor regardless if the person deserves the credibility or not. That is what happened with Darwin, Einstein, and others. It's as if all a person needs is a college degree or some endorsement in a 'history' book and then people seem to believe them easily without even checking the Bible to see if the person is contradicting the Bible, or other historical or scientific books. I have also noticed that when an 'uneducated' (no college degree and not mentioned in important books, etc) person finds truth and tries to tell 'educated people' the truth they found, it is usually not accepted. This could be because the 'educated' person spent so much time and money learning things (regardless if it is true or not) that they simply do not want to admit they were wrong or that they were taught incorrectly (they paid for their rite of passage). They especially don't want to admit to an 'uneducated' and 'unendorsed' person that they were wrong. I believe this was part of the serpent's plan. The serpent wants us to think that we are too stupid or too uneducated to be able to understand God, his Bible, or his ways. The Adversary wants us to rely on false shepherds or shepherds of God who have been misled by the serpent. Satan does not want us to think for ourselves.

11.10 Dictionary errors

Another problem is errors in the dictionaries where they assume Hebrew evolved from another language, or many languages. So they assume incorrectly that some of the Hebrew words "have a foreign origin". Dictionaries also like to follow the Aramaic myth, in fact, I have not seen a dictionary that does not hold to the Aramaic myth. A further problem that I want to show here is an example of the supposed word **שֶׁל** Shel H7945. Blue Letter Bible treats it as being related to **אֶשֶׁר** H834 but incorrectly treats it as its own word. On the good side, Blue Letter Bible does explain in the notes that it is a compound of the **שֶׁ** prefix and the **ל** prefix (this is true). I believe our Father showed this to me while I was reading **Jonah 1:7-8, 12** which is an awesome example of how our Father uses his original Hebrew Bible to teach Hebrew to people who are not fluent. I looked it up in my Hebrew dictionary (not the 'dictionary' I wrote) which also pretends **שֶׁל** is a separate word.

בְּשֶׁלְמִי from verse 7 is a combined form of **בְּאֶשֶׁר לְמִי** from verse 8. I believe our Father put this uncombined form in verse 8 to prove to us that the one in verse 7 is the same but combined. As I have stated in another part of this book, **אֶשֶׁר** can be a prefix to a word as a **שֶׁ**. So, the prefix **שֶׁ** is used instead of **אֶשֶׁר** which brings us to **בְּשֶׁלְמִי**, which is then combined with **לְמִי**. This gives us **בְּשֶׁלְמִי**. The **ל** is just a prefix meaning

'by' (in this case) which is attached to מי which means 'who?'. So למי means 'by who' in these cases. Interestingly enough, באשר also means 'by who' in this case, and I believe it is acting as a Emphasis in the verses. In my translation below, I used 'surely' in italics in verse 7 to express this emphasis in English, but a literal translation would be 'by who, by who' in verse 8 due to the Hebrew being two words and not combined.

This word pairing and combing also confirms to us the meaning of these words and prefix's involved. Verse 12 is the כ prefix ('by' in this case) plus the ש prefix ('who' in this case) plus לי ('by me' in this case). So in this verse the literal translation could be 'by who by me' but because it is one word in Hebrew I believe is best used with 'surely' for emphasis as *surely* by me'. Ecclesiastes 8:17 is the only other form of this combination type which the dictionaries pretend is a new word H7945. In 8:17 it means 'about which, about which', or 'surely about which' and in Hebrew is two words בשל אשר. The KJV uses 'because though'.

ז ויאמרו איש אל-רעהו לכו ונפלה גורלות ונדעה בשלמי הרעה הזאת לנו ונפלו גורלות ונפל הגרל על-
יונה:

And *each* man said to his fellow “Go and we will cause lots to fall, then we will know *surely* by who this harm is upon us.” And they caused lots to fall, and the lot fell upon Yonah. 32.1.7.890

ח ויאמרו אליו הגידה-נא לנו באשר למי-הרעה הזאת לנו מה-מלאכתך ומאין תבוא מה ארצך ואי-מזה עמ
אתה:

And they said to him “Please tell to us *surely* by who this harm is against us. What is your work? And from where are you coming? What is your land? And where is this people of yours from?” 32.1.8.890

יב ויאמר אליהם שאוני וקטילני אל—הים וישתק הים מעליכם כי יודע אני כי בשלי הסער הגדול הזה
עליכם:

And he said to them “Lift me up and cast me into the sea, and then the sea will be calm about you all, because I know that *surely* by me this great storm is upon you all.” 32.1.12.89

11.11 Misclassified Roots

One example of how dictionaries sometimes incorrectly assume a word is coming from an incorrect Hebrew stem is in Deuteronomy 2:9. They assume that with תתגר the stem is ה.ג.ה which has the meaning 'to stir up'. Because the roots share two letters, they do have similar meanings, but the real stem for this word is ת.ג.ה which is not in Strong's. It has the meaning of 'conflict' or 'to strike'. The dictionaries do list תגרה correctly as meaning 'blow'. If the dictionaries were correct that the stem for this word was ה.ג.ה then there would not be two ת letters at the beginning of the word. The first ת is the prefix in the second person as a command. The Second ת can only come from the stem, unless if the stem was in the rare form of referring to actions done to or with one's self (reflexive), then it could have a second ת. But this is not the case with this word, as it implies that Yisrael was not supposed to hurt Moay when they went by them. The direct object is Moay in this case and not ones' self.

ט ויאמר יהוה אלי אל-תצור את-מואב ואל-תתגר בם מלקחה כי לא-אתן לה מארצו ירשה כי לבני-לוט נתתי
את-ער ירשה:

And Yehovah said to me 'Do not distress Moay, and do not contend against them in battle, because I will not give to you his land for a possession, because to the children of Lot I gave Ar for a possession. 5.2.9.155

11.12 Are there errors in the Tanakh?

I will show an example that exposes the heart of the Strong's authors and perhaps other dictionaries like Blueletterbible.org (BLB). Strong's number H3676 is for כס which is only used once in the Tanakh. Here is a quote from blueletterbible.org as of the 3rd month of 2014 about H3676 “Apparently a contraction

for כָּסָפִי (H3678), but probably by erroneous transcription for כָּסִי (H5251)". I agree that כָּסִי is a variation of כָּסָפִי but I do not believe this is an error. Just like I have shown in this book in other chapters how the Creator, Yehovah, uses spelling variations in the Tanakh on purpose in order to show us things, or in order to fulfill a certain word or verse value sum, or for other reasons. I believe כָּסִי also is a purposeful variation in [Exodus 17:16](#). I have also seen rare times where an Aleph א letter can drop off of a stem, just like a Yod ם or ה Hey can, so that might explain the possible missing א in this situation. [KJV](#) translates this sentence in a non-literal way using the past tense verb "sworn" in English. There is no verb in the Hebrew here referring to a vow, so either [KJV](#) translators thought it was an idiom or they felt that כָּסִי meant something related to making an oath. I have put my more literal translation below. If the [KJV](#) translators meant that כָּסִי should mean something related to an oath, then perhaps instead of 'by the throne', it should be 'by the oath', but I disagree and believe it should be throne here. Another example of how [Blueletterbible.org](#) treats some words, is with עֲיָם H5868. It is translated as 'mighty' in the [KJV](#). BLB says that the word is 'of doubtful origin and authenticity'. So, BLB thinks this is an error in the Bible.

So, in conclusion, I wonder if there is a dictionary author, or authors, who believe like I do, that the Original Hebrew Tanakh has no errors in it. I believe that the honor and integrity of the obedient scribes who followed the direction of Yehovah, have given us a modern day error free Hebrew Tanakh with the more recent editions of the [Letteris](#), and the [Torah Scrolls](#), and possibly other Tanakh versions and scrolls. Is Yehovah too weak to guide his obedient servants in order to keep his Hebrew Tanakh error free?

טז וַיֹּאמֶר כִּי-יָד עַל-כָּס יְהוָה מִלְחָמָה לִיהוָה בְּעַמְלֵק מִדֹּרֶר:

And he said "Because of the hand upon the throne of Yah, the war by Yehovah against Amaleiq *will be* among generations." 2.17.16.67

Chapter 12 The Bible Checksums

12.1 Relationship between Computer Checksums and Books

Computer files or data allows for ways of double checking if a file or data has errors or not. When a computer needs to check if data has errors, it can look at a very specific part of the data called a checksum. The checksum data can be included with the original data so that the checksum data can be compared with the overall data. Sometimes computer data can be damaged during transmission over the internet or through media cards or can even be damaged from hardware failure or viruses. Checksums allow the computer to see if there is a problem with the file data integrity. For example, if a friend has compressed a bunch of stories he or she wrote on their computer into one compressed file, there will be a checksum for that compressed file. Then after you get the compressed file onto your computer, your computer will check if there are errors with the compressed data. I have seen compressed files with errors a few times. This concept is much the same as error checking copied books, when an error checking method is used.

Other than the brief writings that scribes have wrote in the Tanakh at the end of books of the Bible, I believe there were chapter and verse error checking methods they had, something like a word count or letter count or value sum. In a way, a checksum can also be seen as a way to verify that the data is exactly as it was designed to be. Checksums can also prove the position of data within the file or 'book'.

In this chapter I have written about the various proofs that show us that the 66 book Bible is in the structure it was meant to be in. In modern times, the [JPS](#) and [Leningrad Codex](#) both have 'corrections' of spellings or pronunciations next to some words in the Hebrew Text. This literally destroys any checksums that would have been in that verse and chapter when they add words to the text. Adding 'correction' words is unfortunately a common practice nowadays. I do not remember hearing anyone else complain about it. Unfortunately it seems to be a very accepted practice.

12.2 Chapter Divisions

Many people repeat the myth that there were no chapter division in the original Torah or Tanakh. The [Aleppo Codex](#) has clear chapter divisions in the Hebrew spacing and it was copied around 930 AD. It would seem to be more difficult to quickly find the location of a verse you wanted to read in Hebrew if there was no chapter divisions, unless you numbered the columns of text, or memorized them, or if you put notes on the margins to explain what portion of the Tanakh is on that Column. But then those notes could even be considered chapter divisions. It simply makes no logical sense to not have chapter divisions unless if the scribes were geniuses or had some gift from Yehovah when reading and writing which would allow them to quickly find the verses they wanted.

The Hebrew Scribes were allowed to make margin notes (Masorah מסורה which can mean instruction, correction, doctrine, rebuke, etc) but I think they mostly did this to aid in their copying accuracy, at least originally. Chapters in a book organize the text and give reference points, among other many purposes. The Chapter divisions essentially add 'data' to the text without adding words (kind of like a 0 in binary). Perhaps those Chapter divisions could be thought of as 'spaces' in the text. Think of one of your favorite books that you like to talk about with friends. What if there were no chapters. No page numbers, and no paragraphs in that book? The only way to tell your friends about the book would be by explaining what happened and your or their reaction to it. You and they could not tell each other where to find a certain detail in the book if there are no reference points in the book. You would only be able to say an aproxamate location in the book like, the beginning, the middle, the end.

I believe our Creator is very organised, and I believe he would not leave us without Biblical organizations even when they were first written. The myth about no chapter divisions seems to go hand and hand with the myth that the Hebrew language was not created by God and instead it 'evolved' as people created the language. If there were not Chapter divisions in the original Hebrew scrolls, then how would they adress the numbering of the verses? There were supposedly 23,214 verses in the Hebrew Tanakh, with

1,533 verses in Genesis alone. If those verses were numbered in order without chapters, not only would it still be more difficult to find a verse, but the number for verse 1,533 would be very big: תתתשלג. That is the number for 1,533 in Hebrew, do you see how much space it would take up at the beginning of each verse? "They didn't even number the verses" You might think to yourself. If they didn't even number the verses, then how could they even find a verse at all without a near-to-random visual search of the text?

"What is wrong with a very long Verse number" You might ask. One of the main focuses of the Bible was to reduce the amount of letters needed as much as possible, while still being readable and understandable. These extra long verse numbers would have made even just the Genesis scroll longer and more costly and time consuming to make. Chapter divisions would have used less letters overall. Do you see yet how essential the Chapter divisions in the original Hebrew text was?

<http://www.biblestudy101.org/Lists/statisticsHB.html>

12.3 End-of-Book or Margin notes

In my own studies, I have seen in the [Aleppo Codex](#) and also the [Letteris Hebrew](#) Tanakh that I have, that both have scribal notes at the ends of books that say how many verses are in the whole book. In the [Letteris](#), the scribe clearly writes the word תורה Torah as describing the first five books and lists out not only the number of verses for [Deuteronomy](#) (at the end of [Deuteronomy](#)) but also for the whole Torah. Also in the end of [Deuteronomy](#) in the Letteris is a sum of the chapters (34) by the scribe. I believe that this was a long kept tradition for scribes in order to keep copies exact. I believe the scribes would count the verses after each scroll was copied and if there were errors, it was destroyed or cut out or placed in caves (I wrote more about these caves later in this book). If there were no end-of-book or margin notes acting as checksums for the scribes to use, then how would they have checked for errors? In that case they would have had to do a side-by-side comparison to the original and double-check every single letter. Even if a scribe could somehow memorize the whole scroll or book down to each letter and vowel, they would still have to double-check each letter again using their memory as a comparison. They could have kept notes on a separate scroll that was just for their notes also, but I believe they would still have used chapter divisions and verse numbers in the Tanakh text.

You might say "well this proves there was no need for these Checksum notes." If that were true, then what would happen if the copied scroll was in a synagogue with no other copies of that same scroll nearby, and they suspected that the copied scroll was copied wrong and that there might be an error in it? The only way they could verify the copy, would be to send for another copy of the same scroll in order to do a side-by-side comparison. Because, even if a scribe had memorized the scroll exactly, they would still want to check it against a physical copy to be certain, right? This means that there would be a delay of many days most likely, while they waited for the other scroll to come to that synagogue to check the scroll in question. It would have also meant that the other synagogue who sent their scroll, would be lacking that scroll in their synagogue for many days most likely. This all might have been prevented if they had Checksum notes that were on the actual scroll, that could tell them with a degree of confidence, that their scroll is error-free.

12.4 Twelve

Yerushalaim (Jerusalem) is in the [KJV](#) Renewed Covenant (NT) exactly 144 (12*12) times. There are exactly 12 Renewed Covenant 'Kingdom of Heaven' parables. Thanks to BRO_MARKO from Paltalk for telling me about this.

<http://www.blueletterbible.org/search/translationResults.cfm?Criteria=jerusalem&t=KJV&csr=9&sf=5>

With what is called cross-polarized light, which as far as we know has only been produced in the modern times by filtering light with screens so that it blocks the light that is not traveling straight ahead, there is a cool effect on isotropic jewels. These polarized light effects on the isotropic jewels can produce different colors and patterns of light in the jewel. Anisotropic jewels like diamonds, garnets, and Rubies do not have any additional effects on them. I think David Pawson implied that anisotropic stones might even go black like coal when hit by cross-polarized light. As David describes, only God knew this when the book of

Revelation was written. In [Revelation 21:19-20](#), there are only isotropic jewels listed for the 12 tribes of Yisrael. Dont you think that if the book of Revelation was not inspired by God, then there would have been some anisotropic jewels listed also for the 12 tribes of Yisrael?

<https://www.brighteon.com/ea29c78a-c736-4bd0-bd3c-3b5504e9474f>

12.5 The Tanakh and Hebrew are Checksums of each other

The Tanakh itself is a Checksum for the Hebrew language. One of the many witnesses to this fact is the Hebrew word satan שָׂטָן (adversary), it is in [chapter 359](#) ([1 chronicles 21:1](#)). The sum of the three letters for satan שָׂטָן is 359. Al Neal covers this topic well. One thing that Al Neal does not seem to understand is that although the first use of the word satan in the [KJV](#) is [chapter 359](#), in the [Hebrew Tanakh](#), the first use of the stem is in [Numbers 22:22](#). The first use in the English is striking evidence for a Checksum, but the most weight would go to the Hebrew in my belief. It just so happens that [chapter 358](#) of the bible ([1 Chronicles 20](#)) is where the Hebrew word שָׂטָן goes because it equals 358 and means serpent. The stem שָׂטָן as a verb can mean to practice divination. So, satan and serpent have Hebrew words with values right next to each other. Can this be a coincidence? How can it be, with all of the other evidence I have shown in this book?

And yet still some people would want to believe that the Hebrew language ‘evolved’ or was created by humans (or maybe they even believe it was aliens). Another witness is saraf שָׂרַף (to burn) with the sum of 580 שָׂרַף which corresponds to [chapter 580](#), which is [Psalms 102](#). In this [chapter 102](#) of [Psalms](#), the concept of affliction (like refining maybe) is brought up by the author and then in verse 3 the author uses a different word that can mean burn or scorch or be hot שָׂרַף.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IzOL4Qg3Ykk>

In [Job 4:6](#), the 440th chapter of the Bible, the word הֵם (integrity, *uprightness*) which has a value of 440 is in the last part of the verse “the uprightness of thy ways”, in which Eliphaz is describing the uprightness of Job.

12.6 The Genealogical name codes

Another phenomenon which I first learned about from Chuck Missler, is the [Genesis 38](#) Names code (of the Hebrew text) containing five names with a letter skip of 49. Not only is this a Checksum for scribes to do error-correction by, it shows as a Signature that God had the Bible wrote exactly how he wanted it to be written. Furthermore, you will see with this code that it confirms the individual Hebrew letter meanings. I actually ‘discovered’ this Letter confirming aspect of the code while I checked the first name in the code to verify if the code was true. This code cannot be random.

The first name in the series is Boaz בֹּעַז. Starting with [Genesis 38:9](#), in the 7th word is הֶזְרַע. The name Boaz is backwards here, so it starts with ז which is the last Hebrew letter of the name Boaz בֹּעַז. Forty-nine letters from the ז is the next letter, ע in [38:10](#), in the second word which is בְּעֵינַי. Forty-nine letters after the ע is the last letter of the name which is ב. It is in [38:11](#) in the 7th word בֵּית.

The most amazing aspect of this entire phenomenon is that these three words **are words that confirm the meanings of the letters**. For example, the letter ב has the meaning of **house**, and the ב from the name Boaz בֹּעַז in the code comes from the word בֵּית **which means house**. The second letter of the name is ע which means **eye** and comes from the word בְּעֵינַי **which means in the eyes**. The Bet ב in the word בְּעֵינַי is simply a prefix letter which means in, on, about, or with. The last letter of the name בֹּעַז is ז which means **plow, weapon, or seed**. This letter comes from the word הֶזְרַע **which means the seed**. God has forever confirmed the meanings of the Hebrew letters in his Bible so that no man can lie to others about the individual letter meanings. The meanings of the Hebrew letters **did not evolve**, and they were not assigned by humans, fake aliens, demons, or even satan. God established the letter meanings of his pure language.

I could not find the Chuck Missler video again but at the end of this paragraph is another video of another person describing this code. The second name in the code series is Ruth רוּת which is also backwards and thus starts with the ת in [38:9](#), at the 14th word וְשָׂהָת. The second word רוּת is in [38:11](#) which contains the second letter of her name ו. The last letter ר comes from the word אָמַר, which is the 14th word in [38:11](#).

Do you see the pattern in where the words are in the verses? Boaz was a pattern of 7-2-7 and now Ruth is a pattern of 14-2-14. Don't forget that 7 times 2 is 14, and 7 times 7 is 49. This pattern is also something I haven't heard elsewhere and have just 'discovered' it myself in July of 2013 while I checked to make sure this name code was real. אָמַר means 'he said', וַיֹּאמֶר means 'and he said', and וַיִּשְׁתַּח means 'and he destroyed' (which refers to the destroyed seed). The name Ruth in this code series does not confirm Hebrew letter meanings, but I believe it has some other meaning about the destroyed seed or somebody saying something.

The next name of the [Genesis 38](#) name code series is Obed עֹבֵד. This word is also backwards and starts with ב in [38:18](#) at the 12th word בְּיָדְךָ which means 'in your hand'. The second letter is ו which is in the 7th word בְּגָדֵי of [38:19](#) which means 'garments of'. The first letter of the name (but the last letter in the order of verses) is ע in the 10th word הָעֶרְבוֹן of [38:20](#) which means 'the exchange', or 'the pledge', or 'the surety'.

The next name in the series is Jesse יֵשׁוּעַ and it starts in [38:25](#) with the 19th word הַפֶּתִילִים which means 'bracelet' or 'twisted chord' for the last letter of the name which is י. The next letter is שׁ which is in the 11th word לְשֵׁלָה in [38:26](#) which is the name Shelah (a petition). The 1st letter of the name is י in the first word וַיְהִי of [38:28](#) which means 'and it was'.

The final name in this name code is David דָּוִד with the last letter ד starting in the 2nd word יְהוּדָה in [38:26](#) which is the name Yehudah or Judah and means 'praising Yehovah'. The 2nd letter is ו in the 1st word וַיְהִי of [38:27](#) which means 'and it was'. The first letter is ד in the 5th word הַמִּילָדָה of [38:28](#) which means 'the midwife'. The Amazing thing about this name code is that the names are in chronological order, of the same genealogy with Pharez, in this same [chapter 38](#) being written well before Boaz was born, but in the same genealogy (look at Matthew chapter 1).

So, God encoded Genesis with a prophecy about the genealogy leading to King David, and most likely Moses and others did not even know about it. This may have only been a discovery in more modern times. Genesis was written hundreds of years before the books that contain King David in it. This means that the exact name of David דָּוִד (and others), were predicted, before they were born, without the parents even knowing about the prediction (I mean, what are the odds that the parents knew about this name code?). Do you really think all of this could have been planned by scribes? Why would they bother to make this code, when almost nobody in history has known about it? Doesn't it make sense that God led scribes to put this code in the Bible? Or do you really think this could all be random? I decided not to include the verses below that I mentioned, because this name code spans through about 20 verses.

There is another Names Code, a message made from the names of Adam to Noah. The meaning of the names taken in order, give a message. [1 Chronicles chapter 1](#) shows the genealogy. Brad Scott translates it this way: "Man is appointed mortal sorrow, but the blessed God shall come down teaching that His death shall bring the despairing comfort and rest". This shows us that Hebrew was the original language of Eiden (Eden) because of these peoples names. It also shows us that these names were correctly recorded in the Bible, and that they were real people. Some people like to think that Bible history is not literal, because it would change their belief system if the Bible was literal. Perhaps most of the reasons why some people believe other writings that go against Bible teachings is because they do not believe that the Bible is literal. They invent a "secret" meaning of what they tell themselves the "Bible really meant". Once again, as most other Bible and Earthly amazing phenomena created by God do, this one points to our Savior and glorifies him as part of the 'Godhead'.

In Jan. of 2018 I heard (from Benyonah on paltalk) of a names code using the meaning of the names of the sons of Yaaqov (Jacob) when they are listed in the order that they were born. The first one from Reuben means 'Behold, a son', and then the other ones tell things about our savior (the Son), and then at the end 'Son of the right hand' from the name Benjamin.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BQUwqKDgqn8>

<http://jesusalive.cc/ques362.htm>

12.7 Equa-Distant-Letter spacing codes

Equa-Distant-Letter (ELS) spacing can also be referred to as שלב from the stem ש.ל.ב which means to be equally distant. One Torah Checksum I learned about starts with the first Tav ת in Genesis, and you count ever 50th letter, and it spells Torah תּוֹרָה. So, the first letter after the Tav is letter number 1 and when you get to the count of 50 it will be the next letter in Torah תּוֹרָה. Same with exodus. Leviticus spells Yehovah יְהוָה every 8th letter from the first Yod. Numbers and Deuteronomy spell Torah backwards every 50th letters starting with the first Hey. Deuteronomy is still unconfirmed because I don't know where the first Hey is in Deuteronomy that starts the code. So Torah (instruction) from the outside 4 Torah books are pointing to Yehovah in Leviticus.

Chuck Missler <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HBBqjMgPmYo>

I learned about Another amazing ELS code in the 3rd month of 2019 from Jugem in a Hebrew group on Minds.com that I don't visit anymore. It is described by Yacov Rambsel who was interviewed by Sid Roth in the link below. This ELS code starts in **Isiah 53:10** with the second Yod י (the one on the left) in the word יְאֲרִיךָ and then when you count backwards (to the right) every 20 letters it says מעל ישוע שמי עז which means 'From above, my strong name is Yeishua.' The ש comes from the ש in the word תְּשִׁים, the ו comes from the ו in the word בְּפִיו, the ע comes from the ע in the word עַל, the ש comes from the ש in the word רְשָׁעִים, the next מ comes from the מ in the word מְפֹשֵׁעַ, and the last י comes from the י in the word מִי in **verse 8**. All of the 7 letters are in **verse 8-10**. 2 letters are in verse 8, 3 letters are in **verse 9**, and 2 letters are in **verse 10**. This ELS code confirms that **Chapter 53 of Isiah** is talking about Jesus, Yeishua, the Messiah.

In **Proverbs 30:4** is a second ELS code that again says the name ישוע, this time going 22 letters to the left (forward) of the י in the מִי in the middle of the verse, then to the ש in the שָׁם, to the ו in the צְרוּפָה of **verse 5**, and the ע of the word עַל in **verse 5** to spell ישוע. Yacov says the next 2 letters ש and י mean 'gift' but this might be a modern Hebrew meaning as I have not found the word שִׁי as being a Biblical Hebrew word. If we use the next letter ק it would be 7 letters again and it would be שִׁיק which might then mean 'Yeishua overflows' or some other unknown definition from H7783.

Another ELS says משיח starting in **Jeremiah 31:25** (**verse 24** in the Tanakh) with the word מְלֹאֲתִי and has a letter spacing of 99 letters. It ends with the ה in הַדְּרָשָׁה which is the word 'new' of 'new covenant' in **verse 31** (30 in the Tanakh). So these verse are talking about the new covenant and then this code in those same verse spells out משיח which means 'Messiah' or 'anointed one' in Hebrew.

There is another ELS code in **Leviticus 21:10** starting with the first ה of the verse and skips every 3 letters to the left (forward) saying הן דם ישוע which means "Behold the blood of Yeishua". This encoded message is among the verses that talk about what a high priest should do to be set-apart to Yehovah. Yacov Rambsel claims to have found thousands of codes in just **Isaiah 53** alone, and he even says he found his own name in the Shema (**Deuteronomy 6:4** with 80 letter spacing) in the Tanakh. I did verify these specific ones I listed above, but I did not verify the one in the Shema, so I have no reason to doubt the other codes he says he found (but I don't know about him supposedly finding his name).

In the last link below, the website has a list of some of the **Isaiah 53** codes (I did not verify these codes). The website below does have a link to a page about 'near death experiences', please be careful about topics like those. I explain more about 'near death experiences' in my book 'Christian Myths?'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4KSIBFWQqsE>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c2fmN0pfLro&index=1&list=PLArKdKtyzcCq5Z7w_yruRfut2lWDWVFj5

<http://www.bibleprobe.com/jesuscode.htm>

In **Proverbs 15:26** at the 11th letter with a spacing of 19 letters going to the right (backwards) it says חג המולד and means 'feast of the nativity'. I believe that Yeishua was born during one of the 7 major feasts

described in the Tanakh. I also believe that we have never been commanded to celebrate his 'birthday', and that he already existed before his 'birthday', and his mission was not to 'be born' really, but rather to die for our sins. In [Proverbs 15:17](#) at the 9th letter going 19 spaces to the left (forward) it says רנו עמי which means 'rejoice my people.' These two codes point to each other and are both in the same chapter. I verified these two but the author of the web-page below says there are other codes in this area.

<http://ad2004.com/Biblecodes/articles/yeshuabirth2.html>

12.8 Hebrew word locations as checksums

First Appearances of Hebrew words is another Bible Chapter Checksum. In [1:24:14](#) ([Genesis 24:14](#)) [[Bible Chapter 24](#)], the first time the noun Kad כַּד appears, is here. It means Pitcher or large Jar. The sum of the letters of the word is 24. So כַּד which has the sum of 24, has it's first appearance in the Bible in the 24th chapter.

[Genesis 22](#) is where the Hebrew word stem י.ה.י goes because it has a sum of 22. This stem as a verb means join, unite, or even to 'become one'. In [chapter 22:2](#), God tests Abraham to give his ONE (only in [KJV](#)) son that he loved. This stem (one, united) is here in this verse with an extra Yod (יחיד) because it is in a passive participle form, and that's why it is best translated as ONE. As a further witness, [22:6](#) has this stem a second time and it is used as a verb describing Avraham and Yitschaq walking together with the sacrifice supplies.

[Chapter 610](#) corresponds to the Hebrew word מַעֲשֵׂר H4643 that has the sum of 610. מַעֲשֵׂר means 'a tenth part'. The 610th chapter is [Psalms 132](#), and is an amazing connection to Tithing (giving 10%, or 1/10 of something to God). So, the very chapter that matches the sum of מַעֲשֵׂר, has a connection to the subject of tithing in it. The first time this Hebrew word is used is in [Genesis 14:20](#) when Avram gives Malchiy-Tsedek (Melchizedek) a tithe. Adding or subtracting a book or chapter from the Bible before [Psalms 132](#) will ruin this occurrence. Please be very careful not to place too much emphasis on what you find by using this technique for words. If you have an unbalanced focus on the Bible and base your life on things you find using a chapter count, it could lead to problems.

The Hebrew word תָּם tom is placed in [Chapter 440](#) ([Job 4](#)) due to its sum being 440. That word תָּם means perfect, integrity or uprightness. [Job 4:6](#) has the word Tom תָּם. This not only supports the other witnesses of Job being called an upright man, but in verse 7, another word which means cleanness or innocency, is in verse 7 of the same chapter, 440. A further witness of the pairing of these two Hebrew words is in [Genesis 20:5](#) where both word forms are used.

In [Psalms 92:3](#) (verse 4 in Hebrew), it mentions the word 'ten'. The Hebrew stem here is ע.ש.ר where the noun עֶשְׂרִים comes from which means 'ten', and has the letter sum of 570. [Psalms 92](#) is chapter 570.

מִטָּה which can mean rod, staff, branch, or tribe, belongs in [Exodus chapter 4](#), which is the [54th chapter](#), because it has the value of 54. This chapter is not the first time that מִטָּה is used, but it is used four times in [Exodus 4](#), which proves to me that [chapter 54](#) of the bible is in the correct place.

[Chapter 87](#) is [Exodus 37](#) which has many pairs of words that are translated as 'pure gold'. The Hebrew word for pure gold is כֹּהֵן and it has a sum of 87. Al Neal made a presentation to prophecy club where he showed the gematria of many hebrew words and then in the chapters that matched that gematria value, the word or concept was in the chapter. I could probably literally fill this book with nothing but examples of Hebrew words using their sums and the chapters they match when all chapters are numbered in order. So, I cant focus much on that phenomenon in this book.

ל.א.ג which as a verb H1350 can mean to redeem, or to defile H1351, but its is far more often used as 'to redeem' than 'to defile'. The value of ל.א.ג is 34. [Chapter 34](#) of [Genesis](#) is about the defiling of Dinah and the two brothers who **avenge** her. Although the stem ל.א.ג is not in chapter 34 as far as I know, this does show that a stem with the same value as a Bible Chapter sometimes has it's meaning related to the Chapter topic.

Sometimes the first or last word in a book of the Bible can be a checksum, and even a prophesy, as in the cases of בראשית in Genesis (which can alternatively mean “The son of God consumed *with* hands *on* the cross” based on letter meanings), Jericho (last word of Numbers), and Israel (last word of Deuteronomy). These are prophecies about what would happen in the future. Yeishua dying for us for our sins and being resurrected, the walls falling at Jericho, and the formation of the nation of Israel (the Torah was written before Israel surrounded Jericho and before they took the future land of Israel).

“Dutch Uncle” (John Kostik)

Another interesting thing about ית suffixes is that ברית (covenant) could also have a letter by letter meaning of “My son's hands *on* the cross”. I did use the י twice in English there for “my” and “hand”. Hand isnt plural here exactly but probably implied. I believe “on the” is implied also. The usage of the ית suffix with the word covenant is probably a prophetic relation to the first word in the Tanakh בראשית, because the Father was probably hinting even in that verse to us that he would have a covenant with us. As Kostic points out, this ית (“hands *on* the cross”) suffix is probably used for ברית in order to remind us that Yeishua was prophesied as being necessary for us to have a covenant with the Father.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=16&v=Wp3JfKmlnq8&feature=emb_logo “Dutch Uncle” (John Kostik)

As Kostic reminded me about the Fathers concept of the first and the last, Revelation 1:17 tells us that Yeishua is the first and the last. It is interesting when I saw the word אחרנית which then lead me to look up the word I knew for “last” אחרית H319. So not only does the word for first בראשית have a ית suffix, but the word for last אחרית, which confirms the concept of Yeishua being the first and the last, because the meaning of the ית suffix is “hands *on* the cross” when the meanings are read letter by letter.

John Kostic explains that by using letter meanings and the name of the creator, יהודה (Yehudah, Judah) means “the door to Yehovah is (through) Yehudah” (he calls God Yahweh I think). He explains that this is a prophecy that Yeishua the messiah (Jesus) will come from Yehudah (Judah).

Youtube – John Kostic - “Genesis 49 – Jacob Blesses his sons, Part 1”

He also explains how in Genesis 49:18 “salvation” here is a prophecy of the name of Yeishua and that he was going to come (he came already once and will come back again). לישועתך can literally mean in this case “for your Yeishua”. Yeishua means salvation, and as John points out the extra ת here can mean cross, which could give it the literal meaning of “for your Yeishua on the cross”. John also points out that this is the first mention of the word “salvation” in the King James version (It is also the first Hebrew word in the Torah from the Root family י.ש.ע which means “to save” that this word “salvation” comes from).

Youtube – John Kostic - “Genesis 49 – Jacob Blesses his sons, Part 2”

With a spacing of 26 letters (the sum of the name of יהוה Yehovah) starting from the י in אלהים of Genesis 1:17 the Messiah's name ישוע Yeishua is encoded. This cannot be “random” because in the same area of Chapter 1 his name is spelled backwards. Starting with the last י of ויהי in verse 19 counting backwards every 26 spaces, ישוע Yeishua is spelled again.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=jxB67wr6ByA&feature=youtu.be> John Kostik – God Math 4

In Isaiah 9:6 (which is about Yeishua), with a letter skip of 7, starting with the ל of ילד, there are 9 total letters (ending with the ש in שלום) with a total value of 888 (the value of the sum of the Greek letters for Yeishua's name). This is also possible evidence against the “mispar gadol” myth of sofit letters having different letter values because one of these letters is a Tsade sofit ט with the value of 90, which is correct. In Isaiah 52:10, in the Hebrew phrase ישועת אלהינו "salvation of our God" the sum of the Hebrew letters is 888, and you can see Yeihua's name in the phrase as ישוע because his name means “salvation”. I believe that this verse is clearly saying Yeishua (Jesus) is our salvation that God arranged. The Priestly Blessing in Numbers 6:24-26 in Hebrew has 3 words for verse 24, 5 words for verse 25, and 7 words for verse 26, totaling 15, which is related to the 15th Hebrew letter ס Samech which could be part of the blessing symbolically when it is prayed. Verse 24 has 15 letters, verse 25 has 20 letters, and verse 26 has 25 letters, totaling 60 which is the value of the Hebrew letter ס samech. If you put verse 25 on top of 26, and verse 24 on top of 25, like a pyramid, the phrase יהוה פניו אליך can be read from top to bottom and from right to left which forms a cross.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j6sGexV9o04> John Kostik – God Math 8-888

12.9 Children of God (after being born again)

In [Genesis 1:1](#), the very first hebrew letter is Bet ב from the word בראשית and the last letter of the Bible in [Revelation 22:21](#) is a ך from the word Amein. Amein is a hebrew word meaning 'Believe' or 'it is believable', and was transliterated into Greek. The first and last letter in the Bible then, when put together, is בך. It can mean 'son' when spelled as בן . I feel that this points to our Savior, the Son of God, and/or that we should also have a father/son relationship with God. The plural form of sons, can also be used for a group of men and women, so this phenomenon is not just talking about men having a relationship with God in my opinion, but also women. Yeishua is also called the "Word" as he is in [John chapter 1](#). The Bible can also be called the "Word of God".

In the 3rd month of 2019 I saw a link to the video in the link below. Although I do not agree that the supposed pictorial script of the Hebrew letters are real like he shows in the video, I do believe that the Ancient (Paleo) Hebrew letter script is real. I describe this script in detail in my free book 'Learning Hebrew From Genesis'. Anyway, he brought to my attention that the first two letters of Genesis also mean 'son'. בַּר means 'son'. Although I believe in a literal translation of [Genesis 1:1](#) as being 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the Earth', I do also believe that God chose even how prepositions are used so that they can make confirmation signs like this one.

Thanks to the pastor of Rehoboth church in Vancouver WA for this.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RmnUkNT55gU&t=25s>

12.10 The Revelation Checksum

[Revelation](#) has 22 chapters and they seem to each match the corresponding Hebrew letter in order. For example, ה (the fifth letter) corresponds to [Revelation chapter 5](#) where the word behold (which is a meaning of the letter ה) is in verse 6 ([Revelation 5:6](#)), and it is the lamb who takes the book to allow the revealing (reveal is another meaning of ה) of it later. In [chapter 9](#), representing ט (meaning twist or serpent), satan (the serpent) uses keys (Keys must twist to unlock, at least in modern times) to open the bottomless pit. I have listed out the 22 chapters of Revelation in the first 22 numbers of my data analysis in chapter 7 of this book.

12.11 The Isaiah Checksum

In what I will call the Isaiah Checksum, each chapter of Isaiah matches the correct, in order book of the Bible. [Isaiah 1:9](#) is linked to [Genesis 19](#) with many additional links (notice the comparison of 1:9 to 19 as a second witness). [Isaiah 4:5](#) is linked to [Numbers 9:16](#). [Isaiah 7:20](#) is linked to [Judges 16:19](#). [Isaiah 19](#) is linked to [Psalms 78](#). The two pairs of Zoan-Egypt [Isaiah 27:1](#) is linked to [Daniel 7:3](#). [Isaiah 32:1-2](#) is linked to [Jonah](#). [Isaiah 40:3](#) is linked with [Matthew 3:3](#). [Matthew 3:3](#) is book 40, chapter 3, verse 3, or [40:3:3](#). Comparing [40:3](#) to [40:3:3](#) is a second confirmation of the Matthew chapter order being divinely inspired by Yehovah. [Isaiah 45:23](#) is linked to [Romans 14:11](#). [Isaiah 66](#) has many matches with [Revelations](#). These are just the more obvious connections that I looked up. Nehemia Gordon says [Isaiah 40-66](#) is (or has the feel of) Comfort (but he might not believe in this phenomenon).

I have made a near complete list of this Isaiah Checksums in my book "Counting Roots". Each Isaiah chapter has any links I found listed in **brown**, and shows the verses that match each other that prove the Bible book order. I only wanted to list matches that were sure, and undeniable. Sometimes it is difficult to find the connections in this phenomenon. Sometimes people list matches on their websites that dont really seem to be matches, so it takes time to filter through these checksums. The last link below seems to be the most helpful and accurate.

Thanks to PattiR_KS in paltalk

<http://www.biblewheel.com/forum/showthread.php?t=935>

<http://bibleversiondiscussionboard.yuku.com/topic/4026> <http://bibletracks.blogspot.com/2007/10/isaiah-chapter-32-jonah.html>

<https://isaiahminibible.com/>

I also listed many [Isaiah chapters](#) in chapter 7 of this book because of this phenomenon how [Isaiah](#) is a checksum of each Bible Chapter.

12.12 The Square Root Checksum

In what I will call the Square Root Checksum, Chapters 13 ([Gen 13](#)) and 169 ([Deut 16](#)) are related and so are 31 ([Gen 31](#)) and 961 ([Mark 4:35](#)). This shows that the book of mark is in the right place and at least up to the 4th chapter is in the right order. $13*13=169$, $31*31=961$. I recently tried other numbers in the 6th month of 2012 of the gregorian calendar and found out that $12*12=144$ and $21*21=441$. I already explained these Bible chapters in the chapter about the meanings of numbers, but the checksum concept of them needs to be mentioned. These two witnesses prove this Bible Chapter Checksum concept to me. The square root of 10 and also 11 work mathmatically but there is not four different numbers to look at for each of those examples.

If you havent noticed yet, the whole concept of what proves the amazingness of this phenomenon is that the roots are mirrors of each other and the squared sums after being multiplied also mirror each other if you flip the number horizontally.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kNPB4rFHdD4&feature=related> (Not available anymore)(more censorship)

12.13 The Psalms Yeishua prophesy and others

I believe the Crucifixion, death, and resurrection of Yehoshua (Jesus) is represented in [Psalm 22-24](#). [psalm 22](#) is the crucifixion, [psalm 23](#) is the death or grave, [psalm 24](#) is the resurrection or ascension. If these chapters are moved then this phenomenon no longer works.

from 'Richard Davidson' (I hope that is the right spelling of his name)

Even the word תורה Torah which means “teaching” (from י.ר.ה) and often refers to the first 5 books of the Tanakh is a prophesy about Yeishua coming to die for our sins and be resurrected. The letters in Torah litterally mean “revealing *the most* exalted-one nailed to the cross” (from left to right תורה).

Torah has a hidden meaning, AMAZING! (Ancient Hebrew) - Righteous Bold Lions - Youtube

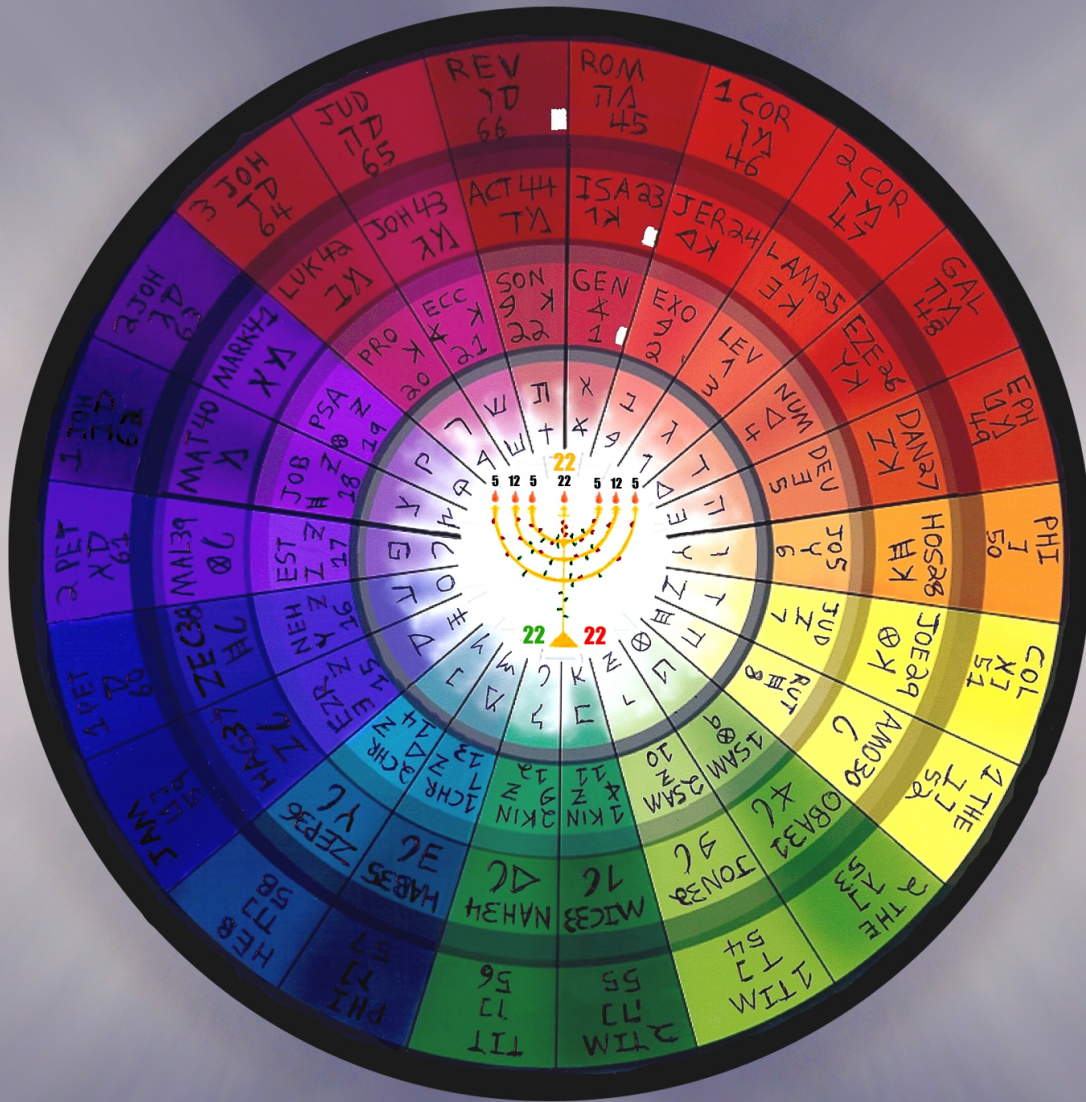
12.14 The Bible Wheel pattern

The Bible wheel is a picture that shows all 66 books. 66 is the key to making this work. You cannot add any more books to the Bible without destroying this wheel pattern due to there not being a 23rd Biblical Hebrew letter. Its not just about this wheel pattern, but the foundation of the 22 Hebrew letters * 3 equaling 66. You cannot take away a book and keep the pattern unless you remove Hebrew letters. It has 3 wheels of 22 books all grouped into the 7 book groups that also fit the menorah pattern. The 22 Revelation chapters can also be a 4th wheel as they are a Checksum for each book that lines up with each of the 22 Hebrew letters. Three more extra wheels can be added for the three groups of 22 Isaiah chapters, which makes a total of 7 wheels. This adding of Isaiah to the wheel was my idea along with the Rainbow colors, clockwise rotation of the numbers, and the Menorah in the center. The cover of the previous Beit version of this book had the Bible wheel I made on it. I put that image below so that you can see it. The rainbow colors on the Bible Wheel on the cover have no real meaning other than to symbolize the white light dividing into the different letters of the alephbet. I don't agree with everything from the site below, and beware of non-biblical Jewish books (as in, realize that they are not inspired by God):

<http://www.biblewheel.com/canon/PerfectSymmetry.asp>

<http://www.biblewheel.com/wheel/intro.asp>

What is Truth?



A free book written by Benjamin Lee Cooper

Aleph Edition

12.15 The Esther Checksum

In what I call the **Esther** Checksum, In the book of **Esther** the name of Yehovah יהוה is encoded 4 times in the Hebrew text with the initial or final letter of words, with 4 sequential words. The backward one was spoken by a non-Israelite and the forward ones were spoken by Israelites. This removes the myth that the name of Yehovah is not present in the book of **Esther**. **Esther 5:4** is an example of a forward Checksum.

In the Hebrew for **Esther 5:4** I changed the first letters for this example to be bold, to make it more clear here, it is: **יְבוּא הַמֶּלֶךְ וְהָמֵן הַיּוֹם** .

Another one is in **Esther 7:7** with the last letters in these four words (I made the 4 letters bold again): **פּוֹכַלְתָּ הָאֱלֹהִים הָרָעָה** .

The above two codes are both ELS codes with a letter skip of 4. The next two that I describe are not ELS codes but they are still amazing codes even with being ELS codes.

Another one is **Esther 1:17** with the last letters of the last four word-pairs of the verse: **אֶת-נִשְׁתֵּי הַמֶּלֶכָה לְפָנָיו וְלֹא-בָאָה** . It is actually 6 words, but two of them are word pairs, so they can be considered as 4 word pairs in total or 4 groups of words.

The other one is **Esther 5:13** in the last letters of the first 5 words (4 word groups total): **וְכָל-זֶה אֵינֶנּוּ שֹׁנֵה לִי** . This is the only one of the four that are read backwards in Hebrew. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eFYWFJ-GuKM&feature=related> chuck missler.

12.16 The Psalms Links

Near the time of Passover 2011, Yehovah showed me what I will call the **Psalms** Links which is another Bible Chapter Checksum. On the way down to the Passover location, I had a feeling that I was going to be shown something big. During that trip is when I found this phenomenon thanks to Yehovah. **Psalms** is the only place in the Bible where I can find this repeating and reliable pattern phenomenon. It is from **chapters 22 to 144** (**Bible Chapters 500-622**). This phenomenon has much to do with the number 11 and the mirroring of numbers. The “non-11” occurrences all have four 'witnesses':

1. The Bible chapter count where the hundredth place is matched but ignored otherwise, and then the last two numbers are swapped. This swap tells what the matching Bible chapter is. An example is **chapters 551** with **515**.
2. **Psalms** book chapter swap where the hundredth place number is ignored. This swapped number tells the same exact **Psalms** chapter that the Bible count swap tells of. An example is **Psalm 73** and **Psalms 37** (which match 515 and 551).
3. The patterns of matches are consistent. For example, starting with **chapter 23** of **psalms** we have links to 32, 42, 52, 72, 82, 92, 23, 33, 43, 53, 63, 73, 83, 93. The pattern is very predictable and non-random. If you number your Bible chapters in order starting from **Genesis**, you will see what I am talking about more clearly in **Psalms**. Jewish Tanakh book order is different, so I do not expect this phenomenon to be present in those Tanakhs unless if you number the Tanakh books and chapters like you would a **KJV** Bible, but the chapter and book numbers will not be in order in the Jewish Tanakh, but they will be in order in the **KJV**.
4. Usually, it seems that the linked **Psalms** are linked also in the topics of the literal words of the **Psalms**. **23** with **32** and **73** with **37** are very good examples of this phenomenon.

There are a total of 11 “Eleven chapters” (I explain those chapters in a bit) and they have four (other than chapter 22 and 122) witnesses (look at the chart below if it helps):

1. The Bible chapter count is always (other than 11-0 [**Psalm 22**]) a multiple of 11 when you ignore the hundredth place number. **Chapter 22** (11 number 0-0) and **Chapter 122** (11 number 0-1 (8)) do not have an 11 in its Bible chapter. They are **chapters 500** and **600**.

2. The [Psalms](#) chapter number points to itself when mirrored.
3. The pattern is consistent, as in 23,33,43, etc. I have not yet found a fourth witness where the 11's link to another [Pslams](#) chapter.
4. There are 11 occurrences of these Eleven Chapters which use multiples of 11 as its base.

Psalms Links				
Bible Chapter	Psalms Chapter	Bible Chapter Link	Psalms Chapter Link	Notes
Psalms Scroll 1 Chapters 1-41				
500	22	--11--	--11--	11 number 0 (0-0)
				Crucifixion
501	23	510	32	Death
502	24	520	42	Resurrection
503	25	530	52	
504	26	540	62	
505	27	550	72	
506	28	560	82	
507	29	570	92	
Bible Chapter	Psalms Chapter	Bible Chapter Link	Psalms Chapter Link	Notes
510	32	501	23	
511	33	--11--	--11--	11 Number 1
512	34	521	43	
513	35	531	53	
514	36	541	63	
515	37	551	73	
516	38	561	83	
517	39	571	93	
Psalms Scroll 2 Chapters 42-72				
520	42	502	24	
521	43	512	34	
522	44	--11--	--11--	11 Number 2
523	45	532	54	
524	46	542	64	
525	47	552	74	
526	48	562	84	
527	49	572	94	
Bible Chapter	Psalms Chapter	Bible Chapter Link	Psalms Chapter Link	Notes
530	52	503	25	
531	53	513	35	
532	54	523	45	
533	55	--11--	--11--	11 Number 3
534	56	543	65	

535	57	553	75	
536	58	563	85	
537	59	573	95	
Bible Chapter	Psalms Chapter	Bible Chapter Link	Psalms Chapter Link	Notes
540	62	504	26	
541	63	514	36	
542	64	524	46	
543	65	534	56	
544	66	--11--	--11--	11 Number 4
545	67	554	76	
546	68	564	86	
547	69	574	96	
Bible Chapter	Psalms Chapter	Bible Chapter Link	Psalms Chapter Link	Notes
550	72	505	27	
Psalms Scroll 3 Chapters 73-89				
551	73	515	37	
552	74	525	47	
553	75	535	57	
554	76	545	67	
555	77	--11--	--11--	11 Number 5
556	78	565	87	
557	79	575	97	
Bible Chapter	Psalms Chapter	Bible Chapter Link	Psalms Chapter Link	Notes
560	82	506	28	
561	83	516	38	
562	84	526	48	
563	85	536	58	
564	86	546	68	
565	87	556	78	
566	88	--11--	--11--	11 Number 6
567	89	576	98	
Bible Chapter	Psalms Chapter	Bible Chapter Link	Psalms Chapter Link	Notes
Psalms Scroll 4 Chapters 90-106				
570	92	507	29	
571	93	517	39	
572	94	527	49	
573	95	537	59	
574	96	547	69	
575	97	557	79	

576	98	567	89	
577	99	--11--	--11--	11 Number 7
Psalms Scroll 5 Chapters 107-150				
600	122	--11--	--11--	11 Number 8 (0-1)
601	123	610	132	
602	124	620	142	
610	132	601	123	
611	133	-11--	--11--	11 Number 9 (1-1)
612	134	621	143	
620	142	602	124	
621	143	612	134	
622	144	--11--	--11--	11 Number 10 (2-1)
Bible Chapter	Psalms Chapter	Bible Chapter Link	Psalms Chapter Link	Notes

As you can see, the first row (Eleven number 0) is like a table of contents if you color code each line like a rainbow. This shows that the rows for Eleven number 1 to Eleven number 7 are all perfectly patterned. I only discovered this phenomenon when I wrote this chart in this book in the 8th month of the Gregorian 2012 calendar. I also just now in the 8th month discovered the last Eleven (in the chart is Eleven Number 8), which is in [Chapter 600 \(Psalm 122\)](#). I did not notice that ‘Eleven’ until I made this chart. That makes a total of 11 chapters in [Psalms](#) which I call 'Eleven' chapters. Notice the last three ‘Elevens’, how there is only three lines for each in the chart, and the Elevens follow the same pattern of starting with the first line of the 8th (0-1) and then the last line of the last Eleven row (the 10th ‘Eleven’). Just like how the ‘Elevens’ 0-7 have a pattern where Eleven 0 is the the first line for its section and Eleven 7 is the last line for its section.

This chart starts with [Psalm 22, 23, and 24](#) which is about Yeishua, which I described in section 12.13 of this book. It is amazing that those are the Psalms that start out this chart, and one again show that the amazing things like this chart often point to Yeishua.

12.17 Numbering the Bible Chapters

After numbering all of the chapters in my Bible, not only did this prove to me many things like the center chapter and the total of 1189 chapters, but I then was given a great idea. I didnt want to carry an extra Hebrew Dictionary around with me so what I did was take the Hebrew Letter Sum of each Hebrew Letter stem (3 letters) and then wrote that word in the chapter with that sum. Then later on if I forgot the meaning of the word or stem, but I knew the Hebrew spelling, then I could figure out the sum, and then look up that chapter in my Bible to find the meaning of the stem or word that I previously wrote down. This method did not end up replacing a Hebrew dictionary entirely for me however. Now it serves the purpose for me that if I don't have a dictionary nearby, I can use my built-in Bible Hebrew dictionary I made. This was also useful to me according to the other Bible phenomenon I described already. This is one of the main factors that led me to think of making my dictionary-like book called "Counting Roots".

The Aleph edition of this book had a list of the Bible chapters and the corresponding Bible book chapter numbers. This list is now included in the Gematria stem dictionary for Biblical hebrew that I have been writing called "Counting Roots". This dictionary is essentially a list of the books of the bible in order and numbered, then all roots with that same sum are listed for that chapter. Then any word is listed next to each stem that comes from that stem. This makes it easy to compare the roots with any word that comes out of that stem. It now has usage frequencies of each word (how many times each word is used), and some

modern Hebrew words in red text just to show a comparison to modern, but still letting the reader know its not a Biblical word.

I eventually hope to expand this into a concordance of Biblical Hebrew for each "Root Family" if I ever get help with that in the future (it would probably be too much work just for me).

Because of how vast this dictionary has become, listing every word in the Tanakh other than names of people and places (but I list a few) and some rare exceptions, I cannot use my In-Bible type of dictionary where I just write it all in the margins of the Bible. There are just too many words and information to list in the margins of a Bible. It does still make a good emergency backup for the common words and roots.

12.18 The Harmony Chapter Links

Another amazing discovery that our Father showed me in May of 2013 is what I call the Harmony Chapter Links. In the book by Thomas M. Mumford, he puts the 4 gospels in chronological order and then in 4 colums (one for each gospel) per page he lines up each event. So for every chronological event, any gospel that has a verse about it will be listed side-by-side in colums. What he didnt realize, and perhaps no other human alive has realized previously, is that there is a phenomenon which once again is a checksum that shows us that the chapters in the gospels are divinely inspired by Yehovah.

This is proven when there are two or more chapter starts (verse one of a chapter) side-by-side, meaning two or more chapter starts are covering the same exact event. Then for this event, the Renewed Covenant (RC) chapter number and the Bible chapter number have patterns that can be seen when you number the chapters. If you were to number each chapter in order starting with [Matthew chapter 1](#) and end in [Revelation 22](#), these are the numbers you would use to compare with the Bible Chapter numbers.

I made a chart below that I will describe in the next few paragraphs. The patterns that I have seen are: repeated differences of 20, 40, and 44 chapters inbetween side-by-side chapters in the Harmony. So for example, page 152 of the book by Mumford has all 4 gospels covering about the same time period. [Matthew chapter 28](#) is RC chapter 28 but Bible chapter 957. [Luke 24](#) is RC chapter 68 and Bible chapter 997. [John chapter 20](#) is RC chapter 88 and Bible Chapter (BC) 1017. See the patterns of differences of 40 and 20 (68-28=40, 88-68=20)? other places have these same differences.

The other phenomenon which I have seen is also in this same side-by-side example where [Mark chapter 16](#) is RC chapter 44 and BC 973. The difference between 28 ([Matthew](#)) and 44 ([Mark](#)) is 16. The previous 3 times in the book where there are matching phenomenon, just so happens to have a difference of 16 between the chapters. Then, to make it more clear, each previous matching phenomenon is one increased number. So, the next previous is 17, then 18, then 19, then 20. [Matthew](#) is always a witness to the mostly in order [Mark](#) ([Mark 12](#) has no listing for this phenomenon). This cannot happen by chance, just as I showed in my [Psalms Links](#) explanation. The first and last differences in the matches are 16, which again cannot be coincidences. The center match difference in the series is 20, then it goes back down to 16.

I don't know what the purpose is for the matches with a * next to them (in the notes are the chapter differences between the paired matches). These chapter start matches seem to be the switching point, then most of the events between the chapter start matches keep the same difference of chapters. For example, all of the differences after the chapter start match for [Matt 26 / Mark 14 / Luke 22](#) are 16 with the next match having a difference of 16. All of the differences before this are 17 with the next match being a difference of 17. so, my point is that this is a consistant phenomenon and these chapter starts just show you the changes in these consistent paterns.

In the chart below, each "match number" is in pairs (or 3 or 4), with one match below the other match, meaning that there are two or more rows for each match in this chart (each row lists a book of the Gospels that has a match for that event). Here is a chart I made of the phenomenon I found (please consider the < and > as arrows and not greater than or less than signs):

Match Number	RC Chapter	Book Chapter	Bible Chapter	Differences
--------------	------------	--------------	---------------	-------------

1	29	Mark 1	958	40> , 16>
1	45	Luke 1	974	<16 , 24>
1	69	John 1	998	<24 , <40
2	12	*Matt 12	941	48>
2	50	*Luke 6	979	<48
3	4	*Matt 4	933	44>
3	48	*Luke 4	977	<44
4	3	*Matt 3	932	44>
4	47	*Luke 3	976	<44
5	10	*Matt 10	939	43>
5	53	*Luke 9	982	<43
6	13	Matt 13	942	19>
6	32	Mark 4	961	<19
7	15	Matt 15	944	20> , 60>
7	35	Mark 7	964	<20 , 40>
7	75	John 7	1004	<40 , <60
8	17	Matt 17	946	20>
8	37	Mark 9	966	<20
9	19	Matt 19	948	19>
9	38	Mark 10	967	<19
10	21	Matt 21	950	18>
10	39	Mark 11	968	<18
11	24	Matt 24	953	17>
11	41	Mark 13	970	<17
12	26	Matt 26	955	16> , 40>
12	42	Mark 14	971	<16 , 24>
12	66	Luke 22	995	<24 , <40
13	27	Matt 27	956	16>
13	43	Mark 15	972	<16
14	28	Matt 28	957	16> , 40> , 60>
14	44	Mark 16	973	<16 , 24> , 44>
14	68	Luke 24	997	<40 , <24 , 20>
14	88	John 20	1017	<60 , <44 , <20
Match	RC	Book	Bible	Differences

Number	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter	
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In the 12th month of 2014 of the Gregorian calendar, I realized more things about this Phenomenon as I made this into a better looking chart (and this is why I like to make charts). 24 and 44 are also repeating numbers in this phenomenon (along with 20, 40, 60). There are 14 matching chapter starts that I have found. I don't know why Match 2 to Match 5 interrupts the pattern of the 16-20-16 pattern. Match 7 is the center of the pattern with the Difference value of 20. Both sides of the pattern become less from this center value of 20 in Match 7. The only way for this pattern to be how it is, is for the chapters of the four gospels to be exactly as long as or as short as they are, and for the events to be described in the chapters that they are described in. For example, if one event is moved from one chapter and those verses are placed into another chapter, then this phenomenon gets ruined or distorted. This phenomenon is good evidence that even the content (verses) of each chapter is by God's design.

12.19 The PI and E Gematria Equation Checksums

Acting as a verse checksum, there is an amazing gematria equation in [Genesis 1:1](#) that equals **PI**, the important mathematical number 3.14. In case you did not know, "product" is a mathematical term that means to multiply, so 'product of letters' below means to multiply all of the letters by each other. Here is the formula used on the number values of the Hebrew letters of that verse:

product of letters * number of letters

product of words * number of words.

It is not perfect PI but it is accurate to 2 or 3 decimal places when the number is written in scientific notation (10*N to whatever power). This equation proves that the Hebrew Soffit (final) letters ך ם ן ף ץ do not have different number values, and instead hold the number value of the original, non-final letters כ נ מ פ צ . The Hebrew letter Nun-Soffit ן for example would be 50, not 700 as some people incorrectly suggest. [John 1:1](#) has the **same exact equation** using the **Koine Greek**, and gives us the important mathematical number called the **Natural Logarithm**, which is 2.718 (also referred to as E in mathematics as it relates to exponential growth, for example with interest calculations and many other mathematical applications). This Bible equation is not perfect NL (E) but it is accurate to 2 or 3 decimal places when the number is written in scientific notation. Both of these equations prove that the number values of the letters are indeed 1-10 then 20, 30, 40, etc for Hebrew and that Greek also has values of ones, tens, and hundreds also. Some people call the Greek form of gematria "isopsephy".

These equations prove that the number values for Greek and Hebrew are not just a matter of adding 1 to the next number (as it is in the decimal system), as in 1-10, 11, 12, 13, etc. I did the Genesis equation using incorrect number values where Tav was 22 and Aleph was 1 with all of the Letters with values from 1-22 and the equation result gave a number that had no noticeable meaning. I have done this equation in both places ([Genesis](#) and [John](#)) with the correct number values and they both work.

As you can hopefully see, this equation is in the first chapter and first verse of both places and both places are talking about the beginning. This proves that our Father has used the non-Hebrew language of Koine Greek to get his inspired word out to us, even if the Greek is not in the form of the original Hebrew in the Beriyyt Chadashah. This also proves that the book of [John](#) is inspired by God, and that God wanted it to start with the topic of the Beginning. What are the odds of this happening randomly? It might as well be zero, because you could live for billions of years and a book would never be written by men with the same phenomenon. How could mere mankind write the Bible with all of these amazing concepts and phenomenon in it?

This [Genesis 1:1](#) equation is also good evidence that the Hebrew letters were used in mathematical

calculations with addition, multiplication, and division. Because addition is used in this equation, it should also be implied that subtraction was also used with Hebrew letters (as numerals).

Another amazing thing that I came across in the 1st month of the Gregorian 2019 was a math concept of [Genesis 1:1](#) that Jugem mentioned. If you add up all of the Hebrew letter values of [Genesis 1:1](#) it equals 2701. The Natural Logarithm (logrythm?) is 2.718, but if we round it up to being only one decimal place, it would be 2.7. If we divide 2701 by 1000 we get 2.7 when it is rounded up also. So really, all we had to do was divide by 1000, which is a very important number in some Bible concepts like prophesy. Anyway, this means that both PI and the Natural Logarithm are represented in the Hebrew letters of [Genesis 1:1](#). Jugem also told me that “Dutch Uncle” (John Kostik) is where he thought he got this 2701 formula. I found a video of his from 2015 in the link below. I knew of this product equation I described above before 2015, but I do not remember where I learned it from (it wasn't from John Kostik). It might have been Chuck Missler. Anyway John Kostik also explains this product equation and other gematria things in the link below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0CgFg5uHof0>

In [Genesis 1:1](#) there is also an ELS code mentioned by Yacov Rambsel with a letter spacing of 7 starting with the first letter ב and says ברא which means 'he created'. Rambsel says there are many other encoded words just in the first chapter of Genesis. Perhaps he wrote them in his book, but I put the link to the video below that I watched. All of these codes just further prove that God chose the words for the Bible, because humans could not have figured out all of these codes and still made the Bible make sense when reading it normally. Yacov goes into his beliefs of the per-tribulation rapture, which I do not agree with, but he does do some great Hebrew code hunting. I have told my beliefs about the rapture in my book 'Christian Myths', but just to some it up quickly, I believe in a post-tribulation resurrection of the saints and return of Yeishua (Jesus).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwn2N6B3JGM>

Nay-sayers might say “Well, this one thing about **PI 3.14** in [Genesis 1:1](#) is just a random coincidence or a man made phenomenon.” It cannot be man made when considering that even the Greek translations of the New Testament [John 1:1](#) written by different inspired authors more than a thousand years before use this same equation to get 2.71, another important number. If a nay-sayer still has a problem, I came across two more gematria results that show PI 3.14 in [Genesis 1:1](#). As a second witness to the fact that the Bible uses small gematria (mentioned in the next section) and not just cardinal gematria, if the sum of all of the first letters of the seven words in [Genesis 1:1](#) are added together, it equals 22. If you take 22 and divide it by 7 (22/7) which represents the 7 words it is **3.143** (rounded up) which is only off by about one 1000th decimal place from PI **3.142** (rounded up). Not only does it show a second witness to PI in [Genesis 1:1](#), but it is a very similar equation to the first one I showed in this section. Are there still any nay-sayers reading this?

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=awZ3Z4vkuQA&feature=youtu.be> John Kostik – Your Dutch Genesis 1:1, Part 3

If you take the sums of the first and last words of [Genesis 1:1](#) they are 913 for בראשית and 291 for ארץ. The ה is not used here because it is only there to show that it is in the definite “the” case and is not actually part of the word. The same could be argued for the ב prefix for ראשית but in this case the ב is a preposition meaning “in” or “during” and is more than just a prefix declaring a definite state. Anyway, What are the odds that 913 divided by 291 (913/291) are 3.137 (rounded down), and 3.14 (rounded up) if only two decimal places are shown. Just for the nay sayers lets do this again without the ב preposition which has a value of 2. 911(2 less than before)/291 = 3.131 (rounded up). In this last case it is only off from PI by one 100th of a decimal place (3.13 compared to 3.14).

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=awZ3Z4vkuQA&feature=youtu.be> John Kostik – Your Dutch Genesis 1:1, Part 3

If the fractional values of the Hebrew letters are added up it is about 3.1085 and can be rounded up to 3.11 which is very very close to PI 3.14. Some people would try to add the fractional values of the Sofit forms of the letters also because they think the Sofit forms have additional values from 500-900. I do not believe that Sofit (final) forms have any different values than what their normal letter forms have. In other words, I believe ך has the same value as כ. If you look at John Kostiks example below in his video, not only does he add the fractional Sofit values, he also has to add ם and ן again as 1/1000 and 1/2000 which does

not seem like something God would arrange in order to make a complete code or value system that would equal PI 3.14. To only use the ך and ן as fractional forms and not the other letters again makes it incomplete. So, even if a person could somehow argue that the Sofit forms do have different values, all of the letters still do not add up to PI when using their fractional values, unless a person adds more letters which makes the chart incomplete. Either way, these fractional values are not proof that the Sofit forms have different values, but even with just using the fractional values of the 22 letters 3.11 is close enough to PI 3.14 to once again show that God not only designed how math works, but is further proof that these Hebrew letters should have these values that they have.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=jxB67wr6ByA&feature=youtu.be> John Kostik – God Math 4

12.20 Ordinal and Small Gematria Checksum

It is interesting how after about 11 years and knowing the basic version of Gematria for Hebrew, I did not learn these other two versions until late in 2022. The Creator has his reasons for when his servants learn things. The basic form of Hebrew Gematria as you probably realized by reading the previous section is done by using the true values of the Hebrew letters and adding them together. This can be done with just one word, phrase, verse, or so forth.

I made a chart further below in this section that shows the values of the Hebrew letters in these forms of Gematria.

Hebrew Ordinal Gematria is when the value of the letter is by the order placement of the letter instead of the true value. For example, the 11th letter כ has a true value of 20 but an ordinal value of 11. In [Matthew 27:46](#) Yeshua (Jesus) is quoting [Psalm 22:2](#). Using the Hebrew Ordinal Gematria for all of the letters in [Psalm 22:2](#), the sum is 391, which is the same exact value for the name of Yehoshua (Jesus' longer name) in Hebrew יהושע using the true values of the letters. This proves at least two things. The Hebrew Ordinal Gematria for this verse proves that Yehoshua is the one speaking this phrase in [Psalms 22:2](#) and [Matthew 27:46](#), and also it proves that Hebrew Ordinal Gematria is used in the Bible and is a valid way of proving concepts like this one about Yehoshua.

<https://youtu.be/MmpgEwxNHLQ> (original sinner – Jesus in the Gematria of Psalm 22:2)

Another form of Gematria called Hebrew Small Gematria uses the value of the ones place of the number value only, instead of the tens and hundreds place also. Just a reminder the the number 111 for example has a 1 in the ones place on the right (with a value of 1), a 1 in the tens place in the middle (with a value of 10), and a 1 in the hundreds place on the left (with a value of 100). So, this Hebrew Small Gematria only uses the 4 of the 400 value of Tav ת, and כ kaph uses 2 instead of 20 for example. When all of the values of the Hebrew letters in [Psalm 22:2](#) are summed up using the Hebrew Small Gematria values, the result is 112. This is the same value (112) for the sum of יהוה אלהים using the true values of the letters. This again proves at least three things. In my belief, it proves that יהוה is the God that Yehoshua is talking to, and it also proves that this Hebrew Small Gematria is used in the Bible and is a valid way of proving things like this.

<https://youtu.be/MmpgEwxNHLQ> (original sinner – Jesus in the Gematria of Psalm 22:2)

Furthermore, I believe that this Hebrew Small Gematria proves in finality that the Hebrew letters never use a zero 0 like we do in English. Zero simply doesn't exist in Hebrew as a “number” like it does in other languages. Instead, Hebrew just knows what number place a value is in, whether it is in the ones place (1), tens place (10), hundreds place (100), thousands place (1000) or so forth. In English the zero has no value and is a placeholder. It is only there to remind us that that number place has no added value to the sum of the number. It doesn't need to be there if we know exactly what place the number should be in. For example, if we wrote the number 4 and said that it was in the hundreds place, we would know it had a value of 400. This is how the true values of the Hebrew letters are done in my opinion. Tav is simply a value of 4 but in the hundreds place.

In computers it takes 1 byte (8 bits) to represent one letter or character that we see on the screen when reading or writing. To represent 100 for example, the computer uses 3 bytes of data, one for the 1, one

for the middle 0, and one for the last 0. It does this because the computer was programmed to use 0's as placeholders for the ones, tens, thousands place, and so forth. It could have easily been programmed to use one character to represent which place the number is in, whether the ones place, tens place, etc. If the hundreds place was represented as a * instead of 00 then the computer could use 2 bytes of data instead of 3 bytes to represent the hundreds place. This would save massive amounts of data, as a form of compression. So, if 4* was used, it would have the value of 400 in this method of compression. This is probably why there are no placeholder zeros 0 in Hebrew.

In the chart I made below, notice that the first nine letters all have the same value. It is interesting that the sum of the Hebrew Small Gematria values is 100, which again in Small Gematria is 1. 1 could represent unified or oneness. I believe that this is further evidence that the Creator uses this type of Hebrew Gematria value at least in [Psalm 22:2](#) but probably in other areas of the Bible.

Hebrew Letter	True Value	Ordinal value	Small Value	Notes
א	1	1	1	
ב	2	2	2	
ג	3	3	3	
ד	4	4	4	
ה	5	5	5	
ו	6	6	6	
ז	7	7	7	
ח	8	8	8	
ט	9	9	9	
י	10	10	1	
כ	20	11	2	
ל	30	12	3	
מ	40	13	4	
נ	50	14	5	
ס	60	15	6	
ע	70	16	7	
פ	80	17	8	
צ	90	18	9	
ק	100	19	1	
ר	200	20	2	
ש	300	21	3	
ת	400	22	4	
Sum	1495	253	100	

12.21 The Middle Chapter Checksum

[Psalms 117](#) is the middle chapter of the 1189 chapters of the Bible. [Psalms 117](#) is also the shortest

chapter (2 verses) of the Bible. This proves to me that God wanted to give us a second witness to this Chapter being the center. Even back when God had [Psalms 117](#) written, he knew how many chapters he would cause to be in the Bible. This proves that the all of the chapters after [Psalms 117](#) are the exact amount needed in order to make [Psalms 117](#) the center chapter. Adding or removing just one chapter would ruin this phenomenon.

12.22 Acrostic Verse Checksums

[Psalms 119](#) is the longest chapter (176 verses) of the Bible. [Psalms 119](#) is an Alephbet Acrostic. It has words like law, instructions, or Torah in all but 3 or 4 verses. The remaining 3 or 4 verses have words that still fit the important concepts made by that pattern. There are 8 verse sections for each of the 22 Hebrew letters and the sections are in the correct Hebrew alephbet order (proving Hebrew letter order). The beginning letter of each sentence in Hebrew is the same letter for each 8 verse section. So the first 8 verses all start with the letter א.

[Proverbs 31:10-31](#), [Lamentations 1](#), [Psalms 119](#), [Psalms 37](#) are all alephbet acrostics and usually have a 2 line skip and are all in order, reaffirming the Hebrew alephbet and the number of verses. [Psalms 145](#) has a missing Nun in its acrostic, [Psalms 34](#) and [25](#) have a missing vav with an extra Pey (but Pey is Atbash for Vav so these things proves it is on purpose) and are Acrostic patterns with purposeful missing letters perhaps to confirm as a third witness to the validity of the Atbash code (which I describe soon in this chapter). [Lamentation 2, 3, 4](#) have swapped Ayin and Pey letters and are not in order, but are purposeful Acrostic patterns when compared to each other.

12.23 The Atbash Code

The Atbash encoding is when each Hebrew letter is swapped with its matching letter in some Hebrew words. There are 11 matching pairs of letters in the Atbash code. The 22 Hebrew letters are folder back onto itself like a book so that Aleph א matches Tav ט and Bet ב matches Shin ש and so forth (this is why it is called At-Bash). Take a look at the chart I made below. [Jeremiah 25:26](#) and [51:41](#) have examples for the word Sheshach which with Atbash means Babel. To fully understand the Bible, we need to be aware of this Atbash code, as God placed this word Sheshach in Atbash for a reason. The middle B in Babel might have a V sound because the Hebrew letter Bet can have a V sound sometimes depending on the grammar of the sentence and the vowels and such. If you believe that the vowels need to match exactly then it would be Bebal, which is still close enough to Babylon for me to consider it Babylon. In Hebrew, Babylon is spelled Bet, Bet, Lamed בבל (Bavel or Babel).

You can see below how the Zayin ז and Ayin ע line up and because they both have 7 in there values, the sum of them is 77. They are a mirror of themselves where if you swap the number positions it is still 77. You can see that from the Zayin Ayin line above and below it, there is a mirroring effect like the Psalms Link phenomenon. Vav ו Pey פ equals 86 which is a mirror number value of Chet ח Samekh ס which equals 68. Hey ה Tsade צ mirrors Tet ט Nun נ but that is the only other mirror.

In Feb. 2022 I noticed that the sum's ones place is in order from 1-10, and the sum's hundreds place is in a backwards order from 4-1, then 10-5.

The first pair are the Aleph and the Tav, the first and the last, the אט. The last pair is the Kaf and the Lamed, the כל, which can mean everything (or all).

AtBash – Folded/Reversed Code					
First Letter	Letter Value	Second Letter	Letter Value	Sum of Both	Notes

א	1	ת	400	401	The First and the Last, Aleph-Tav את
ב	2	ש	300	302	
ג	3	ר	200	203	
ד	4	ק	100	104	
ה	5	צ	90	95	Mirror 2
ו	6	פ	80	86	Middle pair of the AtBash code. Mirror 1
ז	7	ע	70	77	Center of mirror effect
ח	8	ס	60	68	Mirror 1
ט	9	נ	50	59	Mirror 2
י	10	מ	40	50	
כ	20	ל	30	50	The middle two letters of the alephbet כל (everything)

12.24 The Albam Code

The Albam encoding is when each Hebrew letter is swapped with its matching letter in some Hebrew words. There are 11 matching pairs of letters in the Albam code. The 22 letters are cut in half and then placed next to each other so one half is on top, and so that Aleph א matches Lamed ל and Bet ב matches Mem מ (which is why it is called Al-Bam). [Isaiah 7:6](#) has an Albam for the word Tabeal which turns into Resh, Mem, Lamed, Aleph which can be pronounced Remal'a רמלא. This probably refers to Remaliah from [Isaiah 7:5](#) (he is mentioned in other places in the Tanakh also). In order to fully understand the Bible, we need to be aware of this Albam Code in the Hebrew. You can see that in the chart below, Vav and Pey are once again matched up like in the Atbash code. To further Emphasize this pair, even some alephbet Acrostic patterns in the Bible have a swapped Vav and Pey or a missing Vav but an extra Pey. These Acrostic patterns with these Vav or Pey aspects give further witness to the Bible usage of the Albam encoding. In both Albam and Atbash, the center is Vav and Pey with a sum of 86 which gives further witness of the Atbash and Albam encodings.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e3zauYpNVI0&feature=related>

In Feb. 2022 I noticed that all of the sums follow a pattern where all of the sum's one place values are in order from 1-10/20, and all of the sum's tens place values are in order from 3-10/20,3-4.

ALBam – Cut Code					
First Letter	Letter Value	Second Letter	Letter Value	Sum of Both	Notes
א	1	ל	30	31	
ב	2	מ	40	42	
ג	3	נ	50	53	
ד	4	ס	60	64	
ה	5	ע	70	75	
ו	6	פ	80	86	Middle pair of the ALBam code.
ז	7	צ	90	97	
ח	8	ק	100	108	
ט	9	ר	200	209	
י	10	ש	300	310	

כ	20	ת	400	420	
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Genesis 49:10 has an Albam with the word Shiloh שִׁילֹה. In Albam, ישאע is spelled almost exactly as our savior's shorter name, Yeishu ישוע. I believe that this was a prediction of the Messiah that came, even predicting his name, and the meaning of his name "Salvation" from the stem י.ש.ע "to save". This was not the first or only prophesy about Yeishua in the Tanakh. With the symbolism of the direct-object-marker את and Yeishua being the "First and the Last", and with sealing codes where an א can switch with a י, there are obvious connections to the letters א and י here. The Aleph was used in this Album probably to represent these symbolic things, and the strength meaning of the letter א, or even the concept of Yeishua being the firstfruit, or first-born. This Albam could have easily been שיפה to make ישוע, so this spelling with a ל that changes to an א is on purpose, to show us something.

12.25 Hebrew Musical Scale and Other Codes

In the 3rd month of 2019 I came across a video by Steve Rees with him playing a self made harp using the 'solfeggio' frequencies. As I have already explained in chapter 8 of this book (near the end), those frequencies not only do not sound comforting or soothing like supporters claim, I discovered that the frequencies themselves have 666 encoded in them more than once. I must give the first part of the credit for my 'invention' inspiration (I have never heard of it before, used in the way I describe here) to a diagram Steve showed in the video of the 3 octaves of 21 notes matched with Hebrew letters.

I myself have tried in the past to think of a way to match the Hebrew letters with the current musical notes and scales, but I failed. The key method he used which makes it all work is he gives the first 21 Hebrew letters a note (in order) for all 3 octaves, then the last letter ת he starts all over with an A note. That was when I saw it. In his musical note chart he showed, the א and the ת were of course the begging and the ending of the Hebrew sequence, but the ת began the next scale, essentially making the last into the first. This First-Last relationship is very well established in the Bible, even by the words of Yeishua himself. The Tav ת also has the same musical note (A) as the Aleph א in that list. Anyway, Steve then used the Fibonacci pattern to essentially encode or scramble the matchings so that the notes he ends up playing are not the same as if you were to make a chart like I described above. Because of that, and the 666 embedding in the frequencies, and the not-so-comforting sound that I believe these frequencies make, I do not recommend listening to or playing those frequencies.

Lets move on to my code. The first 21 Hebrew letters are put into 3 lines into a side by side chart, with the ת on the Fourth Row to start the new pattern over again if the א was put again after it.

Achasbatat – Inefficient Musical Code			
First Row	Second Row	Third Row	Fourth Row
1 א c	8 ת c	15 ט c	22 ת c
2 ב d	9 ז d	16 ע d	23 א
3 ג e	10 י e	17 פ e	24 ב
4 ד f	11 כ f	18 צ f	25 ג
5 ה g	12 ל g	19 ק g	26 ד
6 ו a	13 נ a	20 ר a	27 ה
7 ז b	14 נ b	21 ש b	28 ו

7-1=6	14-8=6	21-15=6	28-22=6
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At first glance it might look like this chart is showing that the current musical note system is satanic, but I believe this is just a coincidence. The reason why subtracting the top number from the bottom number of each column results in 6 is because there are 6 'jumps' from the first number to the last, meaning there are 7 total rows of numbers. It is the same reason why if you add up all of the numbers in each row and compare them, each row total increase by 4 each time. This is because there are 4 total columns of numbers. The weeks in a month could also be put into rows like this with the same '666' result, but that does not makes the concept of weeks evil, after all, God made it and said it was good.

I doubt that this Achasbatat code above that I actualized is something that God used to encode some parts of the Hebrew Tanakh, but it is possible. If he did, and we were able to find out where the encoded parts are in the Bible, then we could take each letter and swap them accordingly with the appropriate letter. For example, if we found an א it would be decoded as a ט because the ט is the only available pair in its row that it can be swapped with. However, if we found a ט, we have two choices to make, either the א or the ו. It is my belief that we should go in the same direction as before, and choose the ו in that case. If we found a ו it would then swap to a ט because it is in the same direction, and we would have to make another 5th row because the ט swaps with the א.

Essentially the 22 Hebrew letters could be put into even 5 to 10 rows to form a new code type. By the way, the Atbash and the Albam are both 11 'row' codes, meaning there are 11 pairs of 2. This Achasbatat code is essentially a 4 row code, or a 3 row code if you leave out ט but that would make the code invalid then by principal due to the missing letter.

I later realized that the Achasbatat code is not efficient, because 4 rows of 6 letters can also work in less space than the rows with 7 letters in them. I will call the 6 row one below Azbach:

Azbach – Efficient Musical Code			
First Row	Second Row	Third Row	Fourth Row
1 א c	8 ט b	15 נ a	22 ק g
2 ב d	9 פ c	16 ו b	23 ר a
3 ג e	10 ז d	17 ס c	24 ש b
4 ד f	11 י e	18 ע d	25 ת c
5 ה g	12 כ f	19 פ e	26 א d
6 ו a	13 ל g	20 צ f	27 ז e

Steve chose his chords based on the letters in a word in the Bible, according to how he explained it. His method had no regard for which stem the word comes from. It is my theory that if God did encode a musical note system into the text of the Hebrew Tanakh, it is much more likely that God encoded chords by using the 3 letter stem of each word. For example, the stem א.מ.נ would require a chord consisting of the notes C, A, A. Now, if that cord sounds horrible (I haven't tried it as of yet) then my theory is wrong, or the notes need to be matched to a different chart. For words that have less than 3 letters in the Bible, or have no known stem, perhaps the letters in the words themselves can be sounded one at a time and not in harmony.

I made the AkBay code (shown in the chart in the next section of this chapter) to see how it compared to Atbash and Albam which have been used in the Bible. Akbay has not been used in the Bible as far as I know. Akbay is essentially the Atbash (reversed Alephbet) that is then cut in half and switched (the

Albam cuts the alephbet in half and switches the halves). So, it could be said that the Akbay uses both key concepts of the Atbash (reversing) and the Albam (splitting) codes. I would not be surprised if the Akbay has been used in the Bible.

In Feb. of 2022 I came up with two more codes, the Avgad, the Agbad, and random arrangement codes. The Avgad is essentially two columns of eleven letters with all of the odd and even Hebrew letters separated and grouped. I previously had a more complex understanding of this code, but looking at this code in 2023 while editing I realized it was simply an odd and even grouping of the Hebrew letters. I also realized the +4, +40, and +400 pattern of the sums which is interesting. I would not be surprised if this code is in the Hebrew of the Bible somewhere.

The AgBad is the same 2x11 but read in a winding pattern of top right, one row down, up and to the left a column, one row down, then to the next four starting this pattern over. The very end of the Agbad would technically have the tav ם on the 12th row, on the 1st column, but for ease of use it can also be shown on the 11th row, on the left column. This means that the last two letters, the ן and ם should not be added together in the sum column, because they technically are not inline with each other. The Agbad is probably not a natural enough code to be anything that would appear in the Tanakh, due to it's winding pattern, and lack of sum value patterns like the other codes have. It probably is important to list this code though, because it might be the final code available unless a code had letters that skip every other row in the column. While a skipping code is possible, it separates the letters in a way that is not like the other codes, and would make it feel unnatural. There are also no number patterns I can see which makes me believe even more that this AgBad code would not be in the Hebrew of the Bible.

AvGad – Odd/Even Code					
First Letter	Letter Value	Second Letter	Letter Value	Sum of Both	Notes
א	1	ב	2	3	+4
ג	3	ד	4	7	+4
ה	5	ו	6	11	+4
ז	7	ח	8	15	+4
ט	9	י	10	19	
כ	20	ל	30	50	+40
מ	40	נ	50	90	+40
ס	60	ע	70	130	+40
פ	80	צ	90	170	
ק	100	ר	200	300	+400
ש	300	ת	400	700	

Agbad – Spiral Code					
First Letter	Letter Value	Second Letter	Letter Value	Sum of Both	Notes
א	1	ג	3	4	
ב	2	ד	4	6	

ה	5	ז	7	12	
ו	6	ח	8	14	
ט	9	כ	20	29	
י	10	ל	30	40	
מ	40	ס	60	100	
נ	50	ע	70	120	
פ	80	ק	100	180	
צ	90	ר	200	290	
ש	300*	ת	400*	Not lined up	

A random code can be made by putting the Hebrew letters randomly within a 2x11 or even a 4x6 column_x_row pattern. Random pattern codes are almost certainly not used in the Tanakh.

12.26 Quick Conversion Chart

After making the Achasbatat code system, I realized I needed a quick chart to calculate all of the possible codes from a given original letter, so I made this chart. The Atbash shows it's dominance by it's use of the iconic Aleph-Tav match. With this line-up it is easier to see the פ and ו matches with the Atbash and Albam codes. I also listed the Azbach code and the Achasbatat code even though neither has any real chance of having been used in the Bible. I also added my Sealed code findings into this chart also and Avgad.

Original Letter	AtBash	AlBam	AvGad	Sealed	AzBach	AkBay	Notes
א	ת	ל	ב	ה or י	ז	כ	The First and the Last
ב	ש	מ	א	פ	ח	י	
ג	ר	נ	ד		ט	ט	Unchanged
ד	ק	ס	ג		י	ח	Unchanged
ה	צ	ע	ו	מ, א, or ך	כ	ז	
ו	פ	פ	ה	א	ל	ו	Link 1
ז	ע	צ	ח	ד	מ	ה	
ח	ס	ק	ז		נ	ד	Unchanged
ט	נ	ר	י		ס	ג	Unchanged
י	מ	ש	ט	ה, א, or ו	ע	ב	
כ	ל	ת	ל	ן	פ	א	The middle two letters
ל	כ	א	כ		צ	ת	The middle two letters, Unchanged
מ	י	ב	נ	א or ן	ק	ש	
נ	ט	ג	מ	ך, א, or ר	ר	ר	
ס	ח	ד	ע	ש	ש	ק	
ע	ז	ה	ס	ז, א, or ש	ת	צ	
פ	ו	ו	צ	ב	א	פ	Link 2

צ	ה	ז	פ	ט or ע	ב	ע	
ק	ד	ח	ר		ג	ס	Unchanged
ך	ג	ט	ק	נ	ד	נ	
ש	ב	י	ת	ס or ת	ה	מ	
ת	א	כ	ש	ן or שׁ	ו	ל	The Last and the First
Original Letter	AtBash	AlBam	AvGad	Sealed	AzBach	AkBay	Notes

12.27 Probability

There is an interesting phenomenon that happens similar to the Atbash code chart when you roll two six-sided dice. I previously learned that the odds of getting each result from 2 to 12 (you cannot role a 1 with two six-sided dice that are number from 1 to 6) had 7 as the most often result, and 2 and 12 as the least often result while playing a dice board game called The Settlers of Catan. It wasn't until the First month of 2015 of the Gregorian calendar that I realized that these dice results are similar to the Atbash cod chart. The numbers 2 to 12 are 11 numbers and the Atbash chart has 11 pairs of Hebrew Letters. The concept of using two dice and pairing those numbers (11 results) together is very similar to the concept of pairing together the 22 Hebrew Letters into 11 groups of two pairs.

I used the probability percentages from the Caltech website listed below. In the Bible, the limited usage of the Atbash code is not random, therefore probability doesnt matter concerning the Atbash code. You can see in the chart that I made below, how 7 is the most probable result, and then going up and down the chart from the center is decreasing percentages that match in pairs. For example, the percentage of chance to roll an 8 is the same as it is to roll a 6. In the Atbash chart, I show the result of 77 (Ayin + Zayin) as being the center of the mirror number phenomenon in the Atbash sum results. The center of the Atbash chart is the Vav + Pey with the sum of 86, so it looks off-centered with 77 being the center of the mirror phenomom. I find it interesting that the number 7 plays a “central” role in both the Atbash chart and this chart of 2 paired six-sided dice because the number 7 is possibly the most important number in the Bible.

The main thing that makes these two charts similar is that they both have 11 pairs of numbers (or Letters with number values). The reason why the probabilities of the center results are higher with 2 six-sided dice is because the results for 6, 7, and 8 all have three possible pairs that can make the sums of 6, 7, or 8.

<http://alumnus.caltech.edu/~leif/FRP/probability.html>

Entry Number	First Die	Second Die	Dice Sum	Probability	Notes
1	1	1	2	2.778%	
2	1	2	3	5.556%	
3	1 2	3 2	4	8.333%	
4	1 2	4 3	5	11.111%	
5	1	5	6	13.889%	

	2 3	4 3			
6	1 2 3	6 5 4	7	16.667%	Most Common
7	2 3 4	6 5 4	8	13.889%	
8	3 4	6 5	9	11.111%	
9	4 5	6 5	10	8.333%	
10	5	6	11	5.556%	
11	6	6	12	2.778%	

12.28 Leaving some stones unturned

Just in case you think I blindly run after every reported Bible phenomenon, here is a list of ones that I either was not yet convinced they are real, or not convinced of its practical usage, or just that I didnt investigate them enough yet: Word or number based Holograms, Matrixs or word arrangements in 'Bible codes', Mirrored or concaved Hebrew text patterns, Genesis-Revelation chapter Atbash, tree code ELS within [Genesis 1:29](#), Yeishua ELS behind most IC / OT / Tanakh messianic prophecies, and 'most of the new testament books have words that are only present in that book, and those numbers of words unique to each book are divisable by seven for each book'.

<http://jcsn.org/biblelessons/TreeCodes.htm>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rb01MoP5DaE&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eFYWFJ-GuKM&feature=related>

<http://www.bible-discernments.com/joshua/whatisachiasm.html>

12.29 Are all of the 'Phenomenon' Right?

Just in case you think I have not actually disproven supposed codes or phenomenon for myself, here is an example of one I disproved: I have so far proven at least one so called phenomenon wrong. I believe that Chuck Missler considers it to be true, and that he has not tested this himself and got this information from a faulty source: Chuck claims many mathematical things can be done in the last 12 verses of [Mark \(16:9-20\)](#) that all are divisable by 7. Because some of them involve how often certain words are used, I chose to test the easier aspect where Chuck lists how many words are in the verses. I counted the words in the [Received Text Greek](#). A few of the word counts he listed for the verses are incorrect and therefore the total word counts for at least a few sections of his claims cannot be divisable by 7. The phenomenon needs to be in the Greek because anyone can translate the Greek into English using as many words as they want in

order to achieve the desired amount of words. However, just to prove this supposed Mark Phenomenon is wrong, I counted the [KJV](#) English words and if Chuck was using the [KJV](#) then he was wrong in his word list at least a few times.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aye8q9tIrw>

12.30 Bible Verse Checksums

In August of 2017, I was told by disciplenazarene on Paltalk, about an important verse checksum in the Hebrew text of [Genesis 1:1-4](#). Verse 1 has 7 words, verse 2 has 14 words ($7*2$), verse 3 has 6 words, and verse 4 has 12 words ($6*2$). If there were any words removed or added to these verse, this phenomenon would be ruined. What are the odds that [verse 1 of Genesis 1](#) would randomly be part of so many important phenomon (the PI equation and this pattern)? Do you really think the scribes had forethought to add these phenomenon by their own ideas? I believe that they would be more focused on accurate copying, not adding phenomenon like this. These phenomenon could have only been directed by Yehovah God.

12.31 Word values relating to themselves

In the 3rd month of 2019 while looking at some Tanakh codes, I came across a fact in the link below that the word [הַרְיוֹן](#) which comes from the stem [ה.ר.ה](#) and means 'conception' also has the value of 271 which just happens to be about the same number of days for a pregnancy ($9*30=270$). I also knew before on my own that the word [שלוש](#) which means 'three' also has the number '3' in it '3' times (300, 30, 300) when you look at the letter values. This means that even when God decided what the spelling of words were going to be, he thought of ways to make the words relate to things about it's definition.

<http://ad2004.com/Biblecodes/articles/yeshuabirth2.html>

12.32 No Roots

After doing extensive work on my book "Counting Roots". Which is basically a dictionary ordered by stem values, I realized that there are no known Hebrew Roots for words with the sum 127, 137, and 147. This includes even roots that Kabbalists or Judaism might use, and even Modern Hebrew. I have not seen any known stem with these values. There are many numbers without known Roots for them, but these numbers above are the first three, and the most odd 'missing roots' so far. If all three were Prime numbers, or none of them Prime numbers, then that would be at least some kind of pattern that might start to explain this lack of any roots for these numbers. The only pattern that I see so far that connects them is the number seven in all of them.

I haven't done the exact math, but just for the the number 127, I am guessing there are at least 20 different possible Roots. None of the possible Roots I checked so far are in any known dictionary. So I gave up. In other words, I did not outright prove that there are no roots for these three numbers, but, it seems very clear and convincing that there are not. This cannot be random. Sure, one of the numbers could have randomly somehow not had any roots, even when there were 10's of possible Roots that could have had that value. But all three of these numbers, following the pattern of $1_7 + 10$, is beyond chance.

If I am right, that there are no Roots for these three numbers, then this proves that God purposely designed the Hebrew language so that it did not have word roots for these numbers. Why would God do that? Probably just to prove to us that it was not random, and that every single Hebrew word stem was preplanned and created by him.

This is just one of the many reasons why the world needed a dictionary like the one I made, Counting Roots. The only other people that had a chance at seeing this phenomenon were dedicated

kabbalists who kept lists of words and their values. They might have been aware of this phenomenon but then, why wasn't it made known on the internet? Maybe I just didn't see it, I don't know.

12.33 The heavens declare the glory of God

Evidence from the universe around us might not be a checksum of sorts, but I wanted to include a few at least. Some of the signs like virgo tell a story of a virgin giving birth, and I believe that when Yeishua was born the planets were in exact spots that God wanted and this is why they looked brighter (overlapping or eclipsing each other) and were aligned to be seen in the sign “virgo”. I noticed in Nov. 14th 2021 that the picture supposedly taken by the Hubble telescope of the “Pillars of Creation” look like a virgin bowing her head to God, with Jesus opening his arms with his hands looking like they were in the position of being nailed to the cross, and his right arm pointing to the virgin, and a rainbowlike beam coming from the area of the virgin's womb, to the back of Jesus' head. These nebulas clearly look to me like God is verifying to us that the Bible is true. If I am right about this nebula being a picture of the virgin Mary and Jesus, then that means God designed that nebula and the stars near it, in such a way that it would be seen as something like a painting, to tell us the truth. This also means that God designed all of the universe with the Earth in mind. We might not be in the center of the universe, but I believe we were in the center of God's plan for this season of time.

12.34 Chiasmic patterns in the Bible words.

A chiasm of words in the Bible is when the words or concepts used in verses form a pattern like 1,2,3,3,2,1 where the word or concept mentioned in the first 1 is the same word or concept mentioned in the last 1. Then the next numbers moving inward match. This can be any length of numbers. The probability chart and the AtBash chart I made, which is earlier in this chapter, is like a chiasmic pattern also. I do not want to fill this book up with the many many many occurrences of Chiasms in the Bible verses, so I encourage you to watch the video in the link below. At 58:48 in the video below for example, Kostik shows how the Bible book order is even proven (he doesn't say this as I remember, but it shows me that it is more proof of the Bible book order being arranged by the Father) because of the chiasm between words and concepts starting in Genesis and Revelation, moving to the center with Malachi and Matthew, and how Yeishua is the center of it. These Chiasms prove that the writers of the Bible books were inspired by Yehovah, because there is no way that these book writers could have talked to each other in order to arrange a planned chiasm. This is because of the 1500 years or so that it took for all of the bible books to be written.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=16&v=Wp3JfKmlnq8&feature=emb_logo “Dutch Uncle” (John Kostik)

Some people refer to indents as also being chiasmus, or a chiasm, like with [1 Chronicles 25:9-31](#) only uses indents but it is similar how the center is all equal or lined up and then the outer indents all have twins of each other, with the same amount of spaces in the text (at least in my [Leteris Tanakh](#), this might not be in other Tanakhs).

12.35 Proving Yeishua Jesus is the Messiah Christ

If you take the sum of the Greek letters in the phrase “Jesus Christ” (G2424 & G5547)(888+1480) and divide it by the sum of the Hebrew letters Yeishua haMoshiach (Yehoshua the Messiah, יהושע המשיח 363+391) you will get 3.1405 (2368/754=3.1405). There are other examples where God uses PI in association with his name or titles. אלהים is one of those many examples where the small gematria is used for each letter of אלהים as 4-1-5-3-1 and then the אל (God, 3-1) is moved to the left to make 3-1-4-1-5 which is PI 3.1415.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=jxB67wr6ByA&feature=youtu.be> John Kostik – God Math 4

I have mentioned other places where Yeishua's name is in the Tanakh, but another one is [Exodus](#)

13:22. Starting with the first ך of the verse and skipping every three letters it spells ישוע Yeishua.

<https://youtu.be/pJq1fl4tC7Y>

Also if you add up the Hebrew letters in the words יהושע המשיח (Yehoshua the Messiah) you get 754. As of today (9/25/23) wikipedia has the elevation for Jerusalem listed as 754 meters. Even if wikipedia is wrong, God still knew people would later design the metric system and somehow determine the height of Jerusalem as 754. Jerusalem is the place where God put his temple where he put his name. This proves that not only does God speak Hebrew and chose this as the place for his name, it confirms the Bible and the chosen people he chose, and which language he put in that place where he put his name. Wikipedia is very corrupt and I don't expect them to keep this elevation value once this word gets out (I heard this from Truth is Christ YT channel), so I am not going to bother putting the wikipedia link below. I really do not like to use them as a source.

12.36 Grasping for mispar gadol straws

I have not come across solid evidence that the sofit letters of the Hebrew language have any different values than the normal forms. I do not believe that they have different values. One thing that John Kostik brings up, which is not proof enough for me, is that he says that if you add up all of the gematria values of [Isaiah 9:6](#) using the 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 values of the sofit mispar gadol theory, you get 7,104 which is 8×888 . That is not proof enough for me because it involves 888 being multiplied. If the result was just 888 (the sum of the Greek letters of Yeishua's name) instead of 7104 then I might consider that enough evidence. I'd like to see at least one other solid example of these sofit "mispar gadol" values being used in the Tanakh. A very interesting thing is that when the normal Hebrew values are added together for the same verse you get 4434 which doesn't seem special right away until we notice that it has 8 divisors and the sum of those divisors are 8880. The divisors are 1, 2, 3, 6, 739, 1478, 2217, and 4434.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=jxB67wr6ByA&feature=youtu.be> John Kostik – God Math 4

<https://www.numberempire.com/4434>

12.37 Acts 16:11 and the King James Version, 1517

In 1611 the [King James version](#) of the Bible was first printed. [Acts 16:11](#) describes Paul and others going to the island of Samothracia (Samothrace) while on a witnessing journey with the same verse mentioning Neapolis, which would be the first recorded time anyone witnessed about Yeishua in Europe. As of today (9/25/23) wikipedia says the elevation of the peak of Saos mountain on Samothrace is 1611 meters. This proves to me (among other proof) that God wanted the [King James Version](#) to be the English translation that we read if we do not know Hebrew or Greek. I believe it is better to read from the perfect original Hebrew or the inspired Greek (received text) of the Bible, but for people not fluent in those languages the [KJV](#) is the best English version and has the stamp of approval by God in my opinion, proven by this mount Saos. Not only this, but the direction Paul and his fellows took from the coast of modern day Turkey to sail towards Samothrace and then Neapolis forms a line directly pointing to London where the [KJV](#) was first printed in 1611. [Acts 16:11](#) is also the 1611th time that the word "day" is in the [KJV](#) according to Brandon Peterson the Youtuber in the link below. He shows many more evidences that God chose (in my opinion) the [KJV](#) as the English we should read if we are going to read an English Bible.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ufNFzRxxhAQ> Truth is Christ – What on EARTH.....

Supposedly in 1517, Martin Luther posted the "95 Thesis" to the door of a church which then became copied and passed around, becoming popular. It exposed many wrongs in the Catholic doctrine. It seems that Deuteronomy 15:17 is also prophetic referring to this event. This 1517 event may have even been some of the motivation for King James to want to have the 1611 [KJV](#) printed. I recommend that you ignore the 911 information in the website below, as he uses the modern 9/11 event as one method of developing his Biblical number meanings. But he might be right about his Israel 1967 and this 1517 information.

http://amazingword.com/Page_Numbers_in_History.html

12.38 930th chapter and the 39 book OT mirror

There are 39 books of the Tanakh (OT) and the 930th chapter of the Bible is [Matthew Chapter 1](#), the first chapter of the New Testament. This mirroring of the numbers 39 with 93 (of 930) proves once again that there should be 39 Tanakh books, and that the 930th chapter should be the first one of the New Testament. In other places in this book I have shown how numbers can mirror each other while ignoring zeros, while still proving the obvious information link between the two mirrored numbers.

12.39 Tanakh Chapter mirrors

Much like how the Psalm Links work that I described and showed earlier in this book in a chart I made, and like the linking of all of the Bible chapters matching the equations $12*12=144$ and $21*21=441$, I realized something obvious in the end of 2023. As I should have realize with this 144 and 441 Bible Chapter link, there are probably matching links for all of the Tanakh books. For example, [Psalm 23](#) is the 501st Bible Chapter, which could potentially match with Chapter 105 which is [Leviticus 15](#). As I showed in section 12.13 of this book, [Psalm 23](#) can represent Yeishua in the grave for 3 days before his resurrection, and not just Yehovah being our Shepherd. [Leviticus 15](#) mentions situations of uncleanness, and how to be cleansed. Baptism is a sign of Yeishua's death and resurrection, and we can be baptised to show we want to be cleansed by Yeishua's blood and even try to be more obedient. This 105-501 Bible Chapter link seems to be about Yeishua dying for us and how we can be cleansed from sin because of Yeishua's sacrifice for us.

After thinking about possible making these links into a chart, I realized it would be a huge chart with somewhere around 490 link entries, from 10 to 998 (because I didnt expect there to be link from 1000 and above, or not many). So I decided just to make a chart with a few example links, or just describe a few examples I could think of. [Psalm 23](#) was the first link I thought of, and it has a clear proof of this concept because the chapters 105 and 501 have shared meanings about Yeishua.

[Isaiah 53](#) is the 732nd Bible chapter which corresponds to [1 Samuel 1](#) the 237th chapter. This connection, which was just my second attempt to find examples, seems to also be a good match. In 237 Samuel was born and given to Yehovah to serve in the Temple because Yehovah healed his mother who was barren, and then she had Samuel. 732, [Isaiah 53](#) is about Yeishua dying for us and how Yehovah laid our iniquities on him. Both Yeishua and Samuel had special work they had to do for Yehovah, but of course, Yeishua is the son of Yehovah, part of the "God-head". Samuel later was led to annoint David who would be king, and of whom Yeishua was a descendant of.

Chapters 139 and 931 have a link with the Hebrew stem ך.ס.י by using Yoseiph's name in [Matthew 1:19](#) (40:1:19:931) and כי translating as 'again' or 'more' in [Numbers 22:19](#) (4.22.19.139). Not only are both verses verse 19, but their Bible Chapters are the inverse of each other (931-139).

It should be clear to us that this Tanakh chapter linking was arranged by Yehovah to prove to us that the Tanakh chapter order was arranged by Yehovah, with this proof being that the topics in the linked chapters have a shared meaning or compliment or reinforce each other in some way.

I may at some time in the future make this 450+- chart, perhaps if I do another major edit of this book, but I am not sure right now.

Chapter 13 Bible Versions

13.1 The Copyright Race

This Chapter will use my own studies and also a lot of information from Kyle Fleming, James Knox and Gail Riplinger. The [King James version](#) of the Bible has no copyright for the English language. In order to get a copyright while using the KJV as a starting place though, other version makers must change the wording significantly from the [KJV](#). When the [King James Bible](#) was translated, there was no such law or regulation that I am aware of in England. So, even though the translators compared their translation with the work of other translators, they were able to choose the best English words of the time to fit the Hebrew and Greek. As a translator of Hebrew, I know that a lot of times, the [King James version](#) has chosen the English that I would have chose also. Sometimes due to current English in the united States of America, I have chosen different English words than [KJV](#) which used the much older English of the late 1500's and very early 1600's.

If current English was exactly like the English during the King James times, then my translations would probably be so close to [KJV](#) that I couldn't get a copyright. I wouldn't want to make a restrictive copyright though, because I think there should never be a restrictive copyright on the Bible. In order to get a copyright of the English Bible, a person would have to look in the thesaurus and choose words that are second best when compared to the [KJV](#), in order to make sure different words are used. This could actually change the meaning of verses sometimes. Now you are aware of one of the major problems with most versions of the Bible that are not in Hebrew or Greek.

As more and more English versions are made, the problem gets even worse with the newer versions. I am not aware of any other major or popular version of the Bible that is not copyrighted (or has a non-restrictive copyright), but there may be some. Some Strong's dictionaries and others have a Key-Word comparison section that will show you some verses and compare some major versions of that verse. Here are a few verses where other translations really seem to change the meaning too much from the [KJV](#): [John 1:5](#): change from comprehend, [John 1:9](#): change from 'that cometh', [John 1:14](#): change of 'only begotten of the father', [john 1:38](#): change from master, [Revelation 22:14](#): changing of 'do his commandments' to 'wash their robes (clean)'

13.2 Corruption leads to Corruptions

The [King James Bible](#) is translated from the [Ben Chayyim Hebrew](#) (BCH) and the [Greek Textus Receptus](#) (GTR). As I explained in the Hebrew and Greek history chapters of this book, these are clearly the best manuscripts on the planet other than perhaps copies of the original Tanakh Scrolls, or if there are copies of the original Hebrew New Testament in the Vatican Library or some other hidden place. So, as far as what is available to version makers of the Bible, the [KJV](#) has used the best manuscripts.

Most versions of the Bible now rely on manuscripts other than the [GTR](#) and the [BCH](#), and are based on various corrupted manuscripts which usually conform to the myth of 'older is better', among other myths. I have explained some of those manuscripts and their types of corruption in the language history chapters of this book. The myth that older is better tries to imply that because a manuscript is older, it somehow must be more accurate. It implies that more recent copies must somehow be less accurate because it also implies that each copy introduces new errors. This simply is not true. The Hebrew scribes had very strict rules of how to copy the Tanakh and how to error check their copies using Checksums and other methods. E. G. White says that they would destroy a copy if it was found to have an error, but I have also heard they could not burn or destroy the ones that have the name of Yehovah God on them, which is almost every book of the Tanakh. I

have heard that in that case they would put the scrolls in places like the 'Dead Sea' caves where they would not be used. Either way, you can see that copies that had errors were no longer used. Errors would have been found quickly because Scribes and most of Yisraeil probably had portions of the Tanakh memorized.

hassatan (satan) has always been trying to corrupt or counterfeit the word of Yehovah God since the Garden of Eiden (Eden). The age of a manuscript is far less important than how well it was copied, the ethics of the scribe, the motives and bias of the scribe, and if the manuscript has been tampered with later on. For the example of the **GTR**, it is the majority with around 5000 documents that agree so much that there can be no doubt of its accuracy. Instead of the **GTR**, most modern Versions of the Bible rely on minority Greek manuscripts with only 10's or 100's that even remotely agree with each other. Some have less than 10 individual manuscripts that agree with each other enough to classify them together. Most new versions used the **Revised Greek Text** (I cover this a bit in section 6.9 in this book). Most new versions have the old testament based on the **Ben Asher Text** (I cover this a bit in section 4.106 in this book).

So now, hopefully you can see that older is not better, and 'new' discoveries of minority manuscripts are no reason to put aside the reliability and accuracy of the **BCH** and **GTR**. Probably all of the **KJV** translators knew many languages and not just English, Greek, and Hebrew. Here is a website that shows information about the **KJV** translators:

<http://www.learnthebible.org/lubu-outlines/translators-of-the-king-james-bible.html>

13.3 Adding, Replacing, or Non-representation of Words in Translations

In the **KJV**, words were added in order to help it make sense in English, because Hebrew for example, does not have a word, or prefix, or suffix for 'a' or 'an' (indefinite articles). 'A' does not need to be italicized because it is implied for non-definite objects (because there are prefixes and suffixes to make Hebrew words definite). Some words are italicized in the English translation so the reader knows they were added only to help with understanding the sentence.

In some cases like in **Genesis chapter 8**, **KJV** adds words like 'month' or 'day' when the Hebrew does not literally have an extra word for day or month, but this is only when it is very clear that the Hebrew Bible verse is explaining about a day or month. I think there are times when the **KJV** does not have italics for added English words, but the **KJV** seems to be far more reliable in this situation than most versions. Some versions of the Bible do not even bother italicizing or marking English words that they add. Some versions do not even bother explaining why they change the name of Yehovah God to 'The LORD', but at least some **KJV** prefaces I saw do explain this. I think it is wrong to replace the name of our Father with a title but since almost all other major versions do it also, and probably without telling the reader, I still think **KJV** is the best.

There are restored name versions of the **KJV** available if you want to see the name of our Father instead of 'The LORD'. There are many reasons why the name of our Father was hidden. hassatan does not want us to know or speak his name. The Roman empire banned speaking of the name of Yehovah, and then the Jewish sects in power also did. Their reasons are less important than the fact that they banned free speech of the name of Yehovah. Most of us who clearly see that the Bible explains to us that we should know and speak our Father's name, we know that we need to respect his name and not use it in vain. Another very disturbing thing that happens is that in one messianic congregation I have gone to, they post verses in Hebrew for everyone to see on the projector, but they remove the name of Yehovah and replace it with the Hebrew word Adonai (my lord(s), or my master(s)), or even worse, they replace it with two Yod " letters. This kind of practice is much more common among the sects of Judaism.

Almost every English Bible has the incorrect pronunciations and transliterations of the Hebrew names of people and places. Because seemingly every major English version has this problem that means

KJV is still the best. Restored Names **KJV** Bibles do have better pronunciation and transliterations but they are not exact sometimes. There are different Hebrew dialects so there is not 100% accordance with how every Hebrew speaker pronounces Biblical names. Furthermore, there is a lot of variation in transliterations. For example, there are three letters in Hebrew that have similar sounds and when people transliterate them they sometimes use 'C', 'CH', 'K' and 'Q' in seemingly not so organized ways overall. That means there is no guarantee which Hebrew letter one of those 4 transliterations came from unless the writer first defines their transliteration methods. That's why I prefer to just read from the Hebrew because then I know exactly how to pronounce the names and I know which Hebrew letters are used. Now you see the third major problem with most versions of the Bible.

ה והמים היו הלוך וחסור עד החודש העשירי בעשירי באחד לחודש נראו ראשי ההרים:

And the water was departing and decreasing until the tenth month: In the tenth, in the first of the month, the tops of the mountains were seen. 1.8.5.8

13.4 How Important is English Spelling?

There have been some variations of **King James versions** but it has mostly been spelling changes and the addition of U and J as stand alone letters. A good example is to look at a **1611 edition KJV** (but remember the **apocrypha** is dangerous). The **Wyclif / oxford** versions, the **Tyndale New Testament**, the **Coverdale Bible**, the **Matthews Bible**, and the **Geneva Bible** all probably have this same situation where the more modern version (if they exist) have different spellings due to the changes of the English language over time. Some people get very stubborn over the spelling of the **KJV** English and say that their favorite version is the best because it has the proper spelling and all the other versions of **KJV** are not acceptable. By now, I hope that you can clearly see how English spelling is one of the least important things to think about when compared to copyrights, manuscript usage, translation liberty, and translation errors.

13.5 English Translation Problems

Translation problems in the **KJV** could be from the bishop reviewers who insisted on several changes to the final revisions of the **King James 1611**. Most of these problems in **KJV** are also in the other major English versions, and most of the other major English versions have far more problems than the **KJV** when it comes to agenda, bias, or conspiracies. I will explain some of these translation errors briefly here. In **Matthew 1:16** the English should say “Man”, or maybe even “Father”, instead of Husband. We must remember that the Hebrew word 'Ish יִישׁ can mean 'Husband' or 'Man'. I believe it was יִישׁ in the original Hebrew, and referred to Miriam's (Mary's) Father in the sense that he was her covering, her head, the head (man) of the house she lived in. Women needed to have a covering or head of the household above them at all times unless perhaps if they were a widow. Either they needed a husband or a father, or perhaps even a uncle or a foster father. That's one reason why the redeeming laws were so important like when a brother of the dead husband would marry the widowed woman. Among the many teachers I enjoy learning from, Nehemia Gordon is possibly the most qualified to answer this topic about יִישׁ. Even the Greek word G435 in **Matthew 1:16** is much more often translated as “man” instead of “husband”. I believe that the **KJV** should have translated it as “Man”, or perhaps a word that signifies it is her caretaker.

One thing to note about the **Matthew 1** geneology is that Jehoiakim (Eliakim) the son of Josiah is blotted out of the list on purpose probably because of evil things he did. Jehoiachin was the son of Jehoiakim if Jehoiachin is Jechonias. The sets of 14 still work without Jehoiakim in the list if you count everyone, including Mary, Joseph (her father in my opinion), and Yeishua.

Matthew 23:1-3 is another example where most or nearly all English versions have it wrong about the seat of Mosheh (Moses). Verse 3 gets very confusing if you previously and correctly understand that we

do not have to obey religious laws of men that are pretended to be from Yehovah. The Pharisees pretended to have an extra, non-biblical set of laws they claimed came from Yehovah God. They also, much like the RCC popes, pretend to be people who can speak for Yehovah God on earth and they pretend that Yehovah God must then respect and work according to what they say. The Pharisees and the RCC use laws of men to control people and to make it impossible or grievous to serve Yehovah due to their added nonsense. Obeying what the pastor of the denomination says about how to clean the bathroom is very different. I am not telling you to disobey the pastor about how to clean the bathroom. You should respect the shepherd if you are a member of a group. What I am saying is if the Pastor says you can give some money into the offering basket in order to get your sins forgiven, or if you exercise every morning then God will love you more, then he is teaching you things contrary to what the Bible says and you should either leave that church building or at least ignore what he says about things like that. If laws of men would cause you to disobey Yehovah God or his Word, then you need to seriously consider ignoring that law of men and instead obey Yehovah God.

I knew a person who is fluent in the Koine Greek of the New Testament, and he read that Greek verse and told me he was not confused, and that he agrees that we don't need to obey the Pharisees in their sin but instead we need to obey Yehovah and his Word. Also, Nehemiah Gordon teaches about these verses. Nehemiah has studied the Hebrew originals of the book of [Matthew](#). One of them, he explained it should read in [Matthew 23:3](#) "All therefore whatsoever he" instead of "All therefore whatsoever they". This changes the focus to Mosheh (Moses) being the one we must obey (from his writing of the first 5 books it seems), instead of the pharisees (when it comes to religious law). Some modern Pharisee types of people try to pretend that the Father gave Mosheh an "Oral Torah", that was not written down until much later. I believe that these later writings was an attempt by hassatan to deceive people, and many Pharisee-like people have embraced that deception, and wrote that first supposed "Oral Torah" writings, which did not come from the Father.

In [Matthew 28:19](#), unlike just about every English version, the [Shem Tov](#) Hebrew of the book of Matthew just has something like 'Go ye therefore,' and does not have the command to baptize in the 3 names. So now you cannot accuse me of withholding critical information about the [KJV](#). However, as you will see, there are so many more errors in translation, thesaurus usage, manuscript choices, agendas, doctrines, commentaries, etc, in each other version, that [KJV](#) is still the best English version. The main point I want to make is that we need to look at the Greek or Hebrew of the Beriyyt Chadashah (NT) when there is any doubt, and we should only look at the Hebrew for the Tanakh if there is a doubt about the Tanakh (Old Testament).

The [Septuagint](#) is a translation from Hebrew and has been affected by agenda and its own errors. In the next paragraphs I explain briefly some of the major problems of some of the most popular Bible Versions. My goal was not to list them all, and it was not my intention to list every problem they each have. That would have made this chapter far too long. What I did want to provide, is some of the more important problems in some of them for you to think about.

13.6 The New King James Version

In the [New King James](#) (NKJV) or Revised Authorized Version (RAV), The [Textus Receptus](#) was used for the Renewed Covenant (NT) but the [Ben Asher](#) was used for the Hebrew. When compared to [KJV](#) it has 22 omissions of "hell", 23 omissions of "blood", 44 omissions of "repent", 50 omissions of "heaven", 51 omissions of "God", 66 omissions of "Lord". With the absence of Thee, thy, Thou, Thine, and Ye (are now you and your) this means a lack of personal pronoun accuracy, due to confusion of plural or singular situations.

The symbol on the cover can be a symbol for 666 and or other pagan uses. Try writing three interlocking sixes like that symbol so that a pyramid is formed in the center, and you will see what I mean.

The excuse used for the reason of the symbol being used is based on the belief in the trinity. This symbol has roots in beliefs in pagan gods, and is still used by some people today for non-christian beliefs. A cross wasn't good enough for a symbol on the cover of the **NKJV**?

(James Knox, Gail Riplinger, Dr. Waite)

13.7 The New International Version

The **New international version** (NIV) has 64,000+/- missing words. It removed Christ 43 times, Removed God or Jesus Christ 176 times. Zondervan, the publishers of **NIV** also produce satanic Bibles. Guess what the symbol is that the NIV uses? Perhaps you guessed something other than a cross because you rightfully expected such now. If so, you were right, it is a plus sign +, and not a cross. Isn't it Ironic how these new versions wont display a cross as their image? I'm not even saying they need an image. We should not worship any image, but if they are going to choose an image, why not choose a cross?

(this data above is many years old, maybe the 90's)(Gail Riplinger)

13.8 The New American Standard Version

The **New American Standard** (NASB) Co-founder Frank Logsdon recanted (deeply troubled) of the NASB and said to trust **KJV**. It removed God or Jesus Christ 198 times.

(this data is many years old, maybe the 90's)(Gail Riplinger)

13.9 The New Revised Standard Version

The **New Revised Standard** (NRS, NRSV) attempted to remove most of the masculine-oriented language in the Bible. Hebrew uses masculine forms of words when addressing groups of people that have both men and women in them. The addition of "and sisters" is a good example of this version. It removed the word "virgin" and replaced it with "young woman" when referring to Miriam (Mary). The wise men came to "pay homage" instead of "to worship him" according to **NRS**.

(Kyle Fleming)

13.10 The New Jewish Publication Society SE

New Jewish Publication Society second edition (1999) (NJPS) has some corrupted English. **Isaiah 7:14** says 'young woman' instead of virgin, despite there being no na'arah נערה in the Hebrew in that verse. There is an extra chapter number in at least one of the books but no extra verses (same amount of verses) it seems (compared to **KJV**), meaning it has different chapter divisions in one or more places. This chapter mismatching when compared to **KJV** in some places is also present in some other Hebrew or Jewish Bibles. **Joel 3** is the extra chapter that is part of the **KJV Joel 2**. There is an extra chapter in **Malachi**. **KJV** splits the Jewish **Malachi 3:19-24** into **chapter 4:1-6**. The Hebrew of the **NJPS** seems about as reliable as the **Leningrad codex**. The Hebrew seems to be from **WTT** or **BHS** or Ben Asher. It is fairly safe to say that many of the same problems present in the **NJPS**, are also present in the older **JPS** Bibles.

<http://www.doctrinesofchrist.com/The%20Heresies%20of%20the%20Pharisaical%20Jewish%20Ebionites.pdf>

13.11 Choose the best Bible for yourself

Now you hopefully understand the methods that these new versions are using to deviate further from the Word of Yehovah. Some of the problems I mentioned are in one or more version / translation. I am not telling you that you should burn or throw away or hide away your **NIV** or **RSV** or etc. I just believe that you should be aware of the problems with the English versions of the Bible, and then you can make the best choice about which Bible you want to use as your primary Bible. I found a **KJV** parallel Bible that has **Letteris** Hebrew. It is called "Old Testament Hebrew & English" with the **ISBN-10: 0564000396** or **ISBN-13: 978-0564000395**.

I put a list below that I made based on a video of Douglas D. Stauffer in which he explains important verses in the **KJV** that other versions often get very wrong, and wrong in the same way. I do disagree with Douglas about some things. Ironically, In his video he asks "what is truth?", I saw this video after choosing the Title for this book as 'What is Truth?'. Compare your favorite English version (even the **New King James Version**) to the **KJV** on these verses while thinking about what those differences might cause people to believe incorrectly:

- [Matthew 20:20](#)
- [Acts 2:30](#)
- [Acts 13:12](#)
- [Acts 17:22](#)
- [Romans 1:18](#)
- [Romans 1:25](#)
- [1 Corinthians 1:18](#)
- [1 Corinthians 1:21](#)
- [2 Corinthians 2:17](#)
- [1 Thessalonians 5:22](#)
- [1 John 3:16](#)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3EcqHZq3PPk&feature=related> (link no longer works)

Chapter 14 Biblical Reflection

14.1 The Bible Quoting or Paraphrasing Itself

There are a lot of direct quotes in the Bible of other places in the Bible. For example, [Matthew 4:6](#) and [Psalms 91:11-12](#). Sometimes the writers in the NT are teaching about concepts that are in the Tanakh. Sometimes prophecy from the Tanakh was fulfilled and thus quoted. There are psalms to psalms duplicates or paraphrases such as [Psalms 40:13-17](#) and [Psalms 70](#). In the last 1 or 2 chapters of [Malachi](#), John the baptist seems to be referred to, and there are quotes of [Malachi](#) in the gospels. I view this as a link between the 'Old' and 'New' testaments using these quotes, and also the topic of John the baptist.

14.2 The Bible Referring to things happening in other places in the Bible.

There are many places in the [Psalms](#) where there are historical references to other books, like Samuel via the opening statements that describe the situation concerning some psalms. [Psalms 59](#) relates to [1 Samuel 19:11](#) for example. You can see in the dictionaries like [blueletterbible.org](#), they pretend that 'it will not destroy' is Aramaic, so I put the Hebrew Strong's numbers in italics below the verse.

א לְמַנְצֵחַ אֵל-תְּשַׁחֵת לְדָוִד מִכְתָּם בְּשִׁלְחַ שְׂאוּל וַיִּשְׁמְרוּ אֶת-הַבַּיִת לְהַמִּיתוֹ:

To the chief musician, 'You may not corrupt', David's writing, when Saul sent, and they guarded the house to kill him. 19.59.1.537
H408, H7843

14.3 The Bible Referring to People

It would have took many Historical Scrolls added together to make one 66 book Bible. There is a pattern sometimes where around the time the Bible says somebody dies, right before it, it speaks of other Bible writings about that person. Some references (not listed here) are examples of the churches writing to Paul where it is clear we do not need to see those writings. In those cases It does not say things like "is it not written in the book of so and so about this or that?" That seems to be the style sometimes of when books are mentioned that end up being in another book of the Bible. Those seem to be more clearly as a method of linking and validating both books in that link. How many writings did all the apostles do? We can assume that they are not mentioned (most of them), and therefore they are not inspired (part of the Bible), or are not supposed to be (or not as important) read by us, or it would have been told to us in the Bible. The Creator also chose how many books, chapters, verses, and words were in the Bible, in a way that also allowed him to put codes, equations, and proof in his Bible.

14.4 The Book of Jude and the Book of Enoch Myths

[Jude 1:14](#) doesn't say 'book' or 'writings'. Most people like to assume things about the Bible, and this is very dangerous or unwise. In this verse there is no reference to a 'book' or 'writings'. It could have been a passed down verbal prophesy, or written in the Bible already and this is a paraphrase. The supposed 'Book of Enoch' fragments, supposedly found in the dead sea scroll caves, could have been easily forged and placed there, lied about, or maybe it was a written form of the verbal prophesy, but that does not mean the rest of the book or fragment is inspired. If I write a letter with the name of Elohim on it or Yehovah, does that make the entire letter inspired? If I quote a Bible verse does it make the rest of my writing inspired? The supposed '[book of Enoch](#)' has more than one supposed source or author. In other words, there is more than

one book that claims to be this fraudulent **Book of Enoch**.

To further show the nonsense of this fraud, there are more than one Enoch in **Genesis**. Enoch עֲנוֹךְ Chanokh, Son of Jared, who had the son Methuselah (**Genesis 5:18-21**) was the one who walked with YHVH (God) (**Genesis 5:24**). The fraudulent version of the “**Book of Enoch**” I downloaded for free doesn't seem to say which Enoch it is from the Bible, it just claims he is righteous and etc. It is clear that it is pretending, based on the false quote claim from **Jude**, to be this (good) Enoch I just mentioned. The other Enoch עֲנוֹךְ Chanokh, Son of Cain is mentioned in **Genesis 4:18**. This Enoch of **Genesis 4** seems to be a counterfeit of the righteous Enoch in the sense that perhaps this was the plan of hassatan to fool people even back then by having this other person be named Enoch also.

We are making a dangerous assumption if we assume there is some honest lost book out there that **Jude** read from. Just because a fraudulent book from the serpent has a Bible quote in it, it does not mean it is an inspired book of the Bible and it doesn't even mean its true history. **Enoch 1:9** says ten million where **KJV** says ten thousand in **Jude 1:14**. These verses read very differently. So, the supposed very quote in this fraudulent book where the serpent pretends that **Jude** quotes from, the book contradicts the Bible. At this point we need to throw one of the books out because we cannot believe both them at the same time, but lets look at this corrupt '**book of Enoch**' further.

You can find this fraudulent book online. I am not going to provide a link here in my book to this fraudulent book. Please pray to our Father before you look at any false **book of Enoch** if you do. The version I looked at is a restored names version. As if this fraudulent '**book of Enoch**' was ever written in Hebrew to have restored names to begin with. I have not seen any evidence that it was written in Hebrew originally. In **enoch 20**, would Yehovah really teach us the names of the archangels? Angels were not to be worshiped; they were messengers or guardians, right? How many times do we have examples of Angels in the Bible that did not tell their names to humans? They did not want glory; they wanted the glory to go to Yehovah. In **Enoch 69**, do we really need to know the names of fallen angels? There is too much focus on angels in this false book, but that is what satan likes, exaltation of himself and his demons. We are not even supposed to speak the names of other 'fake' gods (demons) right? Why then should we be speaking the names of angels as if they were Roman Catholic saints to be prayed to?

One major lie from the serpent that comes from these false books of Enoch, and other books, is that Nephilim were half human, half demons (fallen angels are demons). Lets expose this disgusting myth as the lie it is. First off, the incorrect word giants in **KJV** in **Genesis 6:4** comes from the word Naphal נָפַל and means 'to fall' or “fall on (kill)”. I believe it means 'the fallen ones' here, or “the killers” and not 'giants'. Just look in a dictionary and you will see the Hebrew word is not even spelled like the reported H5303 (blueletter). It is spelled like the verb stem 'to fall' Naphal (H5307) and is used like a noun. H5303 in strong's doesn't even say 'giant'. So why did **KJV** and other translations say 'giants'? I put my translation at the bottom of this paragraph. I believe that Adam and his wife were much taller than us and thus all people were taller than us. Kent Hovind has some good teachings about how this is possible, and the evidence (due to a water vapor canopy in the atmosphere that made higher air pressure and more oxygen and carbon dioxide near the ground, much like a hyperbaric chamber). Jonathan Gray seems to explain how the flood happened and how life was on Earth a bit better than Kent Hovind but both are wise. Just be careful of some of Jonathan's other theories, as always, compare them to the Bible along with your own study and prayer to God. Just like reptiles, I believe that Humans and animals did not stop growing back then before the flood. I believe that when our Father changed the years of man to a maximum of 120 years, people started to live shorter lives (due also to less air pressure and oxygen, which also allows more viruses and venom toxicity) and stopped growing at younger ages until we got to the modern human levels of mechanics of aging and growing. Maybe **KJV** translators used 'giants' because they knew about giants due to skeletons being found (Kent Hovind talks about many giant skeletons being found but made secret because satan wants his evolution lie believed) and maybe there was an incorrect myth back then that the giants were the reason for

the great sin due to this crossbreeding myth. The false '[book of enoch](#)' has in its chapter 6 an account of the Nephilim. I believe this "old *time*" in [Genesis 6:4](#) was the time before the flood. This is because Genesis was written by Mosheh, so it makes sense that God might have him be referring to times before the flood as "the old *time*". Based on all of the evidence I have shown in this book, I also believe that this "old *time*" was after Adam and Eve sinned.

The [KJV](#) also translates H7497 as Rephaim or *giants*. I believe both of these translations would be better translated as "dead-ones" or "dead-like-ones". This is because H7496 which comes from the same exact stem, and has the same exact Hebrew spelling as "Rephaim" is translated by [KJV](#) as "dead" or "deceased" eight times. This shows another failure of the Strong's categorizations of words, because H7497 and H7496 should be the same entry. Because Strong's classified these words differently, these subpar translations for H7497 were used.

[Mark 12:25-26](#), [Luke 20:34-37](#), and [Acts 17:28-29](#) clearly explain to us that not only can we be called the Sons (or children or offspring) of God (after the resurrection, but why not now if we are righteous?) but also that we will be like angels who don't marry (and perhaps thus do not have sex because I believe that's when marriage really starts if there was a monogamous agreement). Why would our Father let demons mate with humans? Why them and not good angels? Or maybe you think that even though 'good' Angels can't marry, they are able to have sexual intercourse? This topic disgusts me so much that people would think that our Father would allow this nonsense of demons mating with humans. I believe that [Genesis 6](#) is telling us that human followers of Yehovah (the 'Sons of God') took wives that were not followers of the commandments of Yehovah 'Daughters of men' and this is how the corruption started. Probably because the children were taught from their mother's rituals and lies that the serpent spread in the land. This caused more and more evil and disobedience after each generation. Is there not commandments to Yisraeil in the Bible to not take certain wives to themselves? Yes there is.

[2 Peter 2:4](#) shows us that demons are chained (controlled) and will be judged. Again, if demons are controlled, which we already knew our Savior and his Father, our Father, had, and has power over them, why would he let them have sexual intercourse with humans? This topic is so disgusting but I write about it because I am trying to free you (with my Father in Heaven's help) from the lies of the serpent. I am tired of hearing these anti-Biblical myths.

This myth makes people think that it wasn't the evil deeds of people alone that caused great corruption of the pre-flood earth, but the myth tells people that it was caused by half demons ('Nephilim'). This is like a scape goat where people pretend that humans could not have gotten that evil if it wasn't for demon cross-breeding. This lie could make people think that we cannot get that evil again unless there is half-demons 'again'. See? Its a form of 'lets blame it on the devil and our ancestors because it isn't really our faults'.

There is also calendar nonsense in this false '[book of Enoch](#)', which is probably meant to counterfeit the creator's calendar which Nehemia Gordon teaches about (because our Bible has a real Calendar system described in it).

I believe that there are human agencies on our earth that are working for the devil and are now, and have been trying to make giant humans by having them grow up in rooms that have increased air pressure and oxygen in order to simulate Eiden. I believe they also have been trying to genetically modify the growth rates and sizes of these humans. I believe they also want these humans to be demon possessed. I believe that when these man made possessed giants are shown to the public, these agencies will pretend they are gods or half-angels (Nephilim). I believe that only Yehovah can put a spirit in a fetus (there are more than one verse in Job that support this belief, just read Job) so why would he put a spirit in a half-demon fetus or a test tube man made fetus that didn't come from a human womb (and male and female 'seed')? Even after forming Adam's body, Yehovah had to put a spirit or 'breath of life' into him. Even if men make a replica of a human

body in test tubes without male to female conception, they cannot put a spirit into the replica. In other words, they cannot put a spirit into a robot, a doll, or any man made material, even if it is organic. Do you think they can? If they end up making taller humans, I believe that they will still be conceived by male and female Humans or in 'test tubes' by artificial insemination. God is the one who creates our spirits, and he is the one that attaches it to our bodies when we are a fetus.

The lies from the devil about aliens are very similar to this Nephilim nonsense. The devil wants people to think that aliens will come here and either try to save us or destroy us, either one to get people to fear or worship these supposed aliens, which are and will be nothing more than demons, mutated humans, holograms, and or human spaceships. The supposed '**Book of Giants**' seems to be “Aramaic” writings very similar to the **Book of Enoch** hoax. James C. VanderKam does not hide his uncertainty and the uncertainty of others if the “Aramaic” writings are even identified correctly as this '**Book of Giants**'. They simply could be part of the '**Book of Enoch**' hoax. James admits of this '**Book of Giants**' “... *neither a text in its original language nor any witnesses to the entire composition survived.*” So, James is not clear but seems to be hinting that he expected this supposed book to originally be in Hebrew even though there is no Hebrew writings of this supposed book, and no complete works in any language (as he later confirms). James says there are 11 Aramaic fragments supposedly of the '**Book of Enoch**' but he does not mention any Hebrew fragments. James mentions that there are fragments in Greek somewhere but does not say where.

Those of us that know the truth, know that most movies for many decades now, or even since the invention of the television, have lies that come straight from the adversary, hassatan. Some of these movies pretend to explain how to be protected from demons with a method that is a lie. This is a trend I think you will see in the counterfeited books from hassatan. Another lie in Hollywood movies have a half-breed, half-human, half-demon (or maybe they claim an angel) in it. Another lie from hassatan that some supposed truth tellers retell, is that there is a reptilian race of people on this planet. I don't believe that lie and that lie goes right along with half-breed or alien infiltration non-sense.

The real war is the war that hassatan himself has placed upon us and Yehovah and those that follow Yehovah. As the Bible tells us, this is not a war against flesh and blood, but principalities. Who are the Sons of God? [Romans 8:14-16](#) can give us a good answer.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t7w-YOZFugY> (deleted on/by YouTube)

Genesis 6:4:

ד הַנְּפִלִים הָיוּ בָאָרֶץ בְּיָמֵים הָהֵם וְגַם אַחֲרֵי-כֵן אֲשֶׁר יָבְאוּ בְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים אֶל-בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם וַיִּלְדוּ לָהֶם הַמָּה
הַגִּבּוֹרִים אֲשֶׁר מְעוֹלָם אָנָּשִׁי הַשָּׁמַיִם: פ

The killers were on the land in those days, and also afterward, since the sons of the God came into the daughters of men, and they begot for them those prevailing-ones who were from the old time, the men of authority. 1.6.4.6

Another thing we should remember about genetics and DNA, is that some traits skip a generation or more before that trait is seen again. Ham probably had more of the giantism traits from Noach than the other two sons of Noach, and this might be why it seems that more giants came from his lineage, like Goliath, Og, and others. The person in the video below explains these giantism genetics very well.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4eeNpO_AfOw&t=2s Og, King Of Bashan (Giants Documentary 2022)

The phrase “son's of God” in Hebrew בני-האלהים has a letter value sum of 153. [John 21:11](#) mentions that there were 153 fish caught. Fish can represent people repenting, or becoming saints, followers of Yeishua. This is one of the many hints that “son's of God” in Genesis can (obviously is in my opinion) be humans, and not angels or demons like myth repeaters like to pretend. In the video below, Kostik shows many amazing words, phrases, and groups of words that have the value of 153. Even Avraham, Sarah, Isaac spelled in Hebrew equal 153 if the ordinal values are used AND 24 is used for the Mem sofit instead of 13. I

do not believe that this is strong enough evidence that the sofit letter values could have different number values. It could just be evidence that their names do not equal 153 using Hebrew ordinal gematria, and that a person has to rely on this sofit value myth to get it to 153. While it is cool if their names do equal 153, it is not impressive enough to prove anything about the Hebrew sofit letter values. The reasons I include this still is so that people can't say I exclude it, and also in case I am wrong. 153 is a very human number.

https://youtu.be/_NHXB5Pqka8 John Kostik – God Math 6

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_NHXB5Pqka8 John Kostik – God Math 6

14.5 The Book of Yasher Myth

The Book (scroll) of (Yasher) Jasher is mentioned in [Joshua 10:13](#) and [2 Samuel 1:18](#). Yashar יֵשָׁר in Hebrew means righteousness or uprightness, and I do not believe that it is a name in this case. So it means the 'book of the righteous one' or 'book of righteousness'. Remember that the Hebrew word here is actually referring to a scroll, and not a book (books were not invented yet when those verses were written), and that sometimes more than one scroll was used to make what we call a Bible 'book'. This could be one of the books already in the [KJV 66 book Bible](#). It could be referring to [Habbakuk 3:11](#) but I believe this refers to [Job. Job 1:1](#) says that Job was "perfect and upright" with the Hebrew word Yashar יֵשָׁר. Here the וְ simply means 'and' so the Hebrew stem is י.ש.ר and the verb is יָשַׁר which [KJV](#) translates as 'upright'. The same Hebrew word as in [Joshua 10:13](#), [2 Samuel 1:18](#), [Job 9:7](#) and [20:24](#). More specifically, in [2 Samuel 1:18](#), the word translated as 'bow' is spelled different than the word for bow קֶשֶׁת. It is spelled קִשָּׁת and comes from the same stem ה.ש.ק, which means 'to be severe', 'to be hardened', 'stiffnecked' or 'difficult'. Because in [verse 17](#), before this verse, David was mourning for Saul and Jonathan, it seems to be clear that verse 18 is not referring to a bow (that would be out of context), but instead קִשָּׁת probably means 'severity' or 'difficulty', as in learning from suffering or hardship. The book of Job is about how Job was prosperous and served God, and was then tested with a lot of suffering, to see if he would curse or leave God, but he stayed righteous. I believe this is why the book of Job is called the book of the upright-one (Yasher). [2 Samuel 1:18](#) seems to be referring to the suffering of Job, in general.

Many books of the Bible have the author introducing themselves or a person they are talking about in the first few verses. The Beriyt Chadashah (renewed covenant) has many books like this. There are at least 3 books that claim to be the fraudulent '[Book of Jasher](#)', or other people claim they are anyway. So which is it? I believe that 'none' is the safe and correct answer because it is probably the book of [Job](#). Only one book could fit the model of being the best fraudulent '[book of Jasher](#)', but there is no proof of its existence prior to 1625 according to James Scott Trimm. There is a contradiction between [Genesis 5:18](#) (162 years) and the [Jasher 2:37](#) (62 years). Obviously one of these is corrupted and needs to be tossed out. You can find these hoaxes online if you need to look at them for yourself. Please be careful and pray to our Father first. I am not posting quotes or links to hassatan's false books. Like the fraudulent [Books of Enoch](#), also the fraudulent [Books of Jasher](#) have 'history' in them. [Jasher](#) seems to copy the Bible a lot and then adds to it (just like many other authors do like [Josephus](#)). Both of these fraudulent books attempt to make stories and 'fill in the gaps' of what the Bible didn't mention in order to entice readers to read, enjoy, and pass on these lies from the devil. I have not seen any evidence that these fraudulent [books of Jasher](#) were originally in Hebrew.

14.6 The Songs and Proverbs of Sholomoh

The Proverbs, Songs and Biography of Solomon in [I Kings 4:32-33](#) is another example of assumptions. It says he Spoke or sang, it doesn't say he wrote them all. Hebrew Tanakhs have chapter 5 start at verse 21. So, the verses below are 5:12 and 5:13 in Hebrew Tanakhs. I believe that in this case, the English Bibles

have the correct chapter divisions, so I use the English Chapter divisions here.

לב וַיְדַבֵּר שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים מְשָׁל וַיְהִי שִׁירֹו הַמְּשָׁה וְאֵלֶּף:

And he spoke three thousand proverbs, and his songs were five and a thousand. 11.4.32.295

לג וַיְדַבֵּר עַל-הָעִצִּים מִן-הָאֲרָז אֲשֶׁר בַּלְבָּנוֹן וְעַד הָאֵזוֹב אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵא בְּקֶר וַיְדַבֵּר עַל-הַבְּהֵמָה וְעַל-הָעוֹף וְעַל-
 הַדְּגָיִם וְעַל-הַרְמֵשׁ וְעַל-הַדְּגָיִם:

And he spoke about the trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon, and even the hyssop which goes forth upon the wall, and he spoke about the animals, and about the birds, and about the creeping things, and about the fish. 11.4.33.295

14.7 Paul's Writings

Paul's other Corinthian epistles mentioned in [I Cor. 5:9, 11](#) could be the book of [Hebrews](#) or the Book of [Romans](#) or one of the chapters in [1 Corinthians chapters 1-4](#).

14.8 A list of verses talking about other places in the Bible

I have searched to find what other books in the Bible might be the places where these listed verses are describing. In the list below, the location of where in the Bible I think the verse is talking about will be after a '=' sign. I left out obvious references like 'chronicles of the kings of Israel' or 'chronicles of the kings of Judah' because these refer to the First or Second books of Chronicles. There are many of those types of obvious references so I need to leave them out for the sake of brevity. Also, there are obvious links in Kings or Chronicles which refer to acts of Kings recorded in the other book. So, if it is in Kings and saying there is other acts of a king recorded in a book, it is most likely meaning the 1st or 2nd book of Chronicles.

- The Book of the Wars of the Lord ([Num. 21:14-15](#)) = [Judges 11:13, 11:16](#)
- manner [judgements] of the kingdom ([1 Samuel 10:25](#)) = [1 Samuel 8:10](#)
- The Book (scroll) of the Acts (*words*) of Solomon ([I Kings 11:41](#)) =
 - [Song of Solomon, Proverbs, and perhaps Ecclesiastes](#)
 - The word “acts” in [KJV](#) actually comes from דְּבָרִי which does not mean “acts” but instead is probably from H1679 and means “words”.
 - [2 Chronicles](#)
 - If it does really mean “acts” (in the sense of “matters” or “things” of H1697), which is very doubtful, then maybe it is referring to [Chronicles](#).
- The Chronicles of Nathan the Prophet ([I Chron. 29:29, 2 Chron. 9:29](#)) = [1 Samuel](#)
- The Book of Gad the Seer. ([I Chron. 29:29](#)) = [1](#) and [2 Samuel](#)
- The Chronicles of Samuel the Seer ([I Chron. 29:29](#)) = [1](#) and [2 Samuel](#). (ahijah) [1 Kings 11:29](#) (iddo) [1 Kings 4](#) to [1 Kings 15](#)
- The Records of shemaiah the prophet and of Iddo the Seer. ([2 Chron. 12:15](#)) = (Shemaiah) [2 chronicles 12:5](#) (Iddo) [1 Kings 4](#) to [1 Kings 15](#)
- The book of Jehu the Son of Hanani ([2 Chron. 20:34](#)) = [1 Kings 15, 1 Kings 16](#)

- The Acts of Uzziah (2 Chronicles 26:22) = Isaiah Chapters 1,6, and 7
- The Vision of Isaiah (2 Chronicles 32:32) = Isaiah 1:1
- The sayings of the seers (2 Chron. 33:19) = Jeremiah 15:4, and / or 2 kings 20 to 2 kings 24.
- Laments for Josiah (2 Chronicles 35:25) = Lamentations
- Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Media and Persia (Esther 10:2) = Ezra 4:6 or Daniel 9:1 or a Persian non-inspired historical account.
- The Epistle of the Laodiceans. (Col. 4:16) = 1 Timothy 6:21. (*1 Timothy was written from Laodicea.*)

Chapter 15 Slandering the Bible

15.1 PI

1 Kings 7:23 has a gematria equation that shows that the circumference of the basin is 31.41 cubits. Atheists, satanists, and other critics like to point out that going with just the literal text in the verse, the basin circumference is 30 which defies logic due to PI equaling 3.14..... I believe that we should not develop doctrine based on equations, but I believe that this verse is an example to us that equations in the Hebrew Tanakh, and even the Koine Greek can confirm the Bible to us. This verse is also an important lesson to us that there are purposeful variations in spelling of words in the Hebrew Tanakh. Some people like to say they are mistakes or misspellings, but I disagree. Just like when we see enlarged or smaller Hebrew letters in the Tanakh, they mean something, some lesson we need to learn. These lessons are not meant to contradict the literal text of the Hebrew Bible. Instead, in this case, it shows us that the literal text of the circumference was rounded down. We have other examples of where numbers are rounded in the Hebrew Tanakh.

The word 'line' in Hebrew of the verse in the above paragraph is Qav קו which has the sum of 106, and in this verse it is purposely spelled as Qavh קוה with the sum of 111. Did you remember that Hey has the meaning of 'Reveal' or 'behold'? That's not the most important part of this phenomenon. Also notice that if you have the **Leningrad** or probably any other Hebrew text other than the **Letteris** or **GRB**, it will probably show up as Qeveih (same letters but different vowels). This is because the editors of Leningrad codex are probably viewing this as an 'error', but they will not remove it due to their good convictions, but instead they changed the vowels. Probably they are changing the vowels to what they think will fix the 'error'. That's why I am thankful Yehovah brought me a **Letteris** Hebrew Bible which does not have the 'spelling corrections' or 'Qerei' in the text (which are added by modern editors in **Leningrad** and some other Hebrew texts).

The ratio of the two words for 'line' is 111/106. That difference is 1.047. Now it gets more complicated. Now we take that Ratio of 1.047 and multiply it by 30 (the line in the literal text for the circumference of the Basin) to get 31.41. 31.41 is what the exact circumference is of the literal Basin circumference (but it is rounded to 30 in the written text). If we divide 31.41 by PI, 3.14 we get 10.003. That is ten rounded, which is the diameter described in the literal text.

Chuck Missler <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kNPB4rFHdD4&feature=related>

$$111/106 = 1.047$$

$$1.047 * 30 = 31.41$$

$$31.41 / 3.14 = 10.003$$

כג וַיַּעַשׂ אֶת-הַיָּם מוֹצֵק עֶשְׂרֵי בָּאַמָּה מִשְׁפָּתוֹ עַד-שְׁפָתוֹ עָגֹל סָבִיב וְחָמֵשׁ בָּאַמָּה קוֹמָתוֹ וְקוּהוּ שְׁלֹשִׁים בָּאַמָּה יֹסֵב אֹתוֹ סָבִיב:

And he made the cast bath, about ten cubits from its edge to its round encompassing edge, and it's height was about five cubits, and a line of thirty cubits encompassed it round-about. 11.7.23.298

This above equation is good evidence that the Hebrew letters were able to represent fractions or decimal places (decimal places are essentially just a different way of representing fractions more precisely). Along with the Hebrew word for one-tenth 1/10 (Tithe) מֵעֶשְׂרֵי, there can be no doubt that Hebrew was able, and did represent fractions.

15.2 The Famine and Census Comparisons

In King David's disobedience by taking a census (2 Samuel 24:4, 1 Chronicles 21:4), Gad is counting (2 Samuel 24:13, 1 chronicles 21:12) the previous 3 years of famine (2 Samuel 21:1) due to Saul's sins. I believe that the time that passed from 2 Samuel 21:1 to 2 Samuel 24:13 was probably around a year which would make about 7 years of total famine. This is a lesson to us that **Chronicles** is literal history and a second witness from a different writer and perspective. 1 chronicles 21 is the 359th chapter of the Bible, and it has satan שָׂטָן (which equals 359) for the first time. Here is another thing that some people accuse of being

an 'error': In the Hebrew for [1 chronicles 21:1](#) it does not have hassatan [הַשָּׂטָן](#), which would mean 'the adversary' or 'the one who withstands'. Instead, it has satan which means 'an adversary' or 'one who withstands'. H5496 [ת.ו.ס](#) is usually translated as “persuade” but if it is Yehovah doing so, I believe that “tested” is a better translation in the verses below.

The word satan in Hebrew is not a name for the serpent who deceived Adam's wife, it is instead a description or a title. In [2 Samuel 24:1](#) it has the name of our Father, Yehovah. There is no mistaking who provoked or moved or tested David with the numbering of Yisraeil and Yehudah if you read the Hebrew text. I believe that Yehovah was acting as an adversary against Yisraeil due to his anger at them. Maybe he was angry at their overall pride or something else. The only other option is that Yehovah used hassatan (the serpent) as a tool to provoke David to number Yisraeil, but in [Samuel 24:1 \(Chapter 291\)](#) the Hebrew seems very clear that it is Yehovah speaking to David about numbering Yisraeil and Yehudah. In [Job 1](#) the definite article 'ha' is used meaning 'the' for satan.

In this case with [Job 1:6 \(Chapter 437\)](#), it is talking about the adversary, the serpent who deceived Adam's wife. In [Matthew 16:23](#) we have another great example of the usage of the Hebrew word satan. I believe that Yehoshua was telling Peter that he was acting as an adversary to him, and he needed to follow him, as in behind him while our Savior shows the way.

In [Matthew 16:24](#) it clearly talks about coming after our Savior, and following him. In [Matthew 16:22](#) it shows us that Peter was acting as an adversary in that moment to our Savior. Peter rebuked our savior and said 'this shall not be unto thee.'. Peter was telling our Savior that our Savior was wrong. Do you really think Yehoshua (Jesus), our Savior, would address Peter as the serpent who deceived Adam's wife? Don't you think that would be insulting to Peter? I believe that it is clear that he was showing Peter that Peter was acting as an adversary and needed to go back to following our Savior. This is a clear example of somebody being called an adversary other than the serpent (whom we also call the adversary, aka, satan).

Most of this paragraph is my older writings, but in April of 2017 while translating the Hebrew of the book of Matthew, I came across this [Matthew 16:23](#) again. I left my 'old' thoughts here in this paragraph so that you could have two different views of the same topic. In that verse in Hebrew, it is now clear to me that Yehoshua was saying “The adversary [הַשָּׂטָן](#) is against you” at the beginning of the verse, and then Yehoshua asks him not to rebel against him and says he is acting on the words of man and not the words of God. In the next verse, Yehoshua talks about people following him. So, in this case, it seems Yehoshua was explaining that hasatan was trying to get Peter to work against Yehoshua, but not that peter himself was 'satan' or an adversary. I don't believe it is impossible to consider our Father as an adversary to a disobedient child when they deserve it, which is probably when they are unrepentant.

I believe that this is the case with David's census. If I am right that Yehovah God was acting as an adversary against Yisraeil, then why did [KJV](#) say it was Satan (implying it was the serpent by using and capitalizing the word Satan)? Well, I have already explained some problems with the [KJV](#). While this may not be enough to call a complete error due to [KJV](#) using Satan (capitalized) which implies ‘The’ adversary, the translators could have done better if they would have used ‘an’ adversary.

Notice that in [1 Chronicles](#) and [2 Samuel](#) in the verses below they are both verse number 1 where God is provoking David to number Yisraeil. 1 is the first, God is the first. Notice that [Verse 6 of Job](#) is where the adversary is mentioned. 6 is part of the adversary's chosen number. Notice also that Peter being rebuked for being an adversary on that issue is in [verse 23](#). 23 is a number the adversary also likes and I am guessing that it is the adversary who tempted Peter to disagree with our Savior in the way that he did. You can see below in [verse 23](#), that our savior even gets more in depth to make sure that Peter (and us) fully understands that Peter is acting offensively by using the word offense. This further confirms to me that he is not calling Peter by the name of the serpent, but actually explaining to him that he is acting contrary to what our savior wants.

א וַיַּעֲמֵד שָׂטָן עַל-יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיִּסֶּת אֶת-דָּוִד לְמִנּוֹת אֶת-יִשְׂרָאֵל:

And an adversary stood against Yisraeil, and he tested Daviyd to count Yisraeil. 13.21.1.359

א ויִסַּף אַף-יְהוָה לְחַרּוֹת בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וַיִּסָּת אֶת-דָּוִד בְּהֵם לְאֹמֶר לְךָ מִנָּה אֶת-יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶת-יְהוּדָה:
And again the anger of Yehovah burned against Yisraeil, and he tested David against them saying
“Go, count Yisraeil and Yehudah.” 10.24.1.291

ו וַיְהִי הַיּוֹם וַיָּבֹאוּ בְּנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים לְהִתְיַצֵּב עַל-יְהוָה וַיָּבֹאוּ גַם-הַשָּׁטָן בְּתוֹכָם:
And it was the day, and the sons of the Almighty came to stand themselves before Yehovah, and also
the adversary came in the midst of them. 18.1.6.437

23 But he turned, and said unto Peter, Get thee behind me, Satan: thou art an offence unto me: for thou savourest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men.

15.3 False Accusations and False Assumptions

I read a book in the fifth month of the Gregorian calendar of 2012 and I was very disturbed. I was unsatisfied with a comment the author made about the Hebrew language. Then he made some comments about science I didn't like. This was not enough of a reason to stop reading the book so I continued browsing through the book. One of the chapters was very controversial so I went there. After a couple pages of setting the stage, the author blatantly and obviously stated that the adversary was the one that talked to Adam in [Genesis 2:17](#), and he stated that it was here that the adversary told Adam that he was not allowed to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

So, according to the author, the adversary pretends to be our Father and says don't eat from that tree, then later tempts Eve to eat of the very tree that this author is saying the adversary told them not to eat from? Figure that one out. The horrible part about all of this is that the author assumes that LORD and God are interchangeable in the 'Old Testament'. They are not interchangeable because they are usually translated from different Hebrew words. The worst part about it all, is that even though this author wanted to teach about the Hebrew language, he either didn't take the time to look at the Hebrew of [Genesis 2:17](#), or he was using the [Septuagint](#) and didn't even bother with the Hebrew at all and yet wanted to teach about Hebrew.

This is very easy to clear up. [Genesis 2:16](#) uses our Father's name, Yehovah, in the Hebrew. It actually says Yehovah is the one speaking and then he is still speaking in [verse 17](#). The reason I am bringing this up is that if we don't look at the Hebrew of the Tanakh, then we could be fooled by people, by the adversary, or even ourselves. This author used a method of twisted logic based on the history of the two accounts of David making the census after being tempted to make the census. Those two accounts are places where atheists love to say the Bible is in error.

So, because of this author's twisted assumptions about those two accounts, he formed a twisted theory that our Father can easily be impersonated in stories in the Bible, and we have to do certain things to 'discern' if it is really our Father or the adversary. So, basically the guy is confusing people and teaching lies. I have heard people tell me things they think God has told them, and to me, it clearly was not God talking to them, but the adversary. We do need to ask God to show us that it is him speaking to us if we have any doubt, or ask God to show us if it was the adversary trying to fool us. But as far as the Bible goes, it is fairly easy in the Hebrew to see if it is God speaking or the adversary.

In [verse 17](#) below, when it says “You will surely die.”, It clearly cannot mean that Adam and Eve would die immediately, because they didn't die immediately, so this means they would die in the future. As in, they were not going to die, but if they ate the fruit of knowledge of good and evil, then they would die eventually. In the last half of [Genesis 2:17](#) God says “because in the day of your eating of it, you will surely die.” People might try to say that this is an error in the Bible since Adam did not die right away, but I believe it is a clear proof of the proven (by many ways) prophetic link that a day can equal a thousand years in prophecy, or a parable day can mean a thousand years and also a day at the same time. Adam lived 930 years ([Genesis 5:5](#)), which fulfills this prophesy that he would die within 1000 years. I wrote more about this prophetic link of a day and a thousand years in section 7.10.1000 and other places in this book.

טז וַיִּצַו יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָדָם לֵאמֹר מִכָּל עֵץ-הַגָּן אָכַל תֹּאכַל:
And Yehovah the Almighty commanded the man, saying “From any tree of the garden you may surely

eat: 1.2.16.2

יִזְרַעַץ הַדְּעַת טוֹב וְרַע לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בַיּוֹם אֲכַלְךָ מִמֶּנּוּ מוֹת תָּמוּת:

But from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, you may not eat from it, because by the day of your eating from it, you will surely die.” 1.2.17.2

15.4 Differences in counting the reign of a King

I have many other notes in my Bible where I have studied out false accusations against the Bible. I chose the ones that I felt would be best to place in this book. Many of them are simple situations where we need to not assume things and we need to realize things like how Chronicles has a different author (this is my belief) and perspective than Samuel and Kings. They have different ways of counting things for example. When a mother is controlling a son who is king, the one author will not consider them to be in power during that time while the other author does consider the king to be in power at that time. So I believe that the one author only counts the years the king had in power where his mother was not controlling him, and the other author counts the total years since the king was crowned even while his mother controlled him.

We sometimes need to know the history and context and authors in order to figure out difficult questions about the Bible. I believe that we should always know the context when it's possible and it's always wise to know the author when it's possible. If you have a problem that is bothering you and you need answers, then first pray to our Father to show you the truth.

15.5 Grafting into Yisrael

Another thing some people like to say is that there was not enough time to get the numbers of Israelites from Avraham's or Yaacov's (Jacob) time in [Genesis](#) to the time in [Exodus](#) right after they left Mitsrayim (Egypt). They do all the math and calculate the generations and so forth, but they forget or ignore the customs of the people, their history, the context of the Bible, the ways God does things, and etc. Didn't Yisrael leave with a mixed multitude? Wasn't there ways for strangers to be 'grafted in' to Yisrael? We have plenty of examples of the concept of grafting strangers into Yisrael. Grafting is when a branch is taken from one tree and spliced into a different tree, and then the grafted branch continues to grow on the different tree as if it were part of that tree. Why wouldn't they be counted as part of Yisrael if they were properly grafted in? I believe this is what happened. I believe many people from Mitsrayim went with Yisrael and wanted to serve Yehovah God as part of Yisrael, or at the very worst they just wanted to leave Mitsrayim (Egypt) and were given a chance to see if they would serve Yehovah and obey him.

15.6 Debating

Be careful of debating with people who do not believe in the Bible. I believe Debating is a sin, as it is listed with other sins in [KJV](#) in [Romans 1:29](#). The Adversary has showed his servants and ignorant people how to twist scripture and how to ignore facts and concepts, and some of those servants of hassatan, or some of those ignorant ones then use their skills to try to ruin the faith of believers of the Bible. I thank Yehovah for guiding my studies and protecting me from ruin during the brief times that I tried to debate these kinds of people. Never once did I see those debaters repent of their sins. It was pointless to debate them. If a person is truly open minded on a subject, and they want to learn about a subject, then it might be worthwhile to discuss a topic with them if God is also helping the teacher to know what to say.

15.7 Easter

The [KJV](#) and probably a few other Bible translations have the word Easter in [Acts 12:4](#), and many people think it should be Passover (I used to until the 7th Gregorian month of 2013). The word “Easter” here is not present in many other Bibles it seems. [Acts 12:3](#) says this was during the feast of Unleavened Bread which is always AFTER the one day feast of Passover. Sometimes the non-biblical 'holiday' of Easter (in it's origin this day had nothing to do with the resurrection of Yeishua Jesus) was on the sunday after Passover

but it could even be 3 weeks away from Passover. It seems that in [Acts 12:4](#), Easter may have been during the feast of Unleavened Bread or soon after. So, it seems that the KJV is correct that this was Easter (the pagan practice of it, not the christianized version) being mentioned, and not Passover. If it was Passover, then Peter would have to be kept in prison for a year until the next Passover.

Once again, I could probably fill this book up with just examples of false accusations against the Bible, and once again this is not my purpose in this book. I just mentioned the ones I thought were most important to be exposed, and then you would have some tools to expose the other false accusations for yourself.

<http://www.lasttrumpetministries.org/tracts/tract1.html>

Chapter 16 The Cave of Reasons

16.1 'The Dead Sea Scrolls And The Bible'

According to the author of the book *The Dead Sea Scrolls And The Bible*, the scrolls in the Qumran caves were transcribed from the 3rd century BC To about 70 AD (no manuscript fragments were found that were dated after 70 AD according to the video linked at the end of this paragraph). This is during the time of the Roman occupations of Yehudah where some of the Hebrew scribes may have compromised their values in order to write scrolls that they normally wouldn't have wrote (non-Biblical), and/or started making more mistakes on Biblical scrolls. Perhaps even people who were not scribes contributed to some of these writings. As I previously stated, if a Bible scroll was found to have an error, it would be put in caves or destroyed. Also, before scrolls got completely worn out, they would be copied and the old ones were sent to caves sometimes. James, the Author, doesn't seem to know about, or doesn't seem to believe this concept that the scrolls with errors or damage were destroyed or discarded in caves. This seems to be a common situation where people have not been made aware of this concept of truth, or they don't believe it. As I mentioned in section 4.100 of this book, "When the scrolls would wear out, they would often be brought to a special room or compartment of a synagogue called a genizah, and they were often eventually buried on a specific day." A cave is not much different than burial, especially if the cave is hidden or covered up afterward.

The Dead Sea Scrolls And The Bible – James C. VanderKam

According to this same author, James, some of the scrolls came from other locations. All of the books of the Bible are represented by at least one fragment except for Esther, because they probably burned it without knowing that the name of God was encoded into the Hebrew text of the Book of Esther (Which I described in a previous chapter). They probably thought that because the Father's name was not literally written into the text, they could just burn the scrolls of Esther. This is further proof to me that they destroyed scrolls that did not have the name of Yehovah יהוה literally written in it, but saved others that did have his name in the text. James writes that there is no complete Book or scroll there other than Isaiah (1QIsa-a), while most other findings are very fragmented. So we must wonder why they were so fragmented. Maybe these fragments had errors and also the name of God or the title Elohim, and therefore there was no reason to keep the other portions that did not have the name of God. So, maybe they were trying to reduce how much of the scroll they were burying or putting into a cave.

The Dead Sea Scrolls And The Bible – James C. VanderKam

James says that almost all of the writings are the post-Babylonian Hebrew type (around 200 scrolls or pieces), but there are twelve Ancient-Hebrew Manuscripts (which proves that Ancient Hebrew was still used on a minority level at least), and about five pieces of Greek copies of the first 5 books of the Bible. This is further proof to me about what I was showing in this book all along, that Hebrew was not dead, in fact it was the clear fluent majority of even the time of occupation and persecution.

The Dead Sea Scrolls And The Bible – James C. VanderKam

The video link below is from the YouTube channel 'Timeline – World History Documentaries'. According to this documentary, the salt content of the 'Dead Sea' is seven to eight times the level of most oceans, and it rains less than 2 inches per year at Qumran. These are just a couple of the reasons why I believe that Qumran was selected as the location to preserve and to hide erroneous or decaying scroll fragments. Salt is a preservative of course, and the absence of water is also a key concept of preservation. Qumran often has temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. On top of this, most of the fragments were found in clay pots that were at one time sealed, which would of course reduce oxygen

exposure. The concept of keeping things away from oxygen as much as possible is a known preservation method. For example, modern canning or bottling of food is often done by removing the air in the container, and then when you open the container you hear a hiss as the air enters the container.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QLilwKbbr0M>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZ1C__2cRCI

The Qumran caves were only a one day walk from Jerusalem, which would be even quicker with carts and animals of burden. The popular myth is that Qumran was a community of people who were not really connected to the rest of Israel, even that they purposefully wanted seclusion from the rest of the world. Like other fields of archaeology and even paleontology, these 'experts' of their fields find one small scrap of paper, or one piece of a bone, and develop elaborate 'history' from it, without even giving us the courtesy of saying it is their theory. Then after their theories pass through several people and text books, it becomes 'factual evidence'.

As this video I linked below tells how the 'Sons of the Light' made their own alphabet (which they showed one small unnamed scrap of scroll as 'proof'), and how, even though the 'Sons of light' had to follow the laws of Moses, they did ritual chants or songs about angels worshiping God which are not in the Bible anywhere. Many references are made to **Josephus** (who I have explain some important things about in other places in this book) as being the source of information in this documentary below, and so it is my conclusion that most of the information about 'the Sons of Light' come from the writings of **Josephus**, and not from anything found by modern archaeologists. Perhaps one origin of the myth that Qumran was a stand-alone self-sufficient community was that when the original archaeology work was done, many other places in Israel were not yet uncovered, like Jericho, Masada, and so forth (this was explained by Jan Gunneweg).

In the link below (Israel Unveiled Volume 3: Qumran), there is a video by Amir Tsarfati who among many other things, explains that on the same day that the U.N. Was voting about recognizing Israel on November 29, 1947, the first scroll fragments that were discovered by a Muslim boy were sold. This first sold Qumran scroll fragment / collection ended up starting the whole recognition of the Qumran caves and the Hebrew scroll fragments there. What Amir points out that is amazing, is that the Hebrew scrolls in the Qumran caves proves that the land belongs to Israel, and God arranged the sale of that first find to happen on the same day that the U.N. were voting. Of course, these two occurrences were not put together back then, and Amir might be the first one to even put both occurrences into perspective together.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EKhS_r2LTWM

Amir explains that if a Jew or a christian would have been the one to discover the Qumran cave fragments, then the world would have disregarded the finds and assumed they were fake. But because a Muslim who had no real religious interest in the fragments found them, this caused the world to be open minded about the fragments. Nobody can blame the Muslim boy for selling the fragments, and in fact it is great that he did, because it caused the caves to become known by the world. Amir explains that before the Qumran findings, the oldest known writings of the Hebrew Tanakh in significant amounts were the Aleppo and Leningrad codexes (which I mentioned some important things about previously in this book). These are both dated as being not much more than a thousand years old. The world could have easily shrugged their shoulders, but the Qumran caves changed everything, proving that the Tanakh is at least more than two thousand years old, and proving that it existed in it's complete Hebrew form when Yehoshua was here to die for our sins.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EKhS_r2LTWM

16.2 The name of יהיה could not be destroyed

James lists several places in Isaiah and explains the differences in the Qumran text compared to the popular Masoretic manuscripts. He doesn't treat them like the errors that they are. I looked at his examples in [Isaiah 6:3](#), [40:6](#), [40:12](#), and [45:7](#) (1QIsa-a, 4QGen-h1). All of them differ from my copy of the [Letteris Hebrew](#). [Isaiah 45:7](#) in the Qumran clearly shows how a scribe could have made that error in the Qumran by placing an opposing word to 'evil' there instead of 'peace'. In fact, every one of those examples above in the Hebrew are almost identical in spelling and letters used, other than [45:7](#). [45:7](#) is simply a place where the scribe thought in his mind of a word opposite to 'evil' and wrote that word instead of the word for 'peace'. He probably did that because in his mind reading that passage he probably asked himself 'why doesn't it use the word I expected here?'

Every one of these examples of James' other than [Genesis](#) has the name of God, Yehovah, either in the exact verse, or in the next or previous verse. Too close to have the name of God be on a different scroll or fragment probably, so they couldn't destroy the fragment without destroying the name of Yehovah יהוה, so they just put those fragments in the caves. His [Genesis](#) example could have been a bigger Qumran fragment or scroll and the name of God would be further away in the same fragment or scroll. I'm not going to list out all the examples James makes because its clear to me that they are errors and that's why the scrolls are there in the caves. However, many people want to think that one variance in a Hebrew text is more important than tens, hundreds or thousands of texts that all agree with each other, simply because the variance is older. I don't want to confuse you with errors. If you want to see the examples check out his book from a library like I did or find a way to access the Qumran fragments and compare them to an accurate Hebrew Tanakh, but be very careful and pray before you read his Qumran book if you do, because he doesn't treat these fragments in the caves as errors or worn out manuscripts.

The Dead Sea Scrolls And The Bible – James C. VanderKam

16.3 Errors made due to the Scribe's Memorization

Another form of differences is when there are two comparable places in the Bible that are very similar. For example, the two places that have the Ten Commandments, [Exodus 20:11](#) and [Deuteronomy 5:15](#). James says that in one copy (4Qdeut-N), there is an extra long portion in [Deuteronomy 5:15](#) that is nearly identical to a portion in [Exodus 20](#) about the sabbath. James didnt say it was a error, but it is clearly an error to me, and is an example to us of how Scribes memorized portions of the Bible. In this example, the scribe was probably writing [5:15](#), but then wrote in the extra portion from [Exodus 20](#) having some confused moment based on his memory and not writing exactly from the Manuscript he was copying. This is further proof to me that errors in copying were not kept, and they were not read by the public, but instead the errors were destroyed or placed in caves or secure locations so as to not confuse anyone. I believe it was part of the scribes duty, to make sure that there were no errors existing that the public would be able to read, lest the public read errors and then develop false doctrines by those errors.

The Dead Sea Scrolls And The Bible – James C. VanderKam

16.4 Purposefully added verses in the Cave Manuscripts

[Psalms 34](#) and [25](#) have a missing Vav but with an extra Pey in their Acrostic patterns (no missing letters in the text, but the pattern is not complete). This is proof to me that Psalms Acrostic chapters can purposefully have missing Acrostic letters because Pey and Vav have a very special relationship which I have already described in this book. I believe that [Psalm 145](#) has a special reason for not having a Nun Acrostic verse. However, James treats it as though that chapter should have a Nun verse. So, he shows an example of only two fragments or scrolls that have a Nun verse (11QPs-a and [LXX](#)). This is why that 11QPs-a fragment is there probably. It is either an outright fraud from one of hassatan's servants, or

somebody who really had a bad agenda. James claims the extra verse starts with the Hebrew letter Nun. The person who added this verse had to have purposefully thought about a construction that started its sentence with a Nun.

The only other witness to this verse is supposedly the **Septuagint**, which is a translation into Greek from the original Hebrew. The **Septuagint** could have easily been manipulated to add the Nun verse even after the original translation of the **Septuagint**. The **Septuagint** also has other problems that make it much less reliable than the Masoretic Scrolls and Books. Was the **Septuagint** translated from this very 11QPs-a fragment? If so, then we only have one witness for this added Nun verse and that is 11QPs-a by itself.

The Dead Sea Scrolls And The Bible – James C. VanderKam

16.5 Removed words and the rearranging of verses in the cave manuscripts

James explains that the Masoretic Manuscripts of **Jeremiah** are actually 13% longer than the **Septuagint Jeremiah** is. It just so happens that the Qumran 4QJer-b of **Jeremiah** has shorter total letters or words and has a different verse order which actually more closely matches the **Septuagint** than the Masoretic it seems. It is clear to me that yet again, there was a purposeful adjustment in this 4QJer-b, or just a scribe that made so many errors in one Bible book that it would probably cause us to ask if he was really a scribe or should have been. This difference in the 4QJer-b is why I believe it was in Qumran, because it had purposefully added errors by a malicious person.

It seems that the **Septuagint** might have used this faulty 11QJer-b as a basis to translate from, which puts even more doubt in the **Septuagint**, because there is at least one other example (in the previous paragraph of this book) of the **Septuagint** being translated from manuscripts that contain errors in them (and were rejected because of it). Once again, James didn't say this was an erroneous fragment, but leaves the door wide open for people to think that maybe this shorter, reordered fragment is how the other overwhelming majority of manuscripts should be. Once again, according to their theories, people will try to use one older variation to try to discredit numerous matching copies (many copies that match each other) of the same text. It's almost like an archeological and linguistical religion of 'older is always better, always, always, no matter what'. All while ignoring anything logical related to the find that goes against this mythical belief system.

The Dead Sea Scrolls And The Bible – James C. VanderKam

16.6 The Hiding of Manuscripts during persecution

My theory is that there were active attempts to forge new false documents, and to simultaneously manipulate existing Bible manuscripts from at least the time of the Assyrian and Babylonian captivities, if not even before that. Documents and manuscripts that scribes made accidental errors on were not the only documents sent to the Qumran caves, and other places like it. I believe that worn out documents and Manuscripts, and also complete fraudulent documents that were confiscated by honest, knowledgeable scribes and authorities, were taken to these caves.

I suspect that the reason that there are so many fragments and not just what seems to be degraded complete works, is because the errors and fraudulent writings were cut out and destroyed as much as possible in order to prevent false teachings. The only parts they could not destroy would be if the name of God was written near the error, or maybe some other extremely important writing was written near the error. Even for non-fraudulent, non-biblical writings that were in the caves, if a scribe made an error in copying the document, the scribe or people who found the error probably would not want a copy that was not perfect, so they were sent to the caves. In that way, only true copies of even non-biblical works would be read, and the author's error free words would be known.

There may have been a few cases during persecution when the destruction of manuscripts was a risk, that some Manuscripts and non-fraudulent documents could have been hidden for safety, but I doubt in this case that Qumran was the place, because Qumran seems to me to be a more regular, more organized place of rest for the fragments. Also, there is a good chance those caves were known by the Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks and Romans, or that the concept of hiding away error laden documents was known about. So, the hiding of error free manuscripts probably happened in different locations. Just like how Ellen White tells about the Waldensians putting manuscript copies into their clothing even if just a few pages at a time. As far as I know, the Waldensians did not have to hide their writings in caves in order to keep them safe from the RCC. There is probably better places to hide scrolls even where they can still be read and not degrading in a cave where the chance of reading is slim or none.

If it is true that there were active attempts to fake and manipulate documents even during the time the Qumran caves were used, then I would suspect that there were trustworthy, honest, guards posted around or patrolling to make sure these fraudulent documents and error-laden manuscripts were not recirculated. These supposed 'Sons of Light' who supposedly lived near the Qumran caves, might be these 'guards' of the caves. I would guess that these Qumran 'guards' were Levites, and were very devoted to their work. One evidence to support my theory that the people at Qumran were guards of a sort, is that there is a fortress tower there, and there were arrows found which supports the belief that the Romans came and destroyed the people and the place.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QLilwKbbr0M>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZ1C__2cRCI

16.7 The light exposes the darkness

The Qumran Caves show us a history of the good scribes efforts to preserve the error free copies of the Hebrew Tanakh. The caves show us what happened to error laden texts. The caves show us how many people are willing to be deceived by even just one fragment found that might tickle their ears. It seems fairly clear to me, that the manuscripts in the caves were not fit for libraries, synagogues, the Temple, or homes, because of the errors, fraud, lies, or sedition in them. It is clear that these caves were a genizah.

Chapter 17 The Serpent's Counterfeits

17.1 The Serpents counterfeits

The Serpent has tried to counterfeit every major concept that our Father in heaven has made ever since his betrayal of our Father long ago. The Word of God was under attack from the serpent ever since the garden of Eiden, and probably even before that, before the 'fall' of the angels that chose to disobey Yehovah God and follow the dragon, the serpent instead. The serpent has made his lie to people that there is supposedly 'lost books of the Bible', which also goes along with his lie that the Bible is not complete. Most people choose to believe the big lies because its easier for them to be told what they want (or expect) to hear, than it is for them to realize the truth about the Word of God being under attack for thousands of years.

In [Galatians 1:6-9](#) (maybe try to read the whole chapter also), we are told that if a person or angel preach any other gospel than what is in the Bible, than we should let them be cursed. [Verse 8](#) says "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." Some might try to say that this only applies to the New Testament, or whatever part of the Bible they might argue, but I strongly believe this verse is meaning the whole Bible when it says "gospel" here. I believe G2097 "preach any other gospel" comes from the stem ג.ש.ר "to bring tidings, bring good tidings", and is H1319. Yeishua was prophesied to come even in the Garden of Eden, so that is even "Good news", or "Gospel", in my belief. I believe that the Tanakh is also part of the Gospel of Yeishua / Jesus, who is the Word of God. We should not add to it or take away from it ([Deuteronomy 4:2](#)).

17.2 The Book of Jubilees

The [Book of Jubilees](#) is another fraudulent thing from the devil. Nowhere in the Bible does it say or refer to a [book of jubilees](#). The version I downloaded for free has 'history' like the other false books I mentioned. Again like the others, this 'history' in this fraudulent [Book of Jubilees](#) tries to 'fill in the gaps' and teach its lies in the process. According to [creationwiki.org](#) there is at least two possible errors with the [Book of Jubilees](#) chronology:

1. It calculates the Global Flood as occurring in 1307 AM (years since creation week), when in fact the genealogical records in [Genesis 5](#) tell us that the Flood happened at about 1651.5 AM. Thus, we see more than three hundred missing years in the [Jubilees](#) 'history'. Interestingly, the Hillel Calendar is about two hundred forty two years shorter than Ussher's chronology, but for reasons that would not become relevant until long after the [Book of Jubilees](#) was written. My chronology in chapter 21 of this book has around 60-70 years of difference on many key events to Ussher's chronology. Ussher claimed that the flood started in 2349 BC, I think it was around 2418 BC. This false book of Jubilees would have it about 300 years before that, which is not possible.

<https://www.propheticwitness.com/2019/02/the-biblical-chronology-of-james-ussher.html>

https://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/526875/jewish/The-Jewish-Calendar-Year.htm

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wpASb0rWfKo> Review - The Annals Of The World By Archbishop James Ussher

2. It records the births of Sheim (Shem), Cham (Ham), and Yafet (Japhet) out of their likely order. [Genesis 5](#) and [Genesis 11](#), when compared, clearly show that Sheim *was not* Noah's first-born.

Furthermore, [Jubilees'](#) date for the birth of Arpachshad is not in accord with Sheim being one hundred years old at the time, and giving birth to Arpachshad two years after the Flood. Once again, I saw no evidence that this false [Book of Jubilees](#) was originally written in Hebrew. Even James C. VanderKam did not mention any exact fragment of this that was in Hebrew, which is suspicious to me when he hints that it might have originally been written in Hebrew. He even admits that the 'original Hebrew' seems to have not survived.

The [Book of Jubilees](#) also seems to have teachings in it that contradict the Biblical calendar, and can lead people to come up with wild anti-biblical theories about time, seasons and calendars. I met one of these

deceived people around the time of Passover in 2011. He made a calendar with 364 days and some skip times to compensate, and the calendar did not take any account of moon activity or barley aviv status which is required in the Creator's (or Biblical) Calendar. So, I believe that this is one of the other reasons for these deceptions from the serpent, to keep people from learning the truth about the Biblical calendar and to get them frustrated with all these hoaxes.

17.3 The Aramaic Levi

According to James C. VanderKam, the “[Aramaic Levi](#)” and the [Book of Jubilees](#), claims that Levi the son of Yaacov [Jacob] was declared a priest because of his part in slaughtering the people with Shechem. This immediately seems to contradict [Genesis 34](#) because Yaacov rebukes them for making him look bad to the nations or people around him. The sons of Yaacov also acted deceitful in that chapter. This hardly seems like an event worthy of making a priesthood from (deception and revenge after making an agreement for marriages). I feel that this probably contradicts the Melchizedek priesthood. It probably also contradicts how the Levitical priesthood seems to begin after the exodus from Egypt.

James also admits that there is no complete copy of this supposed [Aramaic Levi](#). As you might have guessed, he brings up fragment names that were in Aramaic. He gives no hint that he thinks it was originally in Hebrew, and so it seems he thinks it is an Aramaic original. Therefore, it looks like there is no evidence of it being an original Hebrew writing, which is further evidence to me that it is not an inspired writing. So now another developing theme in Satan's counterfeits is the twisting of motives and deception about the Levitical priesthood.

17.4 Other False Books

There are many other books and writings that the serpent has had his servants (or servants of his servants) write, and there are many writers who think they are serving themselves by exploiting their fellow humans, but the serpent uses their work. If I were to list every one of these false books and writings, it would easily fill this book up. Therefore, it is not plausible for me to write about each one, but instead if you ever come across one, please ask our Father, the creator, to show you the deceit and errors and contradictions in that false writing.

God has caused those who seek the truth to be able to clearly see which books and writings are deceptions from the adversary and his servants. God does not want us to be deceived about what books, chapters, and even verses that his Bible consists of. Just like once you know a person is a liar it becomes easier to detect their lies because you know their methods. Or once you know how a manipulative person tries to control you, you can clearly see when they are attempting to manipulate you. So, I don't need to show you the problems with each false book out there, I can show you examples of some of them, and then you will be able to see the other false books more easily.

We should not glorify the adversary, and we should not speak about his actions in a way that glorifies him or his actions, but by knowing how he tries to deceive and manipulate us, we can then discern more easily when he tries to bring a deception or manipulation to us. The internet was a good tool at one time for discovering how these false books and writings of the adversary contradict the Bible. As time goes on, the search engines are showing more and more corruption and censorship. As time goes on they show more and more of the agenda of the adversary and censor what he wants censored, links to slander things that he wants slandered, and links to deceptions about what he wants spread around. More and more we will need to rely on the Father, Yeishua, and the Bible to show us the contradictions in these false writings. Even printed books might eventually be confiscated or burnt. Of course, the books that the serpent designed or used will be protected from this destruction. In rare cases, the adversary may even allow some of his deceptive writings to be destroyed, just to make them seem legitimate, and then he can bring those false writings out again, like some kind of false flag system to bring more attention to the writing.

Chapter 18 Terrific Doctrines

18.1 Do Religious leaders have authority over us?

This chapter will expose some of the contradictions in books that various religions put claims of inspiration (by God) on. My goal is to show you that these books they wield around are nothing more than writings of men, and that they are not part of the Bible, and they are not inspired from our Father. They may not even have much true history in them (if any), because the 'history' in them is used for the leaders to gain power over their subjects, by establishing a tradition that tries to lend credibility and authority to those who are in power in the religion. In my belief, [Romans 13](#) for example, does describe the leaders of a gathering of Biblical followers, but it does not describe government leaders in my opinion. I have also wrote about this topic in my book "Christian Myths".

18.2 The Roman Catholic Church

I do believe there are a lot of good, well meaning Catholics. I am not speaking here about the people, but rather the writings and doctrines of the RCC in general. The Roman Catholic Church doesn't hold the Bible as the only source of written instructions from our Father that we should obey. If a Doctrine has been decreed by a Pope, or agreed to by a pope, it is usually (if not always) put on a higher standing than the Bible by the followers of the Papacy throughout history. If there is a contradiction between what the Pope says and what the Bible says, most Catholics will follow what the Pope says and use his explanation about how to think about the Bible. This is very dangerous in my opinion.

I have studied many RCC doctrines that contradict the Bible. I once chatted with a Catholic on Paltalk who admitted that two-thirds (66%) of all Catholic beliefs are not even supported by the Bible. I believe he is right. So, instead of going on and on about RCC doctrine in this book, I will focus on the contradictions of the [apocryphal books](#) which the RCC pretends is part of the Bible (council of Trent 1546 is just one example). If you really need information about doctrine contradictions and the horrific history, then you can read 'The Great Controversy' which is also called 'The Triumph of God's Love'. Jews did not consider the OT [apocryphal writings](#) to be inspired scripture, and thus it was not included in the [Hebrew Tanakh](#). I have mentioned and debunked some of the key RCC doctrines in my free ebook "Christian Myths?".

The Majority of Early Christians who prepared lists of the Old Testament 'Canon' specifically excluded [the Apocrypha](#). The [apocryphal books](#) were not written in Hebrew (originally or even translated into it) as far as I know, unless otherwise noted in the descriptions I make in this chapter. There are no Renewed Covenant (New Testament) books that quote from the [apocryphal books](#) or mentions them by name. As far as I am aware, there are no [apocryphal book](#) that contains real, true prophecy, but some do have some false prophesy. I will not be quoting the deceptions of hassatan known as the [Apocryphal Books](#), but you can find them at many places. Please pray to our Father for his guidance before looking at any of those writings.

These are the books with their various names, and I will write about them after this paragraph with dots (bullet points): [Tobit](#), [Ben Sira \(son of Sirach or Ecclesiasticus\)](#), [Susanna](#) (Daniel additional chapter), [1 Esdras](#), [2 Esdras](#), [Judith](#), [Baruch](#), [Bel](#) (Daniel additional chapter), [Prayer of Mannasses](#), [Additions to Esther](#), [Letter of Jeremiah](#), [1 Maccabees](#), [2 Maccabees](#), [Wisdom](#), [Prayer of Azariah \(Song of the Three Holy Children\)](#), Daniel additional chapter). These false books would ruin the Chapter Checksums of the Bible if they were placed into the Bible. Not only that, but how can you place them in the Bible when at least all but two of them have blatant, obvious contradictions to our Bible? There are probably many more

contradictions in the **apocryphal books** than what I will list. I just wanted to find some major ones and so I did not spend a whole lot of reading of the books to find them.

1971 Royal Publishers, Inc KJV, Regency 700w.

<http://www.gospellightmin.com/articles.php?id=41>

The Forbidden Book - History of the English Bible:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRNOW-xVzHU&feature=related>

- **1 Maccabees:** [after Esther] I was not able to verify the supposed contradiction about the death of Antiochus between **1 Maccabees** and **2 Maccabees**.
 - The confusion people seem to have is that they don't realize there are 3 Antiochus's in **1 Maccabees**. This further makes the history look false to me because it is a father, his son, and his son with the same name, 'Judas'. The same thing is in the false book of **ecclesiasticus (sirach)**, where there is a father, his son, and his son with the name of 'Jesus'. hassatan would certainly want to glorify the Judas that betrayed our savior and would certainly want to smear his Greek (Jesus) name in the other book.
 - **1:57** has king Antiochus setting up 'the abominable idol of desolation'. This seems to be a direct fraud to pretend to fulfill early **Daniel 9:27**. **Matthew 24:15** makes it clear that this will be a future fulfillment and thus could not have been fulfilled in the way the fraudulent book of **Maccabees** claims. **3:45** claims Jerusalem was no longer inhabited which is further fraud about this pretended fulfillment.
 - **3:12** says Judas fought with the sword he took as spoil 'all his lifetime'. **4:6** seems to contradict **4:15** because we are told these men had no armor or swords but yet when their seemingly soon engaged enemy fell, it specifically says they fell by the sword.
- **2 Maccabees 12:43-46** [after Esther] has prayer for the dead / remission of sin for the dead, which clearly contradicts our Bible but supports RCC doctrine.
- **Tobit 6:6-7** [after Nehemiah sometimes] falsely claims a process (ritual) of how to get protection from demons without help from our Savior, his power, or blood, and without using his name or our Father's name or help. **Tobit 12:9** says alms can purge sins and deliver from death which once again contradicts the Bible but supports RCC doctrine. This book also contains disgusting things like eating bird droppings and writings about angels that are not in the Bible (Dr. Sam Gipp). James C. VanderKam in his book states that among the debate on what is the original language for **Tobit**, he thinks it is most likely Aramaic. He lists only one fragment that was supposedly in Hebrew as 4Q200 (4QTobit-e). The majority seems to be in Greek in relation to the **Codex Sinaiticus** but there is also claims that the Greek 'agrees in general with the Aramaic and Hebrew' (in other words, it's not the best match or has many variations) and that the 'Aramaic **Tobit** from Qumran was not the base text' used for the Greek 'long recension' of **Tobit**. So the debate about a Greek, Aramaic, or Hebrew origin seems to continue.
- **Baruch** is a counterfeit based on **Jeremiah 36:4**. [after Lamentations] Baruch says that in the fifth year after the destruction of Yerushalaim, he read his book to Jeconiah and to all the people of Babylon; but Jeconiah was in prison and Baruch had been taken away to Egypt after the death of Gedaliah (**Jer. 43:7**). <http://www.apuritansmind.com/apologetics/ApocryphaArticle4.htm>
- **Ben Sira 3:30 (ecclesiasticus, sirach):** Falsely claims alms can make atonement for sin (gospellightmin) (Ben/son) **Sirach 12:4-7:** suggests that not all are sinners (it means some people don't sin, which contradicts the Bible) and to not help sinners. This 'book' is supposedly translated from Hebrew into Greek which has many variants when compared to the supposed Hebrew fragments. James C. VanderKam says there is only about 68% (or a bit more % he says in a

footnote) of the Hebrew of this 'book' found in fragments. This book was supposedly written by a person called 'Jesus' who had a son and grandson that were also called 'Jesus' according to the preface from the Greek (translated to English). Supposedly, according to the preface, this man was a Hebrew (or at least lived among them, but with how he was described it seems he is referred to as a Hebrew). Jesus is not a Hebrew name. It's not even Greek. It is a not-so-perfect transliteration from perhaps the Hebrew to Greek, then a not-so-perfect transliteration from Greek into English. The Greek Iesou is where the English word Jesus comes from in most Bibles. I believe that the Jesus of the Bible who is our Savior was actually called Yehoshua, which is actually what **KJV** would probably transliterate as Joshua (but really they should have transliterated it as Jehoshua in some places, considering they used a J instead of a Y). **Numbers 13:16** is an example in **KJV** where the translators actually transliterate Joshua's name correctly as Jehoshua (again, considering a J instead of a Y). However, there are many places where Joshua's name in Hebrew is shorter, and should be transliterated as Yeishua (and **KJV** should have transliterated it as Jeshua, not Joshua because as far as I have seen, there is not a 'o' vowel in the Hebrew name for 'Joshua'). The whole point I am trying to make is that I believe that this **Sirach** 'book' is a fraud that is trying to gain false plausibility by using the name Jesus as the name of the author and his son and grandson. Our savior knows who we are talking and praying to even if we pronounce his name wrong. That's not my point, my whole point was that it seems extremely unlikely that a man and his son and grandson would all have the same name and all three names not transliterated correctly. Also, many verses in this book are dark or disturbing. It mentions situations that I don't want to repeat and it is usually subliminal or hints. It is clearly a uninspired writing of a man (or men) who wants to try to look smart while using Bible types of sayings and twisting them into his own sayings.

- **Wisdom 8:19-20** [after song of Solomon] explains that being born good and undefiled is possible for humans, which contradicts the Bible (**Psalm 51:5** is just one example).
- **Susanna** [chapter 13 of Daniel, or precedes Daniel]: Falsely implies that women should have their face covered with the example of Susanna covering her face. The history is questionable and I believe it does not bring anything up that we really need to know.
- **Bell and the dragon** [chapter 14 of Daniel or precedes Daniel]: With perhaps around 200 people entering into the dragon temple the floor would have been completely trampled but the author implies that the footprints were easily recognizable in the ash. The dragon temple priests would have heard or felt the ash so why didn't they try to smooth over their footprints, or put new ash out, or remove all the ash? Either the story is fiction or they were not being wise. It certainly seems like a fictional story. The part about the lion's den is a fraudulent attempt to explain the 'gaps' in the real Daniel in the lion's den story in **Daniel chapter 6**. Would an angel really be so uncaring and rude by picking up a supposed prophet by his hair in order to transport him? My current understanding is that only men who took the Nazarene vow had long hair. You can see all of the false writings of men clearly in this false book if you try to find them. The "history" of this book is questionable and I believe this 'book' does not bring anything up that we need to know.
- **Prayer of Azariah (Song of the Three Holy Children)** [between **Daniel 3:23** and **3:24**]: about 30 repetitive verses with most of them speaking to non-sentient objects telling them to praise and exalt him above all for ever. Not only will most of these things pass away into a different form and not remain in that state forever (animals die), but they can't even praise and exalt to begin with (non-living things). So most of these verses are vain repetitions. **Matthew 6:7** says not to do that. I believe that this book does not bring up anything helpful or useful.
- **Judith: 7:30**: Five days without water? Near the beginning of the book, The general didn't know who Judah was (it says this was after the captivity and rebuilding of the temple)? **8:6**: More than 3 years with barely any eating? Why fast on most days but not on Sabbaths? This person could only survive

by miracle from our Father and a miracle is unlikely here. **8:31**: Yehovah is only going to help through her? She declares new traditions? Perhaps Judith is about making men (as a group) look foolish and women (as a group) look wise (feminism)? They previously prepared for war but then they planend on being servants? **10:12**: She decieved them but she is a prophetess or godly woman? She tries to look attractive and not modest? **10:23**: They care more about her beauty than her supposed obedience to God? She bows before this general? Clearly this is yet another book written by men which pretends to be a Biblical writing.

- **Letter of jeremiah (Baruch 6** or part of lamentations): It was an impassioned sermon based on [Jeremiah 11:10](#) (1971 Royal Publishers, Inc KJV, Regency 700w).
- **Prayer of mannesses: 1:8** [end of **2nd chronicles**]: says that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob didnt sin, which cannot be true ([Romans 3:23](#)).
- **additions to esther (10:4-16:24): 10:7**: This is mardochues speaking. Aman seems to be a betrayer against Mardochues. **11:6** This is about two dragons. **11:7**: This says the two dragons (aman and mardochues will 'crie' and all nations will prepare to fight the righteous people. So we have some nonsensical man-made story that tries to copy the writting styles in [Revelation](#). **1611 edition KJV (includes the apocryphal writings)**
- **1 Esdras: 2:13 -14**: This book is a counterfeit and or corruption of Ezra. It contains different verse numberings according to the wiki page. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1_Esdras
- **2 esdras: 1:1 "the second book of the prophet esdras"** As far as I know, there is not any other example of an opening statement saying it was the second book (but this one does). Also, many scrolls or 'books' were combined to make a book usually. You can see this is a blantant forgery which uses the concept of putting writings into more than one 'book'. None of the books of the Bible that have more than one book like Kings, Samuel, Chronicles, etc, declare in the writings that it is a first or second or third book. **Chapter 4**: once again, angels are being glorified by name **4:1** (calling them lord **1:3** and having conversations with them?) and there is nonsense about the forest fighting the sea in **4:13** which is probably an attempt to look like [Revelation](#). In **4:21**, Those that dwell in heaven can only understand heavenly things? Clearly this is non-sense from men, used by the devil. **Chapter 5**: the angel speaks as though he is God. **Esdras 2** seems to be a counterfiet in order to also semi-qoute (**1:30**) from [Matthew 23:37](#) and also supposedly has some semi-quotes from [Revelation](#). It supposedly also had the name of Jesus (in the version I saw) and that he will be the son and will die (so its a false prophesy because our Savior has a Hebrew name, Jesus or Iesus is a Greek or English based name assignment or transliteration. This 'book' does not say he will be resurected though (so this makes the false prophesy even more clear). It seems like a 'prophecy' from satan, a 'prophecy' of death to Iesus and those that have life (**7:28-29**). The catholic Bible that my mother gave me has Ezra labeled 1 Esdras and Nehemiah labeled 2 Esdras. So this adds to the confusion and in detecting which ones are just renamed from Ezra or Nehemiah or which ones are the seperate counterfeits.

18.3 Judaism and Kabbalism

I am not trying to say anyone who practices Judaism or Kabbalah are bad. I am adressing the religious beliefs here in this Paragraph. I am not saying that all believers of Judaism also practice Kabbalah, or vice-versa. Another religious group that believes that Men on earth can make decrees about religion that God 'must go along with', is most beleivers of Judaism and their various sects (but Karaite Jews are not the same). The '**Oral Torah**' or the '**Talmud**' is a book of man made religious "law", commentaries, and supposed history that has many contradictions to the [Hebrew Tanakh](#). They claim that this '**Oral Torah**' was given to Mosheh at the same time as the two tablets. During Roman persecution of Jews in the 2nd century AD, the

Mishnah portion of the **Talmud** was written. It is my belief that this is when these “**Oral Torah**” writings and/or concepts were originated, and they did not exist in Mosheh's time. Further proof that the **Mishnah** was not written until the time of Gamaliel (גמליאל) who was mentioned in the Bible (**Acts 5:34, 22:3**) is that Gamaliel was mentioned in the very first **Mishnah** as David Moster says in the video below. If the **Mishnah** was invented before Gamaliel's time, why wasn't an older Jewish leader mentioned first, before Gamaliel?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9S7sbgg_euk Nehemia Gordon Clips - Who Was Gamaliel?

Supposedly, the original Kabbalah writings were made at this time too, but I believe the writing of the Kabbalah was much later in history. One of the many ways that the **Talmud** contradicts the Bible, is that it claims that Adam had more than one wife, and this first wife that God made for Adam left him, and then in **Genesis 2** it is a different wife called Eve. In **Matthew 23:8-9** we can see that we are not supposed to call anyone 'rabbi', which means ‘my master’ or 'my great-one'. Most 'rabbis' use the **Talmud** and other man made religious 'laws' and traditions to say they have God's authority on earth. They pretend that this '**oral law**' was given to Mosheh (Moses) and passed down, but not written down until much later by pharisees or other scribes. That is very convenient for them. This means there is no ‘proof’ until the time it was written down. What this boils down to is yet another religion that seeks to control its members by giving them forged writings and by trying to get them to believe that the Bible says and means things that it doesn't really say and mean. I am not saying that all of the leaders of Judaism do these deceptions knowingly, some do so through ignorance.

I am not a fan of Steven Anderson and the times I tried to listen to his videos I either lost interest or did not agree with him. So, like all people I mention, please ask God for discernment in seeing the truth if you watch his videos. I did come across a video of his in the 6th month of 2023 however, and it is really good concerning the topic of the **Talmud**. He says there are 38 volumes of the **Talmud** and that he talked to elderly Jewish leaders who haven't even read it all. He says that even God takes orders from the Jewish leaders in the **Talmud** writings, which is more clear evidence that the **Talmud** is not from God, the Creator.

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/DcZTceWrb02j/> The Stupidity of the Talmud

There are Jewish groups like the Karaites who only follow the **Tanakh**. They do not follow the **Talmud** or other Judaism religious laws of men. Nehemia Gordon is a good example of a good Karaite. Karaites as a group, do not accept Yehoshua Jesus as the Son of God or as our Savior, but they still expect a savior to come and physically set up a kingdom.

<http://carm.org/origins-and-history-kabbalah> Joseph Barclay - 'The Talmud'.

<http://keithdevens.com/weblog/archive/2003/Jul/22/TalmudContradiction>

The **Talmud** Noahide laws (Tanna debe Menasseh / Hul. 92a; comp. Yer. 'Ab. Zarah ii. 1) are not supported by Bible verses. It is a man-made alteration of the Ten Commandments with only 6 of them, with one added by men. It leaves out Shabbat (the Sabbath, the day of rest, the 7th day), loving God, loving neighbors, and one other and adds the 'law' about making of government and civil law, while prohibiting the speaking of the name of our Father in heaven (Yehovah). It causes separation of gentiles and Jews and does not seem to allow for grafting in for non-descendants of Avraham. Also the Noahide laws seem to contradict **Exodus 12:49**. According to the noahide.org link below, sword decapitation is one of the punishments (Positive Mitzvah 226). Perhaps the Noahide laws might be some of the reason for the results in **Revelation 20:4**. These books that claim to be the '**Oral Torah**' have such nonsense as supposed visions of Elijah telling rabbis that men have defeated God in arguments or debate. There is a bunch of nonsense and the glorifying of 'pagan' based things (my perception) in these books ('**oral Torah**'), according to a book by Joseph Barclay called '**The Talmud**'.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOWKMWrwBEI&list=PL1DAD8816DDF8E44C&feature=plcp&context=C4fd2d2dFDvjVQa1PpcFO>

[XH8gcfMPdufmgOPRTN2E9PCOdxZ2xfk=](#) (3.1 The Noahide Laws – FollowersofYah.com)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=72&v=Sl3GCpTB6Po&feature=emb_logo Torah family – Beware o. t. N. L.

<https://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/9679-laws-noachian>

<http://noahide.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/The-Noahide-Dinim-sub-Laws.html>

Some people who practice Judaism also practice Kabbalah. Kabbalah seems to be more about applying the 'hidden' 'codes' or 'meanings' of the Bible (that's my understanding of the exoteric claims) to ones life and much less importance on the actual, literal words in the Bible (the esoteric beliefs and intentions of high ranking Kabbalists are less benevolent it seems). The same concept seems to be true in some Jewish sects, for example the Pharisees, I have heard. **Sepher Yetzirah** is a book full of Kabbalah style thinking. Some Kabbalah teachings are attempts to describe or pretend how God reveals himself. There are also divination practices by some using diagrams of things like the 'tree of life'. There are some very disturbing doctrines that some Kabbalists believe. Other Kabbalist ideas (according to a video I linked) are, reincarnation beliefs, praying to the dead, the sexualization of God, the wearing of charms, and taking on the souls of 'dead people' and speaking with 'their voice' (does that sound like demon possession to you?). This book I wrote is only about the basics, and how it relates to the Bible. I will not be listing out all the false doctrines here.

Some of the Kabbalist or **Talmud** doctrine is designed to place them in power over 'Gentiles'. Some even think they can create things while speaking Hebrew. According to George Howard, the **Talmud** lies about our Savior with it's claims that our Savior was executed by hanging (b.Sanh. 43). He also says the **Tol'doth Yeshu**, which relies on the **Talmud**, claims that our Savior's body was stolen from the tomb by Yehuda the gardener, and it also claims that our Savior was killed by stoning then hung, or just killed by hanging, or even by strangulation, depending on the version or part of the **Tol'doth** that is read. Many 'messianic' believers think that they can gain wisdom by reading the **Talmud**. I believe it is a dangerous book inspired by satan or his servants.

There is no evidence of the '**Zohar**' existing before the middle ages. Kabbalah seemingly did not become known to outsiders until the 12th century AD. The **Zohar** is a series of writings used by at least some Kabbalists. Some believers of Kabbalah claim the doctrines were given by angels. If that is true it is not from a good angel in my opinion. Byron Sherwin (Gnosis video) says that the **Zohar** was written in 'Aramaic' by somebody who did not know Aramaic well, and who also mixed in some medieval Spanish and Portuguese words. זֹהָר (zohar) means 'brightness' and comes from the stem ז.ה.ר which predominately means 'to warn', please be *warned* about it. The **Zohar** teaches (according to a video I linked) that "God" has a male half and female half....and then teaches sexualized things about that concept. There are many sexualized teachings in the **Zohar** it seems. With the help of the printing press, the **Zohar** helped to spread Kabbalah doctrine rapidly throughout Judaism in the world in the late 1500's. In the 1600's Kabbalah practice started to be less prominent after the 'false messiah' event in the region of modern day turkey. By the 1700's, Hasidism, a form of Kabbalah started to become popular. Hasidism comes from the stem ח.ס.ד which means 'to show mercy or kindness', but as the word חַסִּיד can mean 'saint', I believe this is the word it came from, and the reason for naming it that way. In other words, the belief was probably that if a person does all of these deeds, and becomes a 'saint' then they will literally change the world and even God for the 'better'.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ppT8JK1loSg> (Gnosis – Secrets of the Kabbalah)

According to the last video in the link, early Kabbalists (if not still) went into a meditative and or hypnotic trance which gave them a vision where they had to tell a "menacing angel" it's name an exact number of times. I have said this before, but it needs repeating, that real angels rarely want their name spoken or known. For example, I think that Michael and Gabriel are the only angels we know the names to out of all of the good angels. All of the other angel encounters in the **Old and New testament** describes angels without revealing their names. **Judges 13:6** is a good example of an angel not revealing his name. I

believe this is because the angels want all of the Glory to go to God. I have explained how many of the false books of satan have named 'angels' in them. Demons do like their names to be known when they are allowed to, because they want as much glory as they can get. Anyway, once the Kabbalist gets past all of the "menacing angels", they get to hear from "God". Does this sound like something the [Tanakh](#) or [New testament](#) would want us to do to talk to God? According to this Gnosis video I linked, Kabbalists believe that Adam kicked God out of the garden of Eden, contradicting what the Bible says. Which book will you believe?

During the 1700's, the majority of Jews did shun mysticism and or Kabbalah. In the 1970's, Philp Berg opened a Kabbalah center in Tel-Aviv. And in the 1980's a 'Kabbalah Empire' or the 'Kabbalah Center' in Los Angeles. It has branches now in more than 100 cities and has more than a million followers. Just like some Christian denominations disagree with the finer points of their religion, so too do the different groups of Kabbalah practitioners. Some groups do not want 'gentiles' to know Kabbalah. Both Judaism and Kabbalah believers do not believe that Jesus / Yeishua was the Messiah, they still expect the return of a Messiah. There are some who do believe in Jesus as being the Messiah, but they generally cannot be open about it in their local groups because it is not excepted with the denomination they are attending. I'm not saying a person would get kicked out of their Synagogue for believing in Jesus, but, they would definitely get looked down on by some in their Synagogue.

http://www.jesus-is-savior.com/False%20Religions/Kabbalah/kaballah_satanic.htm

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qn7eck5Ka44> (deleted)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EVOhtxr8yCE&feature=feedu> (deleted)

18.4 The Mormon religion

I am not saying every Mormon person is bad, I am only addressing the beliefs of the religion.

Another religion that seeks to gain power over men by having fraudulent documents that pretend to be equal or superior to the Bible, is the Mormon religion. Once again, I will not be quoting these false books but you can find them online or in person, but please pray to our Father for truth and direction before you read those false books.

Baptisms and other things performed for the dead are described in [D&C 128:5](#). They assume that these baptisms are recorded and honored 'in heaven' (for the dead). It seems they assumed that Elijah had some power of his own or that he restored power on earth for the enabling and acceptance of baptisms of the dead. Why do many religious seek to use Elijah for their counterfeit writings? Because he was 'translated'? In [Alma 34:32-35](#) it is clear that even the [book of Mormon](#) teaches that baptism for the dead is not going to do any good. So why make baptisms for the dead if it goes against the [book of Mormon](#) and the Bible? There are contradictions within their own accepted 'inspired' writings, just like RCC and Judaism. My intentions are not to list out every contradiction here.

There are also non-biblical rules that Mormons follow, that are not in the Bible. For example, the required wearing of special undergarments for both men and women which are not described in the Bible. However, the Bible does indeed talk about what kinds of garments are, and are not acceptable to wear. So, it is interesting that they follow a garment rule other than the guidelines about garments that are already in the Bible. It seems that they try to justify their garment rule based on [Genesis 3:21](#), which describes animal hides being used, and not the fabric that is used in the Mormon religion. The Mormon religion relies on the [Book of Mormon](#), which they hold as scriptures that overrule the Bible in any of the differences between the two.

They also have a person they believe is their prophet, Joseph Smith, along with supposed 'history' to

back those beliefs up. The **Doctrine and Covenants** and **Pearl of Great Price** are two of the other major writings they hold faith in. Their “prophets” after Joseph, seem to hold the same power as Joseph did, if not more. It seems that the “Prophet” who is in power in the Mormon church, is seen as being infallible, and the only one who can speak for God, and can give new scripture, among other beliefs about him. This seems very similar to how the RCC looks to their Popes.

18.5 Islam

I believe that only a small portion of Muslims are radical, and those radicals are the ones that earthly agencies, or satan himself use to hurt others. I would caution you to not get into hating anyone or any one group. Many people like to fear all Muslims and assume they are all radical, that is not good. There are many denominations of Islam (Sunni, Sufism, wahabbism are the bigger ones), but I believe they mostly agree that Yehoshua (Jesus) is only a prophet, and that his mother was not a virgin. Pretty much the same thing as most that practice Judaism on those two topics.

It seems that the **Qur'an** teaches that the Bible is corrupted and that the **Qur'an** supersedes the Bible. Just like Judaism and RCC, if there is a contradiction between the fabricated writings or doctrines of their religion and the Bible, most Muslims would choose the fabricated documents or doctrine (and ignore the Bible on those matters).

The **Quran** states that Noah (Noah) had a son that drowned in the flood in **11:43**. This contradicts the Bible, because **Genesis 6:10** tells us Noah had 3 sons, and they entered the ark in **Genesis 7:13**, and all three came out of the ark in **Genesis 9:18**. **Genesis 9:19** tells us that of these three sons of Noah, was the whole earth overspread.

Again, this book I am writing is not meant to list out a bunch of contradictions, but to at least give you one, or a few. Perhaps you have heard the outlandish stories of how the '**Oral Torah**', or Mormon writings, or how the **Quran** got here. That's another thing these religions have in common, extraordinary claims of origin that after you look into the history, it is clear they are just untrue stories to support the current doctrine. If you want to know about the history of Islam, there are plenty of sources.

The first part of the oath required to become Muslim requires the person to say that the god of the Quran is the only god (I am not naming that god on purpose). This oath can be impossible for somebody to make who does not believe that the god of the Quran is the one true God. This oath can also be impossible for anyone who believes that Jesus / Yeishua is God or part of the 'God-head'. This is perhaps one of the reasons why so many Christians have not converted in the past to Islam.

Islam claims there “Is only one Qur'an”, but there are at least 26 different Arabic Qurans, as explained by Dr. Jay Smith. These 26 Arabic Qurans have many differences to each other. If the Quran is the only book that comes from God, why are there many Arabic versions that do not agree with each other? I do not believe that the Quran comes from Yehovah our creator. I believe that the Quran is just another false book of the serpent.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=shH-bhbkkx4> Note Muslim's anger when shown 26 different Qur'ans! ***PfanderFilms***

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/ikFI8HN4j1sM/> PFANDERFILMS 5-16-21

18.6 The Samaritans

Another group of people in history who I want to mention were the Samaritans. They copied the original Hebrew Torah into their own language and they made their own changes of the Torah. They did not use methods like the Hebrew Scribes used in order to guarantee accurate copies. For example, they made

one or more changes in order to pretend that Mount Gerizim was the appointed place of worship (look at [Deuteronomy 27:4](#) to compare to their writings). They also changed at least one place (compare with [Exodus 13:7](#)) to say “six days” instead of “seven”. The ages of people after the flood have been changed in the Samaritan manuscripts. According to Bible-history.com, the Samaritans did not fully understand the Hebrew grammar, and this is one of the many reasons for the variations in Samaritan manuscripts when compared to the Hebrew Tanakh.

<http://www.bible-history.com/faussets/S/Samaritan+pentateuch/>

The dates of their discovered writings were from the 9th century AD and later, with most of them from the 15th century AD. Be careful about the teachings in the link below regarding the Qumran caves, which I believe were just Genizah places for worn out or erroneous scraps.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXN5y30VsdE> Samaritan Pentateuch and Ancient Translations

18.7 The adversary has a full toolbox

Some groups of people try to play 'pin the tail on the antichrist' or 'pin the tail on the beast' (did you ever play 'pin the tail on the donkey' as a child?), and they will go into great lengths to say that their targeted religion is the beast or antichrist, and the source of all evil, etc. After all my studies, it is clear to me that the devil is using more than one tool in his toolbox on this planet to try to achieve his goals. The devil is not going to put all of his 'eggs in one basket' on this planet. He is not going to rely on one tool. There are principalities on this planet that have much more power and control than any religious group I have mentioned in this chapter, and they use that power for evil. Be very careful with putting blame on just one tool in hassatan's tool box. If you go around telling everyone to beware of just one religion or person because they are the beast or antichrist or have that person in their religion, than those people that believe you may be blind-sided by one of the other agencies that the adversary has on this planet serving him. I want to remind you that I am not at all saying that all people who practice Judaism, or Mormonism, Islam, or Catholicism are bad people. In fact, I think most are good or decent people. I have met good people from each of these religions and I don't think they were trying to kill me, or plot against me, or hurt me.

18.8 Adding to and taking away from the Bible

Some church denominations, or buildings of gatherers, have actually changed the Hebrew of the Bible when they show it on overhead projectors or in the actual books of the Bible they copy or print. I have seen this with my own eyes, and Nehemia Gordon also wrote about it in one of his books about how some people change the name of God, Yehovah יהוה to "ה" or "י" or "י" or "י". Some people have also changed the Hebrew word Elohim (God, Almighty, or Mighty one) to Eloqim in the Hebrew text of the Bible (this is commonly done in the Hebrew Matthew texts). The Bible shows us that we cannot add to or take away from the Word of God. [Deuteronomy 4:2](#) and [Revelation 22:18-19](#) are good evidences of this. An English translation is one thing, but removing or adding Hebrew words or letters to the original Hebrew Bible text is what I believe these verses are explaining about. Obviously, it would be wrong for a translator to purposefully add or remove things in the translation in order to manipulate people. However, a translator might choose a word that is not as good of a translation as would fit best, but if their intentions are pure, I would not accuse them of breaking these commandments I listed above. If and when they realize the better translation word that they should have used, then I believe they should change it. I believe that translators should not change the original Hebrew of the Tanakh, or the Greek of the New Testament.

18 For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book:

19 And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book.

Chapter 19 The Sealing of the Book

19.1 The Sealing of the Book

With all of the sealing of the [Book of Daniel](#) (Daniyyei'l), I will try to explain how the Aramaic myth has been used to complicate the translations of Daniyyei'l, and how the Daniyyei'l Code has also caused the many people who do not understand it, to think they are Aramaic words when they are not. I have made a chart at the end of this chapter [The Daniyyei'l Code].

[Daniel 12:4](#)

ד וְאַתָּה דָּנִיֵּי'ל סַתֵּם הַדְּבָרִים וְחַתֵּם הַסֵּפֶר עַד-עַתָּה קִץ יִשְׁטְטוּ רַבִּים וְתִרְבֶּה הַדְּעָת:

And you, Daniyei'l, obstruct the words, and seal the scroll until an end time, many will go about, and knowledge will increase.” 27.12.4.862

19.2 Errors in Strong's in the Aramaic Myth

First I will show you an example of a Strong's entry where it claims there is an unknown Hebrew stem for the name of Zebina ([Ezra 10:43](#)). H2081 in Strong's claims there is an unused stem meaning to “purchase”, and this stem is why the name Zebina זְבִינָא means 'bought'. Now if you look at [Daniyyei'l 2:8](#), you will see זְבִינָן H2048 which Strong's claims comes from the 'Aramaic' or 'Chaldee' stem ז.ב.ז which means to buy or to gain. Even H2081 claims there was a real Hebrew stem that means to purchase, but they claim its not in use. Well it is in use and it is Hebrew. It is used in [Daniyyei'l 2:8](#), and obviously enough it means to purchase, buy, or gain. The reason Strong's claims it is an unused stem is because of the myth that [chapter 2](#) of [Daniyyei'l](#) starts to be written in Aramaic. I will explain the unusual Hebrew writing methods of Daniyyei'l, and why they are chosen in this chapter. Now according to the Aramaic Myth, they would claim that Zebina comes from H2048 also, but they would claim that H2048 is Aramaic and then they would go on to tell the myth of how the Hebrew language was dying, and everyone was increasingly speaking Aramaic.

19.3 The Foundation of the Daniyyeil Code

In [Genesis 11:30](#) there is an example of a sealed word where there is a letter swap just like what happens in the sealed words of Daniel. יָלַד H3206 got it's י swapped to a ו in וָלַד H2056. This is the foundation for much of the sealing process of the [Book of Daniyyeil](#). This swapping method is used in the Daniyyeil code as one of the means to seal the [Book of Daniyyeil](#).

This example in [Genesis](#) proves to us that the sealing of [Daniyyeil](#) is not Aramaic, but indeed just an encoding process. This also confirms the grammar situation called Transformer verbs, where a verb that has the first letter as a Yod gets it dropped in the Niphal form and gets replaced by a Cholem-Vav or Vav. There is proof of actual [Daniel](#)-style letter swaps happening in the Torah with the word כָּבַשׁ H3532 when the letters swap to כָּשַׁב H3775. This letter swap happens at least 13 times where the final result looks like כָּשַׁב. This letter swapping proves to us that the letter swapping of the Daniyyeil code is real, and is part of the method used to seal the [book of Daniel](#).

Do the Hebrew Dictionaries claim that H3775 is Aramaic? No, they couldn't, or nobody would take them seriously. So why then do the dictionaries claim that obvious letter swaps like this in words mean that the word is Aramaic, when it happens in the [Book of Daniel](#)? Because they want to conform to the popularized serpent's myth that there are Aramaic words in the original Bible, and the dictionaries can only get away with it in [Daniel](#) and [Ezra](#), and a few other very limited places. I believe that the Books of the Bible can use a Hebrew word for the first or only time in the Bible, and this is a means of teaching us the

Hebrew language. The Book of Daniyyiel also introduces Hebrew words to us, words which are not Aramaic. For example, ׀7 was revealed as a foundational word in Hebrew in the [Book of Daniel](#).

19.4 Would you write a letter to a friend using two different languages?

Some people would claim that because in [Daniyyei'l chapter 2:4](#) there is a change in vowels, and the Daniyyei'l Code (my term for this phenomenon) seems to start here, along with vowel changes from the previously expected ones, then this means this is now Aramaic in the Tanakh. That is not true. If this was true, where this Aramaic is put into the Tanakh when the conversation with the king starts, then why didn't Daniyyei'l go back to 'Hebrew' in 2:12 when the conversation is over? If this theory was true, then it would have gone back to 'Hebrew' then. Why would Daniyyei'l write this chapter in Hebrew and then some other language? There is no good reason. It would be like watching a movie and every time somebody was speaking a different language in the movie, they actually spoke that other language and there was absolutely no subtitles to tell you what they are saying. Or it would be like reading a book and when a person in the book speaks a different language it is actually written in that language and then there is no translation. See? It makes no sense, because the reader will not know what is being written or said unless if they are fluent in more than one language. It might as well not even be written.

I have already proven that Daniyyei'l can be translated without knowing 'Aramaic' because I don't know 'Aramaic', and yet I translate Daniyyei'l. So what we must ask ourselves now is, why are there systematic letter changes in a code form in Hebrew words in Daniyyei'l? Why are there vowel changes in words as if its like a code? Why are there roots and other Hebrew words in Daniyyei'l, but no where else in the Tanakh except perhaps Ezra? Were these codes placed in Daniyyei'l so that people would have to seek the truth? This means that people were allowed to lie to themselves and others about this Aramaic myth for more than a thousand years now. In this chapter, I hope to answer the questions that I just asked, and even show you a list of the Daniyyei'l letter Code, and maybe even the Daniyyei'l Vowel Code in future editions of this book (as of now, I have too many projects going on, to take on a new vowel study, also, I am not that concerned about vowels).

19.5 Dictionaries saying a word is Aramaic when it has a Hebrew stem

Another Strong's error is that with the Aramaic myth, Strong's and other dictionaries claim that H7328 ([Daniel 2:18](#)) is Aramaic, and that it has an unused stem. Both of these are untrue. It is not Aramaic, but Hebrew and the stem is H7329, and is indeed used in the Tanakh in [Isaiah 17:4](#) and [Zephaniah 2:11](#). This proves that H7328 comes from this Hebrew stem because the last letter of the stem ׀7 often drops off from verbs, and even nouns depending on the grammar. As I explained before, there are many Hebrew letters that drop off of the stem depending on the letter and the situation. I do not plan on listing every error that Strong's and other dictionaries have made like this, but I wanted to show at least one example like this so that you know that this problem about this myth exists.

19.6 “Greek Origins” of Words in the Tanakh

Another myth that Strong's and other dictionaries created or repeated is the myth that some of the words in [Daniel](#) have Greek origins. For example with H7030, the dictionaries pretend that this word is Aramaic while also saying it has a Greek root origin. For this to be true, the Babylonian empire would have to have ruled over Greece, which actually could have been possible. To further make the myth hard to believe though, is that king Neyuchadnetstsar would have had to acquired a unique instrument (like perhaps listed in [Daniel 3:5](#)) from Greece, and then used the Greek name for it in an Aramaic transliteration. Why

would Daniyyei'l use an Aramaic word transliterated from Greek to describe and instrument which was most likely not unique from the Hebrew culture (it probably had a Hebrew name)?

We know that the Greek empire was after the Babylonian empire (at their heights of power), so this Greek root origin can only stand if king Neyuchadnetstsar acquired that unique instrument and used the transliteration of the word. Then Daniyyei'l would have to use that non-Hebrew word in the Tanakh. All three of those things would have to happen for this Greek root origin myth to be true. I don't find that very likely at all. H7030 is not the only word that Strong's and other dictionary's claim a Greek root origin for. If it was just this one word that would make it all less ridiculous, but with this myth going into several words, it becomes all that more ridiculous and unlikely that all these words would be used in Babylon, then transliterated, then used by Daniyyei'l. It's time for these myths to be shown for what they are: Lies from hasatan, because he wants to hide the amazing truth of the Pure Language, Hebrew.

19.7 The sealed grammar

In previous versions of this book I had sections about the sealed grammar. I moved all of the grammar sections of this chapter to my Hebrew grammar book called 'Learning Hebrew from Genesis' because it is meant to be a full grammar book of the original Hebrew language, even the sealed grammar. It is a free book and should be in the same places that you found this book. The Aramaic myth continues in Strong's and other dictionaries for Chapter 3 of [Daniel](#) because the Sealing of [Daniel](#) continues in Chapter 3.

19.8 The Multiple-author Myth

[Daniel Chapter 4](#) features the continuation of the Aramaic myth, and where another myth starts. Some people believe that Neyukhadnetstsar wrote this chapter and some probably believe he wrote more than just this chapter. The style is the same in chapter 4 as previous chapters which are sealed in the ways that I explained. If there was a different author of chapter 4, then the writing style and word choices would be different than the rest of the sealed chapters and verses. This does not seem to be the case. The only options are that either Daniel wrote the whole book of Daniel, and wrote chapter 4 in Hebrew as a translation of what Neyukhadnetstsar said in Aramaic, in his letters (not in the Bible) to the people, or Neyukhadnetstsar wrote all of the sealed chapters and verses and Daniel wrote the unsealed chapters and verses (I do not believe this).

I believe that this multiple-author myth would be too sloppy of a method of writing to be included in the Inspired Bible that our Father in heaven gave us. Psalms has different authors but there are clear chapter divisions for each author. There are not author changes in the middle of a Psalm Chapter that I am aware of. It makes much more sense that Daniel read the writings that Neyukhadnetstsar wrote to his people, and then translated into Hebrew the ones that God wanted him to translate, then placed those translations into his finished, inspired [book of Daniel](#). A similar situation seems to have happened with Mosheh (Moses), when he wrote the Torah (first five books) of the Bible. Much of the Torah is probably first hand witness from Mosheh, but the Genesis book was either told (or shown) word for word to Mosheh from God, or Mosheh had copies of writings from Adam, Noah, and other writings that could have been carried onto the Ark by Noah, and then God showed Mosheh how to exactly place the copies word for word into the Torah. It makes much more sense that God would use one writer to compile (and edit) one book. What does not make sense is mid-chapter author changes. Our God is not a sloppy, unorganized God.

19.9 The w prefix confusing dictionary writers

[Chapter 5](#) of [Daniel](#) has the continuation of the Sealed Hebrew. In [Daniel 5:5](#) we are shown how

H834 אָשׁר can be used as an inseparable preposition simply as a Shin שׁ. This preposition is added as a prefix to H6256 עַת and the combined result in Daniyyei'l once the definite Aleph suffix is added, is אֲשֶׁתָּא which means “that time” or “that occurrence”. [Daniel 4:33](#) and [3:15](#) are also witnesses to the use of the combined H834-H6256, which the dictionaries incorrectly say has its root in H8159. The dictionaries still try to tie the word into an aspect of time by translating “in the same hour” but they use the wrong stem word.

Furthermore, there are no references to an hour or an exact time, but in [5:5](#), it seems to be while they were still drinking and praising false gods. There are many places in the Tanakh in the unsealed books (books other than [Daniel](#) or [Ezra](#)) that have the שׁ prefix also. Dictionary writers would know about the שׁ prefix, but because the dictionary writers believe the Aramaic myth, they quickly assume it is a not a שׁ prefix, but instead, a different word.

ה בַּה-שְׁעָתָא נִפְקוּ אֲצַבְעוֹן דִּי יָד-אַנְשׁ וְכַתְבוּ לְקַבְלֵי נְבֻרְשֶׁתַּא עַל-גִּירָא דִּי-כַתְלֵי הַיְכָלָא דִּי מַלְכָּא וּמַלְכָּא חֲזָה פִּס יָדָא דִּי כְתָבָא:

During that time, fingers of a hand of a man came forth, and they wrote before the lamps, upon the chalk stone of the wall of the palace of the king, and the king saw the part of the hand which wrote.

27.5.5.855

19.10 Dictionaries declaring the wrong stem for a word

Another error in the Strong's and other dictionaries which I have seen previously in [Daniel](#), is the incorrect declaration of a Hebrew stem to a word. An example is in [Daniel 5:7](#) where the word לְהַעֲלֶה is described as having the root H5953 ע.ל.ל. The true stem for לְהַעֲלֶה is H5927 ע.ל.ה. I have seen this misuse for this word more than once in the dictionaries for Daniel. The dictionary makers were confused by the Aramaic myth, and also in [Daniel 5:8](#) they once again tried to make עָלְלִין with the definition of “came in”. However, עָלְלִין has the stem H5953, and here it carries the meaning of 'doing' or 'working'. So in this case, they had the right stem (although they wrongly say its Aramaic) but they gave it the wrong meaning.

ז קָרָא מַלְכָּא בְּחֵיל לְהַעֲלֶה לְאַשְׁפִּינָא כְּשֶׁדִּיא וְגִזְרִיא עֲנָה מַלְכָּא וְאָמַר לְחַכְמֵי בָבֶל דִּי כָל-אַנְשׁ דִּי-יִקְרָה פְתָבָה דְנָה וּפְשָׁרָה יְחֻנְנִי אַרְגָּוְנָא לְבִשׁ וְהַמְנוּכָא דִּי-דַהְבָּא עַל-צִוְאַרְהָ וְתַלְתֵּי בְּמַלְכוּתָא יִשְׁלֹט:

The king called with force to **bring up** the enchanters, the Kasdai, and the soothsayers, the king answered and said to the wise-ones of Bavel “Whoever of all men that will read this writing, and will interpret it to me, he will be clothed *with* purple, and the chain of gold *will be* upon his neck, and he will dominate over the third of the kingdom.” 27.5.7.855

ח אֲדִין עָלְלִין כָּל חַכְמֵי מַלְכָּא וְלֹא-כָּהֲלִין כְּתָבָא לְמַקְרָא וּפְשָׁרָא לְהוֹדְעָה לְמַלְכָּא:

Then all of the wise ones of the king *were working*, but *were not* able to read the writing and make known the interpretation to the king. 27.5.8.855

19.11 Foreign Origins for Hebrew words?

In [Daniel 5:28](#) there is an example of how the dictionaries incorrectly say that a word has a foreign origin when in fact it is Hebrew and comes from a Hebrew stem. Here in this verse is פָּרַס division H6539, which comes from the stem פ.ר.ס to divide H6536. Dictionaries pretend this word means 'splendid' or 'pure' from a foreign origin when in fact in this verse it means 'divided' (a noun, something divided). I find it odd that dictionaries would confidently say that a Hebrew word came from a foreign origin, but they don't even bother to try to name that foreign language. Did the dictionary writers even try to find this supposed foreign original word? Maybe they did try, and they failed, because that supposed foreign original word does not exist.

19.12 The End of the Aramaic Myth

Chapter 6 of Daniel (Daniyyei'l) has the continuation of the sealing of the Book, which then continues into the end of Daniel 7. The end of Daniel chapter 7 ends with verse 7:28 which is clearly Daniyyei'l speaking. This makes it clear to me that Daniel is the author of chapter 7 just as he is the author of the whole book. Then in chapter 8:1, it begins with Daniyyei'l clearly writing in the first person and he is going to describe another Vision. This time though, Chapter 8 goes back to unsealed grammar. The dictionaries recognize correctly this is Hebrew now in Chapter 8, and no longer proclaim it as Aramaic according to the myth they adopted. Chapter 7 and 8 are both clearly written by Daniyyei'l so why is one sealed and one not? God has his reasons. He has allowed us a way to see through the sealing of Daniel. When reasonable thinking and a love for the truth causes people to search out the truth among the myths and lies of this world, we can start to see things for how they really are. The Aramaic Myth will fade away, and it will be seen as the deceptive ideal that it really is.

כח עד-פה סופא די-מלתא אנה דניאל שגיא רעיוני יבהלנני וזיוי ישמנוך עלי ומלתא בלבי גטרות:

Until thus, the end of the matter: I, Daniyyei'l: great is my shepherding, it troubles me, and my countenance is changed about me, and the matter is kept in my heart. 27.7.28.857

א בשנת שלוש למלכות בלשאצר המלך חזון נראה אלי אני דניאל אחרי הנראה אלי בתחלה:

In the third year for the kingdom of Beilsha'tsar the king, a vision appeared to me, Daniyyei'l, after the appearance to me in the beginning. 27.8.1.858

19.13 Some lessons from Ezra

Ezra 2:22 and 2:23 have a purposeful signature from Yehovah our creator. Although Ezra does have some verses in it that people use in their Aramaic Myth, these ones in chapter 2 are not part of this Myth. I include it here because I feel a general survey of Ezra is also important to cover in this chapter of this book. I saw this in Nov. 10th 2013 of the Gregorian calendar. The pattern for the lists of sons in chapter 2 have the verses start with בני (sons or children) but in verse 22 and 23 there is an exception. These two verses start with אנשי (men) which confirms the second time that בני means sons in these verses and not children, because in KJV אנשי so rarely is translated as 'people' that it could easily be true that אנשי always means men.

The second confirmation of the uniqueness of these two verses is that both verses 22 and 23 have a ψ that is missing its dot or point at the top. ψ always has a dot on top to show if its a Shin ψ or a Sin ψ . So when there is no dot on top of the ψ , this is an important and unique situation in the Tanakh. It is not an error like many dictionaries and 'experts' would claim. Proof of these not being errors are the facts that there are two verses next to each other that are both purposefully missing a dot on top of their ψ letters. And both verses use אנשי Instead of בני.

To show you further proof, the two words that are missing the dots are the words Twenty and Six (underlined below in the verses). The name of God, Yehovah יהוה has the letter value sum of 26. Just a random fluke in these verses? I think not. By the way, these missing dots above these two ψ letters also further prove that the vowels were written in Ezra when Ezra was first written more than 2000 years ago. Or do you really think modern Scribes made this ψ phenomenon here? These 'modern' scribes had no such agendas as adding phenomenon of any sort as far as I know.

כא בני בית לחם מאה עשרים ושלשה:

The sons of Beyt-Lachem: An hundred twenty and three. 15.2.21.405

כב אנשי נטפה חמשים ושלשה:

The men of Netofah: Fifty and six. 15.2.22.405

כג אנשי עֲנֹתוֹת מֵאָה עֶשְׂרִים וְשִׁמּוֹנָה:

The men of Anatot: An hundred twenty and eight. 15.2.23.405

כד בְּנֵי עֲזַמְבֵּט אַרְבָּעִים וְשְׁנָיִם:

The sons Azmavet: Forty and two. 15.2.24.405

19.14 Anything different must be Aramaic?

In [Ezra 4:7](#) the roots of the Aramaic myth in [Ezra](#) starts. In verse 7 some accusers wrote to Artachshashta' [Artaxerxes], and the verse says it was written and interpreted in Aramaic. This verse I agree with and it makes sense. The myth gets started in [Ezra 4:8](#) where the sealing of Ezra starts. [Verse 8](#) does not quote the writing of the letter, but it introduces the letter, so why would the Aramaic even start here if this myth is true? If it was a quote then why not start the supposed Aramaic in [verse 11](#) where the letter is quoted? In the Letteris Tanakh I have, there are big indents (spacing) of the Hebrew letters in [verse 11](#) and [verse 12](#) which I believe is to confirm to us that this is the beginning of the quote of the letter. This could even be proof that these indents in the Hebrew were created in the original writing of the book of [Ezra](#).

I believe Ezra translated what was said into Hebrew. So this quote is a Hebrew translation of what was said originally in Aramaic. I am not claiming the origin of all of [Ezra](#) is Aramaic, I am saying this quote was originally said in Aramaic then translated by Ezra so that there was no Aramaic in the Bible. Again, why would an author write a book in two different languages, which would require the reader to know two languages fluently?

19.15 Was Ezra an idiot? Or maybe he was just having fun with us?

[Ezra chapter 5](#) continues with the Sealed Hebrew. Clearly nobody is being quoted anymore so if the Aramaic Myth was true, why would the [book of Ezra](#) start with Hebrew, then change to Aramaic, and even stay in Aramaic after people are done being quoted, but then later go back to Hebrew again, then to Aramaic again, then again back to Hebrew? It would be like me writing half this book in latin or some other language and expecting you to read both the English and the latin fluently while I go back and forth between languages. It's not logical and its not efficient. We have been told in the Bible that the [book of Daniel](#) was sealed, right? So we know to expect something different. However, we were not told how the book was sealed, right? This opened a door for the adversary to put out his lies in the form of the Aramaic Myth. Because we were not told how, I need to find the most logical reason for the phenomenon in the [book of Daniel](#). I am not going to make assumptions like most other people, but instead I will use the most logical theory. The theory which fits all the evidence so far. That theory is that it is sealed Hebrew, and not Aramaic.

Clearly Ezra is not a fool, and was somebody that our Father trusted to write a book of the Bible. Would he really write to us in two different languages while jumping back and forth between them? Would you try to convince somebody of something, and then use a language they don't know while talking to them? The sealed Hebrew continues in [Ezra](#) to [Ezra 6:18](#), then goes back to unsealed Hebrew. [Ezra 7:12](#) starts the final sealed segment which ends in [7:26](#) and then goes back to unsealed Hebrew. It makes more sense that these are places that are sealed.

19.16 Even Jeremiah got hit by the Aramaic Myth

Another place in the Bible where the Aramaic myth is widely believed is in [Jeremiah 10:11](#). The verse before and after [verse 11](#) are correctly believed to be Hebrew according to dictionaries and common opinion. [Verse 11](#) is the sealed form of Hebrew like [Daniyyei'l](#) and [Ezra](#), however, the dictionaries and common belief is that [verse 11](#) is Aramaic simply because it looks different than the rest of the [book of](#)

Jeremiah. Why would the entire book of Jeremiah be in Hebrew but then one verse be in Aramaic? There is no logic to that if it were true. Why would an author do that? Why would God inspire it that way? I believe that the logical answer is that this is sealed Hebrew and there is a reason why The Almighty had this verse sealed.

Verse 6 to 10 is magnifying Yehovah God, then **verse 12 to 16** are about the glory of Yehovah God. Do you see the pattern? 5 verses before **verse 11** and 5 verses after are all about glorifying God. In the verse, there is the sealed version of אָרֶץ H776 which is spelled אָרַע H772 in **verse 11** in the second part of the verse. However, there is a word אָרַק which clearly means earth and mirrors אָרַע. This spelling of אָרַק is only used once in the Tanakh according to blueletterbible.org. I believe this is not an accidental misspelling but this is designed on purpose by Yehovah. The **KJV** translation as “Thus shall ye say unto them, The gods that have not made the heavens and the earth, *even* they shall perish from the earth, and from under these heavens.” doesn't make sense to me when compared to the verses before and after this verse. I know my translation below of this verse is very different, so feel free to accept the **KJV** one instead.

יֵאָמְרוּ אֵלֶיךָ כָּל־הָעַמִּים אֲשֶׁר־לֹא־עָבְדוּ אֶת־יְהוָה וְאֲשֶׁר־לֹא־עָבְדוּ מֵאֲרָצָה וּמִן־תְּחִיֹת שָׁמַיָא אֵלֶיךָ:

According to this you all will say to them 'The God of the heavens and the earth they did not serve, they will be destroyed from the earth and from under these heavens.' 24.10.11.755

19.17 Aramaic in Genesis?

Genesis 31:47 is another place where the dictionaries and others make claims of having some Aramaic. **Verse 46** and **verse 48**, along with the rest of **Genesis**, is all correctly believed to be Hebrew by the dictionaries and others. They only assume that the name Yegar-Sahaduta of **verse 47** is Aramaic. Yegar-Sahaduta is either a Hebrew transliteration of Aramaic, or a sealed Hebrew name (perhaps Lavan preferred those rare forms of Hebrew). **Genesis 28:5** shows us that Lavan was living in Paden-Aram which can mean the 'field of Aram'. Lavan is even described as an Arammiy (a person of Aram, but in the **KJV** it is 'Syrian') here. Lavan might not have even been fluent in Aramaic. Maybe he only knew some so that he could trade with Aramaic (Syrian) people. I believe that he was referred to as a “Syian' because of where he lived, not from his genealogy.

By the context of the history in the Bible, we can easily assume that Yaacov and Lavan were able to communicate together without an interpreter. This means Lavan was most likely fluent in Hebrew. Also, I really doubt God would have wanted Yaaqov's mother speaking Aramaic to Yaaqov as a child. So, I believe that Rivqah, his mother, grew up speaking Hebrew and was fluent in Hebrew.

As I have shown already, Aramaic was a completely different language than Hebrew, not even Semitic. I believe they both spoke Hebrew and thus I believe Lavan would have called the place a Hebrew name, even if using more uncommon forms of the Hebrew words and grammar. Would Yitschaq and Yaacov really take wives who spoke Aramaic, wives who they could not understand? I don't believe they would. I believe Yegar-Sahaduta is a combination of H3025 and H7717 which means “The record of fear”. People who assume that Yegar-Sahaduta is Aramaic also seem to want to assume it means “witness heap”, the same as what Galeid means. I believe this is simply a case of two people calling the same place by two different names in the same language. Each person preferred the name they chose for the place.

מִזֵּי וַיִּקְרָא־לוֹ לָבֵן וַיִּגַּר שְׂהַדוּתָא וַיַּעֲקֹב קָרָא לוֹ גַלְעָד:

And Lavan proclaimed it Yegar-Sahaduta, but Yaaqov proclaimed it Galeid. 1.31.47.31

וַיִּשְׁלַח יִצְחָק אֶת־יַעֲקֹב וַיֵּלֶךְ פְּדִנָה אֶרֶם אֶל־לָבֵן בֶּן־בְּתוּאֵל הָאֲרַמִּי אֲחֵי רִבְקָה אִם יַעֲקֹב וְעִשָׂו:

And Yitschaq sent Yaaqov, and he went to Paden-Aram, to Lavan the son of Vetueil the Arammiy, the brother of Rivqah, the mother of Yaaqov and Eisav. 1.28.5.28

19.18 What is done with words that are spelled the same?

One example of what I believe is ignorance, disregard, and incorrect assumptions made by dictionary makers, are the examples of H4566 and H4567. Look at them in your dictionary. They both have the same exact Hebrew spelling including vowel markings, yet dictionaries use two different numbers to represent them only because H4567 is in the book of [Daniel 4](#). These two examples are not the only words they do this with. They then assume that because it is in [Daniel 4](#) then it must be an Aramaic word. I could probably make a big list of examples like this but for the sake of brevity, at least you know about this phenomenon now. On the other hand, H5759 and H5760 have the same exact spelling but they both have different meanings and are from different Hebrew roots. Dictionaries get this one right though, because they are both found in [Job](#) and there are no Aramaic myths about the book of [Job](#).

19.19 False letter swaps

In August of 2018, I confirmed for the first time (as far as I can remember) a letter swap that Blueletterbible.org (BLB) reports incorrectly. This error could also be in other dictionaries that use Strong's numbers. For H7511, they list the root as being [ש.פ.ר](#), but the Hebrew text has a [ס](#) and not a [ש](#) on both occasions that the root appears as a verb. For H7512 it is shown as [רפס](#) but in the Hebrew text it is [רפס](#) both times in Daniel. It is true that [ס](#) can swap to a [ש](#) (or vice versa) in sealed portions of the Bible, but it doesn't happen in this case. It was my Hebrew concordance that showed this stem as [ס.פ.ר](#), then when I looked it up on BLB is showed the root incorrectly as [ש.פ.ר](#), so I looked up the Hebrew text.

I suspect that this sort of false reporting of letter swaps has happened more than just this one time, and I may even have encountered them before, but I did not see the error by looking at the Hebrew text of the Bible.

19.20 The Daniyyiel Code Charts

Here is a chart which lists the Daniel Code so far as I have put it together (The Tanakh letter gets replaced by the Daniel Letter):

Tanakh Letter	Tanakh Word	Daniel Letter	Daniel Word	Verse Example	Notes
א	H8132	ה	H8133	Dan 3:19	
א	H7121	ה	H7123	Dan 5:7	Uses a final ה not a א
א	H853	י	H3487	Dan 3:12	Direct Object Marker
א	H3498	י	H870	Dan 2:35	
ב	H1270	פ	H6523	Dan 4:15	
ה	-	א	-	-	Definite prefix to suffix change
ה	H2534	א	H2528	Dan 3:19	
ה	H2372	א	H2370	Dan 3:19	
ה	H5710	א	H5709	Dan 4:31	
ה	H3034	א	H3029	Dan 6:10	
ה	H1992	א	H581	Dan 6:27	Two letter changes
ה	H5352	א	H5343	Dan 7:9	
ה	H3738	א	H3735	Dan 7:15	
ה	H1158	א	H1156	Dan 7:16	

ה	H1086	א	H1080	Dan 7:25	
ה	H6310	מ	H6433	Dan 4:31	
ה	H2009 הָנִי	מ	(NOT H4481) מָנִי	Dan 7:13	Wrongly classified as being from H4481 מָנִי
ה	H428	ך	H479	Dan 3:21	
ה	H2088	ך	H1791	Ezra 4:13	Two letter changes
ו	-	א	-	-	Participle hollow stem change
ו	H2895	א	H2868	Dan 6:23	
ו	H1752	א	H1753	Dan 2:38	
ו	-	א	-	-	First person (plural) suffix change
Tanakh Letter	Tanakh Word	Daniel Letter	Daniel Word	Verse Examples	Notes
ז	H3576	ז	H3538	Dan 2:9	
ז	H233	ז	H116	Dan 2:14	
ז	H2373	ז	H2306	Dan 2:32	
ז	H2091	ז	H1722	Dan 3:1	
ז	H2119	ז	H1763	Dan 4:5 Dan 5:19	
ז	H2076	ז	H1684	Ezra 6:3	
ז	H2146	ז	H1799	Ezra 4:15	
ז	H2220	ז	H1872	Ezra 4:23	
ז	H2088	ז	H1791	Ezra 4:13	Two Letter changes
ז	H2145	ז	H1798	Ezra 6:9	
ח	H180	א	H2988	Dan 8:2-3 Dan 8:6	
ח	H3201	ה	H3546	Dan 2:26 Dan 4:18	First Letter swapped with Second Letter
ח	H3206	ו	H2056	Gen 11:30	Also with first letter Yod dropping to a Cholem-vav with normal grammar called transformer verbs
ח	H1791	ו	H1836	Ezra 4:11	From H2088
ט	-	א	-	-	Plural definite suffix change
ט	-	ו	-	-	Plural suffix soffit letter change
ט	H1992	ו	H581	Dan 6:24	Two Letter changes
י	H5425	א	H87	Dan 4:14	
י	H5633	ך	H5632	Dan 6:2-7	
י	H1121	ך	H1247	Dan 5:22	
י	H8147	ך	H8648	Dan 5:31	
י	H3664	ש	H3673	Dan 3:2 Dan 3:27	
י	H6086	א	H636	Dan 5:4	Two Letter Changes
י	H3766	ז	H3745	Dan 5:29	
י	H5800	ש	H7804	Dan 6:14	
כ	H6504	ב	H921	Dan 4:14	Second and Third letter swap
Tanakh Letter	Tanakh Word	Daniel Letter	Daniel Word	Verse Examples	Notes
ך	H3289	ט	H3272	Dan 2:14	

ץ	H4672	ט	H4291	Dan 4:28	
ץ	H7019	ט	H7007	Dan 2:35	
ץ	H776	ע	H772	Dan 4:15	Tree is צץ relating to 4:15
ץ	H6086	ע	H636	Dan 5:4	Two letter changes
ץ	H6763	ע	H5967	Dan 7:5	
ץ	H6785	ע	H6015	Dan 7:9	
ץ	H776	ק	H778	Jer 10:11	
צ	H7521	ע	H7470	Ezra 5:17	
צ	H7521	ע	H7476	Dan 2:29	
ר	H2314	נ	H1761	Dan 6:18	נרן (enclosure) First and second letter swap
ר	H8147	נ	H8648	Ezra 6:17	Two letter changes
ש	H7511	ס	H7512	Dan 7:19	Also H5588-H5587 in other places
ש	H8147	ת	H8578	Dan 7:5	
ש	H8147	ת	H8579	Dan 2:7	
ש	H7725	ת	H8421	Dan 2:14	
ש	H3426	ת	H383	Dan 2:26	
ש	H8179	ת	H8651	Dan 2:49	Middle letter swapped with third
ש	H8337	ת	H8353	Dan 3:1	
ש	H8346	ת	H8361	Dan 3:1	
ש	H7969	ת	H8532	Dan 3:23	
Tanakh Letter	Tanakh Word	Daniel Letter	Daniel Word	Verse Examples	Notes
ש	H1877	ת	H1883	Dan 4:15	
ש	H7794	ת	H8450	Dan 4:25	
ש	H8254	ת	H8625	Dan 5:27	
ש	H3427	ת	H3488	Dan 7:9 Ezra 4:10 Ezra 4:17	
ש	H7950	ת	H8517	Dan 7:9	
ש	H8033	ת	H8536	Ezra 5:17	
ש	H7969	ת	H8523	Dan 2:39	
ת	-	ן	-	-	Feminine indefinite plural suffix change
ת	H6622	ש	H6590	Dan 2:16	

Below is a shorter chart I made with only one column per pair, and the sum of both and some notes, I used colors to show pairs that mirror or confirm each other. Notice that there are exactly seven pairs that mirror each other, and of course 7 is probably the most meaningful number in the Bible. I did not even know there were seven mirroring pairs until I made this chart (This is one reason why I make these charts). Would I still have said there was some huge importance if there were only 6 mirrored pairs? Or even 8? I would have written that there were 6 if there were 6, but there are not as many important meanings with 6 other than six work days and the numbers 66 and 666. All of those meanings are negative other than 66, and it would be a bit of a stretch to claim 6 pairs has something to with 66. What about if there were 8 pairs? The main meaning with 8 is a new start or new beginning. Although there is maybe one verse I can think of in Daniel that has this new beginning theme, most of Daniel is about the past, present, and future. To me, 7 feels more like a signature of God saying he made this code, because of the many many important meanings 7 has.

I still hope to one day understand more of why certain letters change to other letters. Right now it is clear to me that װ and ן were matched to make the sum 700. Many of the matches were probably done to confirm grammar matches to us, like with ם and ן which both can be added to words to make them definite. ם and ך can both be used to make 1st person verbs or show possession. ם and װ were probably matched due to their similar sounds, like when the Ephraimites could not say the 'Sh' sound anymore due to their overall disloyalty to God and many of the other tribes.

OT	Dan	Sum	Notes
א	ה	6	
א	י	11	
ב	פ	82	
ה	א	6	
ה	מ	45	
ה	ך	25	
ו	א	7	
ז	ד	11	
י	א	11	
י	ה	15	
י	ו	16	
ך	ן	70	
ם	א	41	
ם	ן	90	
נ	א	51	
נ	ך	70	
נ	ך	250	
ס	ש	360	
ע	א	71	
ע	ז	75	
ע	ש	370	
פ	ב	82	
ץ	ט	99	
ץ	ע	160	
ץ	ק	190	1 time
ך	נ	250	
ש	ס	360	
ש	ת	700	
ת	ן	450	
ת	ש	700	

Chapter 20 The Bible

20.1 What is the Bible?

What is the measuring device that says what writings get to be part of the Bible? Do individual people get to tell God “These are the writings I think should be in the Bible, and so these writings are the only thing I need to base my life on.”? Do you think God is going to accept that? Do you think we get to choose whatever instructions we want to obey from God but we can throw out whatever ones we want and say they are not part of the Bible? Do corporations or church denominations get to tell people “We decided that this stack of writings here on this table is all you need to obey, everything else doesn't matter for your spiritual life because we said so, and God will follow what we bind up here on earth.”? Do you think God is going to accept that? Who then gets to decide what writings or books are part of the Bible that we should use as an example to live by? Do I get to decide for everyone? No, No I don't. Who then? I believe that only Yehovah God himself gets to decide, and has decided. One of the main goals of this book is to give you the information you need to see for yourselves which books Yehovah is declaring are in this Bible that we need to base our lives on.

20.2 God sending us his Word

Maybe you think we don't even need a Bible at all, and we can just listen to what God says to us each day (some people actually do think this)? Maybe you think that even though God had the Bible written to teach us how to live, he will just repeat all of it to you because you don't want to read the Bible? Does this mean that God cannot command me to do something if it is not in the Bible? Of course not. I believe that we have plenty examples of Yehovah personally, by voice, or with messengers, commanding his servants in the Bible. However, I do not think Yehovah God or Yehoshua (Jesus) will ever contradict the Bible.

I do not think that Yehovah God or Yehoshua will ever command you or ask you to do something that is told to us in the Bible that we cannot do. For example, I think it is wrong to eat pork because it is an unclean animal according to the Tanakh. Therefore I do not think God would ever command me to eat pork. If I choose to think that its ok to eat it and I eat it myself, I have that free will, but it doesn't mean it is right, and it doesn't mean God would command me to eat pork even if I think its OK to eat. Even if you think pork is ok to eat, don't get all upset, the important thing is that you understand the concept I am making that God will not contradict his Bible. You do not have to agree about pork in order to agree with me that God will not contradict his Word.

I have come across people who think that God has told them to do something that does contradict the Bible, but they didn't realize that it was contradicting the Bible. This and their other actions proved to me that they did not hear from God on that matter. Knowing the Bible can help us to understand God's will and desires. We might not be able to always figure out God's will, but the Bible will help us sometimes.

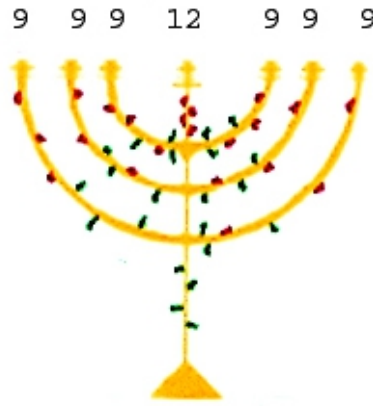
20.3 The Menorah

The Menorah is the Lamp-Stand that Yisraeil made for the Tabernacle in the wilderness. It is all one piece of gold, beaten to form it into 7 branches that have 66 decorations in it. It is described in the Bible in [Exodus 25](#), beginning in [verse 31](#). The light coming from the 7 lamps can be symbolic of the Bible, from which God shines his light to us. In [Psalm 119:105](#), God tells us that his word is a lamp to show us the way to walk safely. As the Menorah is a picture of the Bible, the Menorah had to be a precise amount of weighed gold. So also the Bible was layed out by Yehovah in a precise measurement. [1 Chronicles 28:15](#) is good proof of this.

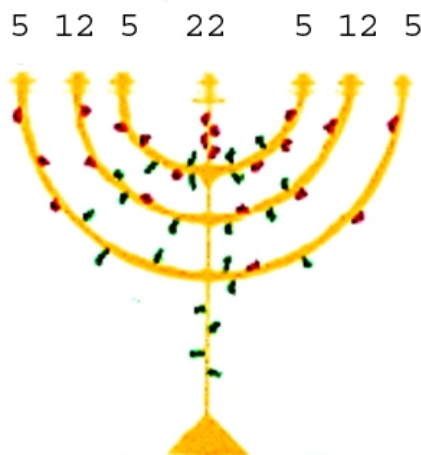
20.4 The Menorah patterns of the Bible

The 66 books of the Bible, like what is in [KJV Bibles](#) that do not have the [Apocrypha](#), can be

arranged in several different ways. You can split them into two different Menorah H4501 patterns, for example. The red and green are just meant to show how many decorations are on each branch of the Menorah, and not really much more than that. In real life they were just gold, made out of one piece of gold that was beat or pounded into shape with tools.



One of them (shown above) which I will call the Two Witnesses Menorah Model (because of the OT and NT groupings), has 6 groups of 9, and one group of 12. These correspond to the 3 bowls, 3 knobs, 3 flowers per menorah מְנוֹרָה branch, with 4 bowls, 4 knobs, 4 flowers in the center branch. the first three branches and center have 39 decorations, the number of the OT books, and the remaining 3 branches have 27 decorations, the number of the NT books. On the Menorah there are 22 of each type of decoration: 22 bowls, 22 knobs, and 22 flowers. This seems to be an obvious connection to the 22 Hebrew letters of the AlephBet. This all proves to me that the Menorah (Lamp-Stand), and the Bible cannot be added to or taken away from (adding or removing a Menorah branch ruins this phenomenon of having 66 decorations on the the Menorah).



The other group which I will refer to as the Structural Menorah Model, has 4 sets of 5, 2 sets of 12, and one group of 22. It also has 22 decorations (books) on the first three branches, 22 in the center, and 22 on the last three branches. This is the pattern I will describe the Bible in during this chapter. The cover of

Bet version of this book has a Menorah I drew with the numbers above them that represent the two ways of grouping the Bible books based on the Menorah. It is not coincidental that the Menorah has 66 decorations on it (knops, bowls, and flowers). I believe it was made so for two reasons: $3*22 = 66$, and because I believe that God's final goal for the number of Books in the Bible was 66. I like this model of the Menorah better, because it groups the types of Books of the Bible perfectly (5 books of Torah, 12 books of history, 5 books of wisdom, 5 major prophets, 12 minor prophets, 5 NT History books, and 22 NT writings). Although this model doesn't match the placement of the decorations exactly (the 22 decorations in the center can represent the 22 NT writings, so the branches are not in order in this model), like the other model, this model still does match the total number of decorations on the Menorah (66).

<http://www.biblewheel.com/Topics/Menorah.asp>

<http://www.worldofjudaica.com/judaism/judaism-101/the-significance-of-bible-order/>

20.5 Book Order History

Supposedly the **Septuagint** was the first translation (I am doubtful that it was the first) to change the book order closer to the modern Christian book order. This grouping was arranged mostly by chronology, and also depended on the type of book (history, poetic, prophetic). Catholics and Protestants (or Reformed) probably did not want to associate with the Jewish book order, and thus chose the **Septuagint** order instead of making a controversial new order (my theory). Catholics now have a different order due to the **Apocrypha** being mixed into the book order of their Bibles. I suggest you be very cautious of the **Septuagint** and any translation from it.

The Jewish Tanakh seemed to be originally classified by some into 24 books after the completion of the Tanakh. It seems that some sects or scribes tried to reduce those into 22 books in order to match the number of Hebrew letters in the AlephBet. In order to achieve this, they combined 4 books into 2 pairs. These were Judges and Ruth as one pair, and Jeremiah and Lamentations as another pair. They also combined the 12 minor prophets, the 2 books of Samuel, the 2 books of Kings, the two books of Chronicles, etc. Having only 24 books defies the AlephBet symbolism, the Biblewheel, Chronology, and the Menorah. Having 22 books also defies the same things (except for the AlephBet symbolism), but there might be a way to manipulate the Biblewheel to fit into some kind of half-hearted one wheel Biblewheel.

In more modern times, the Tanakh has been in 16 scrolls but I am not yet sure if it has always been 16 scrolls since the completion of the Tanakh writings. Supposedly, there were Jewish Tanakhs (OT) in the more christian type order along with the recognized Jewish order.

<http://www.biblewheel.com/canon/22Books.asp?printme=yes>

<http://scrolls4all.com/Tanakh.php>

http://www.foundationsforfreedom.net/References/OT/OTSurvey/Hebrew_Bible_Books.html

<http://www.catholic.org/bible/>

<http://jpatton.bellevue.edu/inspired.html>

20.6 Chapter Division History

The Jewish Chapters (JPS, Letteris, etc) are different in **Joel** and **Malachai**. Most Hebrew manuscripts seem to have the Jewish type of chapter separation in places like this. I believe **KJV** and chapter divisions like it have gotten it correct. The popular theory is that the original Hebrew scrolls did not have chapter division but as I mentioned, I disagree. I believe that they either had clear separations in the Manuscript or notes in the margins to guide them for chapter changes. These Margin notes or separations could have been either Jewish chapter styles or **KJV** type styles. I believe that the original Hebrew scrolls had the **KJV** chapter order and this is why the **KJV** used this order, or maybe the **KJV** translators heard from our Father specifically about how to place chapters in the correct order.

20.7 Reducing the size of this book

In the Aleph edition of this book I listed the chapter numbers for each book of the Bible in the list of

Bible Books in this chapter. I also listed the total chapters in each book in italics. In the Bet Edition of this book, I have reduced the size of this chapter and did not put chapter information for each Bible book here. The Counting Roots dictionary I wrote fully lists each chapter of the Bible which corresponds to each Hebrew stem. The Hebrew names of the Books will also be shown in that Dictionary I am writing. You can also go to this website below to get a list of how many chapters are in each book and what the last chapter is in each book:

<http://www.biblebelievers.com/believers-org/kjv-stats.html>

20.8 The Bible Structure

5 Books of the Torah

I have found hints in the Hebrew that even other books of the Bible can be referred to as Torah תּוֹרָה. Torah means teaching, instruction or law. When people talk about the structure of the Bible they usually call the first 5 books of Moses, the Torah. In this book I am writing, I will call them the Torah. My belief is that they are chronological in the **KJV** order. They contain instructions for us to live by and also are history. They were put into one Hebrew scroll that is usually called a Torah Scroll. The Jewish order is the same here for many reasons, including that they were on one scroll in a certain order. They are: **Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.**

12 Books of History

The next group is referred to as History and is the 12 books of mostly history. They are mostly in chronological order it seems. The books of **Chronicles** are a second witness or an additional historical account of the books of **Samuel** and **Kings**, from a different perspective. Jewish Bibles have the two books of **Chronicles** moved to the end of their Bibles in order to give an ending to the Bible that was liked, and **Chronicles** also seems to be placed at the end because it seems to be perceived by some (not me) as being non-literal or non-historical and more like a account of how things should be (I believe **Chronicles** is literal and History). The Jewish order does not focus very much on chronological arrangement (**Ezra** is obviously after **2 Chronicles** in chronology for example) and instead has focus on feelings and the order in which they read the books throughout the year or years. Therefore, they also have moved the book of **Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther**. Moving those books contradict the Chapter Checksums, and chronology. **Some Catholic Bibles might have different names, which I will list in red.** This section in the correct order includes: **Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel (1 kings), 2 Samuel (2 kings), 1 Kings (3 kings), 2 Kings (4 kings), 1 Chronicles (Paralipomenon), 2 Chronicles, Ezra (1 esdras), Nehemiah (2 esdras), and Esther.**

5 Books of Wisdom

The next set is referred to as Wisdom חֵכְמָה and includes 5 books. These books contain some history, but they mostly contain statements of truth, songs, poems, wise sayings and amazing lessons and insights. The Jewish order has these books in the last quarter of the Tanakh (OT) instead of around the middle. In the Jewish order, **Proverbs** and **Job** placement seems to be due to the lack of them being read on a Jewish holiday, and the Psalms placement was only due to its popularity it seems. This once again contradicts Chapter Checksums. It seems that the Book of **Psalms** was originally in 5 scrolls (books) which were all considered to be part of what I will call the 'Scrolls of Psalms'. Evidence of this is my **Letteris Version Hebrew / KJV English Bible** which has the sections labeled, and also my RVR 1960 Spanish / **KJV English Bible** shows the same places in **Psalms**. These 5 'scroll' sections are: **1 Psalms 1-41, 2 Psalms 42-72, 3 Psalms 73-89, 4 Psalms 90-106, 5 Psalm 107-150. Catholic Bibles can have the name of Song of Solomon as Canticle of Canticles.** Song of Solomon can also be called "Song of Songs" by some. This section in the correct order includes: **Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and The Song of Solomon (Canticle of**

Canticles).

5 Books of the Major Prophets

The next group is referred to as the Major Prophets נְבִיאִים גְּדוֹלִים probably because of the longer book lengths of each one when compared to the other 12 Minor Prophet books. There is a lot of prophecy in these books and some history. The Jewish order has **Isaiah** in about the middle of the Bible which not only contradicts the amazing Psalms Checksums, but also the overall Bible Chapter Checksums. **Jeremiah** comes after **Isaiah** as expected, in the Jewish order, but then **Lamentations** and **Daniel** are placed near the end of the Tanakh in the Jewish Order, once again violating Bible Chapter Checksums. The reasons are probably once again due to Jewish reading schedules, but I believe that because **Isaiah** is like the backbone of the Tanakh, they wanted to place it in the center. I agree that Isaiah is a form of a backbone, and is even a Checksum itself for the Tanakh book order, but the Checksums show it cannot be in the center. In the Jewish order, **Jeremiah's** placement seems to be only so that it is sandwiched by two comforting books. This section in the right order includes: **Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel.**

12 Books of the Minor Prophets

The next section of Books is referred to as the Minor Prophets נְבִיאִים קְטָנִים due to the short length of each book, and is the last section of the Tanakh or Old Testament (when put in the correct order). There is some history and some prophecy in these books. The order of this section is the same in the Jewish order because of them being originally written on just one scroll. **Catholic Bibles can have names for these books that are different but usually similar enough to know which one is being referred to.** This section in God's order includes: **Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.**

5 Books of NT History

The next section of Books is the NT History, and includes 5 books. These are the 4 gospels and Acts which contain history and the teachings of our Savior, the Son of Yehovah God, Yehoshua (Jesus). This section in the correct order includes: **Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and Acts.**

22 Books of NT Writings

The last group is referred to as the Epistles or Letters and also includes Revelation. It contains 22 books and is mostly writings, and some prophecy and history. Paul is one of the major author's of these writings. I believe either John the author of Revelation put the 27 books of the Beriyyt Chadashah (Renewed Covenant) in its order, or John with much help from Paul. This section in the correct order contains: **Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, 2 Peter, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, Jude, and Revelation.**

Here are some scripture of which I believe the meaning was revealed to me on this Sabbath day (Shabbat, 7th day) in the 6th month (9th month of Gregorian) on the 26th day of the month (14th day of the Gregorian) in 2012 of the Gregorian Calendar. [Mark 8:14-20](#) is the passage I analyzed, but you should probably read all of [Mark chapter 8](#) for context. I will list out verses in Bold and then comment on them according to this meaning of which I feel that our Father showed me (all of this chapter before this paragraph was written by me before this was revealed to me, so this was a confirming revelation I believe).

14 Now the disciples had forgotten to take bread, neither had they in the ship with them more than one loaf.

They only had the 'Old Testament' (one loaf)? Do you remember [Mathew 4:4](#) (I put the verse at the end of this chapter)?

Just for this Paragraph of this book, I will explore the idea of comparing Bread with our Father's word. I don't intend for this idea to be a big revelation or having much of an impact outside of this idea of mine. Using this comparison, then we need to be eating from the every bit of the bread of the word that we can acquire, right? Should we always take a Bible with us where ever we go? Should we only take the New Testament or Psalms with us, or the Whole Bible (both loaves)? I believe that this one loaf represents a portion (and not everything that is needed) of the Word of God, according to this revelation I want to show you.

15 And he charged them, saying, Take heed, beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, and of the leaven of Herod.

Should we label man made books which are not inspired by God, as being part of the Bible? Should we disobey God the creator, in order to please any government agency, even if that agency interprets the Word as being not disobeyed? For example, agencies will eventually try to force us to take the 'Mark of the Beast', while most likely using laws sayings its OK for them to do that. Eating bread that has no nutritional value will leave you malnourished, which can actually damage your body and or Spirit.

16 And they reasoned among themselves, saying, It is because we have no bread.

17 And when Jesus knew it, he saith unto them, Why reason ye, because ye have no bread? perceive ye not yet, neither understand? have ye your heart yet hardened?

18 Having eyes, see ye not? and having ears, hear ye not? and do ye not remember?

This whole lesson seems to be not about physical bread, but could be about the Word of God. And not just the Word of God, but to be sure to have all of it, and to not add doctrine of men to it and call it part of the Word.

19 When I brake the five loaves among five thousand, how many baskets full of fragments took ye up? They say unto him, Twelve.

The Tanakh, or Old Testament has 5 sections which lay out perfectly into the Menorah, the Bible Wheel, in this teaching, and probably many other places. I listed these 5 sections of the Tanakh in this chapter. The sections in this order are: 5,12,5,5,12. I believe that this is one of the meanings of 12 and 5 here in this verse, it is to show that there is 5 sections with either 5 books or 12 books in them. I believe this reference of 12 here is also a reference that the Tanakh was given to people to live according to the ways of the Tanakh, like the 12 tribes of Yisraeil were supposed to. So, here, the 12 represents the 12 tribes of Israel. In essence, everyone was supposed to be grafted into Yisraeil, either spiritually or physically. The reading or 'consumption' of the word of God does not consume it, just like in the miracle that Yeishua did where there was left over bread after feeding the multitudes. We will be blessed with more than what we willingly ate (read, consumed). There will be fruit from our actions of reading the Word that will be seen by others (if we are reading with an honest heart and not a disbelieving, mocking one). So, when reading the Word, there is

increase, and not decrease. The bread is not diminished.

20 And when the seven among four thousand, how many baskets full of fragments took ye up? And they said, Seven.

Here, I believe we have the additional 2 sections of the Beriyt Chadashah (New Testament) referred to, because there are 7 total sections of the Bible, following the 7 branches of the Menorah pattern. I listed out the New Testament in this chapter into it's two groups. These seven sections correspond to the seven lamps of the Menorah, with the flames being the light, the light representing the Word of God. The whole Bible was completed and organized shortly after our Saviors death and resurrection. Now along with being 'grafted in' to Yisrael, we perhaps have a reference to the seven churches of Revelation represented by the seven baskets left over. So, the seven here is probably hinting toward a completed Bible (like a completed week), a time of rest (like the seventh day), maybe even seven millenniums allotted after the fall (sinning) of humans, and many other things.

Here are some verses that support the symbolic connection between bread and the Son of God, and the Word of God: [John 6:32-33](#), [Matthew 4:3-4](#)

32 Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven; but my Father giveth you the true bread from heaven.

33 For the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world.

3 And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.

4 But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

In 2023 I noticed nother place that is believe is describing the structure of the Bible, while also using bread (and fish) as an example, is [Mark 6:38](#) ([Luke 9:13-17](#)). Yeishua was now with them, and they had 5 loaves of bread which I believe can represent the Tanakh here in this example, and 2 fish. The 2 fish can represent the New Testament, or, Renewed Covenant here. [Luke 5:10-11](#) is a good example of how Yeishua described preaching the news of salvation as being like fishing for men.

20.10 The Golden Ratio and the number of Bible Books

If you take the number of Bible books (66) divided by 1.618 (the Golden Ratio rounded) you get 40.79 (rounded down). The 40th book of the Bible is Matthew which is the first book of the New Testament. It is sort of like the navel of the Bible, how the human body navel is at a distance of 1.618. This proves that God chose how many books of the Bible there are because if you add one or take one away this "Navel" of the Bible will be different.

https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=Rz_iybqYHCs&feature=youtu.be John Kostik – The Divine Proportion

<https://www.mathsisfun.com/numbers/golden-ratio.html>

20.11 Tanakh or Tan?

As the acronym Tanakh represents the 39 books of the Old Testament in the groupings of the Torah (teaching/law), Ketuvim (writings), and Neviim (prophets), it seems that Yeishua classifies them differently in [Luke 16:16](#). It could be that Yeishua is refer to the actual prophets and not just their writings, but because he uses the word "law" (teaching) it seems to me that Yeishua is talking about the 39 books of the Old Testament as being the "law and the prophets". If so, this means he is probably classifying the Torah (first

five books) along with the writings (history, etc) into one group as being the “law”. I have shown before in this book how the Bible calls other writings in the Bible the Torah (law, teaching) other than the first five books of the Bible. In other words, we could call any part or all of the Old Testament (OT) the Torah. But in this case, Yeishua seems to be classifying the OT as two groups, the Torah, everything other than the prophet's writings, and the Prophet's writings. Furthermore, in this same verse, it seems clear that Yeishua would classify the writings of the New Testament (after John shows up, before Jesus starts his ministry) as a third group, perhaps calling it the “good news” or something that describes the “kingdom of God” being preached. So, according to this verse, it seems we have 3 groups of the 66 book Bible, the Torah, Prophets, and Good News.

Chapter 21 Earth Focus

21.1 James Witt's Study Aid

This is a chapter which records my edited version of the hand written study aid that James Witt did, and who then gave me a copy of it. I greatly appreciate his work and his brief friendship (he passed on). In his study he leaves blank sections after Bible verses that help you keep track of how many years passed (and lets you fill in the blanks). I am not sure if he made the whole study aid or found one that somebody made and then edited it. In this chart that I made from it, I included the years and dates which I believe are most likely to be accurate after using his study aid. In James' study aid he believes the birth of our savior into flesh was at 0 AD, which I disagree with. I later realized that the year 0 AD might not even exist, I describe more about that later in this chapter.

I realize this list in this chapter is probably never going to be 100% accurate, however it is interesting that the entire passing of time from the creation week to the death and resurrection of our savior can be listed in order, with Bible verses that back up each listing. This list can be useful in some ways, and so I wanted it in this book.

The days listed in [John chapter 1](#) could be a prophecy about the 7000 years that we will have before Judgment day and then Eternity with God afterward. Also the first 7 words in the Bible in [Genesis 1:1](#) (there are only 7 words in Hebrew in that verse) can each represent 1000 years, for a total of 7000 years. The Direct Object Marker (the first and the last letter) is the 4th word and can represent Yeshua in the 4th millennium. There are many other hints about the 7000 years but those are two possible examples I wanted to show here.

21.2 Gap Theory and Omphalos Hypothesis

There are many proofs in the Bible that show us that the 'gap theory' between [Genesis 1:1](#) and [1:2](#) cannot be true. I believe the creation in [Genesis chapter 1](#) was all done in six literal days, with no gaps in times, or wormhole nonsense, or time shift sci-fi concoctions, etc. I also believe that the angels were created during this creation week (why would God create angels when there was no universe yet, and no objects yet to interact with?). One proof that there were no gaps, and that the devil did not sin yet (because he was cast down to Earth after he sinned) is [Genesis 1:31](#) which says *'And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.'* Do you think that Yehovah would say that everything was very good, if the devil had already sinned during the first 6 days of the universe existing? I think God would be at least a bit upset if things degraded that quickly, and would not have said it was very good. Does our creator exaggerate things or say something is good when it is not? Furthermore, do you really think that Adam and Eve sinned on the day of rest, the seventh day? Yehovah was resting on the seventh day and probably had a nice visit with his new family members, Adam and Eve. They would not have had any time or desire to sin this early.

So I believe [Genesis chapter 3](#) is about 100 years later, after the creation week, after the serpent was already banished to the earth for his sins, along with his demons. The 'gap theory' also defies the 6 day work period because it artificially inserts a 'rest' period in in the middle of the first day. In [Revelation 21:1](#) it says *'And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea.'* This means that the Earth was not remade at any time before this point in [Revelation](#). In other words, there was no remaking of the Earth during the 'gap period' of the 'gap theory' like some people believe. Even the flood was not a making of 'a new earth'. This 'new earth' in [Revelation](#) is actually a renewing of the Earth in my opinion, not necessarily a complete replacement of atoms. The flood was not a renewing, in fact it was a downgrade in living suitability of the Earth, because after the flood the

air pressure was less, which causes less oxygen to be at the surface of the ground, and also there was no longer a water canopy blocking the harmful part of the sunlight spectrum.

Hopefully you see now that the 'gap theory' is impossible, and that humans and angels did not disobey Yehovah until after the creation week. It probably took decades for satan and his corrupted angels to be filled with greed, envy, and so forth, to the point that they would sin. I doubt anyone would sin in the first week, or even the first years of being created. Satan and his corrupted angels would first have to be cast out of 'heaven' to the Earth, before satan could tempt Eve.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f1p0so5jVw4>.

The Omphalos Hypothesis tries to explain answers to questions like, did Adam have a belly button? Adam was created as an adult, without having to grow up from childhood. I would add that when Adam first saw the night sky, he saw stars. If I am right, then this would only be possible if God, when he created the stars, also placed the rays of light from them already into the Earth's atmosphere or near enough to the Earth for the light to reach Adam when he first saw the night sky. In other words, the first light that Adam saw from the stars did not travel all the way from the star to Earth, unless God warped the light beams through some sort of "time travel". He could do that but I find it more likely that God just created the light already in the space near Earth, traveling in the same direction as the original light from the star would be, with the same intensity, color, frequency, and so forth. Although I wouldn't agree with all of the parts of this Omphalos Hypothesis, I would agree with some of it.

<https://jewishbible.blogspot.com/2006/01/omphalos-revisited-critique-of-one.html>

21.3 360-day years originally?

There is a myth that Some people believe, that before the flood, a year was only 360 days long. I see no proof in the Bible or even in science that this change happened, so until I see this proof I will believe that even since creation, there were the same number of days per year which we now round to being 365. If there were originally 360 day years (I don't believe there were), and then 365 day years after the flood, then this list would not be off anyway. But, just out of curiosity, the days would be about 22 years, because of the 8,255 'extra' days, if there were originally 360-day years. Each year recorded in the Bible verses are still years (earth fully revolving around the sun) regardless of how many days it was, so it doesn't matter how many days there were. In the chart at the end of this chapter, I am not tracking days, but years.

A year according to the Biblical calendar can vary significantly with each month having no more than 30 days, and even as few as 28 days (my understanding). Then there are sometimes a 13th month added to a Biblical year if the Barley is not ripe in Jerusalem. That would add another 28 to 30 days to that year. And still during this longer year it is still called a Shanah שָׁנָה (year, H8141). Before and after the flood, in Hebrew, in the bible verses, the word שָׁנָה is used for a year. Therefore it is my belief that if there used to be 360 day years, and or if we will go back to 360 day years in the 7th millennium, there is still a revolution around the sun, and it would be a misrepresentation to reduce the years in the list below to 'compensate' for a 360 day year. For example, if there were 360 day years before the flood then about 365 day years after the flood, Noah would be 600 at the flood but then what do you tell him on his first birthday after the flood? He would be 601, because the earth still made a revolution around the sun regardless of how many days it took. It would be wrong to tell Noah at his death that you had to reduce his actual age in years because of the difference in the 360 day years and the 365 day years. He still went around the sun 950 times ([Genesis 9:29](#)).

This myth of 360-day years is impossible anyway, because it would only work in a calendar like the Gregorian calendar. By the Biblical Calendar, the months vary by days, and the years can sometimes have 13 months. Therefore there cannot be a set amount of days for the years in God's calendar, we can only estimate an average of days per year. So, either way, this 360-day myth doesn't even matter.

21.4 Previous problems with this chart of mine

I watched Chuck Missler's DVD 'What Is Truth?' (I named this book before I knew of his DVD), and he explained that he believed the [Daniel 9:25](#) prophecy ended when Jesus allowed people to treat him as a king during the "triumphal entry" into Jerusalem just before he was crucified. In [Daniel 9:25](#), the Hebrew words מָשִׁיחַ הַמֶּלֶךְ are used. This can mean anointed ruler or anointed prince. [Matthew 21:1-17](#); [Mark 11:1-11](#); [Luke 19:29-40](#); [John 12:12-19](#) describe our Messiah entering Jerusalem during this "triumphal entry".

In my work on this list I eventually came to a place where my list still had 119 years for the "fall of man" (FOM). The FOM being 119 SCW is probably not right because it would mean Cain was only about 10 at the maximum when he killed Abel, or he would have had to be born before sin which is very unlikely. What I realized is that because when a Hebrew child was born, they were assigned the age of 1 year old (according to my belief), then there is potentially extra time being added to each of the 21 people (with at least 22 entries in the list for those people) in the list below that depend on their age for the calculations. For example, if they were born in the second month of the year, then they are given 10 months of extra age.

I realized in August of 2017 while editing this section, that my previous belief about the deaths of these people used as age markers in this chart, didn't matter. I previously believed that if they died 3 months before their birth date, then they would still have 7 months of extra age assigned to them. Another example, I believed that if a person was born in the 11th month, then they are only given one extra month of age. And then if they die 2 months before their birthday, then they would actually have 1 month less assigned to them then the rounded out age used to give their age. My theory was that for most of the 20 people in the list below, their age will have about 6 months of added time. But, I now realize the time of death for these people in this chart does not matter, because their ages are only counted up until the time that they had their son born, which then shifted the focus to that new son as being the person in the chart who's age then mattered. So, when the person in the chart dies, it does not effect the total year count in this chart. So, that means there is still a guarantee of an average of an extra 6 months of age assigned to each person in this chart below, when they were born.

So, I adjusted the list to get 10 less years in the whole list by reducing each entry by 0.5 years when the persons age is being used for the "age of the earth". For the years described for the length of the reigns of kings, I will do the same thing for the 20 people in the list, which will reduce 10 more years. Because in the reign of a king, it almost never says how many months they reigned, it is an average of years. I am not sure how the length of a reign of a king was counted. For example, if the king reigned 23 months, would the writer of the Bible round the years of his reign to 1 year, or 2 years? If they always rounded down, then my chart that reduces 10 years for this effect, is probably off by 20 years because it should have added 10 years and not subtracted 10 years. If they always round up, then my chart is probably correct when I reduced 10 years for the 20 rulers. If they only rounded up when the kings reign reached the 6th month of a year or more, and rounded down if it only reached the 5th month or less, then it could go either way really. In this case, there is a 42% chance of a rounding down, and a 58% chance of a rounding up. In that case, my chart could be right, or it could be incorrect by 6 years (meaning in that case I would need to add 6 years back to the chart during their reigns), depending on how many months each ruler reigned.

Anyway, for now I will hope that my guess on the length of the reigns of the kings is correct, so this will reduce the FOM date to 101. This means Cain and Abel could have easily been in their 20's when Cain killed Abel, and this would make sense. If there is indeed 6 years that need to be added back to the chart due to the months of the reigns of the 20 kings in this chart, then it would mean that Cain and Abel might have been in their mid teens when Cain killed Abel. That is entirely possible, and does not contradict the Bible.

<http://www.gotquestions.org/triumphal-entry.html>

If I am right about these things, then Adam was about 101 years old when he first sinned. He would be 130 when he had Seth, which would be about 3940 BC.

21.5 This Chart can more accurately show BC dates than 'Historians' can

Joseph Dumond correctly believed that Terah was 70 years old when he had Abram, but he didn't seem to have good proof of it. This list I made based on James Witt work easily proves Terah was 70. Joseph says it was 2500 SCW when Yisraeil first enters the promise land for the first time. My list now shows it would be somewhere around 2698 SCW. He also says that it was 701 BC (he gets the date from Assyrian history) when Sennacherib attacked Judah in the 14th year of king Hezekiah, when my list now shows it would be closer to 635 BC.

When historians put dates on things in BC history, they either outright guess, or they rely on chronicles written by the nations of those times, which may or may not be accurate. This is because sometimes when new kings of the world started to reign, they might kill all of their siblings, or attempt to rewrite history to make themselves look glorious. Also, even if historians use a chronicle written by an ancient nation, there is no reliable way to connect those dates that the authors use, to the dates that we use in modern times. Also, carbon dating is well known to be inaccurate, and yet they still use it for some dates when the dates are hinged on buried artifacts. Even if they find new ways of dating artifacts, are they going to retest all of those artifacts they found with the new method? How accurate will the new method be?

21.6 Is there a year 0 AD?

Despite popular belief, it seems that there was no “year 0” in history. There was no concept of “zero” in the west until around 1200 AD. Zero was in India, Arab countries, and other places before that but it is safe to say that zero was not a concept used by Romans or early Christians who popularizes the BC-AD dating system. The video below is a good explanation on how year 1 BC goes to year 1 AD without any “year 0” inbetween them. Years in BC count backwards or down to 1 BC and years in AD count forward or upward so that both are counting in the direction of the supposed date of the birth of Yeishua / Jesus into flesh. You can think of BC years as being like negative numbers in math. Even if there was a “year 0” there were errors made and his birth still wouldn't be on “year 0” but instead, his birth was probably in 2 BC.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=O6kq44sQSew> Let's Teach – How did BC and AD begin

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/history-of-zero/>

The video below brings up a confusion concept either intentionally or unintentionally that perhaps on the very day that Yeishua / Jesus was born it became 1 AD. He was probably born in September or October and if this was the case then that year 1 BC would not have been a complete year and would have only had 8 or 9 months in it, while the year 1 AD would have only had 3 or 4 months in it if the coming January 1st started 2 AD. They could have also just called the year that he was born in 1 AD, leaving all of the 12 month year normal. I believe that they just called the year he was born in 1 AD without any changes to the months.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=iSlubeZwC5U> History Skills – Why there is no 'year 0' in history

What this means is that my chart at the end of this chapter might have the birth and death of Yeishua off by 1 year. Even though I do not list a “year 0” in my chart, the way I added numbers might imply a zero in the numbers. For example, between entry numbers 47 and 48 there are 483 years and so I estimated that Yeishua's death was on 31 AD and the end of the 70 years of Babylon captivity was on 452 BC. This might mean that one of these estimates would have to change, and I am more confident that 31 AD is the correct date for Yeishua's death, so I would rather change the other entry to 453 BC if needed (assuming that

I need to add a year). If we take the number 10 and subtract 10 we get zero. If we subtract 10 more we get negative 10 (-10). If there was no zero we would be forced to end up at -1 (negative 1) after subtracting 10 from 10. So this could be evidence that maybe there needs to be 1 more year in my chart for the BC years. However, one confusing thing is that in the real world, zero sort of exists. For example if we have 10 apples and eat 10 apples we end up with no (o) apples. We do not end up with -1 (negative 1) apples. Physical objects can act different than non-physical numbers on paper though, so I am guessing I should eventually adjust my chart to remove 1 year from all of the BC dates.

The AD numbers in my chart would remain accurate as far as this “year 0” concept goes, and does not need to be changed because I believe the 31 AD death of Yeishua is correct. For this reason, and the confusion as to whether I need to add or subtract a year, I probably will not fix my BC dates in my chart any time soon. There was already a margin of error of at least 6 months at any given BC date, so a margin of error of 18 months isn't much more.

21.7 Information about reading this Chart

In the chart below, the Entry # means which key point in the study it is, in sequence. You don't really need to pay attention to Entry #. The Estimated Date is the date I estimated for that entry #. SCW means (years Since the Creation Week). SFM means (years Since the Fall of Man) or the time since Adam and Eve sinned. The Bible verses in the chart are listed as Bible Book Number.Book Chapter Number.Book Verse Number.Bible Chapter Number. For example, 1.3.6.3 for the FOM listing. The only way to find the date for the Fall of Man was by taking the date of wed. Apr. 25th 31 AD, which is when I believe Yeishua was crucified on the feast of Passover and then resurrected 3 literal days later, then subtracting 4000 years. There seems to have been a full lunar eclipse on that day, the only one on a wednesday while pilate was prefect. As passover was on the 14th day of the lunar month, there could not have been a natural solar eclipse until around the time of the next new moon. This day of Wednesday for the crucifixion date matches [Daniel 9:27](#) and is supposedly the only Wednesday Passover during the possible years of Yeishua's birth into flesh. This makes the Fall of Man in 3969 BC. If I am right about the crucifixion date, then his birth would be around Sep. or Oct. in 2 BC corresponding to the feast of Tabernacles. With no year 0, and with Yeishua's death and resurrection year 31 AD, he would only be 32 years old and some months. However, that can be rounded up to 33 to match [Luke 3:23](#) and the three years of ministry (with three passovers: [John 2:13](#), [6:4](#), [11:55-57](#)). In the first video below, the man in the video believes that Yeishua was born a bit earlier in the year, on June 17th 2 BC (Julian Calendar) because he thinks Yeishua was conceived on Sep 11th 3 BC (Julian Calendar). Either of these birth dates for Yeishua could be right but I am leaning toward the June 17th BC date that Christopher describes in the video below.

27 And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease, and for the overspreading of abominations he shall make it desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=bdUp14dAAbl> Christopher Hughes MD – Herod died in 1BC

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=lmfu8KgOCdE> Providence – What day was Jesus crucified? ...

https://navsoft.com/html/___death_of_jesus.html

The next major millennial marker was 2000 years after our savior was crucified which would be in 2031 AD if I am correct in this chart. So, 2031 is 6000 years Since the Fall of Man. The Pattern column of my chart shows the verse spacing to any pattern I see. For example, from [Genesis 5:3](#), each Bible verse used in this chart has a spacing of 3 verses for a while. I don't believe that James Witt saw these patterns, and just by putting this study into this list in this book is when I saw these patterns. These patterns show that this way of calculating the age of the earth is beyond random, and perhaps Father God wanted us to know these

things.

http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_day_month_year_did_Jesus_die

The reason the 0 SFM is 101 SCW is because it is when the seven millennium countdown starts, with Yeishua's death and resurrection being exactly 4000 years later, and the creation week 101 years earlier. In other words, Yeishua died for us and was resurrected 4101 years SCW. So if I am right that the SFM starts the “clock”, and that there is exactly 4000 years after it when Yeishua died for our sins, then the only conclusion is that the Fall of Man was at 101 SCW, or 3969 BC.

21.8 50 Chart Entries

It is interesting that there are 50 total needed Entry Numbers in the chart (50 is an important number relating to Jubilees and Pentecost) to complete it. I had to add 2 Entries at the beginning to show the two events that are needed in this chart: The Creation Week and the Fall of Man. Then the 6th millennial Entry is required if you want to know the actual dates of these events (which I did based on my estimates). The last entry for the 7th Millennium is a nice touch and is another key point in our future. With all of these entries in the chart, this chart now has 50 needed entries. I have also added rows for important events like the Tower of Bavel, the splitting of the Kingdom of Yisrael, and so forth, but these entries are not needed in order to calculate the age of the Earth, and so I did not number them, nor consider them as being part of the 50 entries. This allows us to easily see the dates of important events in the list.

21.9 The clock is ticking

I have color coded the millenniums to help you keep track of the dates. These millenniums match the meaning of numbers, prophesy, and many other things that I mostly described previously. I believe that the starting of the clock, so to speak, the starting of the 7 millenniums, is when Adam sinned, which I call the Fall of Man (FOM). This means there was a period of time where there was no sin on earth after the creation week (before the FOM), and the 'clock was not ticking', so to speak.

#	Date BC	Since Creation Week (SCW)	Years Added for event	Since Fall of Man	Bible Verses	Event	Pattern Spacing of verses
1	4070 BC	0	0	-	2.20.11.70 1.1.27,31.1 1.5.1-2.5	Creation week Days 1-7	-
2	3969	101	101	0	1.3.6.3 66.12.7.1179- 66.12.9.1179 66.12.13.117 9	Fall of Man (FOM)	-
1st Millennium Starts - Years 0-1000 Since SFM – Jubilee 1-20							
3	3940.5	129.5	130 – 0.5	28.5	1.5.3.5	Seth Born Adam 130	3 verses
4	3836	234	105 –	133	1.5.6.5	Enos Born	3 verses

			0.5				
5	3746.5	323.5	90 – 0.5	222.5	1.5.9.5	Cainan Born	3 verses
6	3677	393	70 – 0.5	292	1.5.12.5	Mahalaleel born	3 verses
7	3612.5	457.5	65 – 0.5	356.5	1.5.15.5	Jared Born	3 verses
8	3451	619	162 – 0.5	518	1.5.18.5	Enoch Born	3 verses
9	3386.5	683.5	65 – 0.5	582.5	1.5.21.5	Methuselah born	3 verses
10	3200	870	187 – 0.5	769	1.5.25.5	Lamech born	4 verses
11	3018.5 BC	1051.5	182 – 0.5	950.5	1.5.28.5 1.5.29.5	Noah Born	3 and 4 spacing
#	Date BC	Since Creation Week (SCW)	Years Added for event	Since Fall of Man	Bible Verses	Event	Pattern Spacing of verses
2nd Millennium Starts - Years 1001-2000 Since SFM – Jubilee 21-40							
-	2516.5	1553.5	-100	1452.5	1.11.10.11	Shem Born	-
12	2418.5	1651.5	600	1550.5	1.7.6.7 61.3.4.1159- 61.3.7.1159	Flood	-
13	2416.5	1653.5	2	1552.5	1.11.10.11	Arphaxad born Shem 100	2 verses
14	2382	1688	35 – 0.5	1587	1.11.12.11	Salah born	2 verses
15	2352.5	1717.5	30 – 0.5	1616.5	1.11.14.11	Eber born	2 verses
16	2319	1751	34 – 0.5	1650	1.11.16.11	Peleg born	2 verses
17	2289.5	1780.5	30 – 0.5	1679.5	1.11.18.11	Reu born	2 verses
18	2258	1812	32 – 0.5	1711	1.11.20.11	Serug born	2 verses
19	2228.5	1841.5	30 –	1740.5	1.11.22.11	Nahor born	2 verses

			0.5				
20	2200	1870	29 – 0.5	1769	1.11.24.11	Terah born	2 verses
-	2185	1885	15 estimated	1784	1.10.25.10	Tower of Bavel	233.5 years after the flood
21	2130.5	1939.5	70 – 0.5	1838.5	1.11.26.11	Abram born	2 verses
-					1.11.31.11	Terah took Hebrews to Haran from Ur – Canaan settled by Canaan probably	-
-	2068.5	2001.5	950	1900.5	1.9.29.9	Noah died	350 years after the flood
-	2055.5	2014.5	75	1913.5	1.12.1.12-1.12.6.12	Avram leaves Haran and goes into Canaan	-
22	2031 BC	2039	100 – 0.5	1938	1.21.5.21 44.7.4.1025	Isaac born	-
-	1999	2071	320	1970	1.11.18.11-1.11.19.11	Peleg died	-
23	1971.5	2098.5	60 – 0.5	1997.5	1.25.26.25	Yaacov born	-
3rd Millennium Starts - Years 2001-3000 Since SFM – Jubilee 41-60							
#	Date BC	Since Creation Week (SCW)	Years Added for event	Since Fall of Man	Bible Verses	Event	Pattern Spacing of verses
-	1882	2187	89 estimated	2086	Same as next	Yoseiph born	-
-	1845	2224	+7+30 = 37	2123	1.41.46.41-1.41.47.41 1.45.6.45	Global Famine – Yoseiph 30 years old	-
24	1842 BC	2228	130 -0.5	2127	1.46.6.46-1.46.7.46	Jacob 130	-

					1.47.9.47		
-	1816.5	2253.5	600	2152.5	1.11.11.11	Shem died	602 years after the flood
25	1412 BC	2658	430	2557	2.12.40.62- 2.12.41.62	Exodus after 430 years capt.	1006.5 years after the flood
-	1371 BC	2699	40+1	2598	6.4.19.191 6.5.6.192	Entering the Promise Land	
-	976 BC	3093.5	-40	2992.5	10.5.1.272- 10.5.5.272	David made king	-
4th Millennium Starts - Years 3001-4000 Since SFM – Jubilee 61-80							
#	Date BC	Since Creation Week (SCW)	Years Added for event	Since Fall of Man	Bible Verses	Event	Pattern Spacing of verses
-	936 BC	3133.5	-40	3032.5	10.5.4.272 11.1.38.292- 11.1.53.292	David's reign ended, David 70 years old, 40 year reign	-
26	932 BC	3138	480	3037	11.6.1.297	480 years after Exodus, Solomon began to build the First Temple in his 4 th year	-
-	925 BC	3145	7	3044	11.6.38.297	First Temple Finished	
27	896.5 BC	3173.5	36 - 0.5	3072.5	11.11.42.302- 11.11.43.302	Solomon's reign ended – 40 year reign	-
-	896	3173	0	3072	11.11.12.302	Kingdom of Yisrael split in two	-
28	880 BC	3190	17 – 0.5	3089	11.14.21.305	Rehoboam reign ended	-
29	877.5 BC	3192.5	3 – 0.5	3091.5	11.14.31.305 11.15.2.306- 11.15.8.306	Abijam's reign ended	-
30	837 BC	3233	41 – 0.5	3132	11.15.9.306- 11.15.24.306	Asa reign ended	-

31	812.5 BC	3257.5	25 – 0.5	3156.5	11.22.42.313- 11.22.50.313	Jehoshaphat reign ended	-
32	805 BC	3265	8 – 0.5	3164	12.8.16.321- 12.8.24.321	Jehoram reign ended	-
33	804.5	3265.5	1 – 0.5	3164.5	12.8.24.321- 12.8.26.321	Ahaziah reign ended	-
34	799 BC	3271	6 – 0.5	3170	12.11.1.324- 12.11.21.324	Athaliah reign ended	-
35	759.5 BC	3310.5	40 – 0.5	3209.5	12.12.1.325- 12.12.21.325	Jehoash reign ended	-
36	731 BC	3339	29 – 0.5	3238	12.14.1.327- 12.14.21.327	Amaziah reign ended	-
37	679.5 BC	3390.5	52 – 0.5	3289.5	12.15.1.328- 12.15.7.328	Azariah's reign ended	-
#	Date BC	Since Creation Week (SCW)	Years Added for event	Since Fall of Man	Bible Verses	Event	Pattern Spacing of verses
38	664 BC	3406	16 – 0.5	3305	12.15.32.328 - 12.15.38.328	Jotham reign ended	-
-	652.5 BC	3417.5	-4 from Ahaz	3316.5	12.17.1.330- 12.17.5.330	Hoshea ruled Northern Israel in Samaria	-
39	648.5 BC	3421.5	16 – 0.5	3320.5	12.15.38.328 - 12.16.20.329	Ahaz's reign ended	-
-	643.5 BC	3426.5	+9 from Hoshe a	3325.5	12.17.6.330	Northern Israel taken captive by Assyria in Hoshea's 9 th year	- Northern Israel lasted about 248 years.
-	634.5 BC	3435.5	+14 Hezeki ah's Reign start	3334.5	12.18.13.331	Sennacherib takes some fortified cities from Yehudah (not Jerusalem)	-
40	620 BC	3450	29 – 0.5	3349	12.16.20.329 -	Hezekiah's reign ended	-

					12.20.21.333		
41	565.5 BC	3504.5	55 – 0.5	3403.5	12.20.21.333 - 12.21.1.334	Manesseh's reign ended	-
42	564 BC	3506	2 – 0.5	3405	12.21.18.334 - 12.21.19.334	Amon reign ended	-
43	533.5 BC	3536.5	31 – 0.5	3435.5	12.21.25.334 - 12.23.29.335	Josiah's reign ended	-
44	533 BC	3537	3 months (rounded to 0.5)	3436	12.23.30.336 - 12.23.31.336	Jehoahaz's reign ended	-
45	522.5 BC	3547.5	11 – 0.5	3446.5	12.23.34.336 - 12.23.36.336	Eliakim/Jehoiakim's reign ended	-
46	522 BC	3548	3 months (rounded to 0.5)	3447	12.24.6.337-12.24.8.337	Jehoiachin's reign ended – Captivity started	-
-	511 BC	3559	11	3458	12.24.17.337 - 12.24.18.337	Zedekiah the uncle of Nebuchadnezzar's reign ended	
-	511 BC	3559	0	3458	12.25.1.338-12.25.9.338	First Temple Destroyed	First Temple lasted about 414 years.
47	452 BC	3618	70	3517	14.36.20.403 - 14.36.23.403	70 years of captivity ended, Second Temple declared to be started	First year of Cyrus
-					15.6.15.409	Second Temple finished	Sixth year of Darius
-	2 BC	4068	-32 from	3967	42.3.23.976 - 66.1.13.1180	Yeishua born	About 30+3.5 year ministry to = 31 AD. Yeishua could

			31 AD				have been assigned as being 1 year old at birth.
-	1 BC	4069	34	3968	40.2.16.927	Herod dies (verse for when he has babies killed) Archelaus, Antipas, Philip II succeed	34 years from supposed Herod seige of Jerusalem
-	6 AD		5			Coponius Succeeds Archelaus	
-	9 AD		3			Marcos Ambibulus Succeeds	
-	12 AD		3			Annius Rufus Succeeds	
-	15 AD		3			Valerius Gratus succeeds	
-	26 AD		11			Pontius Pilate succeeds	Governor until 36 AD
48	31 AD	4101	483	4000	27.9.25.859 43.12.1.1009	After 483 years 'until Messiah the Prince', Yeishua sacrificed and risen	-
#	Date AD	Since Creation Week (SCW)	Years Added for event	Since Fall of Man	Bible Verses	Event	Pattern Spacing of verses
5th (First Day of Good Samaritan Parable) - Years 4001-5000 Since SFM – Jubilee 81-100							
-	71 AD	4141	40*	4040		Second Temple destroyed	“Historians” say 70 AD, I am guessing 71 because it would be 40 years after 31 AD
6th Millennium Starts - Years 5001-6000 Since SFM – Jubilee 101-120							
-	1948	6018	1878	5917		Israel declared	-

						independence	
49	2031	6101	2000	6000	42.10.30.983 43.11.5.1008- 43.11.11.100 8 13.16.15.354 66.20.2.1187	2000 years after Yeishua risen, Yeishua returns, Millennium Starts, satan chained	-
7th Millennium Ends - Years 6001-7000 Since SFM – Jubilees 121-140							
50	3031	7101	1000	7000	66.20.3.1187 66.20.5.1187 66.20.10.118 7- 66.20.15.118 7 18.5.19.441	Millennium Ends, satan released for little season, judgement day.	-

21.10 Preflood population

According to the website below, the population could have been anywhere from 2 to 11.5 billion people who came from Adam and Eve. They use 1656 years as their basis, but in my chart the flood happened after 1651 years from the creation week. Also, my chart shows that the fall of man was probably around 101 years after the creation week, which only leaves about 1550 years from around the time that Cain and Abel were born up until the flood. I didnt calculate how much less of a population 1000 years less would be, but I am guessing maybe 1 to 6 billion people were on the Earth before the flood.

[Http://redeemerfw.org/resources/prefloodpop.html](http://redeemerfw.org/resources/prefloodpop.html)

If we are being told the truth that the modern world population was about 6 to 7 billion people before the covid Vax (soft kill weapon) depopulation, then it would make sense that the preflood population was also about 6 billion because of [Matthew 24:37](#).

It is difficult to think that out of 6 billion people there were no righteous people other than Noah and his family at the time of the flood, but the history of Lot in Sodom is a good example as to how that could be possible. Sodom was probably a very big city, and Lot and some of his family were the only good or decent ones.

21.11 Herod dies in 1 BC

There are many errors in how “historians” calculate the date for the death of Herod, including at least one error that Josephus himself made. There is even a “correction” done to Josephus's book to add two more years to his successor's reign probably in order to try and justify the “accepted' death date of 4 BC for Herod. I believe that this change was made on purpose, for this reason, and was probably done by Jesuits in order to hide the true birth year of Yeishua, by changing the death date of Herod to an earlier time. The man in the video below gives good explanations as to why the death of Herod is probably 1 BC, and the birth of Yeishua was in 2 BC.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=bdUpI4dAAbl> Christopher Hughes MD – Herod died in 1BC

21.12 What is the difference between the Julian and Gregorian calendars?

The Gregorian calendar was introduced in October 1582 to fix the then 11 days that they were behind (if a country was still using the Julian calendar they would be 13 days behind now) by changing when leap years are done and by jumping ahead 11 days in numbers on the calendar, keeping the day name of the week. Because countries gradually adopted the Gregorian calendar, they could not change the day of the week (monday, tuesday, etc) but only the numerical date or month name. Some countries in Europe in 1582 did not adopt the Gregorian calendar right away, and so it would make things crazy if they were to also try to change the name of the day (monday, tuesday, etc) along with the number of the day. Great Britain did not adopt the Gregorian calendar until 1752 for example, which did mean that the USA started off using the Gregorian calendar also. Because my chart above deals mostly in years, and only rarely in months (and not exact month dates usually), these missing days that accumulated since 46 BC (maximum of only 13 day loss as of now) would not change the years in my chart as far as I know.

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=ZASNvA3mRjQ> Everything Everywhere – The Julian and Gregorian

21.13 7000 year cycle

There are many symbols and hints that humans are only given 7000 years on Earth before the next phase of eternity starts, what ever that may be. I believe it will be a time where satan, his demons and servants, and unsaved people will no longer be able to effect good people, and many of them will no longer exist. I describe my beliefs about “hell” in my book “Christian Myths?”. One of these symbolisms pointing to us only having 7000 years from the fall of man (some think 7000 years since creation) is the seven words in a prophetic order in [Genesis 1:1](#) in Hebrew. The fourth and sixth word is the direct object marker את which can represent Yeishua. I believe this symbolizes that he came in the 4th millennium and will return at the end of the sixth millennium at or about the 6000 year marker. Then the seventh word of [Genesis 1:1](#) is הארץ which I believe symbolizes the rest time (7th, as in 7th day rest) of the Earth. As I have mentioned before, the Bible shows us that a day can symbolize a 1000 years. So I believe that this symbolizes the 1000 year millennial rest.

<https://youtu.be/ctOwu8ZiJmY>

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=ctOwu8ZiJmY&feature=youtu.be> Love One Another – The Lord's timing

21.14 The 2030 timeline

I saw this video below on 10/9/23 when I was doing my “last” edit of this book when it was 99% done. It is very interesting and full of many prophetic year spans. I do not agree with everything, and they basically say they could be wrong at the beginning of the video, which is true. Of course, I disagree with the 2030 date but it is interesting that it is not much off from my two possible year predictions which could also be wrong.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4AG_nJNcTjM Messiah 2030 ~ The Prophetic Messianic Timeline - Part 1

21.15 Marriage in Eiden and the Millennium

[Luke 20:33-36](#) makes it clear that saints will not marry in the millennium. I believe that the Garden of Eiden was how God wanted us to live, and how we will live again once we are resurrected with renewed

bodies. Adam and Eve did not fully realize they were naked until after they sinned ([Genesis 3:7-11](#)), so this could mean that they never consummated their marriage until after they sinned and fully realized their nakedness. [Genesis 2:23-25](#) does not have to mean that they had sexual relations before sinning (but it could), because Eve was made from Adam's rib and so even Eve being Adam's helper could mean that they were one flesh because they were life partners. God told them to be fruitful and multiply ([Genesis 1:28](#)), but he knew they would sin and have children.

So it could be that Cain and Abel were not born until around 102 SCW, at 1 FOM, about a year after Adam and Eve sinned. This could also be why Adam waited until being 130 to have Seth.

Chapter 22 Conclusions

22.1 Freely Given

Based on [Matthew 10:7-10](#), I have provided these books to people for free in printed form and in ebook form. At this time I have no immediate plans to print any physical copies of this book, other than copies for myself, or friends in rare cases.

7 And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand.

8 Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give.

9 Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses,

10 Nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves: for the workman is worthy of his meat.

22.2 Legal matters

I declare this book and any copies of it to have the following copyright: once a person receives written and signed permission from me, newly printed copies can be made of this book by them as long as the copies are given away for free, they must not change my words, and must also say what edition it is a copy of. Ebook versions can be shared by people if they do not change my words and only if they offer my ebooks for free, without requiring any donations or fees. This copyright declaration of mine in this paragraph applies to all previous printings and writings I have made of this book. You may not sell this book or any copies of it. If any copy is made of this book and that copy is sold then that is a violation of the copyright on this book (and a violation of the copyright of all editions and printings of this book). This book is not meant to be sold at any time, or anywhere. I only give permission for it to be given as gifts or donations no matter who is the current 'owner' or 'caretaker'. Freewill donations can be given to people who have given this book away, but the donation cannot be required to receive a book. If anyone tries to require donations for this book than that is violating my copyright wishes for this book. [Proverbs 23:23](#)

כג אָמַת קָנָה וְאַל-תִּמְכַּר חֵכְמָה וּמוֹסֵר וּבִינָה:

Buy truth, but do not sell *it*, also wisdom, instruction, and understanding. 22.23.23.651

22.3 Family

Do you want to know the future?

Do you want to know what is in your future?

Do you want to know what God is saying?

Read the Bible. Your choice of choosing or rejecting God will determine your future. It will determine what is in your future. How will you know what God is saying unless you read or hear his words?

Will you believe that Jesus (Yeishua), God's (Yehovah) son died for your sins so that you would not have to die for your sins? Ask God and Jesus to forgive your sins, and ask them to be your new family, and ask them to do their will in your life. God knows best what we should do in order to be healed and have an eternal future with him and Jesus. The Bible tells us when, how, and where that future will be. You can know your future. Not from satanic ways, but because God can show you when you read his Bible. You may not know the bumps in the road, or the hills you have to climb, or the places you might rest before you get there, but you can see where, when, and how you will be in the future.

22.4 Is God your General?

Do you do what you want, or do you regularly ask God to do his will in your life? What can a General do with an army of soldiers that each want to do their own things? Are we at war? Who are we at war with?

[Ephesians chapter 6](#) is a good chapter to read to answer some of these questions. [Ephesians 6:12](#) says “For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high *places*.” satan, the serpent, has been waging war against the saints, the children of God, ever since humans sinned. Technically, even before that because satan tempted Eve, and that was basically his first act of war on humans that we know about. [Genesis 3:15](#) says “And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.” Enmity comes from the stem H340 which means “to be hostile or to be an enemy”. This is basically when the war started. This verse is also a prophecy about Yeishua / Jesus coming to save us in human form. The children of the serpent are spiritual children, not biological. I believe these seed of the serpent are satanists. The serpent could also be called by the name use in the [KJV in Isaiah 14:12](#). In the [Letteris Hebrew](#) it is לִלְיָ H1966 and is not a name that starts with an “L”.

[Ephesians 6:14](#) says “Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness;” It is interesting that the first verse about the pieces of armor seems to imply that in order to stand properly, we must wear the armor. The first piece of armor mentioned is the truth, which seems to act as a belt in this analogy. I think it would be more than a belt, like a harness that allows the other pieces of armor to be fastened to this “belt” or “harness”. I would suggest that this truth “harness” is the foundation for all of the other armor, because if we do not know the truth, we might not understand what armor to use, or how to use it.

In the other part of [verse 14](#) the breastplate of righteousness is mentioned. A corrupt person will become lazy, or disobedient, and might be reluctant to wear some armor, or might wear it improperly. This could allow a weapon of the enemy to hit the corrupt or disobedient person. We need to try to be righteous by obeying the creator Yehovah.

[Ephesians 6:15](#) says “And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;” The next piece of armor seems to be the boots. Feet here is a symbol of our movements (and probably also actions) in life. The “preparation of the gospel” part probably refers to the Bible, and that we should know the instructions that Yehovah God and his son Yeishua have told us, before we move or do things. I believe that we should always seek peace unless God tells us to go into a not-so-peaceful position or stance.

[Ephesians 6:16](#) says “Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.” I believe that the word “faith” here comes from the stem י.א.ח H539 which means “to believe”. I do not think that this implies “name it and claim it” kinds of prayers, or prayers demanding that things happen in Jesus' name. I believe that the word “faith” here refers to us believing God about the promises that he made to us. If we believe what God says, and the promises he makes to us, we will not fear, and can thus avoid being hurt by the devil's darts. We also need to believe that God is our defender, and the one who will get revenge for us. I'm not talking about self defense here, I have wrote about that and other doctrines in my book “Christian Myths?”.

[Ephesians 6:17](#) says “And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God:” I believe that we are saved if we honestly ask God and Jesus to forgive us for our sins, and ask God to be our Father. I believe that being “saved” is essentially becoming part of God's family, with him as our Father. This is also like the concept of a branch being grafted into a tree, like we can be grafted into the Israel of the Bible.

The second part of this verse about the “Sword of the Spirit” is referring to the Bible, and probably also Yeishua / Jesus who is the Word ([John Chapter 1](#)). The Bible teaches us how to deal with satan, and how to resist him. We should read the entire Bible, all 66 books. I believe that we need to consider Yeishua as being part of the “God-head”, and we should worship him also. We should only worship Yehovah and Yeishua / Yehoshua.

[Ephesians 6:18](#) says “Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints;” Once we have the armor of God on, we should pray according to God's will, and ask that his will be done in our lives and the lives of all of the saints. We should ask God to give us discernment, and to show us things he wants us to notice or see in our daily lives.

22.5 My other writings

The stem based Hebrew dictionary I wrote has helpful things including a Bible Chapter list, Important Verse links, important text phenomenon, Word comparisons, Word usage frequencies, and more. This dictionary has been self published at <https://learn-hebrew-from-genesis.weebly.com/>. I have also published a language comparison 'book' which compares the Biblical and Modern Hebrew languages. I have also written a Biblical Hebrew grammar book, a Biblical Hebrew Vocabulary book based on word usage frequencies, and a christian doctrine myth busting book.

22.6 My Contact Information

My current contact information as of writing this is:

my email is: my_path_of_life@yahoo.com

4.6.24.123:

יְבָרְכֶךָּ יְהוָה וְיִשְׁמְרֶךָּ

זֶה סֵפֶר עַל רַב דְּבָרִים עַל הַתְּנַךְ

מה אמת

מאת
בנימין לי כפיר

היד מהדור

ליהוה וליהושע