

RESTORATION OF THE SACRED NAME

Why were the Sacred Names removed from the Scriptures? - 7000 times in the Old Testament and 1000 times in the New Testament? The Restoration thereof is flooding the world - You can share in it also!

Introduction

The use of the Sacred Name by Commentators, preachers and in special Sacred Name Bible publications, have been rapidly increasing over the last few decades. So intensive has this increase of knowledge been, that the use of the Hebrew or Jewish Names of The Most High and the Messiah, have become almost common domain in religious education and institutions and amongst dedicated worshippers.

According to Jewish Orthodox tradition, the Sacred Name is not to be uttered and accordingly, the form "G-d" is used in writing or printing. In place of pronouncing the Sacred Name in prayer, worship and discussion, the form "Adonai" (the Hebrew for 'Lord') is used.

With due respect to our Jewish readers and to the Almighty, we teach, use and print the Sacred Name for the following reasons, which we feel do override all other considerations:

- To identify and accordingly exalt the bearer of this Name as the PERSONAL God of Israel and of the universe, as opposed to the general interpretation of a rather mystical, almost unidentifiable Being, as held by most religions.
- To proclaim and make known this Name unto the masses of believers who claim to follow Him but know not His Name - so that they may sanctify and praise His name that His Name may be honoured among the nations (Malachi 1:11; Isaiah 12:4).
- To conform with what may really be the more correctly interpreted instruction of Exod. 20:7 concerning the use of His Name: viz. "Do not make His Name worthless" "*Lo tisah et Shem YHVH Eloheicha l'shav.*" By withholding the proclamation of His Name, we may well be guilty of "making His Name worthless." For a more comprehensive overview of this interpretation and the topic in general, please refer to the study: *Should we refrain from using the Sacred Name of God as Judaism insists?*
- The Torah and Tanach ('Old' Testament) clearly records how Hebraic Patriarchs and Prophets actually proclaimed and pronounced the Sacred Name as a Testimony to non-Jews and non-believers and how His followers will come to know His Name and call upon Him, using this Name! Please refer to: *Should we refrain from using the Sacred Name of God?*

The 'Personal' Name of the 'God of Israel' by which He anciently revealed Himself to Moses (6:2). 'YAH' is spelt in original Hebrew, with the 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet - the 'yood', smallest letter in the alphabet, represented by the inverted comma ('). YAHU also has the meaning of 'He is YAH'

Obscure Preservation of the Sacred Name 'YAHU'

Hebrew personal names have meanings, and many such personal names have throughout time, been linked to the Sacred Name YAHU. In this obscure way, the Sacred Name YAHU has been preserved for modern times, notwithstanding the fact that it has been almost totally removed from most Bible Translations.

This Name, through recent archeological discoveries in Israel, has been found to be part of more Hebrew words and names than were formerly known. There is an untold number of usages in the Tanach ('Old Testament') where this form of the Sacred Name is used as a conjunction in Biblical names. Some of the more common examples of these are:

EliYahu ('Elijah')

YeremiYahu ('Jeremiah')

YeshiYahu ('Isaiah')

YahuShafat ('Josephat')

NetanYahu (also the name of former Israeli Prime Minister)

YahuNatan ('Jonethan')

and of course, the Messianic Salvation Name YAHU'SHUAH ('Yeshuah')

In each of the examples above, the meanings of these names refer to the Name of the Most High, eg. *YAHU is Strength, my God is YAHU*, etc

Similarly, the Tribe of Judah, the progeny of which to this day, still represents the original Hebraic Faith instituted by Moses according to the Divine Mandate which was handed to him personally by YAHU, God of Israel, some 4000 years ago. All the disasters of Time failed to wipe out the Tribe of Judah, which today is known as 'the Jews' - in Hebrew: *Yahudim*. The Tribe of Judah, in Hebrew is '*Yahuda*', a Jew is '*Yahudi*'. While no specific Hebrew meaning is attached to this term in the modern usage, we do find the following meanings as applied to obscure Bible characters with similar names:

'YahuAdah' (*YAH unveils*) 1 Chron. 8:36

'YahuYadah' (*YAH knows*) 2 Samuel 8:18, etc

Can it be that sinister powers have erased the linkage with the 'guardians of His Oracles' (the Jews) to the Name of YAHU?
 - Rom 3:2 - they, who have been His Testimony to the world all these centuries?

Strange also how, in the modern Hebrew dictionary, three words appear in successive order:

- Yehudah - with its derivations referring to Jews
- YHVH - the Sacred Name, and
- Y'SHUAH (abbreviated form for YAHU'SHUAH) - the Messiah's Name.

THE TETRAGRAMMATON

The Sacred Name appears in the Hebrew Scriptures as four Hebrew letters *Yud, hey, vav, hey*, which is closest represented by the letters **YHVH**. This format is known as the Tetragrammaton. According to Jewish tradition it is regarded as 'not to be uttered' in order never to profane it in any way. In Judaism it is therefore pronounced as 'Adonai', meaning 'Lord'. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the Sacred Name is acknowledged in its usage as part of the names of many Biblical characters, as referred to above - and as any Bible concordance or reference book will provide.

Because of these prohibitions, translations of the original Hebrew scrolls have, throughout the ages, replaced the Tetragrammaton with 'the LORD' (in capital letters) and the Sacred Name, in so doing, became 'lost' for many centuries.

Since the sixties, there has been a movement in modern theology and especially amongst sincere Bible students throughout the world, to restore the newly 'rediscovered' Sacred Hebrew Name. Sacred Name publications which chose to restore the Sacred Name in the almost 7000 instances in the Bible, appeared one after the other and the 'Sacred Name Movement', towards the nineties and the turn of the millennium, became a flood which today literally engulfs the world...

Although there is no firm consensus on the actual pronouncement or spelling of the Tetragrammaton YHVH, there are several representations or transliterations in use by theologians and Bible students. Some of the more popular forms are YAHVEH, YAHWEH and Jehovah. A comprehensive list of the various usages that abound, are presented further down on this page.

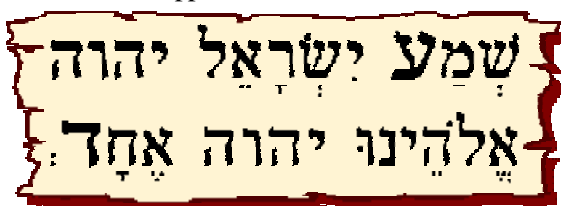
For the purposes of this Web Site and out of respect for the Sacredness and sanctification of the Name, we will print the Tetragrammaton form **YHVH** throughout the studies of this Web Site and leave the reader free to either substitute it or pronounce it in the way they find comfortable.

The mystery attached to the Name of the Almighty, is related to the verb 'to be' (I am, I was, I will be) which is the Hebrew verb 'Hoveh' (the 'v' pronounced as in 'victory'), meaning "to be", in the present tense. YHVH therefore, means: "YAH Hoveh", which means "YAH is ..." (YAH being His abbreviated (actual ?) name as reflected in Psalm 68:4 in some translations.

It is therefore quite possible that the correct rendering of the SHMAH (the Greatest Commandment - Deut 6:4) should therefore read:

SHMAA	YISRAEL	YAH	HOVEH	ELOHEINU	YAH	HOVEH	ECHAD
HEAR	ISRAEL	YAH	IS	OUR GOD	YAH	IS	ONE

This is how it appears in the Hebrew Scrolls:



Read from right to left (so also the following)
 Top line:
 YHVH Yisrael Shmaa <{-----
 Bottom line:
 echad YHVH Eloheinu <{-----

Source: <http://www.biblicalhebrew.com/links.htm>

In modern Hebrew grammar this matter is so serious and important, that the verb 'to be' ('I am') is not used in the present tense at all! An Israeli will therefore state in Hebrew: "I teacher ... I clever", omitting the verb 'to be' (I am) in the present tense. Usage of the Hebrew verb 'HOVEH' (I am) would imply referring to oneself as being the Almighty! This gives reason for serious contemplation. The Almighty "is" everything good, without question. The human being, being exactly the opposite, is so easily inclined to self exaltation and self praise (often hidden under a false pretence of humility, love, care, etc.). The use of "I" and "I am" in the vocabulary of the proud and arrogant individual is a popular practice. The indwelling Spirit of the Almighty in the heart and soul of the believer, changes this selfish, haughty, deceiving attitude to an attitude of genuine humility, recreated in His Image, as the Almighty requires of us to possess. Volumes could be written on this subject.

TRANSLITERATION OF THE HEBREW SACRED NAMES INTO OTHER LANGUAGES

This process of writing Hebrew words in another language or alphabet is more an art than a science, and opinions on the correct way to transliterate Hebrew words and names vary widely amongst the Sacred Name Restorers amongst all the nations of the world.. This is why, for instance, the Jewish festival of lights (in Hebrew, spelled Chet-Nun-Kaf-He) is transliterated as

'Chanukah, Chanukkah, Hanuka' and many other forms. Each spelling has a legitimate phonetic and orthographic basis; none is right or wrong from a linguist's viewpoint. It is only specific in the original Hebrew.

For purposes of this study, we have conglomerated from the Oxford Dictionary, a definition for *the process of transliteration*, from the three definitions affecting it, namely, *name, word* and *transliteration*. We then arrive at the following:

Transliteration of the Sacred Name is the process of representing the original Hebrew sound or combination of sounds which form a spoken word by which God is known and identified, in the closest corresponding letters of a different alphabet.

It is obvious, that this process of using "the closest corresponding letters", would present various options in the 'new' alphabet, more so, because some Hebrew letters or sounds are not always represented in other languages.

An absurdity presented by this transliterating process, is that often the 'new' representations introduce sounds that are non-existing in the Hebrew language, as for instance:

- the 'J' in 'Jehovah' ('J' as in 'George')
- the 'J' in 'Jesus'
- the 'w' in 'Yahweh' or 'Yahowah'

We have to re-emphasise that these sounds do not exist in Hebrew and is not provided for in the Hebrew alphabet, yet some Sacred Name promoters insist on their interpretation and transliteration as the 'only true' form.

It is for this reason that BIBLE REVELATIONS promote the wider tolerant stance of "acknowledging most of the other accepted forms", without digressing from the importance of finding the correct form of the Sacred Name/s. The soundness of this tolerant stance can be substantiated by performing the following exercise:

The following paragraphs below publish a list of the various transliterated forms that are commonly proclaimed for the Sacred Name/s. Read thru this list fast, almost casually or browsingly, without great concern for specific pronunciation - and LISTEN to your own voice. You will find that all these variations present one almost identical sound. It is also important to realise that, in any nation we find various sectors and dialects and when presenting these sectors with the pronunciation of even their own language, we will find great variations. The foundational Truth is, that a name represents a sound (and a meaning), and in the written language, this sound is represented by certain letters to secure that sound. regarding the Sacred Name/s - ***the only true foundation that we have for it, is the written Hebrew form.*** And to represent this in various languages, is where the problem rests - thus, in the Curse of the Tower of Babylon (Gen. 11).

The following transliterated versions of the Sacred Names which are in use by various Sacred name groups, are therefore acknowledged:

YHVH YHWH Yahweh Yahveh Yaveh Yaweh Jehova Jehovah Jahova Jahovah Yahova Yahovah Yahowah Jahowa Jahowah Yahavah Jahavah Yahowe Yahoweh Jahaveh Jahaweh Yahaveh Yahaweh Jahuweh Yahuweh Jahuwah Yahuwah Yahuah Yah Jah Yahu Yahoo Yaohu Jahu Yahvah Jahvah Jahve Jahveh Yahve Yahwe Yauhu Yawhu Iahu Iahou Iahoo Iahueh

Jeshua, Yeshua, Yeshuah, Yehshua, Yehshuah, Yeshouah, Y'shua, Y'shuah, Jeshu, Yeshu, Yehoshua, Yehoshuah, YHVHShua, YHVHShuah, Yhvhshua, Yhwhshua, YHWHShua, YHWHShuah, Yhvhshuah, Yhwhshuah, Yahvehshua, Yahwehshua, Yahvehshuah, Yahwehshuah, Yawhushua, Yahawshua, Jahshua, Jahshuah, Jahshuwah, Jahoshua, Jahoshuah, Jashua, Jashuah, Jehoshua, Jehoshuah, Yashua, Yashuah, Yahshua, Yahshuah, Yahushua, Yahushuah, Yahuahshua, Yahuahshuah, Yahoshua, Yahoshuah, Yaohushua, Yaohushuah, Yauhushua, Iahoshua, Iahoshuah, Iahushua, Iahushuah, YAHO-hoshu-WAH

PRONUNCIATION:

YAHU = YA-HU, the 'YA' as in 'yard';
and 'Hu' as in 'Who'

YAHU'SHUAH = YAHU-SHOE-A (the final 'A' as in 'arm').
'YA' as in 'yard'

PRINTED FORMAT:

For **YAHU**- we shall print **YHVH**

For **YAHU'SHUAH** - we may sometimes print **Y'SHUAH**

SACRED NAME VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE

It is vital that students of the Bible have a Sacred Name version because the Scriptures become far more transparent in these versions. There are various Sacred Name versions of the Bible available on the market. These are normally not easily obtainable. Please drop me a line if you find any difficulties in locating a Sacred Name Bible.

Here are a few on-line free versions which you may use:

On-Line Sacred Name Versions of the Bible - *click on title*

Sacred Name King James Version

The Scriptures (Dr Koster)

World English Bible - Uses 'Yahveh' in the Old Testament & 'Jesus' in the New Testament

World English Bible - Uses English transliteration of the Hebrew names for the Bible Books, prophets & places, but 'LORD' for the Name of God

World English Bible - Uses 'Yeshua' in the New Testament.

The Tanach in Hebrew

How to evaluate a Bible Translation Version

Typically, the enemy has gotten 'his foot in the door' with these Sacred Name translations. Because Truth becomes so transparent when we read the Sacred Name in some 7000 instances in the Bible, the publishers of some of these versions have not neglected to twist some of the most salient texts concerning the sublime Identity of YAHU'SHUAH as the Only true God, **away** from this revelatory Truth. Some popular editions which make themselves particularly guilty of this audacious tactic, are:

The Traina version,

The TEST verse, by which to test the authenticity of a specific Translation and the spirit of the translator, is:

Isaiah 9:5 (or 6 in some versions):

Here is the original Hebrew version and its literal word meanings:

Ki - Because

Yeled - a boy

yulad - born

lanu - to/for us

Ben - a son

natan - was given

lanu - to us

va'tehi - and shall be

ha'misrah - the rule, dominion

al Shichmoh - on his shoulder

va'yikra Shmoh - and - shall call - His Name

Peleh - Wonderful

Yoh'etz - Consultant, Councillor

El Gibor - God Mighty

Avi-ad - Father Eternal

Sar-Shalom - Ruler of Peace

The literal word meanings above, indisputably refer to the Messiah as the '**Mighty God and Eternal Father**' - but when comparing different translations, it becomes clear that some translators deliberately conceal this Revelation by their manipulative renderings. The reader may be sure that the rest of such a translation, in the many less affirmative texts, will certainly continue this cover-up.

For another example of such inconsistent translation in *The Scriptures - by Dr Koster*, [click here](#), and do not neglect to read the rest of that study also - Should we address YHVH as Elohim rather than God?.

What is BIBLE REVELATIONS' Position on the use and selection of Bible Versions?

Quotations in this Web Site of BIBLE REVELATIONS are generally made from THE JERUSALEM BIBLE, unless otherwise stated. Readers should however compare **as many** translations as possible and carefully follow the general context of those sections from which quotations are made as well as that of the whole Bible in its entirety.

There is no 100% perfect translation of the Original text of the Hebrew Scriptures. The most authentic and best guarded renderings throughout the ages, are found to this day in Jewish synagogues. This was the Divine Mandate to them (Rom. 3:2, Acts 7:38).

The sincere seeker after Truth may be assured, that **any** of the available translations have sufficient original Truth left in them, to bring one to the realisation of the Original True Faith. This has been proven to be so throughout the ages, and increasingly so in these latter days, by millions of Bible students all over the world who find and revert to this Original True Faith. (Refer [Re-identification of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel](#) and related links on that Page and in the [On-Site Library](#))

SACRED NAME VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE

Following is a List of Bible Translation Versions which do recognize the Sacred Name of God to some greater or lesser extent. The power of tradition over people's minds, becomes evident when there is such great opposition by the majority of believers against the use or recognition of the Sacred Names, despite such a long list of authoritative Bible versions which recognise the Sacred Names.

The underlined titles below, are actual Links to these versions - Click

<u>Restored Name King James Version</u>	OT - Uses the actual Hebrew Tetragrammaton throughout NT - Uses Tetragrammaton and Hebrew letters for Y'Shua
<u>The Scriptures - The ISR</u>	OT - Uses the actual Hebrew Tetragrammaton throughout NT - Uses Tetragrammaton and Hebrew letters for Y'Shua
<u>Hebrew Names Version of the World English Bible</u>	NT - Uses Yeshua and Hebrew Names for NT Books
<u>Hebraic Roots Version NT only</u> <u>James Trimm</u>	NT - Uses Yeshua, Hebrew names and YHWH
Complete Jewish Bible - D Stern	NT - Uses Yeshua throughout
<u>Hebrew Bible (OT only)</u> <u>(World English Bible version)</u>	OT - Uses Yahweh throughout
<u>The Tanach (OT) in Hebrew</u>	Uses the actual Hebrew rendering YHVH (Tetragrammaton)
<u>The Tanach in Hebrew</u>	Uses the actual Hebrew rendering YHVH (Tetragrammaton)
<u>The New Testament in Hebrew</u>	Uses the Hebrew letters/version for 'Yeshua'
Jerusalem Bible 1971	Uses Yahweh throughout OT
Rotherham 1897	Uses Yahweh throughout OT
Restoration of Original Sacred Name Bible 1970	Uses Yahweh throughout OT & many times in NT
Traina, Holy Name Bible 1963	Uses Yahweh throughout OT & many times in NT
Anchor Bible	Uses Yahweh throughout OT
Bible in Basic English 1965	Yahweh - Ex. 6:2, 3, 6; Ps.83:18 Jah - Isa. 12:2; Isa. 26:4
Berkeley Version 1963	Yahweh - Ps.147; Ps.8; Gen.22:14; Hosea 12:5
Goodspeed & Smith The Bible	Yahweh - Ex 3:16; Ex 6:3
Ogden- The Basic Bible 1950	Yahweh - Ps.83:18
An American Tr. 1948	Yah - Isa 12:2; Isa. 26:4
New World Translation	Uses Jehovah throughout OT and 277 in NT
LeFevre, G.N. N.T. 1929	Uses Jehovah many times in NT
Roth N.T. 1963	Uses Jehovah many times in NT
Ballentine American Bible 5 Vols. N.T. 1901	Jehova NT 13 times
Wakefield, G. N.T. 1795	Jehovah NT - Rev. 19:1, 3, 4 & 6
Grant's Numerical Bible	Uses Jehovah throughout OT
Darby 1890	Uses Jehovah throughout OT
Taylor - The Living Bible 1971	Uses Jehovah throughout OT
Young - Literal Translation	Uses Jehovah throughout OT
ASV 1901	Uses Jehovah throughout OT
Byington 1972	Uses Jehovah throughout OT
Sharpe 1865	Uses Jehovah throughout OT
Westminster Version	Uses Jehovah throughout OT
American Baptist Publication Soc. Holy Bible - An improved Edition 1913	Uses Jehovah throughout OT

Hoveh - 1st person, male, present tense - to be i.e. I AM - though written with a double vav
Hovah - " " female, - do -

As if confirming the above peculiarity, the Hebrew spelling of the Salvation Name inherent in Messiah's Name, YAHU'SHUAH, has an equivalent particularly 'bad' alternative. This occurs in the 'ah' sound in the final syllable, 'Shuah'. In Hebrew, there are 2 letters denoting the 'a' or 'ah' sound - either the Aleph, or the A'yin. YAHU'SHUAH (meaning 'YAH or YAHU is salvation', 'Saviour', 'Help') is written with an a'yin. But, the 'Holocaust', the biggest catastrophe in Jewish history, is also called the 'Shoah' (Yom HaShoah is the special remembrance Day on the Jewish Calendar). This spelling is similar to the last part of the Salvation Name, i.e. 'YAH-Shuah', but it ends with an aleph - before the final silent hey (which is sometimes used and other times not). The dictionary, surprisingly, gives the meaning of Shoah as "destruction, ruin" (same as for Havah!) - also as 'holocaust, cataclysm, disaster, abyss' - all totally opposite from the sacred meanings depicted in His name and Mission.

Is this pure co-incidence - or is there a deeper meaning, i.e. that YAHU'SHUAH will be 'disaster' etc. for those who oppose Him and go lost, but He shall be Saviour and Help to those who accept Him, thereby coming into the Eternal Covenant, like unto, and equal with Judah (the Jews) - refer Eph. ch 2. One could also reason that this extreme opposites in meaning of the same sounding words, may well infer the power of 'Salvation' to change, roll over, redeem 'disaster' - just as YAHU'SHUAH can change the disaster that a soul or the nation of Israel finds itself in, eg. 10-Israel was rejected and 'divorced' by YHVH, casted out of the Covenant into damnation - but YAHU'SHUAH redeemed them and is returning them to be united into ONE Nation on the soil of Israel once more! He turns their 'Shuah' from damnation and disaster into the Saving Victory! HalleluYAH!

Refer: The True Gospel

Captivity

Is God not after all a Great Blessing to those who worship Him, and disaster to those who don't? Significantly, there is but a small 'crossing' between the two - yet a great abyss for many souls who find it so hard to traverse.

CAUTIONARY NOTE: For every Truth that transpires, Satan stands ready with an alternative, to drag would-be overcomers down into the Abyss again. Be warned, that this supposition of a probable dual meaning in both the Name of the Creator God as well as His Salvation Name, will be grabbed as support for their sick teaching, by promoters of the theory that "God in essence can be the *Source* of both Good and Evil". These people obviously lack the true respect and love for the Impeccable and Holy One. The fact that, apart from being the Saviour to some people, God may also be the Judge and 'disaster' to those who oppose Him, does not make Him the *source* of that evil or disaster! This 'theory' goes even deeper, to an extent that we would refrain from even mentioning here - be warned! This will simply be another test of your True and unshakable Faith in His Holiness, which you will be amply rewarded for in His Kingdom.

So, don't shy away from Knowledge which will set you free. The Truth shall certainly set you free. Simply cling to the admonition given in:

Phil 4:8 (KJV) "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, *think on these things*" (and discard the rest!).

Q: "*Judaism prohibits the uttering, the writing and the proclamation of the Sacred Name of God. Is the Messianic Sacred Name Movement therefore in error for using it?*"

Answer

To answer this question, we need to refer to the Scriptures for its directives. This is done, not in an effort to prove Judaism in error, for if any theology should have the Truth on such a delicate subject which affects the honour and purity of worship of the Most High, then it would be Judaism. If therefore, we should indeed find Scriptural support for the use and utterance of the Sacred Name by worshippers, then we would also search for the reasons why Judaism has founded this prohibition, and we would certainly not follow the general trend of accusing them of 'changing the Scriptures' or 'resorting to man-made doctrines'. We do believe that there is a deeper and more honourable reason.

Exodus 20:7 and Deut. 5:11 are the key Scriptures underlying this prohibition of the use of His Name. These Scriptures define the 3rd of Ten Commandments.

Exodus 20:7

KJV version: "Thou shalt not take the Name of the LORD thy God in vain ..."

Jerusalem Bible: "You shall not utter the Name of Yahveh your God to misuse it."

David Stern: "You are not to use lightly the Name of ADONAI your God..."

JW: "You must not take up the Name of Jehovah your God in a worthless way..."

Rotherham: "Thou shalt not utter the Name of YAHVAH thy Elohim for falsehood."

Dr Koster: "You do not bring (take) the Name of YHVH your Elohim to nought..."

The generally accepted concept of this Mitzvah (commandment) has come to mean: "to not take His Name 'in vain'". But clearly, this is one of those Scriptures (and a vital one as such) where the translators have had a field day.

With all this difference in translations, it is important that we start out from the literal Hebrew text and then get the Scriptures to interpret itself by referring to the other usages in the Hebrew Bible, of the key term that is used in this text: 'L'shav' (in vain?) .

"Lo tisah et Shem YHVH Eloheicha _ l'shav ..."
Don't make the Name (of)YHVH your God l'shav

Two words in this sentence, the 2nd and 7th, control the true meaning - and neither of these have forthright, conclusive meanings - hence the great variation in the translations. This, of course, leaves the translators and teachers to be influenced by what they have been told it means, and what they would like to have it confirm!

The only sound and safe guide to use, would be the context of the Scriptures in totality and the usage of these words in other parts of the Bible. We shall apply this measure in this discussion and review.

tisah - is the command form of the verb 'to make or do'. It is one of the most common words in Hebrew: *Lo tisah* - As to children: 'Dont do this or that' or 'What are you doing'?

But this verb is also *widely* used as an auxiliary verb:

- to make a sacrifice;
- to make peace, war, money, an attempt, progress;
- to enforce the law; execute, introduce;
- to create, accomplish, perform;

Youngs Concordance summarises its use in the Tanach (Old Testament) as follows:

- number of times it appears 2429;
- translated into 59 various meanings;
- 1292 times as *do*;
- 631 times as *make*;

45 - 50 times each as: *deal, commit, execute, keep, offer*;

The other 50 meanings are used 1 - 5 times each;

- and *only twice* as '*take*' - and then referring to '*take vengeance, counsel*').

And yet, it behoved the majority of interpretations of this word in this text, to be translated '*dont take*'!

Our first conclusion thus, 'Don't make the Name *l'shav*...' (as in 'doing with it or to it'), and not, "Don't take the Name *l'shav* ..."

Secondly, *L'Shav*. We shall now let the Scriptures interpret the meaning of the Hebrew word *L'Shav* from its usage in other places in the Bible.

Exod. 23:1 "You shall not raise a *false* report".

Deuteronomy 5:20 "Neither shall you bear *false* witness".

Ezekiel 21:23 "It shall be unto them as a *false* divination."

Hosea 10:4 "Swearing *falsely* in making a covenant"

Zech. 10:2 " ... told *false* dreams."

In applying this meaning to *l'shav*, the 3rd Commandment should at this stage of our research be rendered:

"Don't make the Name of YHVH your God *false* or *to be false* ...", or

"Don't make the Name of YHVH your God *falsehood* ..."

L'shav is also rendered 22 times as *vanity* and 22 times as *vain*. These two forms account for 44 of the 50 usages of the word *l'shav* in the Bible.

The majority of the 22 Scriptures which render *vanity*, give no indication of its meaning - but it is clearly something which 'God will not hear ...' (Job 35:13) and which we should 'turn our eyes away from.' (Ps.119:37). In 2 places it is grouped with 'divining *lies*' (Ezek. 13:23; 22:28).

The 22 renderings of *l'shav* as 'vain', however, give clear indication of the meaning of 'useless - followed by no good result, without result or success', e.g.. "Except YHVH builds, they labour *in vain*." (Ps. 127:1).

Applying this meaning of *l'shav* to the 3rd Commandment, we then have:

"Don't make the Name of YHVH your God *to be in vain* ..."

"Don't make the Name of YHVH your God *useless, without result* ..".

We may therefore quite confidently conclude, that, according to the usage of the word *l'shav* in the Bible, and together with the verb '*tisah*' which is used in conjunction and in reference to the Sacred Name, the 3rd Command could be interpreted as: "**Don't make the Name of YHVH your God to be false, useless, worthless, without result, a lie**"

Exactly the same phrase is also used in Ps. 139:20 "Your enemies take your Name in vain ..." This has the interesting implication (judging from the context in which it is stated) of these enemies receiving no benefit or result by calling upon His Name - as opposed to what His true followers would benefit by calling on Him by His Name.

If the Mitzvah concerning the Name therefore instructs us: "do not make His Name *worthless*", then the question is, do we not make it worthless by withholding it from being proclaimed; by discouraging and prohibiting the use of it and by opposing

and routing out the proper and honourable 'Memory' thereof? Even when we stick to the meaning of 'vain' - it says "Do not make His Name vain / worthless"

SCRIPTURE SUPPORTS **THE USE AND PROCLAMATION OF THE SACRED NAME**

How can we ever "**take** His Name in vain" when Scripture repeatedly inspires us to "call upon His Name and He will hear"?

From the general context of Tanach and from the Scriptures which we will examine hereafter, it seems that His Splendor will, and should be magnified by proclaiming Him by His Name (Who He truly is) and as to His Purpose (that all nations should know about Him through Israel). Those who will misuse His Name, will do so anyway, even without the specific knowledge of His Name. They will receive their just punishment, more so because they have then more specifically breached Him by Name!.

Please note: Exodus 6:2. He is identifying Himself by His Name as the Guarantor of the Divine Promises. In His opening Words to Moses He introduces Himself *by Name*.

"God spoke to Moses and said to him: I am YHVH. To Abraham and Isaac and Jacob I appeared as 'God Almighty'. I did not make Myself known to them by My Name YHVH" (as He is now doing to Moses).

He uses His Name thus, as additional 'support'. or 'guarantee'.

In verse 6 - He instructs Moses to announce Him by *His Name* to the Israelites, thereby identifying the One Who will bring them out. "Say this to the sons of Israel: **I am YHVH**. I will free you from the burdens of Egypt ... I will adopt you as My own People and I will be your God. Then you shall know that it is I, YHVH your God Who freed you ..."

Would Moses then not have been out of line by withholding His Name from them?

In Exod. 7:5 he determines that by all these Signs, even " ... the Egyptians will come to know that I am YHVH ... Who brings Israel out!"

"How", we may ask, "will they come to know His Name if Israel does not proclaim it?"

Well Moses did proclaim His very Name, also to Pharaoh, who challenged Moses in Exod. 5:2 "Who is YHVH? I know nothing of YHVH and will not let Israel go!"

Still doubtful whether Moses used His Name? Exodus ch. 4 relates Moses's arguments against YHVH

- verse 1 "What if the sons of Yisrael will not believe me and say: 'YHVH has not appeared to you.?' " God then uses Moses's staff as a Sign to convince them - by turning it into a serpent, to prove to the sons of Israel something ... What?

- verse 5 "So that they may believe that YHVH ... has appeared to Moses."

Wow!

THE SACRED NAME IS 'HIS MEMORIAL'

We should heed not to make His Name worthless by erasing its Memorial status. He declares His Name a Memorial, therefore it should stand in memory of, or as a witness to His True Being and His Promises. As we should avoid a worthless witness (*Eyd Shav*), so, similarly, we should prevent making His Name worthless (*lo tisah L'shav*) and rather restore it as a Memorial?

It seems that this whole episode of the Exodus from Egypt goes about Who - and *by Name*, it is Who leads them out.

The revealing of His Name to Moses is documented in Exodus ch 3 - with that emphatic Divine Statement in 3:15 which declares His Sacred Name as 'a Memorial'. We will have to contend therewith in this question whether His Name should be proclaimed or not:

3:15 b "PROCLAIM to the sons of Yisrael: YHVH the God of your fathers ... has sent me to you. This is My Name for all time! This is My Zichri (Memorial) for all generations to come!" The root of the word *Zichri* refers to Remembrance.

Is it therefore correct that the average Jew today knows precious little about this Remembrance? During and after the Exodus *His Name* was their Honour! Those Egyptians certainly knew Who it was, by Name, that drowned their elite army in the sea!

Shall we hide His Memorial? Shall we keep it for Israel only? - if it was good enough for Pharaoh and the Egyptians to know at the time of the miraculous Exodus?

Ezekiel ch 20 refers to Israel's long history, starting from the Exodus which we have seen above would identify Him by Name before the Egyptians. In this chapter God repeatedly confirms His concern for the Profanation of His Name by the nations. How would this profanation occur? This portion of Scripture repeatedly confirms in this chapter: "If He broke His Promise before the nations in failing to lead Israel out"; or if He destroyed Israel as their deeds in His estimation deserved from time to time in their history (Read! this chapter please!). "In the End", He promises, "Israel shall bow before Him and He will lead them into the Land".

Verse 44 "Then you will learn that I am YHVH when I treat you as respect for My Own Name requires ..." This whole chapter (which represents the whole history of Israel) concerns the Honour of His Name. Contrary to the teaching of withholding the proclamation of this His Name, it is His Name, in fact, which will identify Him to Israel and to the nations (verse 41).

Taking this chapter a step further, to its reference more pertinently to the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel which will be re-identified in the Last Days, it becomes clear that Knowledge of His Name will play a great part in this re-identification process.

This re-identification is currently in progress in fulfillment of Ezekiel 37:15. But this is a vast and controversial subject all apart. You may acquaint yourself with a Jewish Orthodox commentator's views, Yair Davidi, at <http://www.geocities.com/hiberi/>

That is exactly what the comprehensive contents and context of BIBLE REVELATIONS' Web Site proclaim: to awaken the spirit of re-identification amongst the Ten Tribes of Israel in Dispersion and who, like Ruth in the Bible, wish to make "the God of Israel their God". The only way that this can be achieved, is to educate them on the True Identity of YHVH, the God of Israel and what the requirements (Halachic Torah) is for conforming to His Covenant.

There are today literally millions of Bible students scattered loosely across the world, who are embracing the Covenant of YHVH, step by step. The last Miraculous fulfillment which remains, is their total re-identification with their estranged 'brother' Judah - which should logically result in formal Conversion to Halachic Judaism.

In that Day the Prophecy of Jeremiah 23:7 will be fulfilled. "See then, the days are coming - it is YHVH Who speaks - when people will no longer say: 'As YHVH lives Who brought the sons of Israel out of the Land of Egypt!' but, 'As YHVH lives Who led back and brought home the descendants of the House of Israel out of the Land of the North and from all the countries to which He had dispersed them, to live on their own soil.'"

Again, not only the Exodus from Egypt will be to the honour and the knowledge of His Name, but more so, the Ingathering of the TWELVE Tribes from across the earth! Surely, they should *know* and *use* His Name to fulfill the literal Proclamation of the above Prophecy: "As *YHVH* lives!"?

Ezekiel 28:25 "When I gather the House of Israel, this is how I am going to display My Holiness in the sight of the nations: They (the fully restored House of Israel - all 12 tribes?) will live on the soil. Then men will learn that I am *YHVH* their God."

THERE IS POWER IN HIS NAME

Scripture relates the prophet Elijah's challenge of the Baal priests before the people, when he calls on God by Name to outwit them and prove their god inferior.

1 Kings 18:21 "Elijah stepped out in front of all the people ... 'If YHVH is God, follow Him - if Baal (the Lord), follow him.'"

To an audience of 'all the Israelites' and 450 Baal prophets, the prophet uses the Sacred Name of God to identify the One Only True God, in a challenge to the pagans.

Verse 24 - "You must call *on the name* of your God and I shall call *on the Name* of mine. The God who *answers* in fire, is God indeed ..."

"They called on the name of Baal, 'O Baal, answer us ... but there was no answer'

Verse 36 "Then Elijah stepped forward: 'YHVH God of Israel, let them know today that You are God in Israel .. answer me YHVH, answer me, so that these people may know that You, YHVH, are God. Then the fire of YHVH fell and consumed the holocaust ... When all the people saw this, they fell on their faces: 'YHVH is God, YHVH is God!'"

Undeniable proof of the power in calling upon God by His Name.

SCRIPTURE COMMANDS US TO "SWEAR BY HIS NAME"

Deut. 6:13 "You are to fear YHVH your God, serve Him and swear by His Name." (Also Deut.10:20).

Then we also have the following prohibition:

Lev. 19:12 "Do NOT swear by My Name falsely, which would be profaning the Name of your God." Thus, not the use of the Name, but the swearing falsely which profanes it.

We have a practical example in Scripture in Joshua 9:1-20 of Joshua taking such an Oath (verse 19) and refusing to break it for fear of YHVH's Anger falling on them.

In Jer. 12:14 - 16 YHVH personally expresses His Will that other nations should learn from Judah and 'Swear by His Name'.

Gen. 24:3 Abraham made his Servant swear "by YHVH God of Heaven'.

Daniel 12:7 The Angel swore by "Him that liveth for ever."

Christians maintain that Messiah contradicted that Mitzvah by saying that we should not swear an oath at all (Matth. 5:34).

Messiah though, was not changing Torah. He was standing behind the Oral traditions that had developed. The Talmudic sages had long discussions about this Mitzvah and determined that we *could* swear by Adonai's Name, but in so doing we might swear falsely and then we would have misused the Name. Then, we would have broken two Mitzvot -- one of which demanded the death penalty. To prevent ourselves from falling to this much greater violation of Torah, it was decided that we should not swear at all using Adonai's Name -- even though the Torah had given us permission to do so. Messiah simply upheld that Rabbinical ruling. The Jewish sages also forbade the taking of oaths in HaShem's Name, lest the entire world be brought to destruction by the sinners who swear falsely. (Hilchos Shavuot 11:13).

The Command of Torah regarding 'swearing by His Name', should be understood in its correct context. Just as the Messiah's directives in this connection should be understood in its correct context. Matt 15 confirms that Messiah, far from annulling the Torah (as modern Churches and even most Messianics claim), actually confirmed Torah and even emphasised its implication, eg. murder is even being angry with someone (verse 21); and adultery is even looking with lust (verse 28).

If we apply this same emphasis to the Mitzvah of taking an oath, then Messiah's directive here is that we should not need to 'swear by His Name', but simply let our 'yes' be yes. This does NOT do away with the Mitzvah - neither does it prohibit the using of His Name.

When we apply Messiah's emphasis on the use of the Name, it automatically excludes and prohibits any misuse or even casual use of the Name. In worship though, it is powerful. In Proclamation of the One True Faith and its God, it is vital!

How shall they worship Him and praise Him if they don't even know His Name?

Ps. 145:21 "Let every creature bless His Holy Name for ever and ever."

SCRIPTURE COMMENDS US TO "CALL UPON HIS NAME"

Checking through the hundreds of texts in the Tanach ('Old Testament') which refer to 'calling on the name of someone', it is blatantly obvious that these Scriptures literally mean just that: to call upon someone by his/her name. Why then should it be different when it refers to "Calling on the Name of YHVH?"

Jeremiah 33:2 "YHVH Who made the earth, Who formed it and set it firm - YHVH is His Name - says this: 'Call to Me and I will answer you ...'"

Isaiah 12:4 "Give thanks to YHVH - *call His Name aloud*. Proclaim His deeds to the nations, *declare His Name sublime*. Sing of YHVH, for He has done marvelous things - let it be known to the whole world!"

Recommended additional reading:

[Notes on the Sacred Name](#) - Why has the Sacred Name been removed from the Bible?

[God or Elohim?](#)- Should we refrain from using the Title of 'God' and use 'elohim' only?

Click here to return to:

[Index of Questions & Answers](#)

[Main Page](#)

[On-Site Library](#) which acts as a Site Map to the different subjects

Q: "During the baptism of Messiah, YHVH's voice came down from heaven and said that YAHU'SHUAH is His Son and then the Holy Spirit came down in the form of a Dove and rested on Messiah. This part of the Gospels is used by trinitarians to prove that there are 'three different persons existing simultaneously and they are all One'. Can you explain how this event happened according to the Oneness doctrine?"

Answer

The Trinity theory does proclaim

- that God is One

- that Messiah is God.

Yet, in essence, it denies these two main issues.

So, where does it go wrong?

In proclaiming that;

- Messiah is not also the Father, neither the Holy Spirit

- that the Holy Spirit is a Personage

- that there are 3 distinct different Persons in the Godhead who are co-equal and co-eternal. Refer the [Athanasian Creed](#)

Confusing, certainly! But your quoted problematic event of the Baptism provides the answer:

- If the Holy Spirit is a 'Person,' co-equal with the Father and the Son, how come a dove appears?

How can the Holy Spirit be a Dove?

And if the Father appeared at the Baptism, the attending crowd would have shriveled up - as God warned Moses at His Appearance at Sinai to keep the people away from the mountain.

No! We have here a perfect example of the 'manifestability' of God. God in essence is a Spirit Being (John 4:24) and as such has omnipresence. At the Baptism, that One Selfsame God was baptised in His Human form in the river, while He spoke from Heaven and appeared also as a manifested Dove. In order to understand His manifestability, imagine in addition, that God was also a bystander in the form of a human being - just as He appeared as 'An Angel' (*not* with wings, but a normal human Being!) in Genesis to Hagar, and as **three** men unto Abraham, etc. (Refer to the 4 lesson [Bible Course](#) for several such recorded manifestations).

You may also test the spirit of trinitarians in the following way: They admit that Messiah is God. Ask them how their spirit reacts to the thought that Messiah could be the One on the Throne? Many of them would object. Thus, they admit that He is God, but they do not like to see Him on the Throne! This makes 2 Gods, if indeed they recognize Him as God - one superior and one subservient to the other. ***This is unscriptural!***

The Key to this complicated issue lies in His omnipresence and manifestability. While He is omnipresent in Spirit, He can manifest Himself in whatever form or forms He wishes. These manifestations are not 'co-equal gods', but are just that - the Manifestations of the One True God YHVH. In becoming Messiah, He went one step further and manifested Himself by way

of a seed in the womb of Miriam the Hebrew woman, in order to become perfect human being, so that no-one in the Judgment could confront Him as being unfair, for not having experienced humanity with all its temptations and failings Himself!

So yes, the Trinity teaching proclaims, from one side of the mouth, the truth, but from the other side of the mouth the greatest blasphemy and insult against God and His Messianic Manifestation.

Trusting that this clarifies the issue for you somewhat. The ultimate understanding is based on a Revelation which only He can give - and He is willing to give it to all who sincerely wish to obtain it and honour Him accordingly:

Matt 11:27 "No one knows the Son except the Father ... and those to whom the Son chooses to reveal Him."

Recommended additional reading:

Several studies on the Oneness concept as proclaimed in Scripture

Q: "Is Judaism's Oral tradition as defined in the Talmud and the Mishnah unscriptural? Are they merely man-made Rabbinical rules?"

The Oral Tradition

by Rabbi Chaim Richman

Excerpt from: The Mystery of the Red Heifer

SOURCE: <http://www.ltnn.org/oraltradition.html>

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One of the most important foundations of Jewish faith is the belief that God gave Moses an oral explanation of the Torah along with the written text. This Oral Tradition was given directly by God at the Revelation of Mount Sinai. We are taught that when Moses was with God for forty days and forty nights (Ex. 24:18), the Holy One taught him a set of rules and principles of the Torah which could be applied to every eventuality and situation that could arise in the course of time. God also revealed to Moses all the details of how the commandments should be observed. Among these, He revealed many things which would not be used until much later. While Moses was on the mount, God taught him the Written Torah during the day, and the Oral Torah at night. This is how Moses was able to distinguish between day and night while he was with God, since "Moses entered the cloud where the Divine was revealed" (Ex. 20:18).

Thus when we speak of the Torah, we actually refer to "two" Torahs, which are one and the same: the Written Torah, known as the Tanach (from the acronym of the Torah-the Five Books of Moses, the Prophets, and the Writings, sometimes called the Old Testament) and the Oral Torah. Both are alluded to in God's words to Moses: "Come up to Me to the mountain, and I will give you the Torah and the commandments" (Ex. 24:12).

This provides the explanation for the many, many instances where the Torah refers to details which are not included in the written text - as if we must be aware of these details from some other source. These details can all be found in the Oral Tradition. We shall see that in this manner many of the details pertaining to the red heifer are recorded in the Oral Tradition.

Some Other Important Examples:

The Bible states "You shall slaughter your cattle...as I have commanded you" (Deut. 12:21), which clearly implies that there is a commandment concerning ritual slaughtering. In fact, these rules comprise one of the most complicated areas of Jewish law. Yet the details concerning ritual slaughtering, the kosher method of killing animals by which Jews are permitted to eat meat, are nowhere to be found in the written text...for it is an oral commandment.

Similarly, complicated observances such as tzitzit (fringes-see Num. 15:38) and tefillin (phylacteries - Deut. 6:8) are given in the Biblical verses, but no instructions for their fulfillment are listed. These details, too, were commanded and clarified within the framework of the Oral Tradition.

Even the most basic cornerstone of Jewish life, the Sabbath, does not receive any clarification within the written text as to just how it is to be kept. Yet the Sabbath is one of the Ten Commandments! This is why God said, "You shall keep the Sabbath holy, as I have commanded your fathers..." (Jer. 17:22) - meaning, as I have commanded them in the Oral Tradition.

The Oral Tradition and the Tanach are Equally Divine

The Jewish people depend on the Oral Tradition for the interpretation of the Torah. Indeed, as we have illustrated above, the Bible simply cannot be understood without it. These examples show that the written text could even be perceived as being defective unless it is supplemented by the information contained in the Oral Tradition. This is why believing in the Divine source of the Oral Tradition is so important for the Jewish people...for if it is denied that this tradition is God-given, this can lead to the denial of the Divine origins of the written text as well. Thus, if one does not believe in the Oral Tradition, he is regarded as one who does not accept any aspect of the Torah.

Originally, this tradition was meant to be transmitted by word of mouth only, throughout the ages. It was always handed down from master to student. Since the time of Moses, it had been passed down in this manner in every generation. This process ensured that this information was transmitted in a clear manner. Any student who had a question was always able to ask, as opposed to studying from a text which is only written-it can always be misinterpreted.

The Oral Tradition is Committed to Writing

However, during the era of the Roman empire, decrees were passed which forbade teaching the Jewish faith and spreading knowledge of the God of Israel. The great sages of Israel were persecuted, tortured and killed for the crime of teaching. At this

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time, it was feared that all those who possessed this knowledge would perish, and it was decided that the traditions could be committed to writing. This vast body of information was compiled and preserved in the Talmud and Midrashim, but this entire area of knowledge is still referred to as the Oral Tradition.

Historical Background: Pharisees and Sadducees

During the era of the Second Temple, the influence of apostasy began to make inroads in Israel. The mainstream Pharisees (who held fast to the Oral Tradition of Bible interpretation) were opposed by the cult of the Sadducees. The former upheld the performance of the commandments as they were received by Moses at Mount Sinai, and passed down through every subsequent generation by the people of Israel. The Sadducees did not accept the traditions of Sinai; by opposing the Oral Tradition, they rebelled against God Himself-for it was He, in His ultimate wisdom, who decreed that this process should keep the Torah alive and bind it steadfast to His people through every generation and circumstance.

Instead, the Sadducees cut themselves off from this body of tradition, and translated and interpreted the Bible in a very literal sense. Thus, a classic example of the difference between the two groups is their opposing interpretation of the famous verse "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a hand for a hand..." (Ex. 21:24). The Sadducees interpret this verse, which deals with payment for personal damages, in a literal sense. However, the Pharisees received a tradition from Moses that these words are meant idiomatically and not literally-that is, full monetary compensation must be made for the loss caused by these injuries.

The Sadducees also denied the belief that there will be a resurrection of the dead, since this important principle of Jewish faith is not explicitly mentioned in the Bible, but only alluded to; like other interpretations of the Pharisees, it too is included in the Oral Tradition.

While the Pharisees could be considered the true guardians of authentic Judaism-for their influence has kept adherence to the true Biblical ways alive amongst the Jewish people to this very day-the Sadducees sought ways to undermine the former's influence, and to establish customs and practices of their own making. Because many of these men came from aristocratic families, there were periods when they succeeded in infiltrating the Sanhedrin, where they deliberately enacted legislation that changed the accepted customs which had been practiced for generations.

"GOD" or "ELOHIM"?

Are the words 'God' and 'Lord' holy names or, like some would insist, the names of pagan idols which should not be used in referring to the Almighty? An overview of the over-zealous rejection of irreplaceable words by a major section in the Sacred Name Movement

First of all, 'God' is not a Name, like 'Peter' or 'John', but a Title - although most believers seem to think that the Name of the Most High is "God". If it is not a name, then there can be no question of whether it is a 'holy' Name or not, in the same sense as the titles: Priest, Master, Judge, etc. do not necessarily refer to exclusively holy offices, but may even be used in idol worship or devil worship. The Bible itself refers to Satan as 'the god of this world . . .' (**2 Cor. 4:4; 1 Jo. 5:1**).

Many religious believers today, having discovered the True and original NAME of the Almighty, i.e. YHVH (and of the Hebrew Messiah YAHU'SHUAH), claim that He should not be referred to as "God", for "God" is an ancient NAME, they say, which was applied to a pagan deity of old.

We shall first consult a dictionary and then turn to the Bible for a definition of "God".

The Oxford Dictionary - God: "Superhuman being worshipped as having power over natural and human fortunes; image or animal worshipped as symbolising or embodying or possessing divine power; idol ... Supreme Being, Creator and Ruler of universe."

Young's Concordance gives a proper and detailed account of the different original Hebrew words which refer to the Almighty and which our modern Bible translations render as 'God' or 'gods'.

1. "EL" - Mighty One - 225 times. e.g. **Gen. 14:20**, "Blessed be the Most High EL".
2. "YHVH" (His Personal Name) - 248 times. e.g. **Is. 40:10**, "The Lord YHVH will come with a strong hand."
3. "Tzur" - A Rock - once. e.g. **Isa. 44:8**, "Yes, there is no Tzur, I know not any."
4. "Elah" - An object of Worship - 88 times. e.g. **Ezra 5:11**, "We are the servants of Elah of heaven".
5. "Elohim" - Object of Worship - 2222 times. (Note: Plural used in Hebrew to denote plenitude of might). e.g. "EL" - Mighty One - 225 times. e.g. **Gen. 14:20**, "Blessed be the Most High EL". **Gen. 1:1**, "In the beginning Elohim created."
6. "Eloah" - An object of Worship - 55 times. e.g. **Deut. 32:17**, "They sacrificed unto devils, not to Eloah".
7. "Theos" Greek - Object of Worship - 1 274 times. e.g. **Matt. 1:23**, "They will call Him (the Messiah) Emmanuel, a Name which means 'Theos is with us'".

It is interesting to note that of the 4163 times that 'God' is used in the Bible, 3639 times it refers to "an Object of Worship". Which other English word then shall we use for the Most High, to denote: "Object of Worship?" Titles like "Mighty One", does not necessarily refer to a Being Who is worthy of worship - Nimrod, ancient opposer of YHVH, proclaimed himself as "mighty one" also.

The Bible tells us in **1 Cor. 8:5,6**, "For although there may be so-called gods in heaven or on earth - as indeed there are many "gods" ... yet for us there is one God, the Father..."

Deut. 10:17 "YHVH your God is God of gods and Lord of lords".

Hebrew: "Ki YHVH Eloheichem Hoe Elohei ha'elohim v'adonei ha'adonim"

literally: For YHVH your God He God of the gods & Lord of the lords

The latter Scripture stands as a Challenge to anyone, to translate it without using these very Titles, *and yet* convey this important concept of Who YHVH really is. When we test the translation of this Scripture by one of the most outspoken champions for the abolishment of the use of the Title 'God', Dr Koster - in his version entitled *The Scriptures*, then we notice definite inconsistencies. We underline these inconsistencies in the following quote from this increasingly popular Sacred Name version of the Bible:

"For YHVH your Elohim is Elohim of mighty ones and Master of masters"

Even those who are not versed in the Hebrew language will notice these variations by comparing it with the Hebrew and the literal renderings above. This manipulation is typical of the agenda of translators of the Bible to endorse their personal views or teachings. Dr Koster contends that YHVH should be referred to as *Elohim* and not *God* which is claimed by many commentators to be the personal name of an idol of antiquity. To have 'Scriptural proof' for this idea, he then forcibly mistranslates the original Hebrew to reflect his personal choice of *elohim* (refer blue indicators in above quote from his version and compare it with the Hebrew rendering 2 paragraphs back). And where the Hebrew does use *elohim*, Dr Koster chooses to translate it to *mighty ones* - once again proving his preferred manipulation. Had he correctly used *elohim* rather than *mighty ones*, he would have damaged his very teaching, for then it would have proven that *elohim* is as much used for referring to pagan idols as is the title *God!* - and to be consistent in his reasoning, he would then have had to reject the use of *elohim* in referring to YHVH also!

Concerning the matter of holiness, we can therefore say that there are many gods (objects claiming worship) - but none of them HOLY (and thus deserving of worship) bar One: the Almighty and Eternal Most High Creator (**Rev. 15:4**) - and HE HAS A NAME which is sacred. A title in itself can never be holy - the office which it depicts, most certainly yes! Strikingly, whichever divine or sanctified office there may be in the Plan of the Almighty, the same is also available to mankind, including ... yes, we'll read it from the Bible, ... that of "God".

John 10:34, 35 Messiah speaking, "Is it not written in your Law, 'I said you are *Gods?*' (referring to **Ps 82:6** where the Hebrew word "Elohim" is used, as it is used for YHVH throughout!). So, the Law uses the word *Gods* of those to whom the word of God was addressed, and Scripture cannot be rejected ..." .

1 John 3:2 "It does not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He appears, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is".

But, in case you think these statements are blasphemous, please note that this 'office' will not befall everyone who professes to follow Him, for the very next verse states:

1 John 3:3 "Every one who thus hopes in Him, purifies himself as He is pure".

Can you wonder why the Bible is emphatic in its instruction to us, to "... strive for the holiness without which no one will see YHVH " (**Heb. 12:14**). Yes, unless we are like Him, we shall not see Him!"

Indeed, the *Titles* 'God' and 'Lord' were also given to pagan idols and systematically, it became regarded as NAMES for the idols. Similarly, Christianity, lacking the knowledge about the Sacred Names, have been deluded into believing that the Almighty's *Name* is 'God' or 'Lord'.

If those who claim that the Almighty should not be referred to as 'God' are correct, because idols were also named 'God' or 'Lord', then they should also discard *all* other Titles of YHVH and YAHU'SHUAH, for those idols were credited with every title thinkable, e.g.. "God (or Lord) of Heaven", "Lord of Hosts", "The Resurrected One", "The Supreme One", "Lord of the earth", "Saviour" "Healer", "Mighty One", "Protector", "Messiah", etc.

Not only were idols named or referred to by titles, but, it seems, also by many or most words referring to religious worship, like the words: holy, sacred, faith, hope, success, etc. Resultantly, in an effort to purify our religious vocabulary, it is often suggested (as also by Dr Koster) that all these words be removed from our vocabulary!

Similarly, all the attributes of YHVH have been identified with idols! But that surely does not earn YHVH the attributes of pagan idols! In the same way, we cannot say "God" is a pagan title because idol worshippers claimed the same title for their idols - or any other title for that matter. Those who prohibit the use of the word "God", do so on the strength of **Ex 23:13**, "Make no mention of *the names* of other gods, neither let it be heard out of thy mouth." Supporters of this stand should qualify the prohibition more accurately, in that it only applies to the use of the NAMES of those idols. Every idol or god has a personal NAME - and it is the mentioning of these NAMES that is forbidden. And it should be logic that it really is the mentioning of these idol names in *worshipping* them, or of *promotion* or *proselytising* in favour of them, which is forbidden. If we were truly restricted from generally mentioning their names, for instance in our efforts to teach others not to worship them (which would be impossible to convey without mentioning those names that should not be worshipped), such prohibition would in fact promote the cause for idol-worship! In this respect, it is the position of BIBLE REVELATIONS to reject the use of the *name* 'Amen' (one of ancient Egypt's most popular idols) which is so commonly used in worship by both Christians and Jews. Strange how many Sacred Name believers who strongly condemn the use of 'God' and other *titles* for the Most High as 'pagan', refuse to reject the use of 'Amen' in their prayers and religious confirmations. Refer Amen - the name of a pagan idol

The Eternal's Name most certainly is not 'God' - but His TITLE indeed is. There are thousands of verses of Scripture to bear out this fact. How else shall we describe His Supremacy if we were not to use these titles, like 'God', which even infidels and the illiterate understand to mean: 'The Uppermost Sovereign Being'?

In fact, it is the conviction of BIBLE REVELATIONS, that this supposed prohibition in fact smothers or dilutes the proclamation of the Greatest Truth in Scripture, namely that YAHU'SHUAH is YHVH Himself - "God of gods and Lord of lords" (**Deut 10:17; 1 Tim 6:15; Rev 17:14 & 19:16**).

Some will contend that the correct word for "god" is El, or Elohim (Hebrew). They have even gone so far as printing Bibles which use these Hebrew words only. This, however, is tantamount to insisting that we call our Father in Heaven "Abba" (Hebrew) and not 'Father' for, no doubt, the pagans also call their deities by the TITLE of 'Father' - in whichever language they are speaking. This is borne out by the fact that one such restoration version of the Bible even lists the titles "Pa" and "Ma" as unfitting. Insisting on the original Hebrew word for 'God'. i.e. 'Elohim', is of no avail, for it merely changes the same 'pagan' title back to Hebrew. If it is pagan in English, it will be pagan in Hebrew!

Indeed, they have also failed to discover that El was the personal NAME of yet another pagan deity! One specific Holy Name edition (by Traina) goes as far as insisting on the exclusive use of "Elohim" for the Most High, yet uses this very same word for pagan deities! (**Ex. 23:13; Deut. 11:28**, etc. etc.)

We quote from Traina's Holy Name Bible **Ex. 23:13**: "...and make no mention of *the name* of other elohim, neither let it be heard out of thy mouth."

After all, even the 1st Commandment forbids us to have 'other elohim' before YHVH - for He alone is our 'Elohim'!

So, if we are not to refer to YHVH as 'God' because of strange gods having been called 'God' - how then do we justify the exclusive use of 'Elohim' when referring to Him, if the Bible and YHVH Himself refers to strange gods as 'elohim' - His very own Title? This reasoning is obviously subject to great inconsistency. The Title "El" also forms part of the Names of two most important divine Messengers - Michael ('Who is like God') and Gabriel ('God is Mighty') in the Bible.

The same translation also insists on using 'Master' for 'Lord' which, they say, means 'Baal'. However. Baal means 'Master' as much as it means 'Lord'. If we are not to use the title of 'Lord' for the Most High because strange gods carried this title, then we should also refrain from giving YHVH the titles of King, Protector, Healer, Saviour, etc.. for the idols also carried these titles! Eventually we will end up being restricted from exalting YHVH altogether for lack of words to describe Him by. And this is exactly where the opposing powers want us to be!

We would never dream of retreating to the very popular, but deceitful stand of "God will understand ...". Let us take heed, however, not to become so extreme that we no longer communicate with the outside world.

Paganism Called Their Idols By The Sacred Names Of The God Of Israel!

The point that reveals the total inconsistency of this 'puritan' school of thought most pertinently, is the fact that pagans usurped the Sacred Names of the God of Israel to name their idols. Consider the following extracts from pagan history:

"Pagan leaders used the name Yahweh. The name was inscribed on the Moabite Stone in Jordan about 830 B.C. exactly as it appeared in the Old Testament. The Lachish Letters, written between 589-587 B.C. and discovered in 1935 in the ancient town of Lachish near Jerusalem, frequently used the name Yahweh. " (*Source:*

<http://www.plim.org/Sacred%20Names%20Article.html>)

"Yw, Yawu, Yah, Iahu, IeuoYw or Yawu is given as the original name of Yam in the Myth of Ba`al from Ugarit, and is probably the same as Ieuo in Philo of Byblos' Phoenician History. He is possibly to be identified with Yahweh. Coincidentally, a likely pronunciation of Yod-Heh-Vau-Heh really is Yahuh (Yahoo!)." (*Source:*

<http://www.geocities.com/SoHo/Lofts/2938/mindei.html>)

"The Protoindo European god Yayash, Yaë or Yave, a protective god whose symbol was a tree, signifying possibly "walking", "going", "a pilgrim", has been dated back to the Indus River valley, circa 2900 B.C.E. He has been identified with the Turko Syrian YHVH, a "sacred animal or organization".

"Yahweh appears to have been originally a sky god - a god of thunder and lightning. He was associated with mountains and was called by the enemies of Israel 'a god of the hills'. His manifestation was often as fire, as at Mount Sinai and in the burning bush." - *Great Events of Bible Times*

"Originally, these four consonants [in YHWH] represented the four members of the Heavenly Family:

Y represented El the Father;

H was Asherah the Mother;

W corresponded to He the Son; and

H was the Daughter Anath.

"In accordance with the royal traditions of the time and region, God's mysterious bride, the Matronit, was also reckoned to be his sister. In the Jewish cult of the Cabbala God's dual male-female image was perpetuated. Meanwhile other sects perceived the Shekinah or Matronit as the female presence of God on Earth. The divine marital chamber was the sanctuary of the Jerusalem Temple, but from the moment the Temple was destroyed, the Matronit was destined to roam the Earth while the male aspect of Jehovah was left to rule the heavens alone."

- *Laurence Gardner, Bloodline of the Holy Grail, p. 18 (Source: Biblical Beginnings in Canaan, Op. Cit.)*

"A letter found in a mound northwest of the modern town of Ta'annek written in the fifth century B.C. proves that 'Yah' was a deity of the Canaanites. Yah is associated with the Canaanitish Mother-goddess, Ashtart-Anat as seen by the Father-Mother titles of the deity of the Jews at Elephantine. There, the title of Anat-Yaw is seen as well as Ashim-Bethel and Afat-Bethel where the titles of Astarte are combined with the Sun-god, Bethel. At Gaza, Yah appears as a Sun-god on a coin and coins were frequently inscribed with the figure of Ashtart-Yaw, Anat-Yaw, and Anat-Bethel, which corresponds to the Phoenician Melk-Ashtart and Eshmun-Ashtart" - *The Mythology Of All Races, Vol. 5, p. 44.*

"Yah was identified with the Aramaic Thunder-god, Adad. A coin from the fourth century B.C. in southern Philisti (when the Jews were in subjection to the Persian kings) has the only known representation of the Hebrew Deity. The letters YHW were inscribed just above a bird which the god held on his arm. The most likely identification of the god Yah of Gaza is the Hebrew, Phoenician, and Aramaic Sun-god El or Elohim whom the Hebrews had long since identified with Yah." (*ibid., pp. 42-43*).

"The collection of ancient manuscripts found at the Jewish colony of Elephantine demonstrates the use of Canaanite religious terminology in conjunction with the name of Israel's God Yahu. Such compound names as Anath-Yahu, Anath-Bethel, Ishum-Bethel, and Herem-Bethel are found there. These names all represent the attempt to combine differing philosophies and religious beliefs that were prevalent in the centuries following the Israelite conquest of Canaan. For example, Anath was the ancient Canaanite goddess, the sister of Baal (Bruce, p. 53), and Baal was one of the ancient names for Nimrod." (*Hislop, p. 232*).

"It was from the divine name Yah that the Greeks took 'Ie' in the invocations of the gods, especially the god Apollo. The name 'Ie' was written from right to left and inscribed over the great door of the temple of Apollo at Delphi (Taylor, p. 183). Iao, a variant of the Tetragrammaton, was applied to the Graeco-Egyptian god Harpocrates or Horus. Horus was called Harpocrates by the Greeks. The ancient Greeks had an acclamation similar to Hallelujah (Praise you Yah). They used Hallulujee in the beginning and ending of their hymns in honor of Apollo." - *Taylor, p. 183. Source:*

<http://www.bibleresearch.org/law/sacredname.html>

"Many Vedic chants of praise also contain Yah, e.g. Rama-yah, Isha-ya (Yah my Divine Husband), Jai-ya (Yah as joy); Shiva-ya (Yah is purity, holiness, truth); Krishna ya (Yah is the transcendental loving Witness); Vishnu yah (Yah is all pervasive Light); Kali ya (Yah is the creative manifesting force or energy)." etc. etc. *Source:*

<http://www.corplink.com.au/~roman/Sacred.html>

This evidence totally flaws the restrictive reasoning that "we should not refer to YHVH as 'God' or 'Lord' because these were the names of pagan idols." If this restriction was truly valid, then we would also have to refrain from calling Him by His Sacred Name 'YAH, YHVH or YAHU', for these Names were also used for pagan idols!

Strange how these 'puritans' will overlook and refuse to apply this restriction to their vocabulary as they insist for 'God; Lord' and a host of other religious terms. And indeed, if these restrictions should apply consistently, we would be left without words to communicate the Message of YHVH - and that is exactly where the opposing forces against the Truth of God want us: bound and restricted. We certainly underwrite the statement that we should not use 'God' or 'Lord' as a NAME for the Most High, for in this habit lies much deceit concealed - HE HAS A NAME - USE IT IF YOU LOVE HIM! (**Hosea 2:16-18**). But we do not agree with those who maintain that "LORD" and "God" means "a pagan idol". This borders on sacrilege and blasphemy, for THE TRUE GOD (YHVH) IS NOT A PAGAN IDOL!

We have seen, in writing, statements by believers, that "Jesus Christ is the name of a pagan idol". We must call for extreme caution here although we underwrite the claim that the name 'Jesus Christ' comes from the Greek 'Je-Zeus Christos'; and that it most probably refers to the Greek idol Zeus; that this name crept into early Christianity after pagan emperor Constantine, a Zeus worshipper, 'converted' the pagan Roman masses to Christianity for selfish political gain; that the attributes of Zeus were accredited to the Hebrew Messiah as well as the Zeus-mass (Xmas) (birthday) on 25 December and the whole pagan concept of a 3-headed god (Trinity). In fact, we go a step further and identify the mystery sign 666 (**Rev.13:18**) as the name 'JeZeus Christos' - but BEWARE! There is only ONE PERSON Who gave His Life and was crucified on Calvary in order to secure everlasting life for His true followers and Who rose from the Grave on the third day. THIS PERSON is known to the world as 'Jesus Christ' - and although this may be the name of a pagan idol which Satan managed to palm off on the righteous Hebrew Messiah, it still DOES NOT MAKE THAT PERSON A PAGAN IDOL! Refer [666 - Mark of the Beast](#)

The Message which this study strives to bring to the world, is that THE ONE WHOM THEY SHOULD WORSHIP AS THE GOD ABOVE ALL GODS (**Deut. 10:17**) is the SAME ONE WHOM THEY KNOW AS THE LAMB OF CALVARY - ONLY... HIS TRUE NAME IS NOT 'JESUS CHRIST' BUT YAHU'SHUAH - THE SAVIOUR OF MANKIND!

Hosea 2:17,19 "I (YHVH) will take *the names* of the Baals (lords) off her (His Bride's) lips".

(*Bibliographical reference: "The Ancient Gods" - The History of Religion, by E.O. James, Prof. Emeritus of the History of Religion, University of London - Published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson.*)

Did You Know?

- THAT Messiah was NEVER called 'Jesus' during His lifetime on earth. The name by which He was known to His Israeli mother, His Israeli countrymen, His Jewish disciples and His enemies; the Name which appeared on the Hebrew Temple records at His Dedication, His Bar mitzvah and His Trials; the Name which was written on the inscription on His Torture Stake

THIS NAME WAS

YAHU'SHUAH

PRONOUNCED: "YAHOO' SHOE 'AH"

MEANING: "YHVH Saviour" or "YHVH Redeemer"

YHVH being the transliterated English version of the Original Hebrew Tetragrammaton for the Sacred Name of the Creator God, as used in the original Hebrew Scriptures (click here for further information on [The Sacred Names](#))

Click on 'Play' arrow > below for audio pronunciation

And did you Know.....?

- THAT the Name of the Most High (viz. YHVH) had been completely removed from the Old Testament Scriptures when it was translated from the original in the Hebrew Tanach, where it appeared no less than 7000 times - and still appears to this day! These translators replaced the Sacred Name of the Most High with a mere Title viz. "LORD" (all in capitals) in most modern Bibles. The New Testament translators followed the same route and replaced the Sacred Name of God, YHVH, with the Greek word 'Kyrios', also meaning 'Lord'. **For more information, click here - [The Sacred Names](#)**

- THAT Messiah claims (in John chap. 17) to have revealed the Name of the Most High (YHVH), the Name also given unto Himself (**John 17:11,12** - Std. Revised, Rotherham, Moffat, Weymouth, New Afrikaans version).

- THAT the Hebrew Inscription above Messiah's Torture Stake confirmed the Sacred Name of God. The acronym formed from the initial letters of the four words of this Inscription, spells YHVH - which is the Sacred Name of the Creator God of Israel, as it appears in the Torah Scriptures. This Inscription read: "Y'Shua HaMaschiach Ve'Melech HaYehudim" ("Y'Shua the Messiah and King of the Jews")

- THAT the True Name of Messiah viz. YAHU'SHUAH, (other recognised versions are: YESHUA, JESHUA, JOSHUA, Y'SHUA, YAHOSHUA, etc., which are simply phonetical variations of the same Hebrew Name. refer - [Notes on The Sacred Names](#)), appears many times in the original transcription of the Old Testament, but was similarly REPLACED (or translated) by translators with words giving its MEANING in stead, viz. Salvation, Redeemer, Help, Grace, etc. Whenever this Name appeared as referring to Messiah, the translators (probably ignorantly) rendered its MEANING, rather than as a Personal Name for the Saviour. Yet, where the very same Hebrew word referred to the NAME of some ordinary Israelite, they would retain it! For example, the complete 6th Book of the Bible, JOSHUA. In other Scriptures, the very same Hebrew letters have been retained as "JESHUA" - Please check your Bible at the following few selected scriptures: I Chron. 24:11; Ezra 2:2, 36 and 40; Neh. 7:7, 39 and 43, Neh. 8:17. There are many more similar instances in the Bible. Will you continue to ignore such blatant inconsistencies? - or will you join the mass movement across the world, to restore the Original Sacred Name of God, our Saviour and Coming King?

- That the name of a pagan idol was used with which to supplant the original Hebrew Name of Messiah in the New Testament. This was done through a gradual process of identifying the attributes of the pagan sun-god Zeus, with that of the Hebrew Messiah, by early converts from Roman paganism to Christianity. Through the efforts and influence of Roman Emperor Constantine, himself a Zeus worshipper, the Greek Name 'JEZEUS' (translated "Jesus" in English and pronounced 'Jesus'), was ultimately used in place of His True Name, YAHSHUAH. This popular pagan practice was also applied to other Biblical names, some of which are still retained in modern translations. For instance: The name of the prophet Elisha (meaning: God is saviour; correct Hebrew rendering: Eli 'SHUA), is rendered EliSEUS in Luke 4:27 of the King James Version (meaning: MY GOD is ZEUS! Cross reference Bibles will link Luke 4:27 directly with the Old Testament Scripture which refers to Elisha. There was no prophet by the name of 'Eliseus'!

- THAT this TRUTH is sweeping the world! You simply have to check an Internet Search Engine for any of the many Sacred Name Restoration versions, to find many thousands of Web Sites proclaiming the Sacred Names. Will you check with an open mind and a humble *teachable* spirit, or will you choose to stubbornly cling to human traditions steeped in ancient paganism?

... **AND DID YOU KNOW . . . ?**

- THAT YAHU'SHUAH is the ONLY Name under Heaven given unto men whereby we must be saved, Acts 4:12

- THAT YAHU'SHUAH is the ONLY Saviour Unto Eternal Life: Hosea 13:4, Isa. 43:3 and 11; 44:6; 45:22; Luke 2:11; Mal. 3:1 etc. etc.

- THAT YAHU'SHUAH of the New Testament is YHVH of the Old Testament: Zech. 12:10; Mal. 3:1; John 1:45 and 5:46; 1 Cor. 10:9; Ps. 78:56 and 35; Hebr. 11:23-26; etc.

... **BUT, DID YOU KNOW THAT . . . ?**

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE "ETERNAL MOST HIGH" 'God' - (as He is generally known) i.e. There is NO ONE above Him.

Ex. 20:1-3; Jo. 20:27,28; Rev. 1:7,8,17,18 with Zech. 12:10; Isa. 43:10, 11;

Isa. 44:6; 1Tim. 1:17 with Jude 24, 25; 1 John 5:20; Rom. 9:5; 1Cor. 15:47;
Isa. 40:3-5; Acts 20:28; Gen. 15:1,2 with John 1:1,14; Isa. 45:22,23 with Rom. 15:9-11; Phil 2:10.

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE RULER OF THE WHOLE LIMITLESS UNIVERSE

Ps. 146:10; Col. 2:9,10; Ezek. 1:26-28 with Rev. 1:12-18; Ps. 66:7; Dan. 2:44; Dan. 7:13,14,27; Eph. 1:20-23; Rev. 11:15;
Philip. 2:10; Col. 1:17;
1Tim. 6:14-16; Deut. 10:17.

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE FUTURE AND ETERNAL RULER OF THE WHOLE EARTH i.e. Rulership over all nations will be given unto Him.

Rev. 15:3,4; Rev. 12:5 and 19:15; Rev. 11:15.

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE CREATOR OF ALL

Isa. 37:16; 45:18; Jo. 1:1,3 and 10: Col. 1:14-17; Rev. 1:7,8 with Rev. 4:8-11.

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE SAVIOUR OF MANKIND

Matt. 1:21; Isa 43:10,11; 44:24; 47:4; Isa. 40:3-5; Isa. 52:10 with Isa. 53:1-12; Acts 10:43; Isa. 45:22,23 with Philip. 2:10.

YAHU'SHUAH WILL BE THE JUDGE IN THE SOON COMING JUDGMENT OF ALL THE EARTH

Ps. 50:6; Rom. 14:10; 2 Cor. 5:10; Matt. 25:31-46; Rev. 22:12 with Isa. 40:10;
Isa. 33:22.

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE KING OF ALL KINGS WHO ALONE IS IMMORTAL

Zech. 14:9; 1Tim. 6:14-16; Rev. 17:14; 19:16 with Deut. 10:17; Isa. 44:6;
Isa. 43:15.

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE HOLY SPIRIT

Jo. 4:24; 2 Cor. 3:16,17; 1 Cor. 15:45; Matt. 18:20.

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE EVERLASTING FATHER

Isa. 63:16; 1 Chron. 29: 10; Isa. 9:6; Mal. 2:10; Deut. 32:6; Jo. 14:8,9;
Rev. 21:7

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE GREAT "I AM"

Ex. 3:14; Jo. 8:56-59; Jo. 8:24; Deut. 32:39; Jo. 18:5-8.

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE 1st, THE 2nd, THE 3rd . . . AND THE LAST, ALL IN ALL - EVERYTHING

Isa. 48:12; Isa. 44:6; Rev. 1:17; 2:8; Isa. 41:4. Rev 22 13.

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE ONLY TRUE GOD HIMSELF . . .

YAHU'SHUAH IS THE ONLY NAME UNDER HEAVEN GIVEN FOR OUR SALVATION Acts 4:12; Isa. 43:6,7; Acts 10:43; Jo. 8:24.

YOU SHOULD BE BAPTISED IN THE NAME OF YAHU'SHUAH FOR THE REMISSION OF SINS

Matt. 28:19 with Acts 2:38; 8:12; 10:48; 19:5; 22:16; Rom. 6:3; Isa. 43:6,7.

**BECAUSE YAHU'SHUAH is the Father in His pre-Incarnated Being
AND YAHU'SHUAH was the Son in His Incarnated Being
WHILE YAHU'SHUAH is the HOLY SPIRIT in his present post-
Incarnated Being,**

- YAHU'SHUAH was called the 'Son of God' or the 'Son of Man' in His Humanity, but in His Divinity He is the Everlasting FATHER, the Great Spirit. He therefore spoke of and prayed to His Father, because He became as man, by accepting a human form (1 Tim. 3:16). This does not annul the fact that He is the Almighty! As Human Being, in the flesh, Messiah could say that His Eternal Omnipresent Spirit (the 'Father') was 'greater than Him'.

"LISTEN ISRAEL, YHVH OUR GOD, YHVH IS ONE!" Deut. 6:4; This is the FIRST and GREATEST Commandment of the Law, as confirmed by Messiah. Mark 12:29.

Thus the Trinity dogma of a 'three Person God' is completely unscriptural. This teaching was formulated during the fourth century after Messiah at the Council of Nicea, 325 C.E., which was specifically convened in order to settle the raging controversy about the Identity of the Messiah. This teaching was unknown to the First Messianic Congregation as brought forth by YAHU'SHUAH and His apostles.

Similarly, any other teaching insinuating a multiplicity of Beings, or a "compound unity", or any teaching placing the Father ABOVE or making Him more important than YAHU'SHUAH HaMaschiach, is totally unscriptural. YAHU'SHUAH Himself confirmed:

Jo 8:24 "If you believe not that I AM HE, you will die in your sins." He was referring to the "Great I AM" of Exod. 3:14 - YHVH, the Father!

MAY EVERYBODY KNOW WHO YAHU'SHUAH IS!