

Know what you believe... and why

by
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Why perpetuate J-word errors?

The letter 'j' is *not ancient*, dating only to the time of movable type; about 500 years ago. Handwritten paragraphs beginning with the letter 'y' had a long descender which would project into lower lines if set in type. Dutch printers invented a substitute letter which looked like a reversed 'L.' French usage gave the letter a 'zh' sound and hook shape. Thus, j (J) became the last letter added to the English alphabet. The text of the *1611 Edition Authorized King James Version* has the letter i, sounded as y, where j was substituted in the next edition 75 years later. Aramaic, Hebrew, and Greek scriptures do not contain the letter j, instead have the letter and/or sound of y (i.e., yod, and iota printed as 'I' but pronounced as the y in yet). The Father revealed his *only* name to Moshe in Hebrew (יהוה). It is equivalent to YHWH in English and transliterates as *Yahweh* (not Jehovah); his Son's name as *Yeshua* (not Jesus).

Which to worship on... Sabbath day or Sunday?

Answer. The 4th commandment has *not*, been rescinded! If one wants eternal life, as promised to the obedient, one must keep the Sabbath day holy. The weekly Sabbath is the 7th day, NOT the 1st (Sunday). The Old and New Testament have many instances of worship on the weekly Sabbath, and on the holy days. Only the Feast of Weeks (Pentecost) is on the first day of the week because it occurs seven full weeks and the morrow from the first weekly Sabbath after Passover. In 321, Constantine, who espoused the Sun god Mithra, issued an edict to change worship from the Sabbath day to the 'venerable day of the sun.' The early church syncretized this apostasy by telling adherents to worship the Son on Sun-day. Inexplicably, most Protestant religions also observe this *non-scriptural* day, the same being Christmas and Easter, in spite of the Reformation. The scriptural Holy Days of Yahweh are found in Leviticus 23:1-44.

Is 'The Trinity Doctrine' scriptural?

Answer. The word 'Trinity' is *not* found in the scriptures. Any Encyclopedia will show the early church syncretized the non-scriptural 'three-persons-in-one-god' fiction, into a *manmade* doctrine. It was mandated by the Council of Nicaea convened in 325 A.D. by Constantine. Allegedly Christian, he espoused the Sun-god Mithra. He issued an edict which changed worship from the commanded seventh day Sabbath to "the venerable day of the Sun" (Sunday). The council also mandated the non-scriptural Nicene Creed and *pagan* based *Easter*, in place of the scripturally commanded *Passover*. Many opposed such rulings and were martyred. Yet, despite the great gains of the Reformation, most organized religions worship on Sunday, and teach the non-scriptural Trinity doctrine; the same with the Nicene and Apostles Creed. Why accept doctrines /traditions which are not scriptural?

Who are the *many* called... but *few* chosen?

Answer. The many called have, but do *not* obey, the scriptures. Many observe Christmas, oblivious that Yeshua's birth date is *not* recorded! Many observe the Sunday of Constantine, *not* the 4th Commandment seventh day Sabbath! Many observe Easter, which is *not* in the scriptures, instead of Passover, a commanded Holy Day! Do the math - many believe in a Good Friday Crucifixion/Easter Sunday Resurrection (about 36 hours) yet Yeshua the Anointed *himself* said he would be in the "heart of the earth three days *and* three nights" (72 hours)! Daniel 9 shows Yeshua died on Passover, Wednesday April 25, 31 AD between 3 and 5 p.m., as the lambs were being sacrificed. He arose similarly Saturday, *not* early Sunday! Many believe in the fictional 'Trinity,' a word *not* in, or supported by scripture! The many that are called have, yet disobey, Yahweh's word. The chosen few have it, and *obey* it. Which are you?

Is the ‘Holy Spirit’ a person, male, or named?

Answer. None of the above! ‘Holy’ and ‘spirit’ in Strong’s Concordance *principally* mean: a holy movement of air, breath, or breeze; i.e., an *inanimate*, sensible, *force*. The English word ‘spirit’ is from the Latin *spiriea*, meaning breath. Hebrew has NO neuter gender. Its rules of grammar require the term ‘holy spirit’ have a masculine pronoun (he). The definite article (the) is for English reading ease. But, New Testament Greek *has* neuter gender. Why are masculine pronouns used there with ‘holy spirit’ instead of the expected ‘it’ or ‘itself’? At least 32 scholars maintain that the NT was originally in Aramaic and Hebrew. Obviously, the required masculine pronouns were faithfully translated into Greek. The ‘holy spirit’ is *not* a person, or male, as Trinitarians believe; or named as inferred in a baptismal prayer. Instead, ‘it’ is the *Holy Power* of Yahweh and Yeshua by which all is accomplished and sustained.

Is there proof the seventh day Sabbath is correct?

Answer. The seventh day Sabbath was hallowed and made for man at creation. It was observed to the time of Joseph. During the 400 year Israelite bondage in Egypt, the Sabbath was ‘lost.’ The Sabbath was re-established in the wilderness (Exodus 16:4-13). The priesthood formed by Moses, properly kept the weekly and annual Sabbaths thereafter. Joshua’s ‘long day,’ from sunset to sunset, was just that, the order of the week did *not* change. During Israel’s Babylonian and Persian captivity, and Roman occupation to the destruction of the Temple in 70 A.D., the priesthood maintained the weekly seventh day sequence. Same has also been maintained for thousands of years by scholars, astronomers, and governments. Going from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian only changed the next day’s date. The order of days in the week is unchanged back to Moses. See a bible, and any encyclopedia under *Calendar*.

Is the Sacred Name revealed to Moses... known?

Answer. Ex. 3:15 “ יְהוָה ...this is *my name* for all time...”; *one, only*, sacred name! It was revealed in *Hebrew*, a language written from right to left with consonants only (three can be long vowels). יְהוָה corresponds in English to YHWH, called the *Tetragrammaton*. Utilizing the long vowels Y, H, and W, the transliterated (same sound as original language) name corresponds to ‘Yahweh.’ There are various titles (God, Lord, El- etc.) but *one, only*, sacred name! It is Satan’s deception which perpetuates the erroneous false words *Jehovah* and *Jesus*. Proof? The letter J is *not* in the Aramaic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin alphabet. See the table in Webster’s 9th New Collegiate Dictionary under *alphabet*. The letter J, of Dutch/French origin, did *not* exist before movable type printing. It is *not* found in a photocopy of the 1611 King James Version. Our savior’s name is Yeshua (Yahweh will save).

What four words are translated ‘hell’ in the KJV?

Answer. The Hebrew word *sheol* and the Greek words *hades*, *Tartarus*, and *Gehenna*, are translated in the KJV as the one English word, ‘hell’ (a hole dug in soil). Strong’s Concordance shows ‘hell’ occurs 53 times in the KJV. In the OT, *sheol* occurs 31 times. It means *grave*. In the NT, *hades* occurs 10 times and also means *grave*. *Tartarus* occurs once, it means *a deep place of incarceration* of Satan for 1000 years. So, is the traditional *concept* of hell’ scriptural, or pagan? *None* of these 42 of 53 definitions mention sinners eternally tortured in fire and suffering agonizing pain! Why would eternal life, promised only to the faithful, seemingly be given to sinners just to torture them? But, in all 11 occurrences of *Gehenna* (*lake of fire*) with mortals, the result is *NOT* punishING, but annihilation, burnt to ashes. This *second death* is a one time, eternal, punishMENT! CHOOSE ETERNAL LIFE INSTEAD!

Passover is scriptural, Easter is not... WHY NOT?

Answer. The word Easter is not in the scriptures! It was an idea of early church fathers about 230 - 400 A.D. It is based upon the Teutonic pagan Sun-goddess Asterte. Ostensibly Easter was to mark the Resurrection (on the first day of the week, instead of the correct seventh), and to syncretize pagan beliefs in the early church (i.e., worship of the ‘Son’ on *Sun-day*). Constantine’s edict to change worship from the Sabbath day to Sunday, and the observance of Easter instead of Passover, was aimed at the then hated Jews. The edicts adversely affected early believers too. The Apostolic Fathers in the east, Polycarp (who knew the Apostle John), Irenaeus, and Clement, also observed the holy days in Lev. 23. They were excommunicated by the Roman church and died martyrs. Clearly, Passover is a MEMORIAL, a reminder that Yeshua died for *our* sins... “*greater love has no one than this, that he lay down his life for his friends.*”

The letter J... Aramaic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin?

Answer. None of the above. The J is *not* in ancient scriptural manuscripts as commonly *assumed* from most *English bible translations*. The letter only dates to the time of movable type printing. Dutch printers had problems with a handwritten paragraph if it started with a stylized ‘y.’ The long descender interfered with lower lines of type. They invented a substitute letter, putting a short horizontal tail to the lower left side of the capital I, making it into a reversed L. The final hook shape and ‘zh’ sound value is from French usage. The J is the *last letter* added to the English alphabet, only about 500 years ago. It is NOT found in a photocopy of the *1611 Edition Authorized King James bible*. The letter I therein is from Latin and is pronounced as if a Y. About 75 years later, the J came into *vogue* and was substituted in the KJV. The words *Jehovah* and *Jesus* are correctly Yahweh and Yeshua!

Was the ‘law’ abolished... nailed to the cross?

Answer. No. It was the *penalty* of the ‘law,’ Yeshua the Anointed’s *death!* The 613 written judgements, ordinances, precepts, laws, statutes, the *Ten Commandments*, etc., between Gn. 1:2 and Dt. 31:19 were given by Yahweh to the Israelites. Of these, 248 are positive and 365 negative (contain ‘not’), 90 relate to tabernacle service which ended with the temple in 70 A.D. Others apply only to males, females, animals, etc. The Jewish Rabbinic *Oral Law* was likely the ‘heavy burden’ put on the people which Yeshua criticized. He obeyed the law, coming “*not to abolish the law but to fulfill it;*” and added the two commandments of *love*. He gave up all, became mortal, and offered his *sinLESS* life to Yahweh his father to atone for OUR *sinFUL* life. His righteousness is imparted to believers through *faith*, for eternal life. Yahweh’s law is beneficial, it is still on the Jews, and is still a tutor incumbent upon ‘spiritual Israelites.’

Was it an old rugged ‘cross’ or a torture ‘stake’?

Answer. Stake. The English word *cross* in NT Greek is *stau-ros*’ a stake or pole made from a *tree*. No crossbeam is inferred. Specifics of Yeshua’s execution are few but one can conjecture from history. Romans soldiers performed lots of executions and were efficient at it. Generally, all victims were scourged; those condemned had to carry their torture stake to the execution site (unless one had just become available). The site was located so as to be a public deterrent. The victim’s clothes were taken by the soldiers to be sold. Naked, in shame, the victim’s hands were raised above his head, crossed, and attached to the stake with one nail; similarly, one nail in the crossed feet. A lettered sign, likely a reusable board, was displayed. The top end of the stake was raised, the bottom wedged into a pre-cut hole in the stone. Victims painfully tried to rise up to breathe using their legs (unless broken). Exhausted, they died of asphyxiation.

What does INRI on the top of a crucifix, mean?

Answer. Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum (Latin - Catholic Douay Bible Dictionary). The scripture does not say if the words in Jn 19:19 were the nemonic above. The wording of the four Gospels are similar, not identical; Jn 19:19 says the words were in Latin, Hebrew and Greek. Hebrew letters would have been from right to left, in consonants only. The ‘I’ in Latin would have been pronounced as ‘Y.’ English bibles use the letter J of French vogue from about 1500 AD, in the name of a Hebrew who died in 31 AD! There is *no* letter *J* in Latin, Hebrew, or Greek. The correct name of the one who died for our sins is יְשׁוּעָה. It is transliterated (carries same sound) as Yeshua in English. His title in Hebrew is *Messiah* (i.e., the Anointed). Almighty Yahweh chose that accurate title for his only begotten son. The NT Greek has *Christos*, which was translated *Christ* in English bibles. It is *not* correct; *not* a last name!

Were Roman or Temple guards at the tomb?

Answer. Temple guards. It is commonly, but *erroneously*, assumed that Pilate assigned Roman soldiers to guard the tomb of Yeshua. Plain common sense and a close reading of the scriptures reveals the truth. The Roman soldiers hated the troublesome Jews. After Pilate had Yeshua executed (at the behest of those Jews), his official interest ended, evidenced by Pilate’s permission to remove Yeshua’s body after the Roman soldier verified death. Pilate’s words to the Jewish delegation “*you have a [Temple] guard...*” are scorn, not accommodation. It was the Temple guards, mustered by the High Priest, that had seized Yeshua. The earthquake which rolled back the stone at the tomb caused the terrified Temple guards to run to the High Priest’s house. Obviously, Roman soldiers would have reported to Pilate only, neither would they have slept on duty, or could be bribed to say they had; the punishment was immediate death.

Does everyone go to Heaven or Hell... at death ?

Answer: Neither. Scripture shows that except for Yeshua the Anointed, all living and dead remain on Earth until the end of the age. This includes the faithful Abraham, obedient Moses, David - 'a man after Yahweh's own heart,' Yeshua's chosen ones, etc. Yet, in spite of the book of Revelation, many believe the 'dead' either go first to Limbo, or Purgatory (words not in scripture) then to Heaven, or directly to the traditional but erroneous *concept* of Hell. Our body decays, so what goes elsewhere? Is it one's *soul* (not to be confused with one's spirit)? No! We are a *soul* per Strong's OT 5315, the Hebrew word is *nephesh*: 'a breathing creature, human or animal, etc.' In the NT its 5590, the Greek word is *psuche*: 'breath, life, etc., equal to 5315.' One's spirit likely goes back from whence it came. At judgment, those whose name is in the Book of Life become *joint-heirs* with Yeshua; the rest become *joint-ashes*.

HalleluYah... which language, what does it mean?

Answer: Hebrew, it means: *Praise Yah*. The second word is the short form of the creator's sacred name *Yahweh*. Correct transliterated spelling in English requires the aspirant H and capital Y as above. Alleluia and Hallelujah are *incorrect*. Proof? A photocopy of the 1611 Edition King James Version shows *Halleluiah*; the *i* being pronounced as Y. The letter J is *not* in that version because there is *no* equivalent letter in Aramaic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin alphabet. The letter j and zh sound came into *vogue* about 500 years ago from French usage. The letter J was substituted for *i* in the next printing of the KJV. But, why is 'Praise the Lord' in many bibles instead of 'Praise Yahweh'? *Answer:* Sadly, the word 'Lord' was overtly substituted for the sacred name *Yahweh*. Ancient evidence shows the sacred name in paleo-Hebrew as **יהוה**, and early Hebrew as יהוה, (four consonants, read right to left) = YHWH.

The ancient scrolls... same book order as the NT?

Answer: No. In the 4th Century the Roman church codified the scrolls it considered inspired, into book format. The division and order of the ancient scrolls was ignored, as was the eldership and 'to the Jew first' principal. To distance itself from the then hated Jews, the church of 'gentiles' placed Paul's books before those of the *original apostles*! This has obscured understanding of the flow of the New Testament ever since. The order and division in the ancient scrolls are: the Four Gospels (Yeshua's time on earth), Acts (Yeshua's time in Heaven), the Universal Epistles: James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1, 2, & 3 John, Jude (general books by the 'Pillar Apostles' to converted Jews), the Epistles of Paul: Romans - 1 & 2 Thessalonians (Seven churches), Hebrews (Millennial), 1 & 2 Tim., Titus, and Philemon (Ministerial), then Revelation (Prophetic). Sadly, 1600 years later bible publishers still do *not* follow the ancient scroll order!

Is the 'law' and the 'Law of Moses' the same ?

Answer: Yes. The Law division of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy), was given by Yahweh to Moses for the Israelites' *benefit*, as an example for all nations to follow. There are 613 laws, statutes, precepts, ordinances, the 10 Commandments, etc., between Gn. 1:2 and Dt. 31:19 (list available). Many erroneously think the words in 1 Jn 3:4 '*Sin is the transgression of the law*' refer only to the 10 Commandments; others think the law, given by Yahweh, was abolished by Paul in Galatians 3:24, ignorant he was alluding to the penalty of the law, Yeshua's death!. Does the 'law' apply to Gentiles? In Acts 15:20 James rules on four things (pagan practices) Gentile converts should *not* do, *continuing* with what they *should*... "[the law of] *Moses is taught in the Temple every Sabbath*." Believers were expected to gradually learn the law and obey it, mindful their salvation was by faith (as is ours).

The scriptural tenth... how often, when, for whom?

Answer: Three times a year, brought on the Annual Sabbath Feast of Unleavened Bread, Weeks, and Tabernacles (Dt. 16:16). The tenth of grain and herd animals were for the tribe of Levi since they received no portion of the promised land. They supported the priestly sons of Aaron and were city dwellers. Offerings of the 'first' of fruit and herds, and later the universal half-Shekel tax, was for the Temple. Many erroneously cite the gathering of food, etc., for Paul in 1Co. 16:2, as the basis for collections on Sunday. But, a close reading of scripture shows Paul taught on the Sabbath, the next day, now called Sunday, was a common work day then. Should those who teach the 'law is abolished,' accept money tithes (English for tenth)? If yes, than are not all of Yahweh's laws also binding? Yahweh's commanded weekly and annual Sabbaths *are* holy. Constantine's mandated Sunday is *not* a commandment, *nor* holy! Why observe it?

Does the scriptural year begin in the spring?

Answer: Yes. In Ex. 12:2 Yahweh told Moses when to begin the first month (called Abib = green ears) of the scriptural year. New Year Day, (sunset-to-sunset reckoning) in the promised land was dependent upon *sighting* the first crescent of the new moon after the day of the Spring Equinox. If the Barley was estimated not to be mature by Passover, the start of the year was postponed to the next new moon. Later the Sanhedrin proclaimed the new moons at Jerusalem, except during Israel's captivity in Babylon. There, they learned of the 19 year cycle of Greek Astronomer Meton, and later intercalary month refinements of Hipparchus. These enabled *calculation* of the moon's invisible conjunction as used in the Jewish Calendar today. The holy days in Lev. 23 are still after the 1st and 7th observed moon. Passover is *not* related to the Pagan venerated 'Sunrise Service,' yet Easter Sunday often *is*. Why?

The ancient scrolls... same book order as the OT?

Answer: No. The three scripture divisions mentioned in Lk 24: 44, 45 by Yeshua: "the Law ...the Prophets, and the Psalms..." and original book order, is virtually unknown. For the Law it was: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. For the Prophets: Former - Joshua/Judges, and Kingdoms; Latter - Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel; Minor - (Assyrian period) Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, and Nahum (Chaldean period): Habakkuk, and Zephaniah; (Restoration period): Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. For the Writings: Wisdom - Psalms, Proverbs, and Job; Festival - Song of Songs (Passover), Ruth (Feast of Weeks), Lamentations (Abib 10), Ecclesiastes (Feast of Tabernacles), and Ester (later Purim); Restoration - Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah, and Chronicles. Yahweh established the original scripture divisions and book order to show the *authority of rank* and the *sequence for teaching* them.

Are most too proud to be repentant?

Answer: Yes. In biblical times, when the Israelite people obeyed Yahweh's laws, and with respect and fear, prayed reverently to him, they were blessed. When they did not, they suffered until they repented of their sins. Why should it be any different with us? While many agree with the necessity of prayer, most feel too proud to get on their knees, acknowledge their sins, and humbly ask for forgiveness. The proud, the haughty, and the self-rightness need to *beg* for forgiveness! Yeshua the Anointed taught mercy. In his own words he said he came to fulfill his father's law. He did it with a commandment of *love* toward others. He gave up indescribable power to become mortal. This sinless person was hated by the proud, haughty, and the self-righteous, was falsely accused, unjustly tried, tortured, and died a slow painful death for our *inherited* sin. Are we too proud, haughty, or self-righteous to repent of our *own* sin?

Did Yeshua have half-brothers and sisters?

Answer: Yes. Many believe the manmade religious doctrine that Mary was 'ever virgin.' Scriptures show she was a virgin for the birth of Yeshua, her 'first born' (Gk = prototokon i.e., of other children). In Mat. 1:25 it says: "...Joseph her husband had no union with her until [after] she gave birth..." In Mat. 13: 54 -56, and Mk. 6:3 it says: "...Isn't this Mary's son, the brother of James, Joseph, Simon and Jude, and his sisters (min. two)"... In Jn. 2:12 it mentions blood brothers and sisters that went to Capernaum with their mother; the word 'brethren,' is separate from 'disciples.' Jn. 7:5 shows: "his own [half] brothers did not believe in him." However, Gal. 1:19 shows James later did believe: "I saw... only James, the Messiah's brother." Psalm 69: 8, recognized by scholars as a prophecy about Yeshua, shows: "I have become a stranger to my brothers, and a foreigner to my mother's children;" Validate manmade doctrine with scripture!

Are we to count to the Feast of Weeks (Pentecost)?

Answer: Yes. Leviticus 23 designates the holy days as: weekly Sabbaths, Passover, the Feast of Unleavened Bread (first and seventh day), Weeks, Trumpets, Atonement, Tabernacles (first of seven days), and Solemn Assembly. Yahweh's people gather in holy convocation on these days; NO work is allowed. The Feast of Weeks is scripturally reckoned by counting on the first day which follows the Sabbath after Passover. That day varies in the first moon (month) Nisan (Abib) of the scriptural year. The count must contain 7 whole weeks, and the 'morrow' after (50th day). Accordingly, the Feast of Weeks always occurs on first day of the week (Sunday). After AD 70 the Pharisees controlled the Synagogues and fixed the period to be Nisan 16 through Sivan 6, as Jewish calendars are now. Is this any more unscriptural than the present day reckoning of Pentecost: counting 7 weeks after Constantine's fixed pagan Easter? No!

Is religious ignorance revealed by parroting?

Answer: Yes. Many people reveal their religious ignorance by parroting: “Once saved, always saved” (not in the scriptures). Others parrot: “the pronunciation of the sacred name has been lost,” without first checking common dictionaries as Webster’s Ninth Collegiate edition. Under Yah-weh is the pronunciation ‘yā-(.)wā... n [Heb *Yahweh*]: the God of the Hebrews - compare tetragrammaton.’ i. e., English letters (YHWH) which equate to the name in paleo-Hebrew letters יְהוָה (read right to left). The sacred name is transliterated (same sound), not translated. If the pronunciation really had been lost, it would not be in dictionaries, encyclopedias, bibles, bible dictionaries, interlinear, lexicons, the Internet, ancient manuscripts, etc. The word ‘Lord’ and ‘God’ are common noun *titles* which bible translators have substituted about 7,000 times for the name of our creator, Yahweh. His name *is* a proper noun.

More than one Temple cleansing by Yeshua?

Answer: No. Yeshua’s cleansing of the Temple in Jerusalem (actually the courts) of merchants, money changers, and those carrying goods through, appears to have immediately followed his triumphal entry. The cleansing is cited in Matt. 21:12, Mk 11:15, and Lk. 19:45. It occurred on the eve of the Sabbath, six days before Yeshua’s death on Passover, Wed., April 25, 31 AD Julian. A more detailed account, also near a Passover, is in Jn 2:13-17. Many say this was at the start of Yeshua’s ministry solely because it is cited early in John’s gospel. But, consider: (a) Yeshua had great public support that intimidated the priesthood at the end of his ministry, not at the start, (b) Nicodemus is only mentioned in John’s gospel, but in the same context as the other accounts of Yeshua’s last days, (c) he brings 100 Litrai (75 lbs.) of Myrrh and Aloes (Jn. 19:39) for Yeshua’s body. John 2:13-17 and 19:39 reflect Yeshua’s last days.

Did Yeshua observe the Feast of Weeks?

Answer: Yes. Yeshua the Anointed, observed all commanded holy days his father Yahweh gave to Moses. The Feast of Weeks is reckoned on the day of the Elevated Offering (of the first fruit of the barley crop) in the Feast of Unleavened bread. The day varies, being the first day of the week (Sunday) after the Sabbath, following Passover. Counting seven complete Sabbaths and the morrow after (50 days), is the Feast of Weeks; always a Sunday. The proof that Yeshua observed the Feast of Weeks is obscured in most bible translations because Luke 4:16 is wrongly shown as: “...as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day...” The Interlinear Bible Hebrew-Greek-English, by Jay P. Green, Sr., 1986, has the passage shown correctly: “...He went in, as was his custom, on the day of the Sabbaths...” Note: ‘Sabbaths’ is plural = weeks (Strong’s 4521). In NT Greek ‘count 50’ (days) is translated: Pentecost.

Four lists... with different Apostles?

Answer: No. The Apostles were those who knew Yeshua before his immersion by John the Baptist, and after his death. Their names are listed in Matt. 10:2, Mk. 3:16, Lk. 6:14 and Acts 1:13. Why are some names different? The following has the transliterated Hebrew name of the Apostles bracketed for information. Their names are: Simon [Shim’on] (also called Kēpha = Peter in Gk), Andrew [Andri], James [Ya’aqob], John [Yohanan], Philip, Bartholomew [Bartholomi] (also called Nathaniel), Thomas [T’oma] (also called Didymus = twin), Matthew [Mattithyahu] (also called Levi), James [Ya’aqob] (the son of Alphaeus), Thaddeus [Labai Taddai] (also called Jude, the brother of James), Simon [Shim’on] (called ‘the Cananean’ and ‘the Zealot’), and Judas Iscariot [Yehudah of Qerioth] (not in Acts; he killed himself after betraying Yeshua). The lists differ only because another name of the same Apostle is used.

Does so-called ‘church law’ have credence?

Answer: No. Only those who comply with ‘church law’ give it credence. Yahweh gave his perfect law to us in the first five books of the OT. His son Yeshua gave us two ‘laws of love’ in the NT. These laws were obeyed in the Eastern Church by the Apostolic Fathers (Polycarp, Irenaeus, and Clement). They continued to observe the commanded holy days as did Yeshua. In Rome, the Fathers of the Western church “*did what seemed right in their own eyes.*” They invented many church laws and doctrines. Its bishop wanted to distance the church from the then hated Jews. Mostly at their behest in 321 AD, Constantine mandated worship on Sun-day instead of the 7th day Sabbath; a clear violation of the 4th Commandment! The Roman church now says Sunday worship is NOT scriptural; it continues because of the churches’ ancient authority. Why give credence to this unscriptural ‘church law’ by continuing to worship on Sunday?

Are man's doctrines equivalent to scripture?

Answer: No! Consider the source. The creator of the universe, Yahweh, and his son Yeshua, gave man clear Holy Scripture. Man went on to make perplexing religious doctrines. Where is explicit scriptural support for: the word 'Jehovah' or 'Jesus' (no letter J in Aramaic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin), Sunday worship (instead of the commanded Sabbath), Good Friday death-Easter Sunday resurrection (not three days and nights), three 'persons' in a Trinity (fiction), holy spirit (not a person, male, or named), instead of Passover observe Easter (pagan), Mary ever virgin & the Mother of God (not scriptural), immortality of the soul ("it shall die"), Mortal and Venial sin (no classes), going to heaven or hell at death (not until Yeshua's return), Limbo, Purgatory, confession, infant baptism, indulgences, excommunication, re-baptism, the rapture, once saved always saved (baseless), etc.? Do you believe doctrines not explicitly supported by scripture?

Keeping the Sabbath Day holy... is it optional?

Answer: No. Scripture shows that Yahweh, the creator of the universe, wrote the 10 Commandments in stone with his OWN finger! Included is the 4th commandment, to keep holy the Sabbath (rest) day he created for man. No work is allowed! His people *are* commanded to assemble in holy convocation for worship (weekly and annual Sabbaths). How can so-called Christians worship on the 1st day of the week (Sunday), which is *not* commanded, yet not worship on the 7th day, which is? Have you asked your religious authority figure about this? Did you get an answer *supported by scripture*? Evasive answers such as: 'we worship on the Lord's Day' is not scriptural. It is an excuse for not having Sabbath Day worship service. All of the notables in the bible, the foremost being Yeshua the Anointed, observed the commanded holy days. Should not every religious authority figure and congregation... follow these examples?

Are we to observe the Day of Trumpets?

Answer: Yes. The Day of Trumpets is a commanded holy day, no work is allowed. It is the 1st day of the 7th Hebrew month Tishri, starting at the sunset previous. It was marked by the blowing of silver trumpets. Its the second of three times a portion of a tenth (tithe) is made by all males. Some advocate that this day is when the birth of Yeshua the Anointed occurred, and is when he will return. Many facts (trumpets heralding, etc.) support this. The Jewish Calendar today is calculated to obtain the Molad (point in time) for the next Day of Trumpets, then, using Leviticus, counting forward and back-ward for the other holy days. Calculating the calendar instead of observing the faint crescent of a new moon was learned during Israel's Babylonian captivity, but formalized about 300 A.D. It utilizes the invisible conjunction of the moon and the 19 year cycle of the Greek astronomer Meton, as refined by Hipparchus.

Can our creator's sacred name be said?

Answer: Yes. The Israelites received the 10 Commandments in Exodus and said the sacred name Yahweh, in prayer. Many years later, for various reasons, saying it was unscripturally restricted to priests only, and eventually just to the High Priest. He said it only on the Day of Atonement when alone in the Holy of Holies of the Temple, in a low whisper, while there was loud singing outside. Since the destruction of the Temple in 70 A.D. most Jews use titles: *Ha Shem* (the Name), *Adonai* (Lord), God, etc., instead of the sacred name. But, why do non-Jews also refrain from saying Yahweh, even in prayer? Because they are wrongly told by religious authority figures that to do so is blasphemy; that the pronunciation is lost; etc., etc. Yet the 3rd Commandment assumes the sacred name *is* said, but warns it be spoken with fearful reverence, not emptily. How can one expect answers to prayer except by saying 'Yahweh,' when asking?

Can the name of our Savior be proven?

Answer: Yes. Although the original NT manuscripts do not exist, at least thirty-two scholarly sources advocate most manuscripts were written in closely related Aramaic/Hebrew, and later translated into Koine Greek for Gentiles. Yeshua and his Apostles were from rural Galilee where *Aramaic* was the lingua franca, not Greek. Aramaic was spoken throughout Israel, by the Romans, and by Pilate to Yeshua the Anointed. The priesthood in Jerusalem spoke Hebrew. The name Yeshua (he will save), is in *Strong's Concordance - Hebrew Dictionary* at 3442 and 3443. Without the vowel points the Hebrew letters are: יֵשׁוּעַ. Read from right to left: Yod, Shin, Waw, Ayin (last letter is a weak sound). With the vowel *sounds* the name is pronounced: yay-shoo'-ah, (not yesh'-oo-ah). The name Joshua, 3091 יְהוֹשֻׁעַ pronounced: *yeh-ho-shoo'-ah*, is an early long form but not the same.

Is it likely many people have Israelite ancestry?

Answer: Yes. Scripture shows the Patriarch Israel had 12 sons, each of which had families which grew into tribes. All received the promised land, except Levi. After Solomon's death, the tribe of Benjamin and Judah ('Jews' today) formed the Southern Kingdom under Jeroboam. The remaining 10 tribes formed the Northern Kingdom under Rehoboam, eschewed the covenant, embraced idolatry, and were captured by the Assyrians who displaced them from their land. Little is recorded about these 'lost tribes' but apparently they went in and around what is Europe today. Countries in that area have history, landmarks, family names, etc., traceable to an Israelite 'lost tribe' name. These people intermarried and some emigrated to the North, Central, South American continents, Australian, Siberian, and Oriental continents. Many peoples have Israelite ancestry, yet very few realize they are heirs to covenant promises of Yahweh.

Can a 'feel-good' sermon lead to eternal life?

Answer: No. Does the sermon you hear on Sunday consist of a few lines of scripture and lots of anecdotal stories? Do you leave 'feeling good,' but not growing in knowledge about the Good News? Ask yourself: Why are alibis heard instead of simply obeying the Fourth Commandment to keep the 7th day Sabbath holy? Where is specific scriptural proof for manmade doctrines as: once saved always saved, Mary ever virgin mother of God, Christmas, Rapture, Trinity, Easter, Jehovah, Jesus, etc.? Did your minister ever mention there is no letter 'J' in Aramaic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin; nor did it exist in English until the 16th century? Or mention the letter is not found in a photocopy of the 1611 Edition King James Version bible (available at any religious bookstore)? If not, why not? Shouldn't you pray in the scripturally verifiable, transliterated name, of the father Yahweh and his son, Yeshua the Anointed?

Is observing Christmas scriptural?

Answer: No! Doesn't everyone know December 25th is not the birth date of Yeshua the Anointed, nor is it recorded? Any dictionary or encyclopedia shows Christmas time is the same as the pagan feast of Saturnalia. It is sun worship focused about the Winter Solstice. The 'rebirth' of the sun is called 'Die Sol Invictus' (The Invincible Sun). Yeshua's birth date is determinable by knowing: when Israel's scriptural year began and the Feast of Trumpets occurred, the parallel of the virgin and birth to specific star constellations, and the occurrence of a rare, very close, triple planetary conjunction (the 'star' that moved). But, we are *not* to observe Yeshua's birth day. We are to *memorialize* his death. In doing so we are reminded that he relinquished indescribable power in the spirit realm, became mortal, and offered his perfect life as a sacrifice... *for we worthless sinners*. He did this because he *loves* us! Is he Loved?

Capitalized religious terms... can they mislead?

Answer: Yes. English dictionaries such as Webster's Ninth Collegiate Edition have a section on Punctuation. There, under Capitalization - Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives, - Paragraph 28.- Religious Terms, is: 'Words designating the Deity are capitalized.' Thus, the common noun 'god,' becomes 'God', a proper noun name, only because of this rule. Its why most people believe 'God' is the creator's name. Wrong! It is a *title*! Further, that a name for our creator exists in other languages: Dieu, Dio, Dius, Gott, Theos, Jehovah, etc., Wrong again! As is obvious in Exodus 3:15, *only* one sacred name was revealed, *only* in *Hebrew*, and *only* to Moses. The name is transliterated (same sound) into *all* languages as Yahweh. The twelve *titles* in scripture are used after the sacred name. They are: Yahweh - El Shaddai, Elyon, Mekaddishkem, Nissi, Rapha, Roi, Shalom, Shammah, Shua, Yierh, Zebaoth, and Zidkenu.

Isn't the Sabbatical Year a rest for land?

Answer: Yes. Jews say a Sabbatical Year began on the Day of Atonement, Tishri 10, (at the sunset of Oct. 9 in 2000). It ended on Sept. 27, 2001 at sunset. Details of the Sabbatical Year are in Exodus 23:10. The Sabbatical year is a rest for *land* growing grain, orchards, vineyards, etc. The land *must* lay fallow. One can eat food which voluntarily grew but could not plant, harvest, prune, dress vines, etc. Yahweh's word promised a multi-fold abundance in the 6th year, for the 7th. If the stored food and volunteer growth were not prudently rationed, sacristy would occur at the next planting *until* harvest. Same is noted in several bible verses. Paul collected food to bring to believers in Israel, *not* tithes, as many believe. Herod, his son Phillip, and King Agrippa used the abundant agri-labor during the Sabbatical year to build cities and large structures, taking a portion of the grain grown in the six prior years, to pay workers in the 7th.

Can the word ‘forever’ not mean for ever?

Answer. Yes. Bible translations such as the King James Version (KJV) use ‘forever’ (for ever) for the Hebrew ‘olam’ and the Greek ‘aion’ where ‘age’ or ‘ages’ is often better. To adults ‘forever’ means: eternal, eternally, always, etc., an infinite time period without beginning or end. Children understand it similarly. So, it is incumbent on parents to strive for accuracy in their children’s bible study. The KJV has instances where the word ‘forever,’ even to a young mind, doesn’t make sense. In Jonah 2:6, the KJV uses ‘for ever’ as the time Jonah was in the great fish. The verses refer to a finite time period beginning and ending (i.e., three days and three nights). In Exodus 2:6, ‘forever’ refers to the length of a servant’s life; an undefined finite time period, with a beginning and end. There are others. Bad choices are ‘hell’ (vs. grave), ‘Ghost’ (vs. spirit), etc. The *worst* choice is the *intentional*: ‘Jehovah’ instead of Yahweh.

Clergy... complacent to Islamic killers, slavers?

Answer. Yes. Why is there is no outcry from world Christian clergy about members in many countries being hacked to death, murdered; and churches, hospitals, schools, homes, etc., being destroyed by Islamics? Where are religious organizations’ protests to the government of those countries; and here to the U.S. Congress? Why do black clerics not work to prevent black slave trade by Islamics, going on even today? Why is no one exposing the Mosques and Islamic religious leaders as common sources of murder, bombings, and directed violence? Why is there no common-sense Islamic voice telling their young males that ranting against American and Israel ‘Crusaders’ is idiotic (neither country existed then)? Is their reticence to ensure *cannon fodder* for their cause? If Christian clergy and organizations prefer comfort, instead of doing something effective to safeguard fellow members, do they really have a calling... or a job?

Do most know what they believe... and why?

Answer. No. Sadly, the average church-goer does not love the scriptures and doesn’t know how to study them. To do so in depth requires these minimum resources: (a) tab indexed Bible Versions, (b) a Bible Concordance with internal Hebrew and Greek Dictionary, (c) a Bible Dictionary, and (d), an Interlinear Bible. One must read the bible from Genesis to Revelation and mentally ask: “Do I think for myself, or do I accept doctrines a religious authority figure taught me?” Examine all religious doctrine, word by word, using your resources. Use the local Library and the Internet. Also examine the doctrines of other religions. If any doctrine cannot be clearly and unequivocally proven in scripture, why believe it? As knowledge and wisdom grow, you may realize that religious doctrines *invented by men*, even those most cherished, have no scriptural validity. Study and love the scriptures given to us, by *Yahweh* and *Yeshua*.

Should all fast on the Day of Atonement?

Answer. Yes! It is the holiest of all days of the year. This 24 hour period from sunset to sunset (Lev. 23:32), is a scripturally commanded convocation of Yahweh. His obedient people are required to gather together for worship. During this period his people are to fast from food and drink (Lev. 23:27 “*afflict your being*”). Compare Psalm 35:1, 69:10, and Isa. 58:3. Yahweh requires his people to fast at least this one special day. Because obedience to Yahweh is voluntary, small children are not expected to fast. But, many desire to do as their parents, and thereby learn a great scriptural lesson. Their participation in the fast bonds them to their parents, however it should not be mandated until they get older. Yahweh commands that no work of any kind be done on the Day of Atonement. All work is to be completed beforehand. So, will you obey Yahweh’s law, or be among the ignorant who condescendingly say: “its legalism”?

Feast of Tabernacles and Thanksgiving... similar?

Answer. Yes. In their quest for religious freedom, half of the Puritan Pilgrims died of illness in Plymouth the first winter of 1620. Survivors faced starvation in 1621 but with help from friendly Native Americans Samoset, Squanto and the great Chief Massasoit, had a bountiful autumn harvest. Thanksgiving as a national holiday began in 1863 with a letter to President Abraham Lincoln from Sara J. Hale. In 1941 Congress set Thanksgiving day as the last Thursday in November. Canada chose the second Monday in October, close to the date when 55 Pilgrims and 90 painted Indians did so from October 3 to 6. Both Israelites and Puritans observed the seventh day Sabbath. Historians attribute the Puritan’s thanksgiving feast to their reading of Lev. 23:33-44, where for seven days the Israelites observed the autumn *Feast of Tabernacles*. They gave thanks to Yahweh for the bounty of the harvest and also for their freedom.

Do most men abrogate religious responsibility?

Answer. Yes. Yahweh's law *mandates* men to have religious responsibility for their family. Few men realize its part of their birthright being born male, yet most men have *abrogated* this responsibility. Proof? Women commonly outnumber men 2:1 at religious events. So few men study the scriptures that most cannot answer questions their own children ask. Neither do many men lead their family in prayer. Accordingly, men *lose* respect, appreciation, and admiration, in their family's eyes. Is this Satan's way of destroying the family? If yes, it seems very effective considering the high number of single parent households, the decay in teenagers' morals, the filth that pervades the media, etc. But it need not be so. Most men have innate ability to understand scripture and put it into effect. Abrogation of that duty and responsibility negatively affects *many* others. Men, use that which your father Yahweh blessed you with, *now!*

Is religious ignorance... bliss?

Answer. Yes. Most people do not search the scriptures. They seem complacent about being spoon-fed religious doctrine sans any scriptural support whatsoever. Are you just coasting along on your childhood religious upbringing, or 'too busy' to care about scriptural truth in man-made doctrine? Do you disdain religious belief ...until personal troubles occur? Ask yourself: Why? Haven't you grown in knowledge from these Info-ads? Have subjects been presented here which are not broached elsewhere? Readers are encouraged to *think*, to study the way humans are to live in obedience to Yahweh's scriptures; to know *why* his only begotten son, Yeshua the Anointed, became man, suffered as we suffer, and gave his *one* perfect life so *all* could have eternal life. Is his love for you in vain? If your religious attitude is: 'I don't want to be bothered,' remember those words on judgement day! Ignorance is bliss, but complacency can be oblivion.

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