

Re'shith – Beginning

A Conversation With God...

Yada' is the Hebrew word for: “to know in a relational sense, to recognize and to be acquainted with.” Yahweh, or more correctly, Yahuweh, is God’s name. His personal and proper name means “I Am,” and “I Exist.” Therefore, *Yada Yahweh* is an invitation “to know Yahweh” and “to understand our existence.” For these things, there is but one place to turn.

A thorough investigation of the evidence pertaining to man’s existence and to the knowledge of God leads to an inescapable conclusion: the Scripture Yahuweh inspired remains the world’s only rational candidate for divine writ. I don’t expect you to concur with me, or Him, in this regard, seeing as you are reading the second paragraph of a two-thousand-page review of God’s Word, but I have no doubt that, somewhere along this journey, those of you who are intellectually honest will render a similar verdict. Frankly, the case Yahweh makes on behalf of His Scripture is so compelling, I’m amazed people continue to stumble in the dark.

As evidence of God’s position on this issue, please consider the following introduction to amplified Scripture: “**Yahuweh’s** (*YaHuWeH*’s) **Towrah** (*towrah* – law, instruction, and prescription for living) **is complete and entirely perfect** (*tamym* – without defect, lacking nothing, correct, sound, genuine, right, helpful, healing, beneficial, and true), **returning, restoring, and transforming** (*suwb* – turning around and bringing back) **the soul** (*nepesh* – our consciousness). **Yahuweh’s** (*YaHuWeH*’s) **testimony** (*‘eduwth* – and witness) **is trustworthy and reliable** (*aman* – verifiable, confirming, supportive, and establishing), **making understanding and obtaining wisdom** (*hakam* – educating and enlightening to the point of comprehension) **simple for the open-minded** (*pethy*).” (Psalm 19:7)

All things considered however, I understand the limitations of time. Most folks haven't studied the Torah, much less the underlying texts of the Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, or ancient Chinese religions or the foundational sources for Hinduism, Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Mormonism, or Socialist Secular Humanism. You may not know, as I do, that apart from the Torah, these belief systems aren't credible. But thankfully, it won't matter. The moment you come to realize that Yahuweh proved that His Scriptures (the Torah, Prophets, and Psalms) are inspired, trustworthy and true, all conflicting paths to God will become irrelevant. For that matter, so will all religions. And that's because the God who inspired the prophets whose words we are going to study is too merciful to be tolerant of deception—no matter how enticing man's words may seem, or how clever the counterfeits.

You may be wondering why I would be critical of all religions, especially the religions of Judeo-Christianity, seeing that this is a multi-volume tome dedicated to the revelations of the God most believe was responsible for establishing these doctrines. Why am I insistent on ascribing a name to God? Why do I include Socialist Secular Humanism in the list of human belief systems? Why focus on prophetic verses as this enterprise does? Good questions all—and all questions God Himself will answer early and often.

By reading *Yada Yahweh* you are going to find that much of what you have been led to believe isn't true. Religious leaders and politicians have deceived you to empower and enrich themselves—most knowingly, many purposefully. It isn't that everything they say is a lie; it's that so many lies have been blended with the truth that what's left is more poisonous than nurturing. There is nothing more delusional, destructive, or deadly than half-truths—lies that have been crafted to seem plausible—a good counterfeit. The religions of Judaism and Christianity are prime examples of this problem. Islam on the other hand, is simply too inane to be credible—regardless of its feeble attempt to usurp the Torah's credibility.

So that you might clean your mental slate, and be properly prepared for what you are about to read, understand that it is absolutely impossible for the religions of Christianity (Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant, and Evangelical), Judaism, Islam, and Mormonism to be reliable. Each claim that the "Bible" is the inspired word of God, and each draw their authority from it. And yet each of these religions change, convolute, contradict, and counterfeit in hundreds of meaningful ways the very testimony they claim was inspired, and upon which they claim to be based. Therefore, if Yahweh's testimony is true, they are false based solely upon their variations from God's Word. But if Yahweh's testimony is untrustworthy, then they are unreliable as well, because all of these religions

claim to represent what would then be an unreliable Deity—a reality which completely undermines their authority and credibility. It is thus impossible to be an informed and rational Catholic, Christian, Muslim, Mormon, or religious Jew. For this reason, it is foolish to trust these human schemes. Equipping you to understand why it is inappropriate to place your faith in religion is central to Yahweh's message and thus to this review of it.

If what Yahweh says is true, there is only one God and only one path to His home. If what Yahweh says is true, nothing is more important than knowing what our Creator and Redeemer said. And that is the purpose of *Yada Yahweh—A Conversation with God*. Even if you choose to reject this invitation to know Yahweh, the verdict you ultimately render on what is true and what is not, on what leads to life or to death, will have been based upon considerably more accurate information than has been made available to you before.

Together, we are going to scrutinize the oldest Hebrew manuscripts of Yahweh's Word and consider the earliest Greek witnesses of Yahshua's ("Jesus'" actual name meaning "Yahweh Saves") testimony. I will translate and amplify God's revelations for you, just as I did with the Psalm cited in the third paragraph, using the best scholastic tools available.

As we journey down this road, we will discover what God wants us to know about His nature, our purpose, and His plans, even His timeline. In the process, we will uncover something profound, perhaps even surprising: Yahweh wants to enjoy an engaged, yet relaxed, personal, conversational, and familial relationship with us. He wants to adopt us. God doesn't want us to fear Him, to bow down to Him, or even to worship Him. He despises religions—all of them. He craves relationships and will sacrifice everything (save His integrity) to achieve them.

Now for a word of warning: these are long and challenging volumes. God is much smarter than we are, and His writing style is brilliantly majestic. He has woven a marvelous plot, one in which every detail is included for a reason, and one in which most every passage communicates on several levels simultaneously. His every word is a story in itself, and collectively they serve to flesh out the who, what, where, when, and how of the relationship He seeks to develop with each of us. But, what Yahweh has to say is contrary to many, if not most, of the things you have been taught, so you will have to spend as much time unlearning as you do learning.

To appreciate how everything relates to the ongoing story of our purpose and our redemption, to understand how this leads to the establishment of an eternal

family, will require considerable time and an open mind. Your willingness in this regard will most likely determine the fate of your soul, as well as those you love.

I do not have the market cornered on truth, but I've come to recognize that most religious writers lead people away from what is true, and therefore, away from Yahweh. The reason religious scholars, pastors, and priests deceive is because their foundation is faulty. They not only base their revelations on grotesquely errant translations of Scripture, they embody the traditional religious milieu—a caustic brew based more upon Babylon than God's Word.

To know Yahweh and to understand His plan of salvation requires three things: a change in attitude, a different perspective, and judgmental thinking. Attitudinally, you are going to have to want to know Yahweh to the extent that you are willing to invest the time required to do so. And you are going to have to be willing to risk saying goodbye to people and ideas you have held dear. Your perspective will have to change, so that you view Yahweh and His redemptive plan from the vantage point He provided and established—the Torah. And to properly evaluate right and wrong, to discriminate between truth and fiction, you will have to be judgmental and exercise your conscience—something the politically correct world has told you not to do. More difficult still: if you are religious, to walk with God you will have to walk away from your faith. And that is extremely difficult for most people because it often means leaving your church, distancing yourself from social and religious customs, abandoning the primary perspective from which you view the world around you, irritating friends and family, worrying about the fate of loved ones, even daring to question the basic tenets of your religion.

For most, faith is synonymous with religion, and belief is all that matters. And yet with God, these things are irrelevant, even counterproductive. In actuality, faith is nothing more than belief in the unknown. And belief is simply a religious substitute for evidence. And yet Yahweh wants to be known, to be understood, to be trusted, and to be relied upon. This is the primary reason He encourages us to observe His Torah.

The overwhelming preponderance of the religious and textual changes, corruptions, and counterfeits of Yahweh's Word are satanic—inspired by the sun god religions of old. That may come as a shock, but it is nonetheless true. Upon sharing the initial insights revealed in *Yada Yahweh* with America's most famous protestant preacher, he replied, "Everything you have asserted is true, but if I were

to say these things I would lose my followers and their funding. And if you say them, they will label you a kook.”

The truth has never been popular. Those willing to share it are assailed by the men and women who benefit from traditional and revised deceptions. In fact, if you share what you are going to learn in these pages, your religious friends will eventually turn on you. Unable to refute anything you have to say with evidence or reason, even pastors will resort to character assassination. After all, since clerics did this very thing to Yahshua; what would keep them from doing it to you?

As one of Yahuweh’s witnesses, I have no interest in accumulating followers or funds. My sole intent is to witness God’s family grow. Having already garnered the wrath of countless people for having exposed and condemned Islam (see ProphetOfDoom.net for that), being labeled a “kook” is a welcomed promotion. More to the point: those who stoop to discredit a messenger, do so because they are unable to refute their message.

If you are of the belief that your favorite English “Bible” represents the perfect, complete, and inerrant word of God, or even that God’s name is “God,” or that He called His Word the “Bible,” you will soon be confronted with a choice. You will either set *Yada Yahweh* aside and remain naive, or you will read on, awakened to a far more glorious reality. If you dare go on, you will discover that what Yahuweh has to say conflicts with the sermons, teachings, dogmas, and schemes of most all religious leaders, academicians, pastors, popes, priests, and rabbis. No institution is immune. No political party is just. No nation is worthy. No man is believable.

* * *

Yahweh’s Word was inerrant as it was revealed in Hebrew to Moseh and the Children of Yisra’el. But God makes no claim that your human translation is inerrant because He knows that it is impossible. While language is mankind’s most important tool, it is an imprecise one—at least apart from Hebrew, the language God, Himself, authored. Further, no language translates perfectly from one dialect to another. And while these are issues with which we will grapple, the biggest problem with translations is that there is often very little correlation between the text of the oldest manuscripts and what is printed on the pages of the most popular “Bibles.” As a rough rule of thumb, at least with regard to the

Torah, Prophets, and Psalms, I have found that the oldest manuscripts (those from the first, second, and third centuries BCE and first century CE) differ from the more recent ones that serve as the basis of our translations by one word in five—especially considering the variances in vocalizations. In places where they agree, another one word in five is errantly rendered, and yet another one in five is so inadequately presented the full meaning is lost. In other words, only fifty percent of what you read is reliable.

For example, you may be surprised to learn that God told us His name—Yahuweh—exactly 7,000 times in His Covenant Scriptures. That is an average of seven times per page. But on each occurrence, religious men elected to copyedit the Author, replacing His name with a title of their own choosing—one associated with Lord/Ba'al, better known as Satan.

But that's the good news. The oldest manuscripts of the Renewed Covenant, those from the first- through third-century CE, differ so substantially from one another, and so overwhelmingly from the more complete fourth-century manuscripts like the codex Sinaiticus, that there is no hope of accurately reconstructing the preponderance of the Renewed Covenant. Beyond this unpopular reality, we must also deal with Paul's credibility, and the veracity of his letters, in our quest to understand God's Word. And in this regard, I have completed the first volume of *Questioning Paul*, called *The Great Galatians Debate*, where Paul's letters are compared to God's Word, so that you are prepared to make an informed evaluation of his veracity.

With regard to the Renewed Covenant, our translations either butcher or replace most names and titles, including all of the most important ones. For example, none of the seven names or titles attributed to Divinity (errantly rendered as: Lord, Jesus, Christ, God, Father, Spirit, or Son) were written out on any page of any of the pre-Constantinian Greek manuscripts. Placeholders were uniformly used to tell us where to insert: Yahuweh, Yahushua, Messiyah (which means "Implement of Yah"), and Set-Apart Spirit (from *Ruwach Qodesh*). There are two reasons that the Divine Placeholders were universally presented in all of the first-through third-century manuscripts of the Renewed Covenant. Names like Yahuweh and Yahushua cannot be transliterated using the Greek alphabet. And Divine titles are meaningful in the original language—where the words themselves convey important instructions.

Correctly assigning the proper names and titles God chose shouldn't have been a problem since He and His human messengers told us where to look for answers—in the Torah, Prophets and Psalms. But sadly, religious men and women have conspired to hide the evidence contained therein. Further

exacerbating the problem, most Christians have been misled by Paul into believing that their religion serves as the replacement for the Torah's teachings, not recognizing that there is only one Covenant.

Every name and title Yahweh chose to reveal conveys essential truths, and yet these messages are routinely ignored. "Jesus" is actually Yahushua; it means "Yah Saves." The name "Jesus" is manmade, recent, erroneous, and meaningless. Yahushua tells us that Yahuweh manifest Himself in the form of a man, and that as a man, He Himself saved us. Yahushua defines His identity and describes His mission. "Jesus" was named after "Gesus," the savior of the Druid religion where the "Horned One" is god.

"Jew" is actually Yahuwdy; it means "related to Yah." "Israel" is really Yisra'el; it means "individuals who live with and who are empowered by God." "Isaiah," the most prolific of the prophets, is Yasha'yahu; which means "Salvation is from Yah." "John" both the Apostle and the Immerser, is Yahuchanan; it means "Yah is Merciful." And on and on it goes, with a lost sermon encapsulated in every name.

The same is true with the words Yahuweh selected. Men have changed them. "Holy" is actually from *qodesh*, meaning "set-apart and cleansing." It is one of Scripture's most oft repeated and revealing concepts—one applied to the Messiah, to the Spirit, to the Temple, and to those who are saved.

In this vein, "Church" is really *ekklesia*, meaning "called-out assembly." It is the Greek equivalent of *miqra'*, the title Yahuweh chose to describe His seven annual appointments with humankind—and therein lies an essential truth. "Cross" is really *stauros* or "upright pole." It is based upon *histemi*, meaning "to stand up so as to enable others to stand, establishing them and raising them up." And interestingly, *stauros* is never written out in the text of any pre-Constantine manuscript of the Renewed Covenant. It is represented by a Divine Placeholder, signifying that the "Upright Pillar" and the "Doorway to Heaven" are God Himself. This now hidden truth serves as the foundation of the Word and the Way.

"Angel" is *aggelos*, meaning "messenger." Likewise "Gospel" is a made up name. The revealed term is *euaggelion*, a compound of *eu*, meaning "healing and beneficial" and *aggelion*, "message and messenger."

The concept of an "Old" and a "New Testament" was derived from Marcion, an anti-Semitic Christian who shaped the new religion his Apostle Paul had conceived. According to Yahweh, there is a "Covenant" which He "renewed." Moreover, the term "covenant," is from *beriyth*, which means "family

relationship.” I say that because *beriyth* is based upon *bayith*, meaning “home and family,” further defining the kind of relationship Yahweh is interested in establishing.

The simple truth is: God did not replace Judaism with Christianity, Jews with Gentiles, nor Israel with the Church. He simply restored the relationship He originally established with Abraham and developed through Moseh.

Yada Yahweh does not claim that every obfuscation of truth was purposeful, yet each publisher’s reluctance to correct their bibles serves as an indictment against them. Moreover, at times our comparison between the oldest manuscripts and today’s revisions will leave us with no alternative but to assume that the copyedits were purposeful. And since these deceptions are willfully and knowingly advanced by pastors and priests, clerics are complicit in the corruption—coconspirators if you will. Hopefully, this realization will lead you to the place Yahuweh wants you to be—trusting Him and not men.

* * *

At their best, translations are a compromise between attempts at word-for-word literalism and loose thought-for-thought interpolations. Either way, much of the intended message is lost or misrepresented for the sake of readability, brevity, or familiarity. So we will dig for truth the hard way. We’re going to work for it. The key words in most passages will be amplified from the original languages. Amplification is a process whereby many words are used to properly convey the full meaning and nuances of the original term as it was known and used in its time, context, and culture. If a Hebrew or Greek word requires a paragraph to adequately communicate its meaning, as *histemi* does for example, you will find the required background, etymology, and shadings. In other words, we are going to scratch well below the surface. This will require you to read most passages several times to fully appreciate what Yahweh is saying. To understand God’s perspective, you are going to have to want to know it.

Therefore, we will not rely upon the LV, KJV, NKJV, ASB, NASB, IV, NIV, NLT, or any other popular Scriptural rendition. All English translations vary from poor to horrible. There isn’t any worth recommending. In fact, one of the benefits of reading *Questioning Paul* is that you will be confronted with the enormous disparity between the Greek text of Paul’s letters and the popular biblical renditions of them.

The reason that all of these translations are all errant and inadequate is that they all come from the same polluted well, and familiarity sells. A careful comparison proves that every English Bible is actually a revision of a translation of the Roman Catholic Vulgate, regardless of the protestations they have made to the contrary—something which will be demonstrated in due time. Jerome's Latin text was a blend of Old Latin manuscripts of the Renewed Covenant, which were so varied they had lost their credibility, as well as a blend of wildly divergent renderings of Septuagint translations of the Hebrew Scriptures. This blending of errant manuscripts served as "The Holy Bible" for one-thousand years. Then in 1384 John Wycliffe created the first common language rendition for the European community by translating the Latin Vulgate into a primitive version of English. The King James Bible is nothing more than a revision five times over of that text.

Until recently, the Textus Receptus was touted as the foundation of English translations of the Renewed Covenant, and yet it was an intellectual fraud and financial hoax. In October of 1515CE, a Dutch secular humanist, Desiderius Erasmus, and Johann Froben, a publisher of low repute, took five months to mark up, adding and taking away from, a highly flawed 12th century Medieval Greek manuscript and set type directly from those arbitrary scribbles. Then in the places where they didn't have possession of a Greek text, they filled in the blanks by translating the Latin Vulgate. Worse, when Roman Catholics protested that some of their pet passages weren't included, to quiet their critics, Erasmus and Froben added them without a legitimate basis.

In the absence of a viable competitor, the highly errant rendering was said to be "a text received by all in which we have nothing changed or corrupted." This rubbish was thus rendered "the Textus Receptus." And while the proof is overwhelming that the King James, which was first printed in 1609CE for purely political reasons, was actually a revision of a Latin translation, its authors attributed their text to the highly flawed Textus Receptus. The KJV in turn became so popular, no English translation has yet been offered which dares to correct its familiar phrasing of the most memorable passages.

It wasn't until 1707 that the Textus Receptus was challenged—effectively undermining the basis of the Reformation and Protestantism. John Mill, a fellow of Queens College in Oxford, invested 30 years comparing the Textus Receptus to some one hundred Greek manuscripts in his possession. In so doing, he discovered and documented 30,000 variations between them. And even this was just the tip of the iceberg. Known variations between the oldest manuscripts of the Renewed Covenant, and those which publishers now claim serve as the basis for their translations, exceed 300,000. (Even though some improvements were made

in the later Westcott and Hort (1881) and Nestle-Aland Greek New Testament (1898 (also known as Novum Testamentum Graece)), both texts remain more in sync with the Textus Receptus than with the earliest extant (and recently discovered and published) Greek manuscripts.) So while Christian pastors hold up their favorite English translation of the Bible and proclaim that it is “the inerrant word of God,” factually, the book they are touting isn’t even remotely consistent with the earliest witnesses.

This same issue exists with the Hebrew text—albeit to a lesser degree. All English translations claim to be based upon the Masoretic, an 11th century vocalization of Babylonian Hebrew composed by politically- and religiously-minded, and very misguided, rabbis. Their copyedits of Yahweh’s Word are now legend, revealed for all to see courtesy of the 3rd-century BCE through 1st-century CE, Dead Sea Scrolls. For example, in the Great Isaiah Scroll in which the entire text has been preserved, we find that the oldest witness and the Masoretic differ by 14% with regard to the textual root of the words alone. To this we must add errant vocalization which significantly alters the meaning of the words God chose.

As with the 69 first-, second-, and third-century manuscripts which have been discovered of the Renewed Covenant, translators have universally ignored what the Qumran Scrolls reveal because they are bad for business. As every good marketing person knows, profits are a function of familiarity. And truth has seldom been popular. There simply isn’t any possibility of getting a publisher to print an accurate rendering of Scripture, because as businessmen, they recognize something this unfamiliar wouldn’t be accepted, and thus would not sell in sufficient quantities to justify the costs.

While God’s words in the Torah, Prophets, and Psalms, and Yahshua’s words recorded in the eyewitness accounts, were inspired, and while most of them have been preserved and are known, translations are strictly human affairs. As such, I do not claim that my Scriptural presentations are perfect, only that they are as accurate and complete as I can render them using the oldest manuscripts and best research tools. For this purpose I have relied upon:

The Dead Seas Scrolls Bible

Enhanced Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon

The Hebrew & Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament

Dictionary of Biblical Languages With Semantic Domains: Hebrew

Gesenius’ Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament

A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament

New American Standard Hebrew-Aramaic and Greek Dictionaries

A Biblical Hebrew Reference Grammar

The Enhanced Strong's Lexicon
Englishman's Concordance
Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament
The Complete Word Study Guide of the Old Testament
The Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament
The ESV English-Hebrew Reverse Interlinear Old Testament
Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia; Werkgroep Informatica, Vrije Morphology
Zondervan's Hebrew-English Old Testament Interlinear
Logos Scholar's Edition Software
The Text of the Earliest New Testament Greek Manuscripts
Analytical Lexicon of the Greek New Testament
The Complete Word Study Dictionary, New Testament
Dictionary of Biblical Languages With Semantic Domains: Greek
The Exegetical Dictionary of the New Testament
The Greek-English Dictionary of the New Testament
Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Christian Literature
Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament Based on Semantic Domains
A Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint, Revised Edition
The New American Standard Greek Dictionary
The New Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible
An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon
The Theological Dictionary of the New Testament
The Complete Word Study Guide of the New Testament
Synonyms of the New Testament
Wuest's Word Studies in the Greek New Testament
The New International Greek Testament Commentary
Word Studies in the New Testament
The ESV English-Greek Reverse Interlinear New Testament
The NRSV English-Greek Reverse Interlinear New Testament
Nestle-Aland Greek New Testament, with McReynolds English Interlinear
Marshall's Parallel New Testament in Greek and English
Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

Therefore, in *Yada Yahweh* you will find a complete translation of each Hebrew and Greek word, all rendered in accordance with the definitions and synonyms provided by the world's most distinguished linguistic scholars. I most always have a dozen or more scholastic tomes open, surrounding me on revolving Jeffersonian carousels, and another score of research tools electronically linked to the text via *Logos* interactive software. It's a lot of information, so recognize that

in the quest to be thorough and accurate, fluidity will suffer. Scripture will not roll off the tongue in familiar word patterns. But you will know the truth—as God revealed it.

Surprisingly, there is a substantial difference between the definitions rendered in the lexicons which bear the names of popular bible translations, and the translations themselves. If their word definitions are accurate, their translations are not. And in this way, serious students of God’s Word quickly come to appreciate the Achilles’ heel of bible translations.

Along these lines, when Yahuweh introduces a new term, one that seems to defy normal translation, we will study other verses to see how God introduces the concept. For example, the singular Hebrew noun *zarow’a*, is usually translated as “arms,” and yet Scripture suggests it means “sacrificial lamb.”

At other times, we will find that a good translation just isn’t possible. In that case the word will be transliterated and then explained in subsequent paragraphs. *Nesamah* is such a term, one we will examine at the end of the “*Chay – Life*” chapter. In this regard, I will try to be consistent: transliterating names (rendering the pronunciation accurately) while translating words (properly conveying their meaning). Titles often require both, and will be treated thusly.

The actual Hebrew and Greek words found in either Scripture or the Renewed Covenant Writings will be italicized and set inside parentheses within the text itself. These will be routinely presented in their most generic forms so that you will be able to easily look them up in Greek or Hebrew lexicons. I have also done this so that you might gradually become familiar with God’s most commonly used terms. In addition, this format will serve to minimize confusion over the variants for first, second, or third person, singular or plural, masculine or feminine, and past, present, or future tenses in the presentation of the foreign words, while still rendering them accurately in English.

* * *

What follows is an example of how Scripture is treated in *Yada Yahweh*. The bold text which follows is an excerpt is from the “*Yshayah’el – God Exists As Man*” chapter. Speaking of the Messiyah and Savior, Yahweh introduces the prophetic passage with: **“The people who walk in darkness and obscurity shall see a great Light. Those who reside in the realm of the shadow of death will have the Light shine upon them. You shall increase and multiply the Gentile**

people, accelerating their growth in gladness and joy, enabling them to rejoice and take pleasure in Your presence, similar to the joyous attitude expressed at the harvest, as when by way of association they celebrate in receiving the apportionment of their ingathering. Because You have broken and bear his oppressive and burdensome yoke, and with the symbolism of the Branch, Staff, and Scepter He will rise and shoulder the people's rod of political and religious oppression over him, shattering it like in the day of Midyan." (Yasha'yahu / Isaiah 9:1-3/2-4)

More fully amplified as a result of the Hebrew vocabulary underlying this message, this same passage reads: **"The people** ('*am* – the family and kin) **who walk** (*halak* – go about) **in** (*ba*) **darkness and obscurity** (*hosek* – ignorance and confusion) **shall see** (*ra'ah* – look at, inspect, and consider) **a great** (*gadowl* – a large in magnitude and extent, an important and distinguished) **Light** ('*owr*). **Those who reside** (*yasab* – live, inhabit, and dwell) **in** (*ba*) **the realm** ('*erets* – region or land) **of the shadow of death** (*salmaweth* – of foreboding gloom and darkness) **will have the Light shine** ('*owr nagah* – the physical presence of Light dawn providing brilliant illumination and enlightenment) **upon** ('*al* – and before) **them. You shall increase and multiply** (*rabah* – making numerous) **the Gentile people** (*gowy* – nation), **accelerating their growth** (*ragah* – rearing and magnifying them, causing them to grow) **in gladness and joy** (*simchah* – happiness as a result of being lifted up), **enabling them to rejoice and take pleasure** (*samach* – preparing them to enjoy and causing them to delight) **in Your presence** (*paneh* – and appearance), **similar to** (*ka* – just like) **the joyous attitude expressed** (*simach* – pleasure and gladness) **at** (*ba* – in and with) **the harvest** (*qatsiyar* – the reaping and the Reaper), **as** (*ka* – similar to) **when by way of association** ('*asher* – and making a connection) **they celebrate** (*gal* – turn around, dance and sing) **in** (*ba*) **receiving the apportionment of** (*halaq* – receiving an assigned share of) **their ingathering** (*hamah salal* – descriptive of grain being harvested, drawn out of the field and being carried to a protective storehouse). **Because** (*ky* – for) **You have broken** (*chathath* – shattered, destroyed and abolished) **and bear his oppressive and burdensome** (*sobel huw'* – have taken upon Yourself the burden of their) **yoke** ('*ol* – means of controlling and burdening someone as if they were an animal in servitude), **and** (*wa*) **with the symbolism of** ('*eth* – '*owth* – in association with the miraculous sign of) **the Branch, Staff, and Scepter** (*mateh* – representing three of the Messiyah's most enduring symbols) **He** (*huw'*) **will rise and shoulder** (*shakem*) **the people's rod** (*sebet* – the ruler's club) **of political and religious oppression** (*neges* – of those in authority who govern oppressively, speaking of tyrannical lords and rulers to demand tribute and servitude at the hands of cruel taskmasters) **over** (*ba*) **him,**

shattering it (*hathath* – breaking, destroying, and abolishing it) **like** (*ka*) **in** (*ba*) **the day** (*yowm*) **of Midian** (*Midyan* – Arabian tribe which befriended Moses).” (Yasha’ yahu / Isaiah 9:1-2/2-3) The primary purpose of God’s plan of salvation is to prepare us to live in His presence so that we can celebrate our relationship.

If you are comparing this translation of Isaiah 9:1-2 or 2-3 depending upon which bible you may be reading, with more familiar renderings, you may have noticed that *halaq hamah salal* was translated as “receiving the apportionment of their ingathering” rather than “divide their spoil or plunder.” I did so because while both translations are acceptable based upon the definitions provided by the world’s most respected lexicons, both are not appropriate in the context of a “*qatsiyr* – harvest” and “*samach* – being prepared to enjoy” God’s “*paneh* – presence.” I share this with you because it seems obvious to me that when words convey more than one meaning, it is incumbent upon us to choose those which are most in keeping with the surrounding context, most consistent with God’s overall message, and most appropriate considering His character. Here Yahweh is speaking of our salvation, which He often equates to a harvest of purified grain. And the primary meaning of *salal* is “to draw out and to remove,” not “to spoil or plunder.”

And in our quest to be accurate, the Great Isaiah Scroll found in Qumran, and dating to the third-century BCE, says “You have broken” as opposed to 11th-century CE Masoretic which reads “I have broken.” Rather than acknowledge that Yahweh was promising to break and personally bear our burdens by way of the Messiyah, the Rabbis who crafted the Masoretic Text wanted man to accomplish this feat on his own.

In this regard, the Hebrew ‘*eth* conveys “an association with” and ‘*owth* is “a symbol or sign.” So it should not be surprising that *mateh* represents three of the most enduring Messianic symbols: “the Branch,” symbolic of Yahshua being an offshoot of David, “the Staff,” indicating that He would shepherd His sheep, and “the Scepter,” affirming that He is the King of Kings.

Moving deeper into the passage we discover that *shakem* can be a verb or a noun, and it can mean “rise” or “shoulder,” both of which are appropriate in the context of the Messiyah and salvation.

Likewise, there are two very different, but somehow related, ways to translate “*sebet* – the people’s rod.” *Sebet* speaks of “closely related people who are racially alike, even from the same tribe” and of “rulers” in addition to “a rod or club used to oppress and kill.” So in the context of the Messiyah “shouldering the *sebet* of political and religious oppression,” each connotation is valid.

You may be curious as to why Yahweh referenced “Midian” in the context of the Messiyah saving us from ourselves—from human religious and political oppression. The answer is presented in the Torah, where we learn that Yahweh asked Moses to work with Him to free His family from identical circumstances in the crucible of Egypt during his time in Midian, and while meeting with him on Mount Horeb which is in the land of Midian. So, by making this comparison, God is telling us that the role Moses played in the liberation of the Children of Yisra’el, including the revelation of the Torah, foreshadows the role the Messiyah plays in our salvation from a similar foe.

This Messianic introduction takes us to a passage most of us know, or at least think we knew. Bereft of amplification and the Hebrew text, God promised: **“For unto us a child is born. On our behalf a Son is given. And supreme authority shall always exist on His shoulder. His name is called out, summoned, and read aloud: ‘Wonderful Counselor, God Almighty, Eternal Father, the Leader of Reconciliation.’ Concerning the exceeding and increasing greatness and magnitude of His supreme authority and of His reconciliation and salvation, nothing will ever diminish or end throughout all of space-time. Upon the throne of Dawid / of Impassioned Love and concerning His kingdom, He will fashion, form, and establish its foundation and upright pillar and He will renew, restore, refresh, and uphold it with verdicts which are just, and with loyalty and honesty from this time forth and until forevermore. The passion of Yahuweh, of the assembled servants, will accomplish, produce, and perform this work this!”** (Yasha’yahu / Isaiah 9:5-6/6-7)

And now with the benefit of amplification, let’s see what else we can learn. **“For indeed** (*ky* – because) **unto** (*la* – on behalf of) **us** (*‘anachnuw*) **a child** (*yeled* – a young boy) **he is born** (*yalad*). **On our behalf** (*la’ ‘anachnuw*) **a Son** (*ben*) **He is given** (*natan* – produced and bestowed, granted and devoted as a gift, delivered up and allowed to pay, even assigned to be afflicted). **And** (*wa*) **supreme authority** (*misrah* – sovereignty and the power to contend with everything) **shall always exist** (*hayah* – was, is, and will be) **on** (*‘al*) **His** (*huw’*) **shoulder** (*sakem*). **His** (*huw’*) **name** (*shem* – personal and proper designation, status, mark, renown, brand, and authority) **is called out, summoned, and read aloud** (*qara’* – invited, proclaimed, and recited): **‘Wonderful** (*pele’* – marvelously performing surpassing all expectations, astounding and amazing, extraordinary miraculous) **Counselor** (*ya’ats* – advisor who plans and then deliberately acts upon that plan, taking action to conclude the matter satisfactorily, one who consults with and deliberates on behalf of those who seek

their advice, guiding them), **God** (*'el* – mighty one) **Almighty** (*gibor* – mighty and powerful), **Eternal** (*'ad* – perpetual, continuous, and everlasting) **Father** (*'ab* – head of the family), **and the** (*ha* – [extant in the DSS but not MT]) **Leader** (*sar* – chief sponsor with the power and authority to prevail, captain, commander, ruler, prince, and provider) **of Reconciliation** (*shalowm* – favor and salvation, health, peace, prosperity, safety, friendship, companionship, and relationship).’ **Of the** (*la ha* – concerning the) **exceeding and increasing greatness and magnitude of** (*marbeh* – abundance and augmentation of the multitude of offspring resulting from) **His supreme authority** (*misrah* – the sovereignty and the power to contend with everything) **and of** (*wa la*) **His reconciliation and salvation** (*shalowm* – recompense, restitution, and peace, favor, health, prosperity, safety, friendship, companionship, and relationship) **nothing** (*'ayin*) **will ever diminish or end throughout all of space-time** (*qets* – they are infinite, and without limit or constraint, forever).” (Yasha’yahu / Isaiah 9:5-6/6-7)

The most often missed aspect of this passage is the precision of “unto us a child is born; on our behalf a Son is given.” Forgetting for a moment that Christmas is a pagan holiday, and that “the Lord Jesus Christ” is errant on all accounts, God is eternal and thus could not be born. A child was born, and a Son was given to us for our benefit. God became visible to us on this day, Tabernacles in 2BCE in the fourth millennia of human history, in accord with the promises He had made relative to the greater light being revealed as a sign during the fourth day of creation. This is especially relevant considering the context of the preceding verse. Also in this regard, the Dead Sea Scroll rendition of this passage presents “*qara'* – is called out, summoned, and read aloud” in the present tense, indicating that the Son who would be given is very much alive circa 700BCE.

Before we move on to the conclusion of the prophetic message, I would like those who prefer to transliterate Yahweh’s title as *'elohym*, or translate it as “Mighty One,” as opposed to rendering it “God,” to note that the juxtaposition of “*'el* – Mighty One” and “*gibor* – Almighty” is awkward, and thus troubling. And while I recognize that the English title has a pagan past, Yahweh routinely uses *'elohym* (the plural of *'el*) to describe false gods.

Speaking of the enduring nature of Yahweh’s love for Yisra’el, and of His plan to renew His children by restoring us to compliance with the Torah, God explains that He will personally do whatever is required. **“Upon** (*'al* – on and concerning) **the throne** (*kicce'*) **of Dawid / of Impassioned Love** (*dawid* – of intense and fervent love) **and concerning** (*wa 'al* – on behalf of and for the sake of) **His kingdom** (*mamlakah* – royal reign and dominion), **He will fashion, form, and establish its foundation and upright pillar** (*ken* – prepare, provide,

develop, support, and sustain and enduring and trustworthy base) **with it** (*'eth huw'* – in association with it [masculine in the DSS and thus referring to the throne]) **and** (*wa*) **He will renew, restore, refresh, and uphold** (*sa'ad* – heal, strengthen, nourish, sustain, support, and establish) **it** (*huw'*) **with** (*ba*) **verdicts which are just** (*mishpat* – judgments and decisions which are proper and fitting and in accordance with the Law), **and with** (*wa ba*) **loyalty and honesty** (*tsadaqah* – righteousness, doing what is required according to the Law to vindicate, making the guilty appear innocent and upright) **from** (*min*) **this time forth** (*'attah* – now) **and** (*wa*) **until** (*'ad*) **forevermore** (*'owlam* – continuously existing throughout all eternity). **The passion** (*qinah* – the intense feelings, deep devotion, zeal, jealous disposition, as well as enduring love) **of Yahuweh** (*YaHuWeH*), **of the assembled servants** (*saba'* – spiritual implements), **will accomplish, produce, and perform** (*'asah* – She will attend to this work, fashion, and effect, institute, observe, and celebrate) **this** (*zo'th*)!" (Yasha'yahu / Isaiah 9:6/7) Salvation is God's business. It is a job He performs personally. And that is what Yahshua means: Yah Saves.

In the chapter dedicated to this magnificent passage, there are a score of paragraphs which focus upon the redemptive message inherent in these words. But since this is just the prologue, most of those insights will have to wait. My intent here was simply to introduce you to the format and style of this book, which is to examine Yahweh's Word under the microscope of the best lexicons so that we might learn as much as is humanly possible. If you are like me, and recognize that understanding is in the details, then this will be an enjoyable journey. But if you have been conditioned by the simplified sound-bite mentality of today's culture, then all of this will be information overload, and thus more irritating than beneficial.

So while we are considering the benefits of amplification, let's return to and ponder the insights embedded in the 19th Psalm. On the surface, it is a complete repudiation of Pauline Doctrine and thus the religion of Christianity which claims that the Torah is flawed and cannot save. But God said: **"Yahuweh's** (*YaHuWeH's*) **Towrah** (*towrah* – law, instruction, and prescription for living) **is complete and entirely perfect** (*tamym* – without defect, lacking nothing, correct, sound, genuine, right, helpful, healing, beneficial, and true), **returning, restoring, and transforming** (*suwb* – turning around and bringing back) **the soul** (*nepesh* – our consciousness). **Yahuweh's** (*YaHuWeH's*) **testimony** (*'eduwth* – and witness) **is trustworthy and reliable** (*'aman* – verifiable, confirming, supportive, and establishing), **making understanding and obtaining wisdom** (*hakam* –

becoming educated and enlightened to the point of comprehension) **simple for the open-minded** (*pethy*)." (Psalm 19:7)

Every aspect of what Paul wrote in his ill-advised letter to the Galatians was refuted in this simple and direct statement. "Yahweh's Torah" is comprised of God's "prescriptions for living." It "lacks nothing," which would include the means to our salvation. It is "beneficial and healing," which is particularly telling when one considers that the Renewed Covenant's *euangelion*, which was errantly rendered "Gospel," literally means: "beneficial and healing message." Therefore, God's Word is unchanged from beginning to end. Especially relevant in this regard is the fact that the purpose of Yahweh's Torah is to "restore and transform our soul" so that we can "return" to Him.

According to God's Word, the means to this desired result is to "trust and rely upon "Yahuweh's testimony"—which is exclusively found in the Torah, Prophets, and Psalms. So that is where we will focus our attention, seeking to determine whether or not God's testimony can in fact be trusted. And according to God, so long as we are open minded, that is to say so long as we are receptive to what He has to say, such proof should be easy to find. We'll see.

But lurking beneath the surface of this passage is a corollary which should not be dismissed. The Torah's ability to transform and renew one's soul is predicated upon understanding Yahweh's testimony, and while that is simple for those who are open to His message, it is not for those whose minds have been closed by religious beliefs. Therefore, if God can be trusted, our salvation is predicated upon our attitude and our thinking.

In this regard, understanding is based upon evidence and reason. And the best source of information, at least as it relates to the existence of God and the means to salvation, is a complete and accurate translation of God's testimony—replete with a comprehensive evaluation of the words He selected to communicate with us. That is why this book is dedicated to Yahweh's predictions and instructions, not mine—or anyone else's. This is a conversation with God, not with me. All I have attempted to do is provide a handrail, an augmentation, a running commentary, and a contextual framework for considering and connecting His insights so that they are as revealing as possible. Hopefully, this will encourage you to reflect upon their significance.

To maintain a clear distinction between my observations and Yahuweh's Word, **Scripture is printed in a bold font**. Yahweh's words (correctly translated) can be trusted. Mine are only there because I want you to think about His. I do not purport to have all the answers—but fortunately I don't have to because He does,

and He has told us where to find them. Revealing them, and where to find them, is the intent of His testimony and thus of this book.

While my opinions are mostly irrelevant, I think that it's useful for you to know that I am of the belief that the Scriptures were without error, so far as imprecise language makes that possible, as the inspired writers of the Torah, Prophets, and Psalms put quill to parchment two-thousand-five-hundred to three-thousand-five-hundred years ago. But as time passed, occasional scribal errors, a considerable onslaught of less than judicious religious editing, and changes in language and customs, conspired to rob us of the message which originally permeated the divine texts. These problems were multiplied when the Hebrew manuscripts were translated into Greek, then Latin, en route to being rendered in English. And this problem was exacerbated by political and religious agendas—all designed to make the flock easier to control and fleece. The result today is that English bible translations are grossly inaccurate and untrustworthy.

In rendering Yahuweh's Word in English as completely and accurately as possible, I have favored the preferred meanings of the Hebrew terms unless a secondary definition provides a better fit. Etymological roots will be our principle guide as we explore. If a phrase still begs for elucidation, we'll consider colloquialism, metaphor, and symbolism. I would characterize this approach as literalistic, but not overwhelmingly so.

Hebrew and Greek provided rich linguistic palettes—especially for their day, and especially for subjects related to human nature and relationships, things Yahuweh cares deeply about and about which He had a lot to say. The older language is more spiritually revealing while Greek is cerebral. Collectively, they speak to mind and soul. But we must also understand that when looking to the future, the prophets had no words to describe technologies that are now commonplace. “Television,” “atomic bomb,” and “airplane,” weren't concepts at all familiar to them. Consider how one would describe the worldwide broadcast of a nuclear holocaust to a culture in which electricity, explosions, and mechanization were unknown. But since the prophets did this very thing, sometimes we will have to extrapolate.

Some say that there may be a deeper, mystical meaning to passages, some esoteric code latent in Gematria and Equidistant Letter Sequences. While there may be merit to these claims, no matter what's buried under the words, their plain meaning, and the mental pictures they provide, is primarily what God intended for us to understand.

Since words comprise the totality of Scripture, and thus prophecy, and since God calls Himself the Word, it's important that we render His correctly. Words are Yahweh's most important symbols. His Scripture represents Him, His Word defines Him; it explains His purpose and plan. That shouldn't be surprising. Words are the basis of most everything: communication, thought, consciousness, relationships, and causality. It is even possible that a communication medium lies at the heart of what we consider matter and energy—the very stuff of creation. We think in words. Without language, virtually nothing can be known and nothing happens. There are no meaningful relationships without words. Written language is considered man's greatest invention and our most important tool. So when it comes to the Word of God, we will examine His thoughts closely.

The reason I have chosen to focus on prophetic Scripture is because these passages provide assurance of divine inspiration. Foretelling the future is how God proves that He authored His Scriptures. Only a Spirit who exists beyond the constraints of time can know what will happen in the distant future. When events play out precisely as He said they would, historical reality demonstrates that what He revealed is trustworthy and true. Faith is replaced by logic, probability, and reason. For example, during this study, I have grown from believing God exists to *yada'* Yahuweh—to knowing Him. Hopefully you will too.

Proving that His Word is reliable, and thus worthy of our consideration, is one of three ways our Creator uses prophecy. He also uses it to reveal His nature, His plan, and His instructions. Most every prediction is designed to teach us something. So in these volumes, we will dissect fulfilled prophecies not only to validate the authority of future predictions, but to understand Yahuweh's message. We will examine unfulfilled prophecy not only to understand what lies in our future, but more importantly, so that we may be prepared to help others deal with what's coming. All along the way, we will analyze the profound lessons attached to God's prophetic proclamations so that more souls will: *Yada Yahweh*.

The third purpose of divine prediction is to let us know how the whole story fits together from Adam to Armageddon, from the first family to the eternal one. Prophecy provides us with the skeleton upon which to flesh out the body of information Yahuweh has given us regarding our redemption—past, present, and future. There is virtually nothing of consequence that can be effectively understood without tying prediction to fulfillment, dress rehearsal to final enactment. The Covenant is incomplete without its renewal, and the Renewed Covenant has no basis without the Torah, which provides its foundation. But these aren't two books or even different aspects of a relationship, but instead, one unified message. (Excepting of course, Paul's epistles, which I conclusively

demonstrate in *Questioning Paul* are neither Scripture, nor accurate.) Therefore, our principle textbook in this voyage of discovery will be the totality of Yahuweh's Covenant Writings. Outside sources will only be consulted when they are necessary to appreciate the historical or scientific implications of a passage.

Beginning at the beginning, you will soon discover that Genesis one lies at the intersection of prophecy, history, and science. It is three stories in one, all designed to reveal God's purpose and plan. Yahweh's opening salvo provides the framework upon which all significant prophetic events are fulfilled. It is accurate scientifically, right down to the specifics. It is also a precise accounting of the order things were manifest, as well as how they were unfurled over the course of six days from the perspective of the Creator. It even provides us with an overview of mankind's history—past, present, and future. More important still, each verse is laden with guidance, essential insights for continued and better living.

In this regard, Scripture itself quickly dispels the misconception that the earth is 6,000 years old—a myth that is held by the majority of Christians. As a result, the debate between science and creation should never have existed. The first three chapters of *Yada Yahweh* demonstrate that *both* are correct. The universe is around 15 billion years old and it took God exactly six days to create it.

It should be apparent that *Yada Yahweh* is not going to tickle your ears nor shy away from controversy to win friends and influence people. You will find its commentary as blunt as the Word.

If one passage seems to contradict another, we will examine both without reservation. We will trust God to resolve the conflict. When Yahuweh says something that is contrary to established religious teaching, we will stop what we were doing long enough to evaluate a sufficient quantity of related passages to understand what is actually being revealed. And if what we find undermines the teachings and credibility of religious and political institutions, so be it. I do not belong to any organization, and I am not advocating for any human institution. My only concern is what Yahuweh has to say.

We are going to give God the credit He deserves. If He is providing multiple insights in a single account, we will examine all of them (at least as many of them as my feeble mind can grasp). When God decides to ascribe teaching to His predictions, as He most often does, we will contemplate His advice. When God broaches a new subject in a prediction, we are going to follow His lead and study related passages to better appreciate His prescriptions.

That leads us to another delightful challenge, one that has caused these volumes to expand in length and complexity. We will not rest until we understand

the essential lessons of Scripture. Consider this example: a score of verses say that some souls, upon death, will experience eternal life in the company of God. Half that number say that some souls will end up in the abyss, where they will experience perpetual anguish. Yet hundreds of passages reveal that most souls will simply cease to exist. That is to say, when they die the soul will dissipate to nothingness. How can this be? Rabbis, priests, and imams all teach that there are only two eternal destinations, heaven and hell. Yet eternal anguish is a completely different result than destruction and death. Therefore, for Scripture to be trustworthy (and for God to be lovable), there must be three options—eternal life with God, eternal separation from Him, and the option to fritter away one's soul, wastefully squandering it. This is one of many profound insights that you will find in these pages and perhaps nowhere else.

The same is true with the concept of worship. There are a score of verses which seem to suggest that God wants to be worshiped and hundreds that say otherwise—that He wants us on our feet, not on our knees. The truth in this regard is essential to our understanding of the Covenant where we are asked to walk and talk with God. It lies at the heart of the debate between Yahuweh wanting to enjoy a familial relationship with us as opposed to imposing a submissive religion.

Similarly, our translations tell us that God wants to be feared, and yet in Isaiah, Yahuweh states that “the fear of God is a manmade tradition.” Moreover, one cannot love that which they fear.

Some passages seem to say that we can't know the timing of things, such as the date Yahshua will return. Yet Scripture begins by detailing Yahuweh's chronology and timeline, something Yahshua's testimony in Revelation amplifies and affirms. If prophetic timing is unknowable, why did God provide a specific timeline and a thousand clues?

I suspect that my willingness to date Yahuweh's prophetic fulfillments—past, present, and future—will be one of the most contentious aspects of *Yada Yahweh*. I'm going to tell you exactly when God is going to fulfill His prophecies because He told us. All I had to do was contemplate the Scriptural evidence and then connect the data. As for the warning “no one knows the day,” we'll examine the Olivet Discourse from many perspectives to conclusively demonstrate that God was not saying that we wouldn't be able to figure this out.

Another point of contention may arise because I am opposed to quoting or commenting on any verse out of context. So if you write me and ask how one verse or another fits within the universal truths contained in the whole, I'll tell you to read the book. The practice of referencing isolated phrases leads to false

assumptions which in turn lead to incomplete and errant thinking. For example, if we want to understand why Yahushua spoke of His upcoming Passover sacrifice in the context of Jonah's "three days and three nights in the belly of the whale" (when the eyewitnesses say that Messiyah was only tormented two days and two nights), we will find ourselves reviewing the historic context of Yahshua's discussion with the religious leaders which led to the comparison and then find ourselves on board the ship with Jonah to see what really happened that stormy day. In the process, we will resolve the apparent contradiction, demystify the reference to the whale, learn a great deal about how God communicates with us, and come to appreciate the Creator's sense of humor.

Quoting passages out of context is what led to the doctrines of heaven *or* hell, to the three persons of the Trinity, to replacement theology, to the impossible notion that the Messiyah is completely God and completely man, to the diminished relevance of the Torah, to Sunday worship, and to disputes over the timing and existence of the harvest of souls known to Christians as "the rapture." While an errant theological position can be supported with isolated verses, for a conclusion to be true, no passage should be able to refute it.

There are a few more things you need to know at the outset. I'm nobody special, at least among men. I'm just a regular guy, albeit more passionate and flawed than most. Although I'm not hard to find, you may have noticed that I haven't ascribed my name to this mission. My only qualification for compiling this witness to expose deception and proclaim the truth was my willingness to engage when Yahweh asked. If that is not sufficient for you, if you are more interested in the messenger than the message, if you are impressed with accomplishments and credentials, find a book written by someone in the religious or political establishment. Such authors will gladly exchange your money for a confirmation of what you have already been led to believe.

These volumes are not religious. I'm not going to use the name "Jesus Christ" just because it is more familiar to you. That would be wrong because the Messiyah's name is Yahushua. His name explains who He is and it defines His purpose: "Yah-Saves." Further, the basis of "Christ," *christo*, means "drugged and whitewashed." I'm not going to replace Yahweh's name any of the 7,000 times He uses it in the Torah, Prophets, and Psalms with "LORD," just because that's what your "Holy Bible" says. Lord is Ba'al's title and ambition, and Ba'al is Satan. And speaking of "Holy" and "Bible," I'm not going to refer to Yahuweh's Word as the "Bible" because that title is based upon the name of a Phoenician sun goddess. I will not use "Holy" in front of Spirit because Yahweh doesn't. He says that His Spirit is "set-apart and cleansing." We won't use "Old Testament" or

“New Testament,” not only because a “testament” is a will used to dispose of a dead person’s property, but because Yahuweh chose Covenant and Renewed Covenant. Since it is His Word, I think it’s reasonable to use His terms.

Therefore, you will not find “Gospel” in these pages—unless it is to expose and condemn the term. Yahweh’s actual designation is far superior and it has no demonic overtones. Likewise, I will only use “Church” and “Christian” in a derogatory sense. “Church,” unlike the word it replaced, *ekklesia*, conveys no spiritual meaning and, as I have just shared, the basis of Christian is associated with the application of drugs in Greek. As you will discover, the first to recognize the Messiyah, called themselves “followers of The Way.” And they were called “Chrestuanous,” not “Christianos.” The correct term means “upright servants and useful implements,” and thus mirrors the message of Messiyah—the Implement of Yah.

In these pages you will find Christmas and Easter condemned as pagan and Tabernacles and FirstFruits praised as prophetic, because they are. You will not find the doctrine of the Trinity, suggesting that God has three personalities existing in three distinct persons, because such notions conflict with Yahweh’s Word. In this book of books, the Law, or Torah, was not nailed to the cross, because there is no “cross” in Scripture and there is no suggestion that the Torah’s prescriptions were replaced or annulled.

Yes, you read that correctly. There is no Scriptural basis whatsoever for the primary symbol of Christendom. The gruesome crucifixes that ghoulishly adorn Catholic cathedrals and the towering crosses set atop Church steeples and worn around the necks of Protestants are a legacy of Babylon’s sun-god religion. The Messiyah’s body was indeed affixed to an upright pole on Passover, but just like Passover, His blood was smeared on an upright pillar and on a lintel forming the doorway to salvation. Scripture tells the story of *quwm*, which the Renewed Covenant affirms with *histemi*, of how the Upright One stood up for us so that we would be able to stand with Him.

Yada Yahweh, as you are now discovering, was written to confirm what Yahweh had to say regardless of how many money-making myths and convenient religious rituals it skewers. In that regard, the commentary exists to encourage you to think more deeply about His message. If I feel inspired after examining an amplified passage up close, I’ll share what I was told. Hopefully, my comments will stimulate your thought processes as we travel together through this remarkable voyage of discovery.

* * *

This Letter to the Reader was composed long after I had completed the first two-thousand pages of *Yada Yahweh*. Therefore, I already know much of what you are going to discover. And I know that these revelations are going to affect everyone differently.

If you are an atheist reading *Yada Yahweh*, you will soon come to realize that your faith in science and man is misplaced. Secular Humanism requires an abandonment of reason. To believe that life is the result of random chance requires a much greater leap of faith than does acknowledging the obvious signs of intelligent design. In reality, the primary axiom of Darwinian Evolution, and the very foundation of secular humanism, that random mutations coupled with natural selection led to life as we know it, is irrefutably false. Further, every attempt man has made toward understanding his existence has led to far more questions than answers. And the attempts mankind has made to govern our affairs apart from God have resulted in more deaths and destruction than has come from the hands of all those who have falsely claimed to have ruled in the name of God. While all religions are bad, the religion of man is the most deceitful, destructive, and deadly of all.

If you are an agnostic, you are going to be pleasantly surprised. All of the rational reasons you have used to see God as unknowable will vanish. You will discover that the lack of reason and silliness that permeates religion, things that may have kept you from forming a relationship with Yahweh, don't exist in Scripture. The idiocy is manmade, not divinely inspired.

According to Yahweh's revelation, Buddhists will achieve the state of nothingness they desire. But one doesn't have to be a Buddhist to find this place. Scripture refers to this result as the dissipation of the soul.

The Word doesn't have much to say about Hinduism. It is replete, however, with countless insights into the nature of the spirit who benefits from pagan doctrines which advance the false notion of reincarnation and which obliterate choice. Scripture is not kind to doctrines which oppress through the establishment of restrictive caste systems.

As for Muslims, Yahuweh has a great deal to say about you, and it is all bad. Everything you have been led to believe is the inverse of truth. Allah is Satan, not God. Muhammad was a perverted pirate, not a prophet. While I doubt many of

you will be capable of abandoning the religion that is so good at being bad, for those of you who can, you will find truth and God in these words.

If you are a religious Christian, especially if you are Orthodox or Catholic, you will be horrified, even angered for having been purposefully deceived—for having been played for a fool. Hopefully, you will be awakened from the demonic trance that has been perpetrated upon you. But your ability to accept Yahweh's Word and reject man's, will depend upon your willingness to abandon those who have abused you. And that's not easy because it means leaving your comfort zone and confronting established customs, family, and friends. Catholicism, and its stepdaughter Protestant Christianity, is a very well woven lie, a superbly crafted counterfeit, one which covers the Light like a dense, dank, and dark blanket.

Many evangelical Christians have come to know that something is dreadfully wrong with their church. For those who do, you will discover exactly what that is in these pages. Yet for the evangelicals who think their church and party are divine, you will find Yahweh's Words as unfamiliar to you as "Lord Jesus Christ," "Sunday Worship," and "Pauline Doctrine," are to Him. I'm afraid you will have to unlearn what you've been taught before you will be able to accept what is actually true.

If you are a Jew, you will come to realize that if Yahushua is not the Messiyah, there can be no Messiyah. Most of the prophecies He satisfied can no longer be fulfilled. If He didn't walk into Yaruwshalaym on Branch Monday, four days before Passover in 33CE in accord with Daniel 9's prophetic timeline, if He wasn't the Suffering Servant and Sacrificial Lamb of Isaiah 53 and Psalm 22, the Scriptures which brought us the concept of the Messiyah (the Implement of Yah) aren't reliable.

It's a catch 22. If the Hebrew Scriptures weren't inspired and aren't reliable, then the Babylonian Talmud can't be reliable either because it is based upon the Tanach (Torah, Prophets, and Psalms). Further, since Rabbinical Judaism is based upon the Oral Law of the Talmud, it can't be rational because its teachings routinely contradict the Torah—the very book from which it derives its authority. If the Scriptures are true, then books and doctrines which contradict them cannot be true. If the Scriptures aren't true, then religions which claim they are, aren't reliable.

As stated earlier, this logical paradox is the bane of religions like Judaism, Catholicism, Protestant Christianity, Mormonism, and Islam, all of which contradict the Scriptures they acknowledge were inspired—the very book from which they all pretend to garner their authority. When clerics replaced God's

teachings with their own, they embarked upon a lose-lose scenario. If Scripture is inspired, and thus right, they must be wrong because each of these religions advocate positions that are the antithesis of Yahweh's revelation. And should Scripture not be inspired, each of these religions, based upon their own claims, must be errant because they all purport otherwise. Therefore, the only rational conclusion is that Judaism, Catholicism, Protestant Christianity, Mormonism, and Islam are false.

In that light, *Yada Yahweh* may be the most unreligious book you will ever read. It will be like having a conversation with God.