

Name YHUH To Claim Yahuah

Helping Others To Learn, Love and Use the Name of
The Creator Of The Universe

Part 5G



KABBALA-FREEMASONS
AND THE KJV

Name Him To Claim Him-Part 5

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HOME PAGE

PRAISE MUSIC

PRAISE VIDEO

APPOINTED TIMES (FEASTS)

THE TRIAL OF SAUL/PAUL

MORE..

AMPLIFIED PSALMS

Current Events

GENESIS

SHABAT WEBINARS

WORD STUDIES

END TIMES

CHANOK/ENOCH - THE
PROPHET

COMING OUT OF
BABYLON

POLITICAL PAGANISM

NAME YHUH TO CLAIM
YAHUAH

Name YHUH -PDFS to
videos

DEBUNKING RALPH
BETHEA AND HIS WORD
OF YAH

LYRICS

2

CONTACT US



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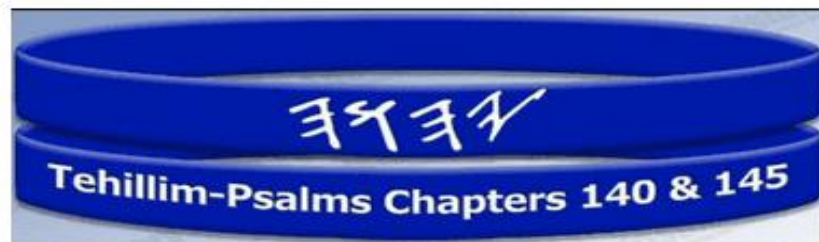
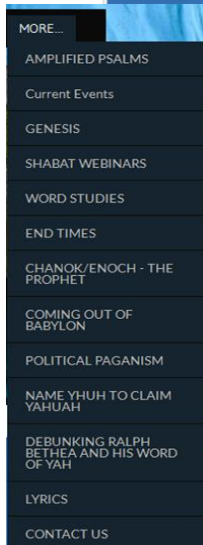
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Chokmah is Hebrew for wisdom and all praise to Yahuah for leading us in our quest for that. **Read more**

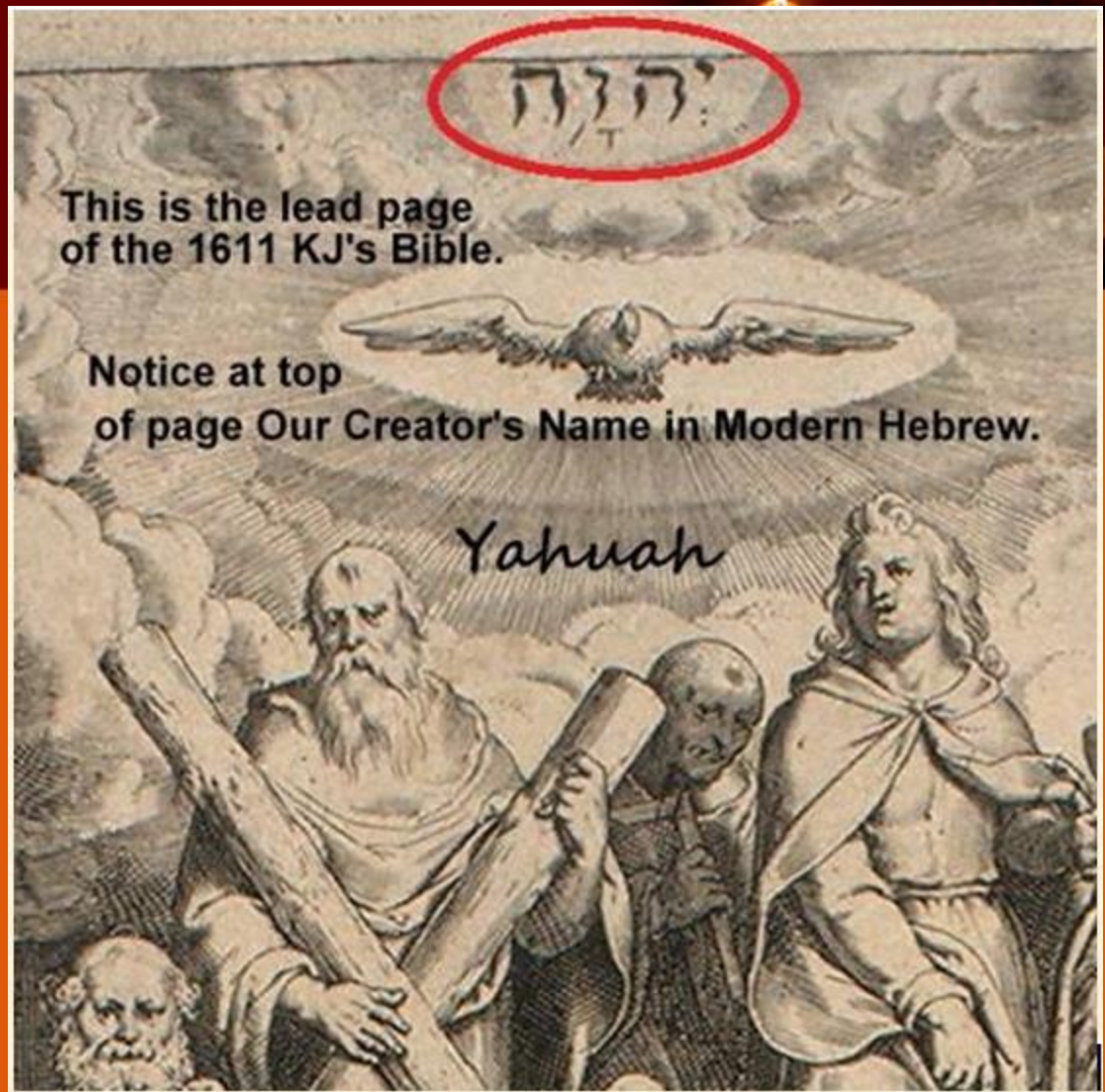


KABBALAH
FREEMASONS
AND THE
KJV

PART 5G

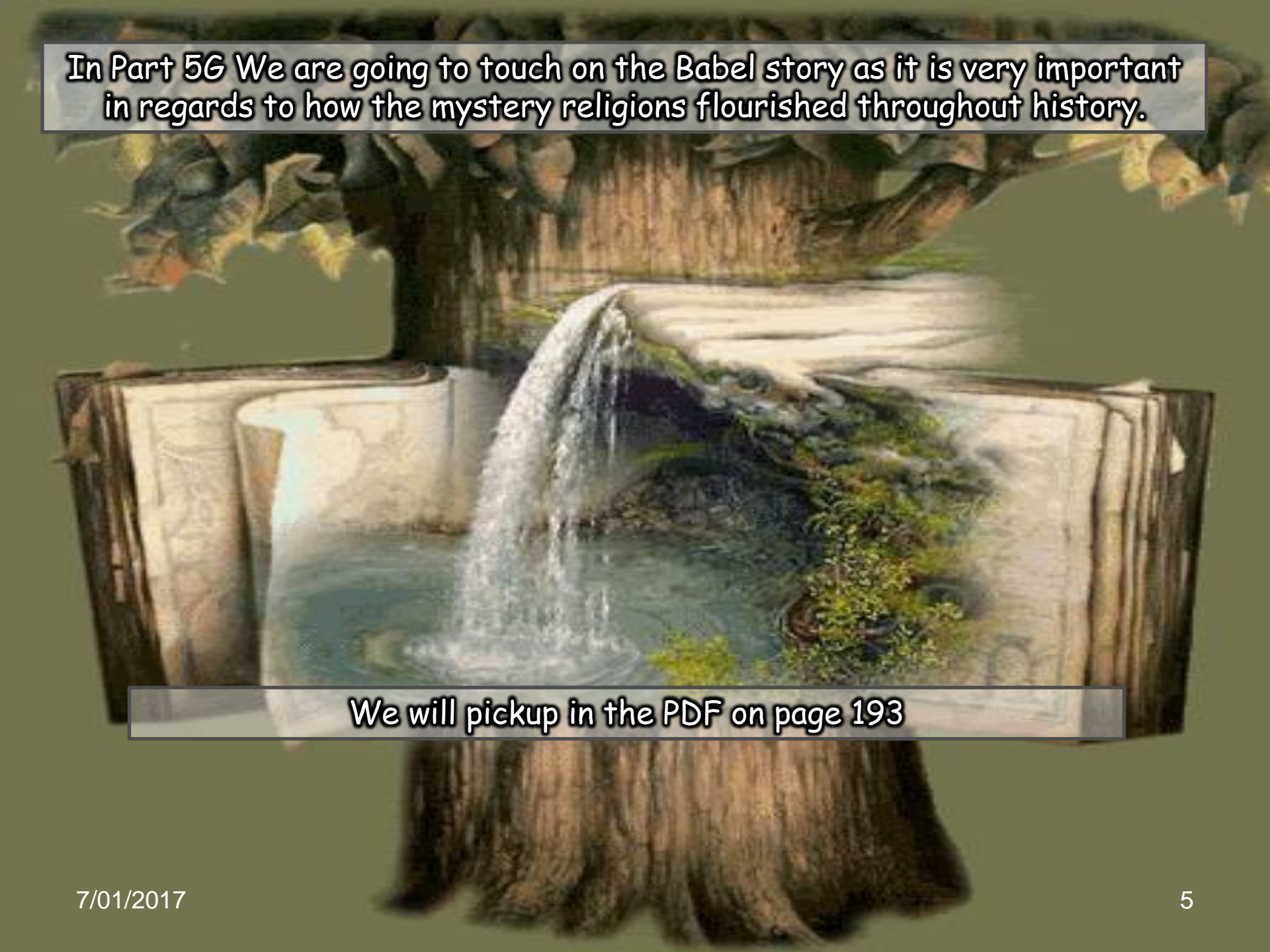
Proverbs 30:4

Who hath ascended up into heaven, or descended? Who has gathered the wind in His fists? Who has bound the waters in a garment? Who has established all the ends of the earth? What *is His name*, and what *is His son's name*, if you can tell?



There is no excuse for not knowing His name.

In Part 5G We are going to touch on the Babel story as it is very important in regards to how the mystery religions flourished throughout history.



We will pickup in the PDF on page 193

Freemasons/Illuminati/Kabbalah/Anunnaki Convergence

In regards to Babel, the proof in the pudding so to speak was, that it was most of the tribes of Ham's sons that had *one mindset* to become established to do one purpose. They are the poster children for Babylon in fact and future analogies, to do the will of shatan and continue the war that he started in the garden. Shatan dangles the promise to men, that they can be a deity and every time humans fall for it. It is not accurate to think the "whole earth" was involved with the Babel fiasco.

However, most felt the consequences of it. Most of Shem's side would have no part in it. Shem whose name, character and reputation would retain the Hebrew language with variations (i.e. Aramaic). Japheth's family, again not all bad but some of them to this very day are extremely evil. We have always understood the root of evil. Shatan is the root and the vine on which his rebellion is spread, however where it appears to be most concentrated in humans, is in Ham and Japheth's line. We cannot lump all peoples together under one heading.

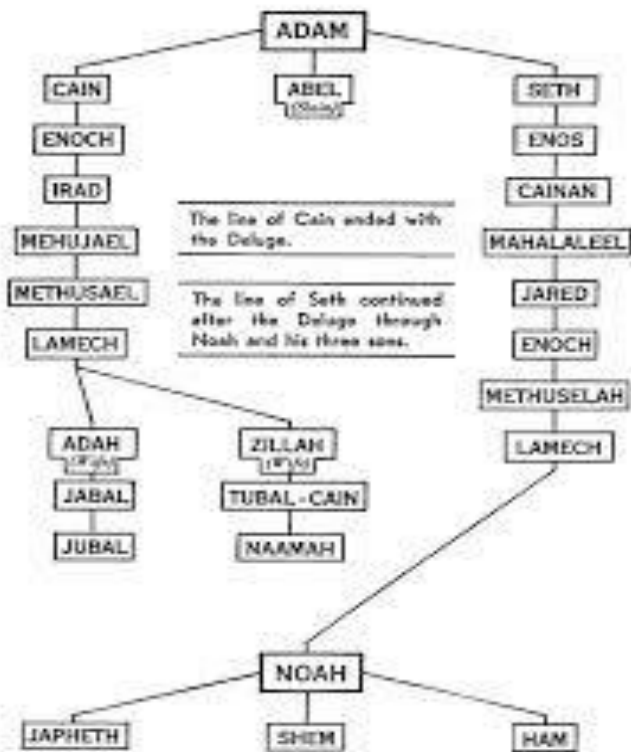
It's very misleading. Nimrod however who was the one who had the tower built was of Ham's line. All of this clan had the rebellious intent. They were carrying out the evil masonry work of building the tower. Remember Enoch had written down everything for them so as to even up the sides. Cain's family died in the flood but Ham's and Yahpeth's side seems to have picked up where Cain's side left off. This could be why there is so many ancient gods and myths. Once they were confused and spread out, they splintered off, and created other versions for their languages, each thinking it to be superior to all others.

Wikipedia

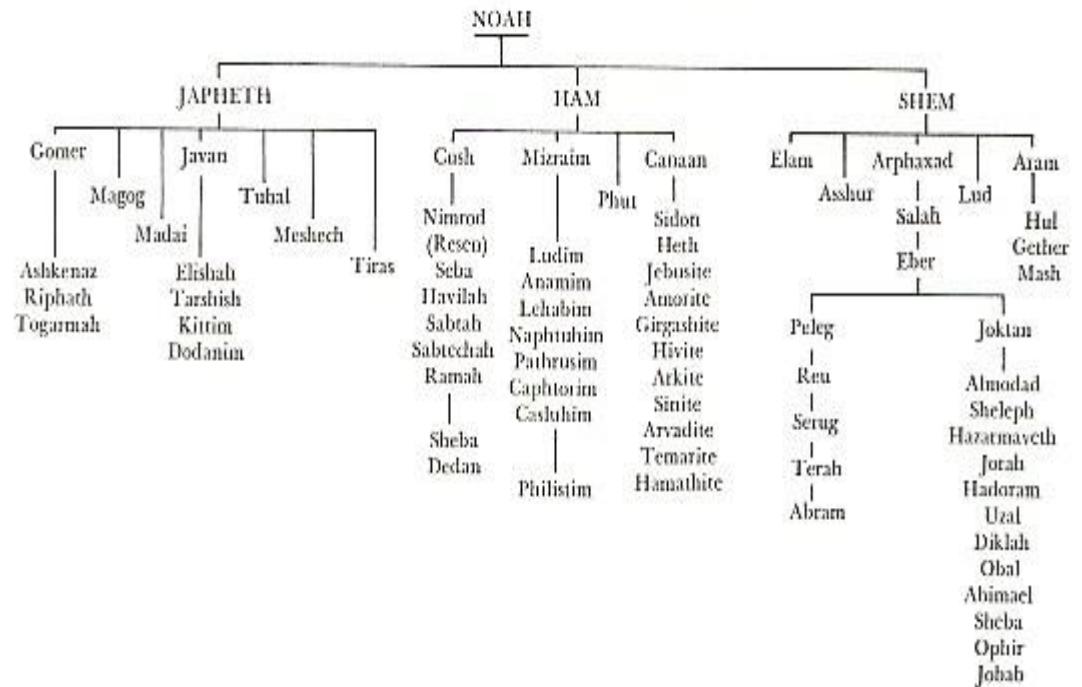
According to the [Bible](#), Ham was one of the [sons of Noah](#) who moved southwest (modern compass direction) into [Africa](#) and parts of adjoining areas of Asia, and was the forefather of the nations there. The Bible refers to [Egypt](#) as "the land of Ham" in [Psalms 78:51; 105:23,27; 106:22; 1Ch 4:40](#).

Jubilees

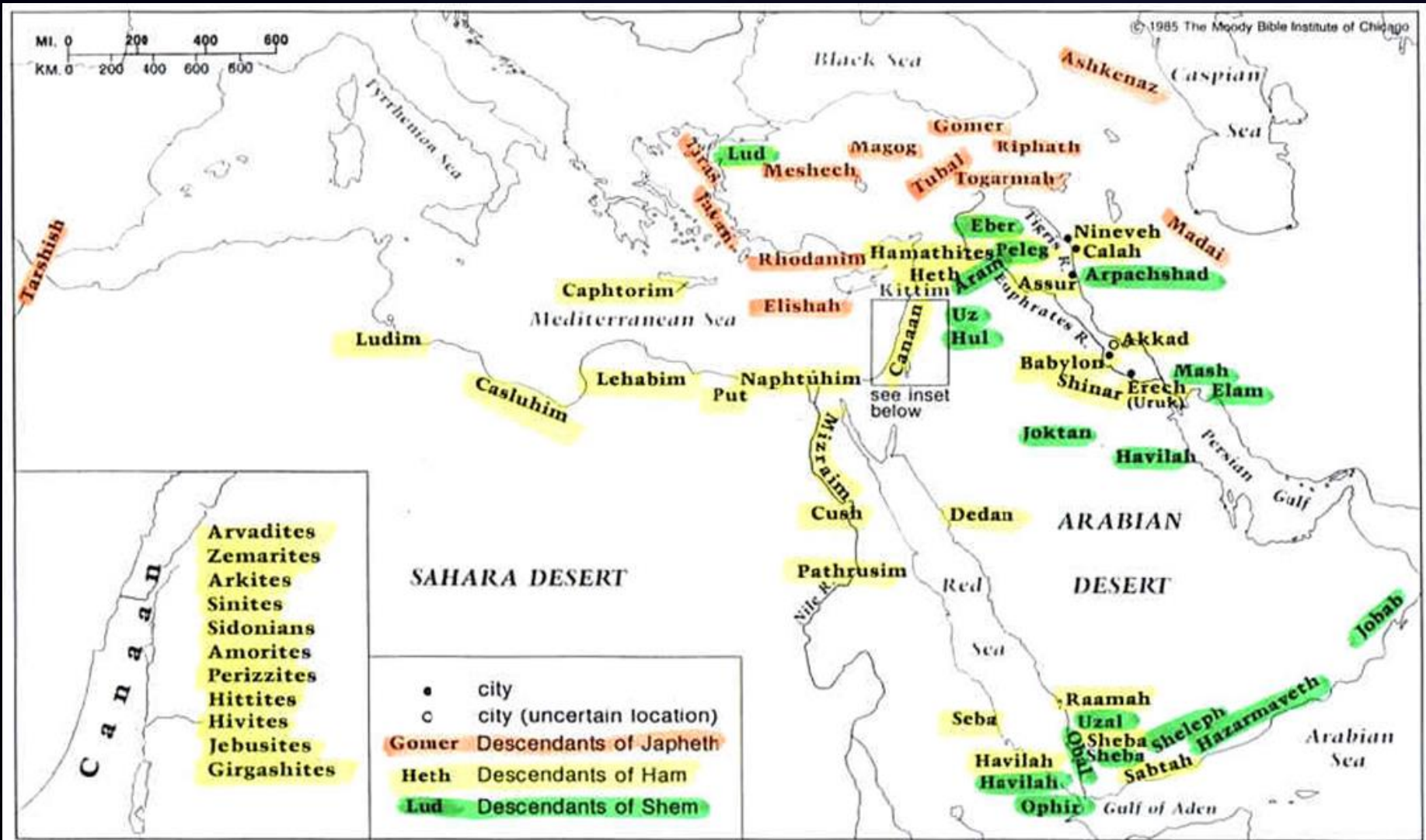
This "[curse of Canaan](#)" by Noah was likely connected to the conquest of Canaan by Israel. Both the conquest of Canaan and the curse, according to the [Book of Jubilees 10:29-34](#), are attributed, rather, to Canaan's steadfast refusal to join his elder brothers in Ham's allotment beyond the [Nile](#), and instead "squatting" within the inheritance of [Shem](#), on the eastern shores of the [Mediterranean](#), in the region later promised to Abraham.



GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE DESCENDANTS OF NOAH



The chronological scheme of *Jubilees* has Ham born in the year 1209 A.M. — two years after Shem, three before Japheth, and 99 before the flood. It gives the name of his wife who also survived the flood as Na'eltama'uk. After his youngest son Canaan was cursed in 1321 A.M., he left Mount Ararat and built a city named for his wife on the south side of the mountain. In 1569 A.M., he received a third division of the earth along with his two brothers for his inheritance: everything west of the Nile River, and to the south of Gadir. In 1639 A.M. when the nations were scattered following the failure of the Tower of Babel, Ham and his children journeyed to their allotment, with the exception of Canaan, who settled in Shem's territory, thus receiving another curse.



These names ought to look familiar from our previous studies.

THE WORLD AS KNOWN TO THE HEBREWS ACCORDING TO THE MOSAIC ACCOUNT.



Remember, Yah is looking specifically at Ham's line at Babel! All the tribes of Noah did not live in Babel! Yah wanted to confuse Ham's language so they would not take their evil too far and too fast. And Yah did not what the righteous ones to understand the nonsense that was being promoted, so it was in everyone's best interest to mix up the language and scatter them. Ham's line as we see in history, really stands out in their acceptance of shatan's promises of power, money and to be godlike.

The re-emergence of giants came through them. They were of one accord! One Mind! They wanted to be like a deity higher than Yahuah! They could understand each other's languages, it was not a barrier, but after the confusion, they could no longer be multi-lingual unless they went about to specifically learn another language.

In Acts at Shabuwa, you see where the people understood each other as if they were speaking in their own language. They had become multi-lingual again, a gift of the Ruach-Set Apart Spirit, so they could go out and spread the Torah and tell of prophecy fulfilled! We can see that this evil "secret teaching of the Mysteries" has deep roots in the Middle East and became entrenched in the Rabbinic-Babylonian-Egyptian-Greek-Mayan (to name a few) Cultures. In later years, it evolved and still goes hand in hand with the Freemasons, the Illuminati and all luciferian cults. They are really one in the same. The language of the secret mysteries. Similar rituals, deities, and end game is the language of absolute commitment to the adversary. It is all about secrecy.

Another interesting note is the Hebrew word Babel. From Parkhurst's Hebrew Lexicon page 46-47.

בל

I. *To mix, mingle.* occ. Jud. xix. 21, ויבול, or, according to the Keri, and twenty-four of Dr Kennicott's codices, ויבל, and *he mingled for the asses*, i. e. he *mixed* some chopped straw and barley together for their provender, as usual in those countries to this day. Comp. בליל below, and see 1 K. iv. 28, and Harmer's Observations, vol. i. p. 423, &c. Ps. xcii. 11, " *I am* (not barely anointed, but) *mixed with fresh oil.* Oil penetrates the very bones; and the person spoken of was to be *full*, or *filled full* with what oil represents. The *softening benignity* of holiness and love were to be *incorporated* into his very substance, and his very humanity to become, like God, holiness and love." Bate's Crit. Heb.

II. *To confound, destroy*, as it were, by *heterogeneous*, or *discordant mixtures*. occ. Gen. xi. 7, ונבלה and *we will confound there their talk.* So ver. 9, *Wherefore the name of it was called Babel* בבל (i. e. *in confusion*) *because there Jehovah* בלל *confounded the talk of all the earth.* Observe that in ver. 7, the ה in נבלה is not radical but paragogic. Hence the French *babil, babiller*, and Eng. *babble*. Lat. *balbus* stammering, *balbutio* to *stammer*.

III. As a *N.* בל *Bel*, a name by which the *heathen*, and particularly the *Babylonians*, called their arch-idol, *the heavens*, whose *different conditions of fire, light, and spirit*, (i. e. *gross air*,) are *mechanically mixed* with each

other, and thereby carry on all the operations of nature. occ. Isa. xlvi. 1. Jer. l. 2. li. 44. This idol is also mentioned Baruch vi. 41; and (to say nothing of the apocryphal story of Bel and the Dragon) Herodotus, lib. i. cap. 181, expressly calls the Tower of Babel or Babylon, ΔΙΟΣ ΒΗΛΟΥΤ 'Ιγού the Temple of Jupiter Belus or Bel; * and Servius, on the first book of the Æneis, says, that "among the Assyrians, Saturn and the Sun (i. e. the solar light) are upon some sacred account both called Bel." The reason of this seems evident, בל was a general name for the matter of the heavens or celestial mixture, as what the Greeks called Κεκομιγμένος (from κρη to irradiate), and the Romans Saturn (from סתר to hide, which see), likewise was.

And in truth בל or the mixture of the different conditions of the heavenly fluid is what not only continually renews, but also destroys all things. Hence the fable of Cronus or Saturn devouring his own children: and hence perhaps one reason of the horrid custom of offering up children to him in sacrifice, which was practised not only by the Carthaginians, but by the old Latins, by the Cretans, and in short wherever this idol was worshipped. See Univ. Hist. vol. xvii. p. 262, & seq. and notes, and below under מלך II.

We find by the Palmyrene inscriptions, printed at the end of the Abbé Barthelemy's Reflections, &c. Paris, 1754, that ענל בול Bel the Calf, (see Exod. xxxii.) and מלך בול Molech Bel, or Bel the King, were worshipped at Palmyra or Tadmor.

* For a description of this temple, which was no other than the famous Tower of Babel repaired and completed, see Prideaux, Connex. part i. book ii. not far from the beginning, and Calmet's Dictionary in BABEL and BABELON.

בלל I. To mix very much, to mix together, confound. Exod. xxix. 2. Gen. xi. 9. Hos. vii. 8, & al.

בָּבֶל

Transliteration

Babel

Pronunciation

bā·bel' (Key)



Part of Speech

proper locative noun

Root Word (Etymology)

From בָּלַל (H1101)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 197

KJV Translation Count — Total: 262x

The KJV translates Strong's H894 in the following manner: Babylon (257x), Babylonian (with H1121) (3x), Babel (2x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. Babel or Babylon = "confusion (by mixing)"
 - A. Babel or Babylon, the ancient site and/or capital of Babylonia (modern Hillah) situated on the Euphrates

Strong's Definitions [?]

(Strong's Definitions Legend)

בָּבֶל *Bâbel*, baw-bel'; from H1101; confusion; Babel (i.e. Babylon), including Babylonia and the Babylonian empire:—Babel, Babylon.

בַּבְּלִי

Transliteration

Bablyi (Aramaic)

Pronunciation

bab-lē' (Key)



Part of Speech

plural emphatic substantival adjective

Root Word (Etymology)

Patrial from בָּבֶל (H895)

KJV Translation Count — Total: 1x

The KJV translates Strong's H896 in the following manner: Babylonian (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. Babylonian = "confusion (by mixing)"
 - A. Babylonian

Strong's Definitions [?]

(Strong's Definitions Legend)

בַּבְּלִי *Bablyi*, bab-lee'; (Aramaic) patrial from H895; a Babylonian:—Babylonia.

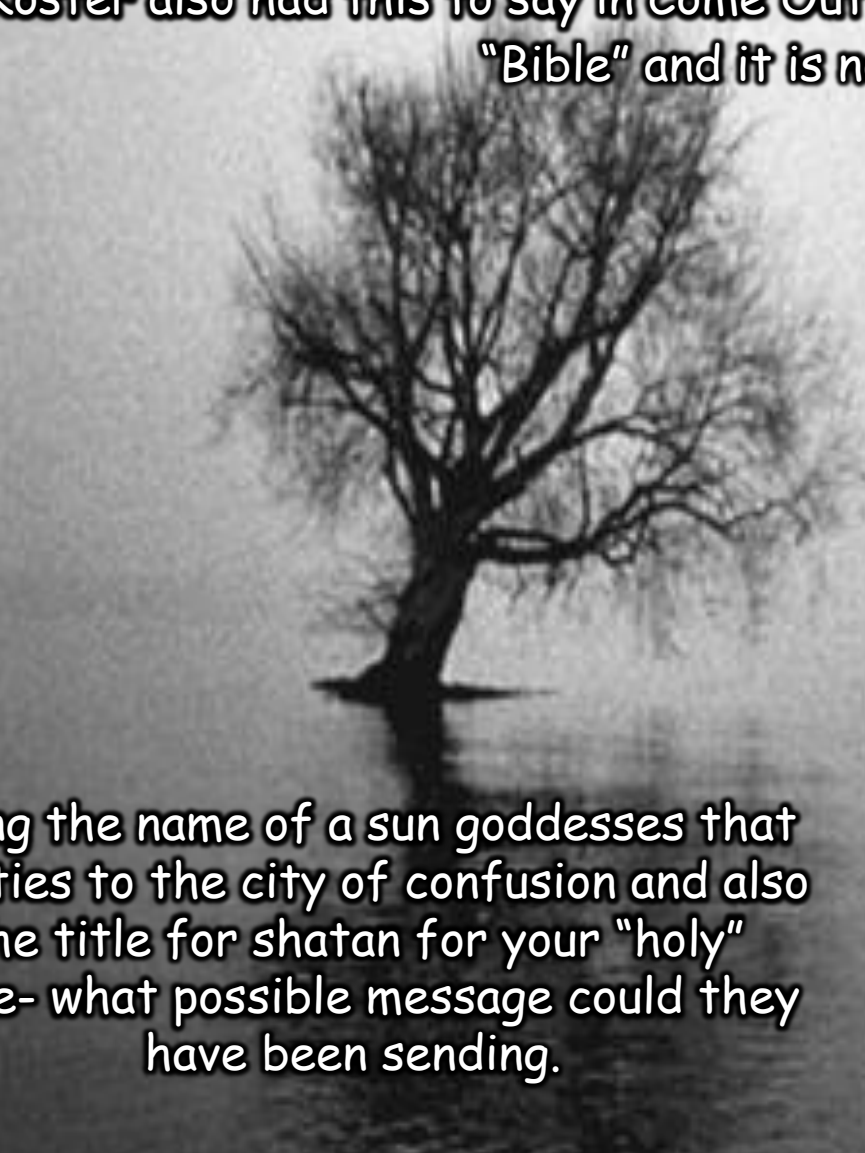
Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon [?]

בַּבְּלִי Ch. pl. emphat. בַּבְּלִיָּא *Babylonian*, Ezr.4:9.

From C.J. Koster's book *Come Out Of Her My People* he has this to say: *Baal, Bel, Babylon* are all interrelated words pertaining to chief Sun-deities of pagan Sun-worship. Baal means to "shine," also used for "Lord/husband." Bel is another name for Satan. Babylon was the ancient Canaanite city where Sun-worship began and from there spread to all ancient cultures of the world and remains in the world today as the counterfeit religion of Satan under the guise of the Roman Catholic Church and its offshoot religions (daughters) including Christianity.

We see here that the confusion was the mixing of the languages. That would be the reason why they can trace the Hebrew through so many of our languages today. These were not altogether brand new- it was a mixture of what was there (Hebrew) with new added in. Isn't it interesting that "bible" - which in Hebrew would be spelled the same way *babel*- Bet Bet Lamed? The confusion that is sprinkled in most likely came from the Babylonian inspired Kabbalah and Talmud. The square Hebrew letters are said to have come from Ezra who rewrote the Scrolls he found, and he came out of Babylon.

The word *Bible* comes from the Greek word "Biblos," which is translated "book." C.J. Koster also had this to say in *Come Out Of Her My People* about the word "Bible" and it is not good.



Using the name of a sun goddesses that has ties to the city of confusion and also the title for shatan for your "holy" bible- what possible message could they have been sending.

Bible comes from the Greek word "Biblos/Biblion" which refers to the Egyptian papyrus reed which the Greeks called "Byblos/Byblus." The papyrus reed was shipped from the Egyptian City "Biblis" named after its female Sun-deity. It was imported through the Greek seaport called "Byblos" named after its Phoenician Sun-deity "Byblis/Byblos" believed to be the granddaughter of Apollo, the Greek Sun-deity. NOTE: The word "Bible" was first used in 400 AD.

And just to add fuel to this fire- C.J. Koster also had this to say about the word "holy".

Holy, Holiday, Holy Spirit are all interrelated and come from the Hindu religion. The words are derived from "Holi" which is the great Hindu spring festival held in honor of "Krishna," the Hindu Sun-god.

We will stick to using "Tanak", "Torah" and "The Eyewitness accounts".
"Scriptures" would be fine as well.

When you see written languages such as cuneiform it brings to mind the nature of the mystery religion itself. Cuneiform as we will see is not a language. And it is not easily deciphered. Isn't it the whole purpose of written symbols to convey meanings to others? The difficulty of this suggests that there could be a more secretive hidden agenda; especially in the area it was developed.

Cuneiform: 6 things you (probably) didn't know about the world's oldest writing system

Distinguished by its wedge-shaped marks on clay tablets, cuneiform script is the oldest form of writing in the world, first appearing even earlier than Egyptian hieroglyphics
Tuesday 26th May 2015 Submitted by: Emma Mason [BBC History Magazine](#)

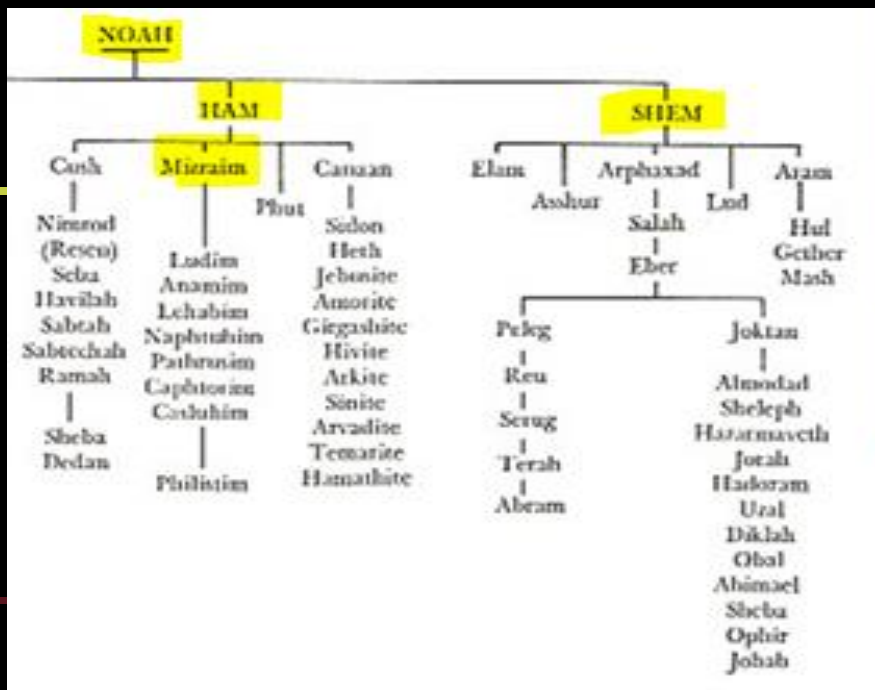
1) Cuneiform is not a language

The cuneiform writing system is also not an alphabet, and it doesn't have letters. Instead it used between 600 and 1,000 characters to write words (or parts of them) or syllables (or parts of them).

The two main languages written in Cuneiform are Sumerian and Akkadian (**from ancient Iraq**), (**Babylon**) although more than a dozen others are recorded. This means we could use it equally well today to spell Chinese, Hungarian or English.



<http://www.historyextra.com/article/feature/cuneiform-6-facts-about-worlds-oldest-writing-system>



Name	Pictograph	Meaning	Name	Pictograph	Meaning
Aleph		Ox / strength / leader	Lamed		Staff / goad / control / "toward"
Bet		House / "in"	Mem		Water / chaos
Gimmel		Foot / camel / pride	Nun		Seed / fish / activity / life
Dalet		Tent door / pathway	Samekh		Hand on staff / support / prop
Hey		Lo! Behold! "The"	Ayin		Eye / to see / experience
Vav		Nail / peg / add / "And"	Pey		Mouth / word / speak
Zayin		Sword / weapon / cut off	Tsade		Man on side / desire / need
Chet		Tent wall / fence / separation	Qof		Sun on horizon / behind
Yet		Basket / snake / surround	Resh		Head / person / first
Yod		Area and hand / work / deed	Shin		Eat / consume / destroy
Kaf		Palm of hand / to open	Tau		Mark / sign / covenant

THE HIBROGLYPHIC ALPHABET

a	a	b	kh	d	f
VULTURE	ARM	FOOT	PLACENTA	HAND	HORNED VIPER
g	h	h	i y	dj	k
POT STAND	COURTYARD	CANDLEWICK	REED LEAF	COBRA	BASKET
l	m	n	o	w	p
LION	OWL	WATER	KNOTTED ROPE	QUAIL CHICK	MAT
r	s	sh	t	tch	z
MOUTH	FOLDED CLOTH	POOL	LOAF	ROPE	DOOR BOLT

Again, Ham's son is Mitzryim who is Egypt! His uncle is Shem! His grandfather is Noah! It is impossible he did not know Hebrew!

PICTOGRAPHIC SIGN c. 3100 BC									
INTERPRETATION	star	?sun over horizon	?stream	ear of barley	bull's head	bowl	head + bowl	lower leg	?shrouded body
CUNEIFORM SIGN c. 2400 BC									
CUNEIFORM SIGN c. 700 BC (turned through 90°)									
PHONETIC VALUE*	dingir, an	u ₄ , ud	a	še	gu ₄	nig ₂ , ninda	ku ₂	du, gin, gub	lu ₂
MEANING	god, sky	day, sun	water, seed, son	barley	ox	food, bread	to eat	to walk, to stand	man
* Some signs have more than one phonetic value and some sounds are represented by more than one sign. U ₄ means the fourth sign with the phonetic value u.									



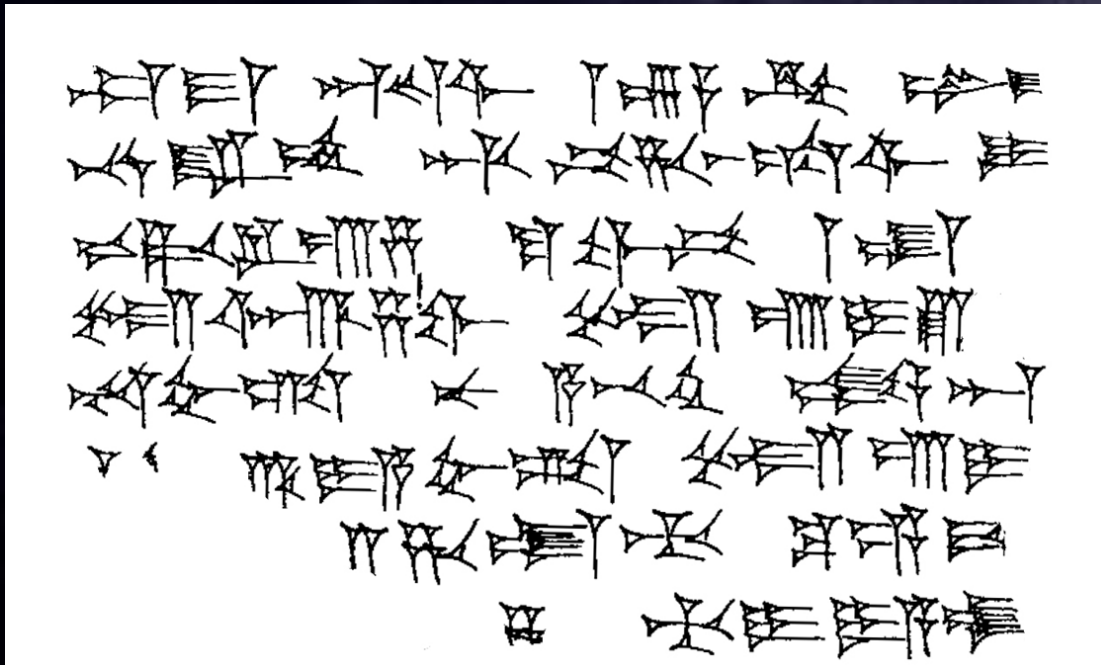
**Cuneiform
which in the
beginning looks
very much like
Hebrew
pictograph.**

Name	Pictograph	Hearing	Name	Pictograph	Hearing
Aleph		Ox / strength / leader	Lamed		Staff / goad / control / "toward"
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Gimel		Foot / camel / pride	Nun		Seed / fish / activity / life
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Hey		Lo! Behold! "The"	Kaph		Eye / to see / experience
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Chet		Tent wall / fence / separation	Qof		Sun on horizon / behind
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Yod		Arm and hand / work / deed	Shin		Eat / consume / destroy
Kaf		Palm of hand / to open	Tav		Mark / sign / covenant

Amazingly, cuneiform continued to be used until the first century AD, meaning that the distance in time that separates us from the latest surviving cuneiform tablet is only just over half of that which separates that tablet from the first cuneiform.

3) All you needed to write cuneiform was a reed and some clay

Both of which were freely available in the rivers alongside the Mesopotamian cities where cuneiform was used (**now Iraq and eastern Syria**). The word cuneiform comes from Latin *cuneus*, meaning ‘wedge’, and simply means ‘wedge shaped’. It refers to the shape made each time a scribe pressed his stylus (made from a specially cut reed) into the clay.



4) Cuneiform looks somewhat impossible...



Those who read cuneiform for a living – and there are a few – like to think of it as the world’s most difficult writing (or the most inconvenient). However, if you have six years to spare and work round the clock (not pausing for meals) it’s a doddle to master! All you have to do is learn the extinct languages recorded by the tablets, then thousands of signs – many of which have more than one meaning or sound.

2044 BC, Sumeria, Ancient Iraq: Ur III clay administrative tablet, impressed with the scribes seal, which depicts a goddess leading a worshipper and the text Ur Giger, scribe, son of Barran. The main text on the reverse (pictured) lists ploughmen employed by the state with the quantities of land assigned to them as wages. (Photo by Werner Forman/Universal Images Group/Getty Images)



Cuneiform

Quick Facts

Type	Logophonic
Genealogy	Cuneiform
Location	West Asia > Mesopotamia
Time	3300 BCE to 100 CE
Direction	Variable

The term "cuneiform" is very deceptive, in that it tricks people into thinking that it's some type of writing system. The truth is that cuneiform denotes not one but several kinds of writing systems, including logosyllabic, syllabic, and alphabetic scripts. In fact, "cuneiform" came from Latin *cuneus*, which means "wedge". Therefore, any script can be called cuneiform as long as individual signs are composed of wedges.

Many languages, including Semitic, Indo-European, and isolates, are written in cuneiform, as the following list shows:

- [Sumerian](#)
- [Eastern Semitic, including Akkadian, Assyrian, and Babylonian](#)
- [Elamite](#)
- Eblaite
- [Hittite](#)
- Hurrian
- Urtarian
- [Ugaritic](#), in fact an alphabetic system unrelated to other cuneiform scripts except in outward appearance.
- [Old Persian](#), a mostly syllabic system with a few logograms.



Clay Tokens: The Precursors of Cuneiform

The earliest examples of Mesopotamian script date from approximately the end of the 4th millennium BCE, coinciding in time and in geography with the rise of urban centers such as Uruk, Nippur, Susa, and Ur. These early records are used almost exclusively for accounting and record keeping.

However, these cuneiform records are really descendents of another counting system that had been used for five thousand years before. Clay tokens have been used since as early as 8000 BCE in Mesopotamia for some form of record-keeping.

Clay tokens are basically three dimension geometric shapes. There are two types of clay tokens, plain and complex. The plain tokens are the oldest ones, found as far back as 8000 BCE, in a very wide area, including modern places like Turkey, Syria, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, and Iran, at settlements of all sizes. They are plain, unadorned geometric shapes like spheres, disks, cones, tetrahedrons, and cylinders. In contrast, complex tokens are decorated with markings, and appeared only during the 4th millennium BCE in large settlements in southern Mesopotamia.

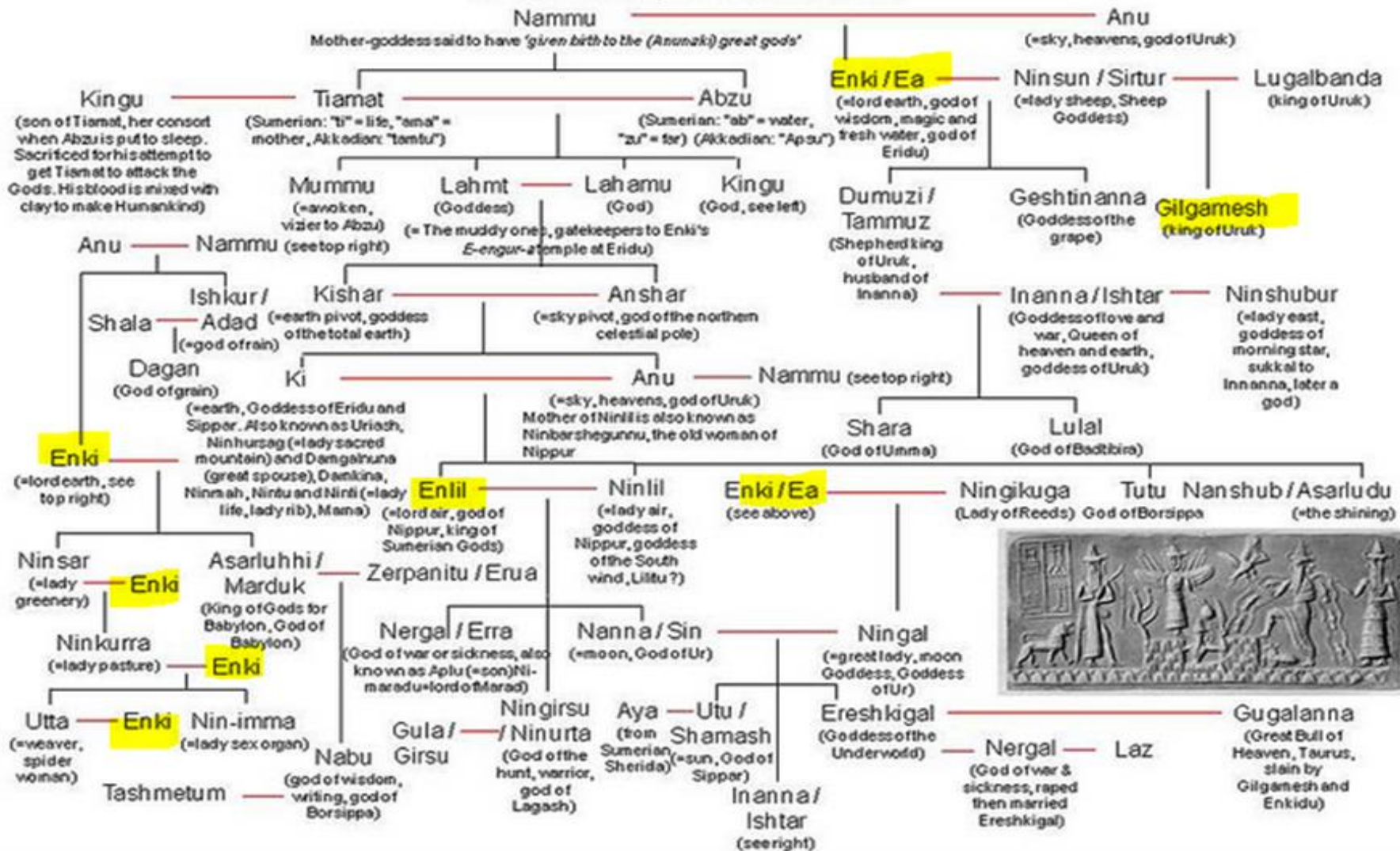
Denise Schmandt-Besserat theorized that both are used for record keeping. In particular, the plain tokens, given their long timespan and their widespread use, most likely counted agricultural items like grains or cereal. On the other hand, complex tokens were used to record manufactured goods as they appeared when Sumerian cities were growing rapidly in size and had flourishing non-agricultural industries. In fact, one of the earliest examples of complex tokens was found in the temple of Inanna, the Sumerian goddess of love and fertility, in the city of Uruk. This implies that the temple institution used clay tokens to record goods manufactured for the temple.



Just in case you forgot who the Sumerian and Akkadian's were:

Genealogy of Sumero-Akkadian Gods

Sumerian names given first, Akkadian last



Remember this from the Michigan archeological finds?

Interesting that in ancient America we have cuneiform and depictions of the Tower of Babel recorded.



New evidence suggests ancient Tower of Babel was real

Posted on [April 28, 2017](#) by [Dr. Eowyn](#)

The story of the Tower of [Babel](#) is a cryptic [account](#) in [Genesis 11:1–9](#) of a time when everyone on earth spoke the same language. As people migrated east, they settled in the land of [Shinar](#), the general region of [ancient Mesopotamia](#).

Note: Ancient [Mesopotamia](#), widely considered to be one of [the cradles](#) of human civilization, was situated within the Tigris–Euphrates river system, in modern days roughly corresponding to most of Iraq plus Kuwait, the eastern parts of Syria, Southeastern Turkey, and regions along the Turkish-Syrian and Iran–Iraq borders.

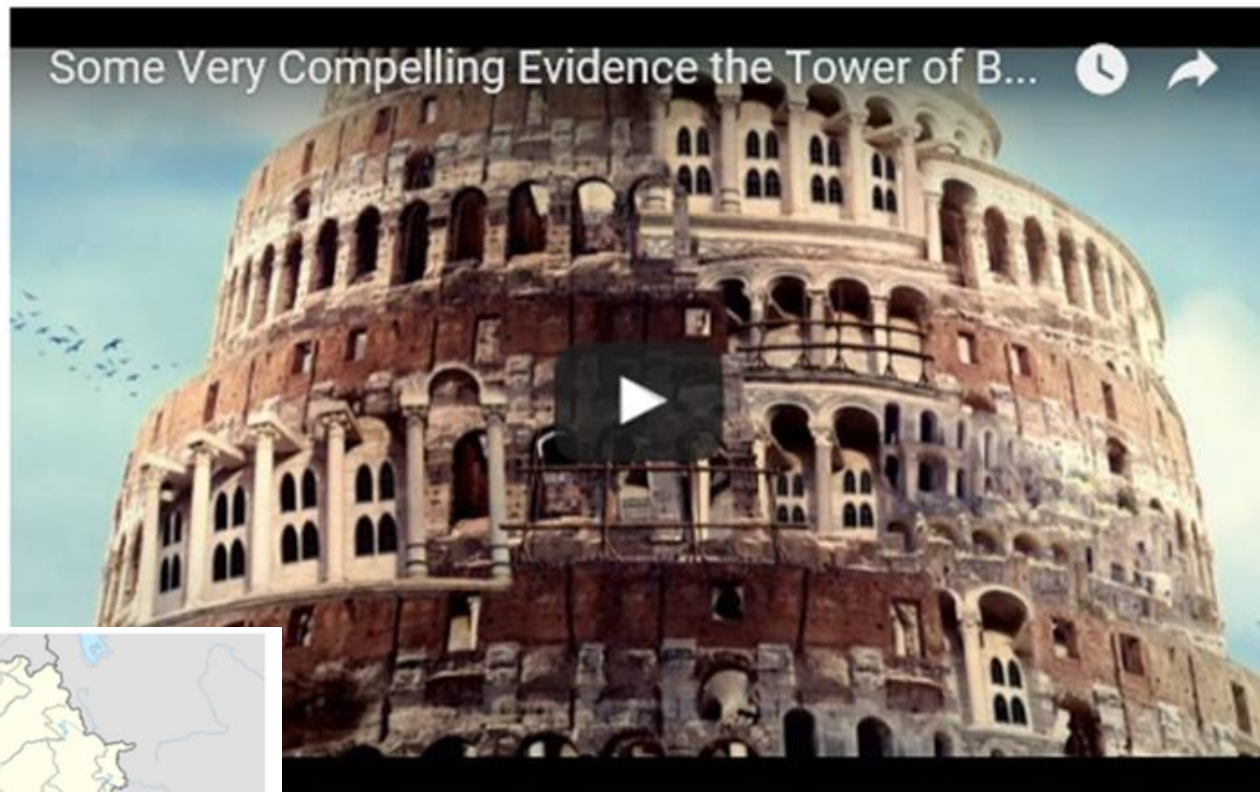
There in Shinar, the people agreed to [build a city](#) and a tower “tall enough to reach heaven” to make a name for themselves. Angered by their hubris, God confounded their speech so that they could no longer understand each other and scattered them around the world. The people stopped building the city, which they called [Babel](#) or, in Greek, Babylon.

According to the [Book of Genesis](#), King [Nimrod](#) was [the original](#) founder of Babel and the great-grandson of Noah.

The remains of [Babylon](#) are in present-day Hillah, Iraq, about 53 miles south of Baghdad, comprising a large tell of broken mud-brick buildings and debris, as well as a number of mounds covering an area of about 1.24 mi × 0.62 mi.

<http://www.dcclothesline.com/2017/04/28/new-evidence-suggests-ancient-tower-of-babel-was-real/>

A recently-aired documentary on the Smithsonian channel gives compelling evidence that the Tower of Babel may be real (h/t *FOTM*'s stlonginus).



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kgksU2F18lg>





This is where they are finding the ruins.



- The discovery of a vast structure beneath the remains of Babylon.
- A privately-owned stone tablet, dating back to the [6th century B.C.](#), which was discovered in Babylon about 100 years ago. The tablet's significance recently was uncovered by [Dr. Andrew George](#), Professor of [Babylonian](#) at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Inscribed into the tablet are the bas-reliefs of an ancient Mesopotamian stepped tower and the figure of King [Nebuchadnezzar II](#) (604–561 BC), as well as the text, “The secret totemic tower of the city of Babylon,” and an account identical to that in *Genesis* of how the tower was constructed.

[READ MORE At The Threshold Of War: “The Choice Is Not Up To Us Anymore... It Is Being Decided Upon At This Very Moment”](#)





▶ 🔊 2:33 / 3:41

Smithsonian CHANNEL   

By the way, why does the [European Parliament building](#) in [Strasbourg](#), France, look so much like the painting of the Tower of Babel by the 16th century painter Pieter Breugel [the Elder](#)?



European Parliament, Strasbourg, France



Tower of Babel, by Breugel (c. 1563)

It would take very little for the reader to find all the connections of Shatan to Kabbala - Baal- Islam-Alien Astronauts-all Mystery Religions-Druid-Knights Templar-Rosicrucian-Freemason and all occult worship. All of these groups are in direct opposition to what the Torah and Scriptures teach, so they cannot be in line with the True Almighty and His Son! They can, however, be useful to see where some of the "bodies are buried" so to speak.

Kabbalistic Information- From Wikipedia

One of the most important names is that of the [Ein Sof](#) (אין סוף "Void", "Infinite" or "Endless"). The forty-two-lettered name contains the combined names אהיה יהוה אדוני יהוה, that when spelled out contains 42 letters. The equivalent in value of YHWH (spelled יהוה = 45) is the forty-five-lettered name.

The seventy-two-lettered name is derived from three verses in [Exodus](#) (14:19–21) beginning with "[Vayyissa](#)", "[Vayyabo](#)" and "[Vayyet](#)" respectively. Each of the verses contains 72 letters, and when combined they form 72 names, known collectively as the [Shemhamphorasch](#). The [kabbalistic](#) book [Sefer Yetzirah](#) explains that the creation of the world was achieved by the manipulation of these sacred letters that form the names of G.

So they had to come up with a word with 42 letters to do numerology to יהוה ? Obviously, this has nothing to do with what the Torah teaches.

The word Kabbalah is interesting in the propaganda they spin. They say it means "revealed" as in secret knowledge. It must have been a huge secret because that word for any type of knowledge is not used in Scripture not even once. Just the sound of it invokes naughty images. ca-Ball-allah. Look at KA from Parkhurst page 454

ק

קא

I. In Kal and Hiph. **to vomit, vomit or spue out.** See Lev. xviii. 25, 28. Prov. xxiii. 8. xxv. 16. Jon. ii. 11. It is once, Jer. xxv. 27, written with a ם instead of the א, קיר for קאר. As a noun קיא **vomit, matter vomited.** occ. Isa. xix. 14. xxviii. 8. Jer. xlvi. 26. קא the same. occ. Prov. xxvi. 11. מקרא See under קרה II.

Balah rising to wear out-harass constantly. H1080 is pronounced ba-lah- according to Blue letter bible.

Lexicon :: Strong's H1080 - bēla' (Aramaic) Aa

בְּלָא

Transliteration	Pronunciation
bēla' (Aramaic)	bel-ä' (Key) 🔊
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
verb	Corresponding to בְּלָהַ (H1086) (used only in a mental sense)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 2631

Variant Spellings

The following spelling is supported by Strongs and Gesenius: בְּלָא.

KJV Translation Count — Total: 1x

The KJV translates Strong's H1080 in the following manner: wear out (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

I. (Pael) to wear away, wear out
A. to harass constantly (fig.)

Strong's Definitions [?] (Strong's Definitions Legend)

בְּלָא bēlâ', bel-aw'; (Aramaic) corresponding to H1086 (but used only in a mental sense); to afflict:—wear out.

The closest word we have is H6905, that has this sound Cabal.

Lexicon :: Strong's H6905 - qabal Aa

קָבַל

Transliteration	Pronunciation
qabal	kā-vāl' (Key) 🔊
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
adverb, masculine noun	From קָבַל (H6901) in the sense of opposite [see קָבַל (H6904)]

It is used once in 2Kings 15:10 and means simply "before" or "something in front" or interesting siege engine or battering ram". Now we can see that they can say this was information from "before", but that is a stretch.

Strong's Definitions [?]

(Strong's Definitions Legend)

קָבַל qābâl, kaw-bawl'; from H6901 in the sense of opposite (see H6904); the presence, i.e. (adverbially) in front of:—before.

קֹבֵל

Transliteration

qobel

Pronunciation

kō'-vel (Key)



Part of Speech

masculine noun

Root Word (Etymology)

From קָבַל (H6901) in the sense of confronting (as standing opposite in order to receive)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 1980a

KJV Translation Count — Total: 1x

The KJV translates Strong's H6904 in the following manner: war (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. something in front, attacking engine, something before
 - A. before
 - B. siege-engine, battering-ram

Strong's Definitions [?]

(Strong's Definitions Legend)


קֹבֵל qôbel, ko'-bel; from H6901 in the sense of confronting (as standing opposite in order to receive); a battering-ram:—war.

H6904 has the same meaning but more specific. With the vowel points this would be Coo-bal not CAH-Bal. This is really interesting though that it is "in the sense of confronting as standing opposite in order to receive". Do we have to stand opposite of Yahuah like a battering ram in order to receive? No that is not how He works, so this must be something quite different.

The word that means to receive is H6901 - in the family of words but is the primitive root and is pronounced, KAH-BEL not Kah-Bal. The Aramaic H6902 sounds and means the same.

Lexicon :: Strong's H6901 - qabal Aa

קָבַל

Transliteration	Pronunciation
qabal	kä-val' (Key) 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
verb	A primitive root

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 1980

KJV Translation Count — Total: 13x

The KJV translates Strong's H6901 in the following manner: receive (6x), took (3x), choose (1x), held (1x), take hold (1x), undertook (1x).



Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. to take, receive, be before
 - A. (Piel)
 - i. to take, choose, receive
 - ii. to accept
 - iii. to accept, assume
 - B. (Hiphil)
 - i. to show oppositeness
 - ii. to correspond, receive one to the other

Here is something we will put forth with just logic as our basis. There is no Scripture word meaning Kaballah.

There is a family of words that means to receive and show oppositeness, standing in opposition of. Kabal, Kabel. We see a correlation to Kab-allah. Do you see it? This could just as easily be a word put together that means to invoke a curse.

Kabb-a-la

Lexicon :: Strong's H422 – 'alah		Lexicon :: Strong's H6895 – qabab	
אֱלָה		קָבַב	
Transliteration	Pronunciation	Transliteration	Pronunciation
'alah	a-la' (Key) 	qabab	kā-vaḅ' (Key) 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)	Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
verb	A primitive root	verb	A primitive root
Dictionary Aids		Dictionary Aids	
TWOT Reference: 94		TWOT Reference: 1978	
KJV Translation Count — Total: 6x		KJV Translation Count — Total: 8x	
The KJV translates Strong's H422 in the following manner: swear (4x), curse (1x), adjure (1x).		The KJV translates Strong's H6895 in the following manner: curse (7x), at all (1x).	
Outline of Biblical Usage [?]		Outline of Biblical Usage [?]	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. to swear, curse <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. (Qal) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. to swear, take an oath (before God) ii. to curse B. (Hiphil) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. to put under oath, adjure ii. to put under a curse 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. to curse, utter a curse against <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. (Qal) to curse 	
Strong's Definitions [?]		Strong's Definitions [?] (Strong's Definitions Legend)	
אֱלָה <i>qābab</i> , kaw-bab'; a primitive root; to scoop out, i.e. (figuratively) to malign or execrate (i.e. stab with words);—X at all, curse.		קָבַב <i>qābab</i> , kaw-bab'; a primitive root; to scoop out, i.e. (figuratively) to malign or execrate (i.e. stab with words);—X at all, curse.	

The sounds Islamic terrorists wail and lament right before they strike!

Lexicon :: Strong's H421 - 'alah

אלה

Transliteration	Pronunciation
'alah	ä-lä' (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
verb	A primitive root [rather identical with אלה (H422) through the idea of invocation]

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 95

KJV Translation Count — Total: 1x

The KJV translates Strong's H421 in the following manner: lament (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

l. (Qal) to lament, wail

Strong's Definitions [?] (Strong's Definitions Legend)

אלה 'äläh, aw-law'; a primitive root (rather identical with H422 through the idea of invocation); to bewail:—lament.

This is our "uneducated" definition of the word Kabbalah- To vomit and spew out curses from before, that stand in opposition to Yah that was received, to wear out and harass and cause wailing and lamenting.

Kabalist and Kabbalahhh from Theosophical Glossary

This is Kabbala from the Theosophical division of this mystery myth

He goes into a little more detail that we left in the PDF

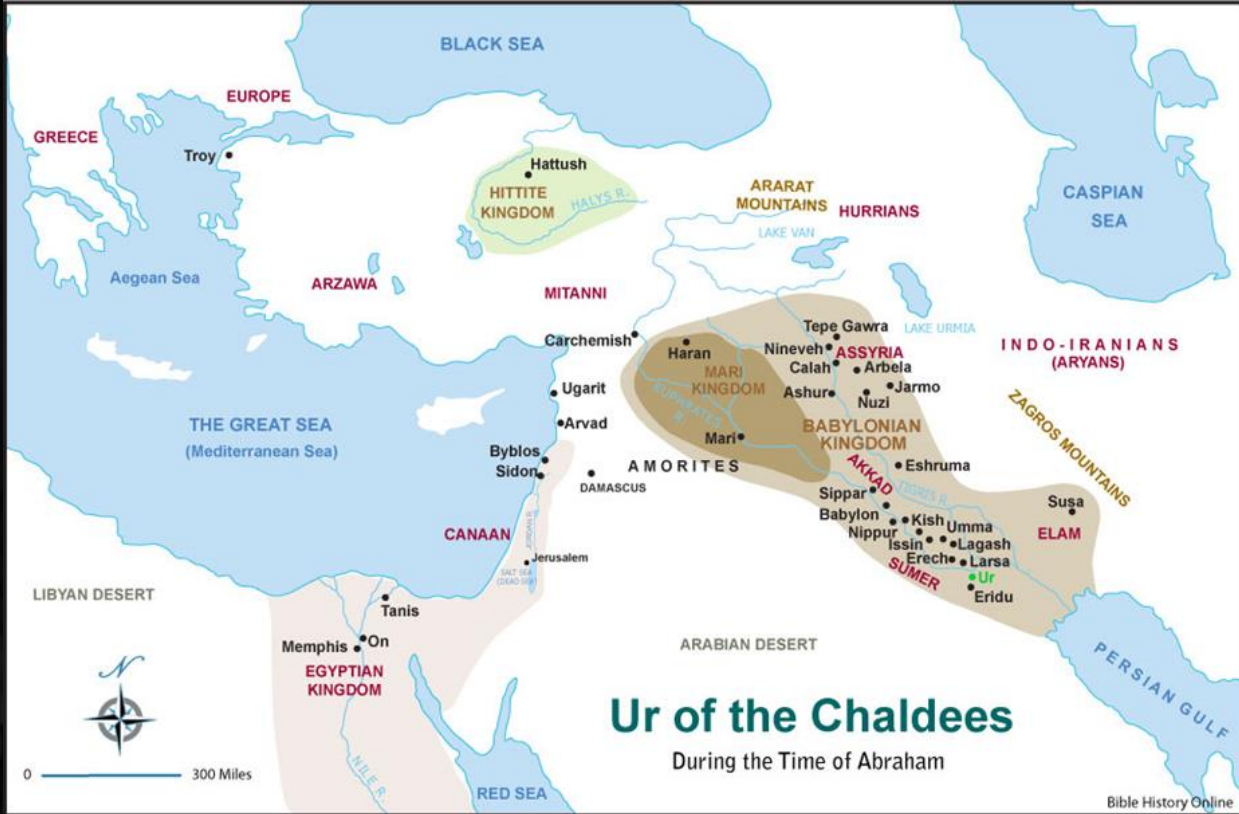
Kabalist

From Q B L H, KABBALAHH, an unwritten or oral tradition. The Kabalist is a student of "secret science", one who interprets the hidden meaning of the Scriptures with the help of the symbolical Kabbalahh, and explains the real one by these means. The Tanaim were the first Kabalist among the Jews; they appeared at Jerusalem about the beginning of the third century before the Christian era. The books of *Ezekiel*, *Daniel*, *Henoch*, and the *Revelation* of St. John, are purely kabalistical.

If they really thought this about the books listed, they should stop being in the Kabbalah as their end is clearly predicted! Seriously, there is nothing in any of the Scriptures that remotely prove that the above listed books are Kabbalah.

<http://www.rickross.com/reference/Kabbalahh/Kabbalahh63.html>

This secret doctrine is identical with that of Chaldeans, and includes at the same time much of the Persian wisdom, or "magic". History catches glimpses of famous kabbalists ever since the eleventh century. The Medieval ages, and even our own times, have had an enormous number of the most learned and intellectual men who were students of the Kabbalahh (or Qabbalah, as some spell it). The most famous among the former were Paracelsus, Henry Khunrath, Jacob Böhmen, Robert Fludd, the two Van Helmonts, the Abbot John Trithemius, Cornelius Agrippa, Cardinal Nicolao Cusani, Jerome Carden, Pope Sixtus IV., and such Christian scholars as Raymond Lully, Giovanni Pico de la Mirandola, Guillaume Postel, the great John Reuchlin, Dr. Henry More, Eugenius Philalethes (Thomas Vaughan), the erudite Jesuit Athanasius Kircher, Christian Knorr (Baron) von Rosenroth; then Sir Isaac Newton., This is a lie as we will show you from his own writings he was anti Kabbala. How could Kabbalists have the same "secret doctrine" as the Chaldeans when they believed in idols of stone and wood?



Chaldea
 The southern portion of Babylonia, Lower Mesopotamia, lying chiefly on the right bank of the Euphrates, but commonly used of the whole of the Mesopotamian plain. The Hebrew name is Kasdim, which is usually rendered "Chaldeans" (Jeremiah 50:10 ; Jeremiah 51:24 Jeremiah 51:35).

Recent discoveries, more especially in Babylonia, have thrown much light on the history of the Hebrew patriarchs, and have illustrated or confirmed the Biblical narrative in many points. The ancestor of the Hebrew people, Abram, was, we are told, born at "Ur of the Chaldees." "Chaldees" is a mistranslation of the Hebrew *Kasdim*, Kasdim being the Old Testament name of the Babylonians, while the Chaldees were a tribe who lived on the shores of the Persian Gulf, and did not become a part of the Babylonian population till the time of Hezekiah. Ur was one of the oldest and most famous of the Babylonian cities.

Leibniz, Lord Bacon, (**a relative to Francis I wonder?**) Spinoso, etc., etc., the list being almost inexhaustible. As remarked by Mr. Isaac Myer, in his Qabbalah, the ideas of the Kabalists have largely influenced European literature. "Upon the practical Qabbalah, the Abbé de Villars (nephew of de Montfaucon) in 1670, published his celebrated satirical novel, 'The Count de Gabalis', upon which Pope based his 'Rape of the Lock'. Qabbalism ran through the Mediaeval poems, the 'Romance **of the Rose**', and permeates the writings of Dante." No two of them, however, agreed upon the origin of the Kabbalahh, the Zohar, Sepher Yetzirah, etc. Some show it as coming from the Biblical Patriarchs, Abraham, and even Seth; (**YIKES! NO WAY!**) others from Egypt, others again from Chaldea. The system is certainly very old; but like all the rest of systems, whether religious or philosophical, the Kabbalahh is derived directly from the primeval Secret Doctrine of the East; through the Vedas, the Upanishads, Orpheus and Thales, Pythagoras and the Egyptians. Whatever its source, its substratum is at any rate identical with that of all the other systems from the *Book of the Dead* down to the later Gnostics. The best exponents of the Kabbalahh in the **Theosophical Society** (Helen Blavotsky) were among the earliest, Dr. S. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, and Mr. G. Felt; and among the latest, **Dr. W. Wynn Westcott**, Mr. S. L. Mac Gregor Mathers (both of **the Rosicrucian College**) and a few others. (See "Qabbalah")

theosophical

[.THēə'säfək(ə)] 🔊

DEFINITION

adjective form of [theosophy](#)

the·os·o·phy

[THē'äsəfē] 🔊

NOUN

any of a number of philosophies maintaining that a knowledge of God may be achieved through spiritual ecstasy, direct intuition, or special individual relations, especially the movement founded in 1875 as the Theosophical Society by Helena Blavatsky and Henry Steel Olcott (1832–1907).

Theosophy



Theosophy refers to systems of esoteric philosophy concerning, or seeking direct knowledge of, presumed mysteries of being and nature, particularly concerning the nature of divinity. Theosophy is considered a part of the broader field of esotericism, referring to hidden knowledge or wisdom that offers the individual enlightenment and salvation.

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What would a satanic symbol be without the snake right? An obvious warning! Again, be careful of the medical profession!

Kabbalahhh (Heb.)

The hidden wisdom of the Hebrew Rabbis of the middle ages derived from the older secret doctrines concerning divine things and cosmogony, (what the watchers taught) which were combined into a theology after the time of the captivity of the Jews in Babylon. All the works that fall under the esoteric category are termed Kabalistic.

The Kabbalahh and the Kabalist

The Theosophists of the Middle Ages drew their occult knowledge from two streams of thought which, long before, had sprung from a common source. One of these streams was the Hermetic philosophy, the other was the Kabbalahh. In our modern dictionaries the Kabbalahh is defined as “the mystic Theosophy of the Hebrews.” The prominent Kabalistic writer, Dr. Christian D. Ginsburg, speaks of it as a system of religious philosophy, or *Theosophy*, which not only exercised a powerful influence upon the Jews for hundreds of years, but also **captivated the minds of some of the greatest thinkers of Christendom.**

What is known today as the Kabbalahh is a highly complex system having four distinct divisions. The first, or **practical** Kabbalahh, deals principally with ceremonial magic.



Remember the
movie 1998
“Practical
magic?”

The *traditional* origin of the Kabbalahh closely resembles the opening sentences of the fourth discourse of *The Bhagavad-Gita*. According to the account, the Kabbalahh is divine Wisdom which was first taught by G to a company of angels. Adam caught glimpses of these truths and **passed his vision** on to Noah. Noah communicated it unto Abraham, who in turn taught it to the Egyptians. **So, they cut out Enoch? Notice it was something Adam got of glimpses in a single vision? Pretty detail glimpses don't you think? Notice everything is by chance and secret. Not intentional teaching of wisdom by the source. A single vision expanded into 12 huge sections that make up the Kabbala?**

Moses gained his knowledge in Egypt and passed it on to his seventy elders. From them the Kabbalahh was transmitted orally until the year A.D. 80, when some of the teachings were committed to writing. At this point tradition stops and actual history begins. And from that history we can complete Krishna's sentence and say: "In the course of time the mighty art was lost." **Moshe taught the 70 elders about Kabbalahh? Let us ask these questions! Was this before or after he wrote in the Torah to not do as the gentile nations and to only follow what was written in the book of the Torah? If it was before, where is the renunciation of the Kabbalahh? If it was after would he not have understood by his own hand writing that this was wrong? This does not hold any water at all. People just want to justify their religions by putting Moshe's name on it making it seem valid.**

The language used was Senzar, the secret sacerdotal tongue which preceded Sanscrit and was known to the Initiates from time immemorial. Among the scriptures drawn from this primeval source were the Chaldean Book of Numbers, the Sepher Dzeniouta and the Sepher Jetzirah. These books form the basis of the written Kabbalahh. The unwritten, secret, or orally transmitted Kabbalahh belonged to the Chaldees or Magi, those great Aryan Adepts who came to Babylonia thousands of years before the Jews settled in that country, and who, according to a statement made by one of the Theosophical Mahatmas, "were at the apex of their occult fame before what you term the Bronze Age." Abraham gained his knowledge of the Kabbalahh from the Chaldees while he was living in the city of Ur. Moses acquired his in Egypt when he was a priest of the Sun, living in the city of Heliopolis. **Oh Come on! As a side note this Chaldean Book of Numbers has only one copy left and the Vatican supposedly has it.**



His Beatitude the Chaldean
Patriarch of Babylon

Buckle up here comes the fairytales...

The first person to be initiated by Moses was his elder brother Aaron, whose name heads the list of initiated Nabaiim, or Prophets. From that time on, Schools of the Prophets began to appear in the countries inhabited by the Jews. In these schools every branch of science was taught, the study of Alchemy forming an important part of the curriculum. They were also Schools of the Mysteries, where the probationers were subjected to the same rigorous form of discipline as the Eastern Chela. Those who had passed through their final initiation were known as the Innocents, the Infants, or the "Little Ones." **Wow-mix match truth with trash!**

The first Jews to call themselves Kabalists were the Tanaim, who lived in Jerusalem about the beginning of the third century B.C. Two centuries later three important Jewish Kabalists appeared. The first was Jehoshuah ben Pandira, now known as Jesus the Christ. **Seriously? Who is Pandira?**

The second was the great Chaldean teacher Hillel. **He is speaking of Hillel the elder. He was born 110BCE in Babylon and died 10 CE. He is associated with the development of the Mishnah and the Talmud.**

The third was Philo Judaeus, in whose writings we find a clear statement of the three fundamental propositions of Theosophy. He defined Gd as an "Idea free of all mixture, devoid of all combination, which pervades everything and fills the entire Universe." Within that unlimited and unnamable Principle, he said, "is an eternal and immutable Law which is the strong and lasting support of the Universe." In regard to man, Philo wrote that "Man is the noblest of all creatures by reason of the higher element, the Soul, which is pure in its essence, the faithful image and copy of the Eternal Idea." (*De. Decal. xxv.*)

Philo was also heavily influenced by the Greeks since he was a Hellenized Jew living in Alexandria, Egypt. From Wikipedia-nothing said about Kabbalah: Philo used philosophical allegory to harmonize Jewish scripture, mainly the Torah, with Greek philosophy. His method followed the practices of both Jewish exegesis and Stoic philosophy. His allegorical exegesis was important for several Christian Church Fathers, but he has barely any reception history within Rabbinic Judaism. He believed that literal interpretations of the Hebrew Bible would stifle humanity's perception of a God too complex and marvelous to be understood in literal human terms.

Some scholars hold that his concept of the Logos as God's creative principle influenced early Christology. Other scholars deny direct influence but say that Philo and Early Christianity borrow from a common source.^[1] Philo bases his doctrines on the Hebrew Bible, which he considers as the source and standard not only of religious truth but of all truth.





RASHBI
Rabbi Shimon Bar Yochai

During the siege of Jerusalem in the year 80 A.D., an Adept-Rabbi, Simon ben Jochai by name, escaped from the city and hid himself in a cave, where he remained for twelve years. After his death two of his disciples, Rabbi Eliezar and Rabbi Abba, collected some of the manuscripts he had left and compiled them into a book. This was the original *Zohar*.

For the next thousand years the Kabbalahh was studied in secrecy and silence. But in the eleventh century Rabbi Ibn Gebirol (also known as *Avicebron*) produced two important Kabalistic works: the *Fons Vitae*, and the *Kether Malchuth*, the latter being a superb poem indicating the impersonality of the First Great Principle:

Thou art ONE, and Thy Unity is never diminished, never extended, and cannot be changed. Thou art ONE, and no thought of mine can fix for Thee a limit, or define Thee. Thou ART, but not as one existent, for the understanding and vision of mortals cannot attain to Thy existence, nor determine for Thee the where, the why and the how.

Emanationism is an idea in the cosmology or cosmogony of certain religious or philosophical systems. Emanation, from the Latin *emanare* meaning "to flow from" or "to pour forth or out of", is the mode by which all things are derived from the first reality, or principle. All things are derived from the first reality or perfect G by steps of degradation to lesser degrees of the first reality or G, and at every step the emanating beings are less pure, less perfect, less divine. Emanationism is a transcendent principle from which everything is derived, and is opposed to both creationism (wherein the universe is created by a sentient G who is separate from creation) and materialism (which posits no underlying subjective and/or ontological nature behind phenomena being immanent). Wikipedia

Emanationism is a common teaching found in occult, esoteric and metaphysical writings. According to Owen (2005):

Theosophy draws on Neoplatonic emanationism, in particular the concept of separation from and return to the Absolute, and **reworks the Eastern concepts of karma and reincarnation** to provide an evolutionary theory of both humankind and the universe.^[4]

Theosophy teaches that human beings and all organisms including animals and all matter "flow" from a pure spiritual formation in the absolute to a material one over time to become materialized but later will return to the absolute after the cosmic cycle of life.

As Morgan summarizes: "The Secret Doctrine laid out an emanationist view of the development of the physical universe, a process of ebb and flow in which spirit gradually unfolded itself in matter, attaining consciousness, and returning to spirit in a higher and more realized form."^[5] According to the emanationist cosmology of Madame Blavatsky all monads emerge from divine unity at the beginning of a cosmic cycle and return to this source at its close.^[6]

Blavatsky in her book *The Key to Theosophy* (1889) wrote that: "We believe in a universal divine principle, the root of all, from which all proceeds, and within which all shall be at the end of the great cycle of being."^[7]

Samael Aun Weor had taught emanationism from his studies with the Kabbalah and Gnosticism. He mapped out a complex esoteric cosmology with matter flowing from different planes of existence all existing in the absolute. As Dawson (2007) comments:

As with esoteric thought in general, **Weor holds that the universe originated in the ordering activity of the absolute upon chaotic primordial matter, giving rise to (emanating) the subsequent planes of the created order (Pleroma).**^[8]



In the twelfth century the **Theosophical Doctrine of Emanations** was introduced by Rabbi Isaac the Blind and his pupil Rabbi Azariel ben Menachem, and in the thirteenth century a **second Zohar appeared**, this one compiled by the Spanish Rabbi Moses de Leon. **After the appearance of this Zohar, the Kabalistic teachings were taken up by the Christians, the first Christian to call himself a Kabbalist being Raymond Lully.** Since that time virtually everyone connected with the work of the Theosophical Movement seems to have been a student of Hebrew philosophy. As men like Sir Isaac Newton, Spinoza and Leibnitz drew attention to the Kabbalah, (**Yes Isaac condemned it!**) the number of its students steadily increased, and when H.P.B. came on the scene there were hundreds of kabalistic students scattered about in Europe and America, many of whom became members of the Theosophical Society. **HPB is Helena P Blavotsky.**

The first three Sephiroth are purely intellectual in metaphysics. They express the absolute identity of existence and thought, and form what the modern Kabalists call the intelligible world. — (Franck: Die Kabbalah.)

From this primordial Trinity seven emanations issue, each emanation differing in its degree of perfection in proportion to its distance from the Supreme Power. According to the Kabbalah, matter is merely the most remote effect of this emanative energy.

The story of the successive attempts to form universes, which is fully discussed in *The Secret Doctrine*, appears also in the *Zohar*:

There were old worlds which perished as soon as they came into existence, were formless and were called sparks. The sparks are the primordial worlds which could not continue, because the Sacred Aged had not yet assumed its form of King and Queen (which occurred in the Third Race) and the Master (the reincarnating Ego) was not yet at work. — (Idra Suta.)

Many Kabalists have taught the Theosophical tenet **that man was hermaphrodite in the early part of the Third Race.** Some of them say that man was created with a male and a female body which were joined together at the shoulders. Others say that the separation of the sexes occurred during the “sleep of Adam.” The Kabalists also say that man is a seven-fold being, and in Myer’s *Kabbalah* a definite Hebrew name is given to each of the seven principles, corresponding perfectly with the Sanscrit names used in Theosophical literature.

The doctrine of Reincarnation is also a Kabalistic teaching. In the second book of the Zohar the soul pleads for freedom from rebirth, saying that she does not wish to be returned to earth where she will again be subjected to all sorts of pollutions. **But the soul is informed that she will be reborn even against her will.**

In the third book of the Zohar the fate of the soul who has broken her connection with her Higher Self is graphically described: "All souls which have alienated themselves from the Holy One have thrown themselves into an abyss, and have anticipated the time when they are to descend once more upon the earth." — (*Idra Suta.*)

The cycle of rebirths which every soul, under the law of Karma, must experience, is described in the Kabbalah under the term *Gilgolem*. Philo Judaeus shows that the doctrine of Reincarnation was accepted by the Kabalistic Jews in the first century B.C.: "The air is full of souls; those who are nearest to earth descending to be tied to mortal bodies return to other bodies, desiring to live in them." — (*De Somniis.*)

It is quite apparent that the written Kabbalah of the present day contains numerous Theosophical teachings. But an important question arises: Is the *real* Kabbalah contained in the books now known by that name?

We will leave you with that cliff hanger until next time in Part 5H.

Psa 102:18 This^{H2063} shall be written^{H3789} **for the generation**^{H1755} **to come:**^{H314} and the people^{H5971} which shall be created-chosen^{H1254} shall praise^{H1984} Yah.^{H3050}
102:19 For^{H3588} He has looked down^{H8259} from the height^{H4480 H4791} of His sanctuary;^{H6944} from heaven^{H4480 H8064} did Yahuah^{H3068} behold^{H5027 H413} the earth;^{H776}

Psa 102:20 To hear^{H8085} the groaning^{H603} of the prisoner;^{H615} to loose^{H6605} those that are appointed^{H1121} to death;^{H8546} **102:21** To declare^{H5608} the name^{H8034} of Yahuah^{H3068} in Zion,^{H6726} and His praise^{H8416} in Jerusalem;^{H3389}

Psa 102:25 Of old^{H6440} have you laid the foundation^{H3245} of **the earth:**^{H776} and the heavens^{H8064} *are* the work^{H4639} of Your hands.^{H3027} **102:26** **They**^{H1992} **shall perish,**^{H6} but You^{H859} will endure:^{H5975} yes, all^{H3605} of them shall wax old^{H1086} like a garment;^{H899} as a vesture^{H3830} shall You change^{H2498} them, and they shall be changed:^{H2498} **102:27** But You^{H859} *art* the same,^{H1931} and Your years^{H8141} shall have no^{H3808} end.^{H8552} **102:28** The children^{H1121} of Your servants^{H5650} shall continue,^{H7931} and their seed^{H2233} shall be established^{H3559} before^{H6440} You.

Next Time in Part 5H we will pick up on page 228 of our PDF.

