

Name YHUH To Claim Yahuah

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

Part 2

YHUH יהוה - The Name - The Cover up

Name Him To Claim Him-Part 2

אָהַיָּהּ - The Cover Up Of His Name

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5/12/2017

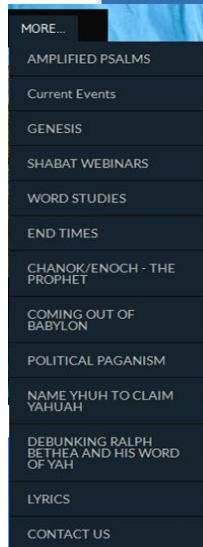
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Chokmah is Hebrew for wisdom and all praise to Yahuah for leading us in our quest for that. **Read more**



Part 2

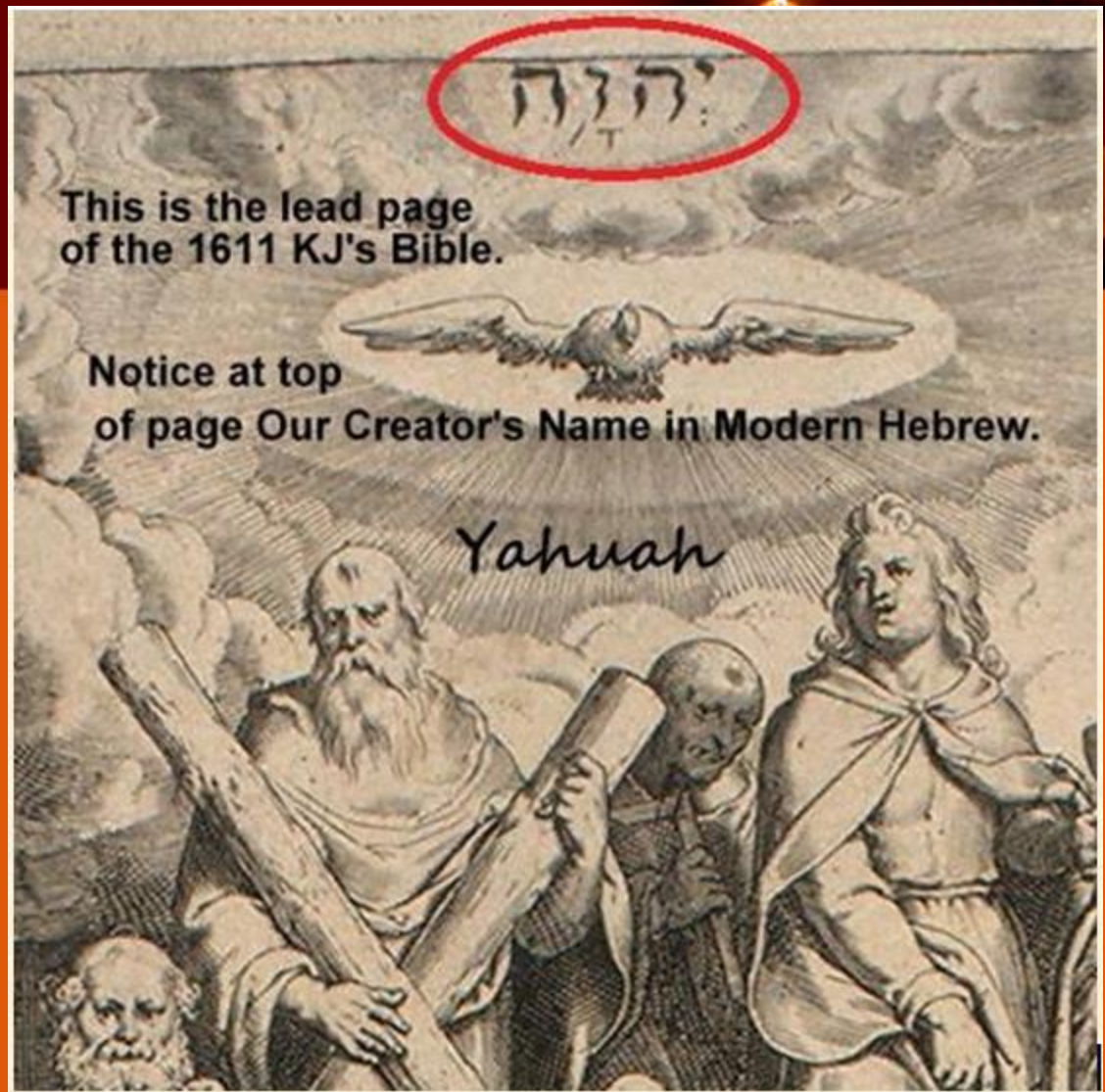
YHWH - יהוה

The Name The Cover-Up

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?

5/12/2017



There is no excuse for not knowing His name.

Last time we went through a lot of Scriptures to see what Yahuah has to say about His name. Now we are going to look at the documentation that anyone can find to show that there was a concerted effort to do the exact opposite of what Yahuah asked us to do. We covered over His name and made it meaningless to those seeking Him.



We are going to be looking at some of the players in the cover-up of אֱלֹהִים's name. Some information may be shocking, but most if not all this information is very easy to find. One thing that we have in our favor as I have said before is that shatan loves to brag. We will also pinpoint the changes using Strong's numbers and the KJV. It's so obvious and out in the open, anyone can find this.

From the Jewish Virtual Library under the Name of God Section we read:

"The most important of God's Names is the four-letter Name represented by the Hebrew letters Yod-Heh-Vav-Heh (YHVH). It is often referred to as the Ineffable Name, the Unutterable Name or the Distinctive Name. Linguistically, it is related to the Hebrew root Heh-Yod-Heh (to be), and reflects the fact that God's existence is eternal. In scripture, this Name is used when discussing God's relation with human beings, and when emphasizing his qualities of loving kindness and mercy. It is frequently shortened to Yah (Yod-Heh), Yahu or Yeho (Yod-Heh-Vav), especially when used in combination with names or phrases, as in Yehoshua (Joshua, meaning "the Lord is my Salvation"), Eliyahu (Elijah, meaning "my God is the Lord"), and Halleluyah ("praise the Lord").

We now have wonderful archeological finds (see Part 9) that support the fact that Yahu and Yah were indeed part of the names of some very important people from Scripture as well as everyday folks whose parents wanted their children to be associated with The Most High. We also learned in Part 1 that the first instance of seeing the Name was in Genesis 2:4. This is Creation week, keep in mind, this is before any pagan god was conceived.

Under the section "Pronouncing the Name of God" we also find out what Scripture has confirmed:

"Nothing in the Torah prohibits a person from pronouncing the Name of God. Indeed, it is evident from scripture that God's Name was pronounced routinely. Many common Hebrew names contain "Yah" or "Yahu," part of God's four-letter Name. The Name was pronounced as part of daily services in the Temple.

The **Mishnah** confirms that there was no prohibition against pronouncing The Name in ancient times. In fact, the Mishnah recommends using God's Name as a routine greeting to a fellow Jew. Berakhot 9:5.

However, by the time of the **Talmud**, it was the custom to use substitute Names for God. Some rabbis asserted that a person who pronounces YHVH according to its letters (instead of using a substitute) has no place in the World to Come, and should be put to death. Instead of pronouncing the four-letter Name, we usually substitute the Name "*Adonai*," or simply say "*Ha-Shem*" (lit. The Name).

Although the prohibition on pronunciation applies only to the four-letter Name, Jews customarily do not pronounce any of God's many Names except in prayer or study. The usual practice is to substitute letters or syllables, so that *Adonai* becomes Adoshem or *Ha-Shem*, *Elohaynu* and *Elohim* become Elohaynu and Elohim, etc.

For those who are not familiar with what the Talmud is I think it's important to give a little history.

The Talmud is additional Jewish writings used to "clarify" the Tanak-Torah, Prophets and Psalms. These additional Oral laws were never intended by Yahuah. Yahuah is quite capable of telling us straight out what He wants, case in point, the detailed instructions for building His tabernacle in the wilderness or how to build the Ark. He very clearly says not to add to or to diminish what He laid down. The Talmud is a great example of man's ego being fed by shatan. We don't need an intercessor; we just need to read His words, properly translated!

Deu 4:1 Now^{H6258} therefore harken (closely consider and pay attention-**shama**),^{H8085} O Israel,^{H3478} to^{H413} the **statutes** (ordinance, prescribed portion, prescribed limit, enactment, conditions - **choq**)^{H2706} and to^{H413} the **judgments** (means to execute good judgement, process, procedure, justice – **mishpat**)^{H4941} which^{H834} I^{H595} **teach** (instruct, diligently and skillfully teach - **lamad**)^{H3925} you, for to **do** (to accomplish, work, produce, act with effect-**asah**)^{H6213} them, that^{H4616} you may **live** (to continue in life, remain alive, sustain life, live forever, live prosperously – **chayah**)^{H2421} and go in^{H935} and possess^{H3423} Strong covenant mark **אנ**)^(H853) the land^{H776} which^{H834} (the LORD) **אנני**^{H3068} (God) **Eternal** ^{H430} of your fathers^{H1} **give** (bestowed, permitted, entrusted- **nathan**)^{H5414} you.

Deu 4:2 You shall not^{H3808} add^{H3254} to^{H5921} the word^{H1697} which^{H834} I^{H595} command (give charge, appoint, bade- **tsauah**)^{H6680} you, neither^{H3808} shall you **diminish** (take away, restrain, keep back, clipped-gara)^{H1639} ought from^{H4480} it, that you may keep (guard, give heed, observe -shamar)^{H8104} Strong covenant mark **אנ** (^{H853}) the **commandments** (terms and conditions- **mitzwah**)^{H4687} of (the LORD) **אנ**^{H3068} **אנ**^{H3068} your (God) **Eternal**^{H430} which^{H834} I^{H595} **command** (give charge, appoint, bade- **tsauah**)^{H6680} you.

Deu 4:3 Your eyes^{H5869} have seen^{H7200} Strong covenant mark **אנ** (^{H853}) what^{H834} (the LORD) **אנ**^{H3068} **אנ**^{H3068} did^{H6213} because of Baalpeor:^{H1187} for^{H3588} all^{H3605} the men^{H376} that^{H834} followed^{H1980} **אנ**^{H310} **Baalpeor**,^{H1187} (the LORD) **אנ**^{H3068} your (God) **Eternal**^{H430} have destroyed^{H8045} them from among^{H4480} **אנ**^{H7130} you.

Deu 4:4 **But you**^{H859} **that did cleave**^{H1695} **to** (the LORD) **אנ**^{H3068} **your** (God) **Eternal**^{H430} **are alive**^{H2416} **every one**^{H3605} **of you this day.**^{H31}

So from the get go, they were in violation of the Torah. They have added to it with these additional Oral laws and have taken away His Name.

The Talmud is 2 parts, the Mishnah, which was the first major work of Rabbinic Judaism. It was the editing of the oral law at about 200 BC. It's the core text of The Talmud. The 2nd part is called the Gemara 340-500 BC. There is one from Babylon and one from Jerusalem. It is a commentary on the Mishnah.

Together they make up the Talmud. There are 63 tractates, 6,200 pages long.

The Talmud contains the opinions of thousands of rabbis on a variety of subjects, including law, ethics, philosophy, customs, history, theology, lore and many other topics. The Talmud is the basis for all codes of rabbinic law and is much quoted in other rabbinic literature. They put these writings on equal footing with Scripture.

So why did they go against Scripture and create a "man's traditions" and stop using His Name? Pretty uppity right? It is interesting to note that the Rabbis followed the thought process of majority rules. That is how they settled debates. So since they outnumbered Yahuah, they could override His Torah.

Yahusha took them to task about this. A few centuries later Rambam, a respected Rabbi (by his peers) wrote an introduction to the Mishnah that is very telling and worth repeating to get a clear picture of the mindset

"If there are 1000 prophets, all of them of the stature of Elijah and Elisha, giving a certain interpretation, and 1001 Rabbis giving the opposite interpretation, you shall incline after the majority and the law according to the 1001 Rabbis, not according to the 1000 venerable prophets..Eloheim (god) did not permit us to learn from the prophets, only from the Rabbis who are men of logic and reason."

Seriously? We can all learn from the prophets of Yahuah to this very day..
READ their books and properly translate the words.

One can see this same mind set in Roman Catholicism, both in rebellion to Yahuah. It is the same thing that started shatan on his downward slide, Adam and Chauah (Eve) and now we add the rabbis, Catholicism, Christianity and religion as a whole. They all want to be like the Most High, so much so we are very comfortable changing what He said to suit them. There is no penalty, right? Yahuah is a liar. We as humans fall for this same deception it seems every time.

The Rabbinic tradition states that they got to the point of only saying the Name when reading Scripture, however, after the death of Simeon the Just (290BC), the Name was no longer pronounced even on those occasions making Simeon the Just the last righteous enough man to utter the sounds. However, according to the 15th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Vo12 Page 995 under the heading "Jehovah" it says this can be contested and it was well attested that in the last generation before the fall of Jerusalem (AD 70) it was uttered so low that the sounds were lost in the chant of the priest. Philo states that only priests might pronounce the Name and according to Josephus those who knew it were forbidden to divulge it. The Samaritans shared the scruples of the Jews, except that they used the Name in judicial oaths.

Samaritan poetry employs the Tetragrammaton and then rhymes it with words having the same sound as YAH-OO-AY. From the Journal of Biblical Literature, 25, p.50 and Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol 9, P 161.

From Part 1 The Introduction, do you remember any stipulation from אַיָּהּ in Scripture that only the "righteous" could speak His name? Of course not! Again the elites' attitude, where they crowd around and blocking the path to Yahuah, but they themselves are not fit to enter.

There are opposing reasons that say:

- Hebrew is all consonants so we don't know how to pronounce the Name, thus it is better not to pronounce the Name at all for fear of being wrong.
- Hebrew had both vowels and consonants so the pronunciation was never lost.
- The Jews were forbidden to use The Name and continue not to out of respect.
- We don't need the vowel points as they only point us away from the true pronunciation.
- We do need the vowel points to keep the Catholics and translators from incorrectly translating a word that without the point would give a bad translation (only if you believe Hebrew has no vowels).
- There is a conspiracy to keep אֱלֹהִים' people from using His name as He instructs which only keeps them bound and burdened by a very old and evil adversary.

As you might guess by now, I think it is the last one. No matter what the reason is, most Christians never think about the fact that The Most High, *has a name!* They read about it, but can't *see it* even though it says it again and again in Scripture, it does not register, that "God" is not a Name.

We need to do a bit of language study. It will be a bit in-depth, so bear with me. I am not a Hebrew scholar nor do I present myself to be any kind of expert, by using the tools that are provided in Part 1, anyone who will look and ask for guidance from the *Ruach Ha Qodesh* is in good hands. I will be presenting the accepted spellings and pronunciations for now that are found in the Blue Letter Bible, although in part 13, I will be providing my additional research for why I believe the Father's Name is pronounced Yahuah and His Son is Yahusha. We need to get used to verifying by using this first step, that what we have is a good and true rendering of the intended thought of the passage. This is important because you can see for yourself how the words have been changed and used in our modern English Scriptures.

יהוה appears 6,518 times in the traditional Masoretic Text, in addition to 305 instances of יהוה (Jehovih). The earliest available Latin text to use a vocalization similar to *Jehovah* dates from the 13th century - Brown Driver Briggs. There was also over a hundred additional new finds in the Dead Sea Scrolls, which is a 1,000 years older than the Masoretic Text.

****Disclaimer #3**** I do not agree with the Transliteration of Strong's, nor do I support the vowel pointing of the Masorites, but I am using this as a starting point for this discussion.

We will be looking at all the variations of God, Lord, Adonai, Jehovah and Elohim, et al, since these are all the Titles/Names given to represent אֱלֹהִים. Except in the case of Elohim, EL, and Adonai, you will find in the original Hebrew Texts, Yahuah's name clearly spelled אֱלֹהִים when your bibles say 'Lord'.

They have written in Elohim, EL and Adonai as a substitute. They clearly take credit for the cover up because they did not want to use אֱלֹהִים. This proves that אֱלֹהִים was originally there or they would not have to use a substitute to avoid saying it. English Bibles translate Elohim, EL and Adonai as "God". From the beginning we have at least 6 base cover up words for אֱלֹהִים we will look at. Within those 6 base words there at least 86 different Hebrew/Aramaic/Greek words that can be used for אֱלֹהִים that also mean other things. Even clearly wicked things! That is why we need to do a bit of word archeology.

We will be using the word charts throughout this study. It may be helpful to print these out for easy reference.

We will take each word group individually in Hebrew, Greek and English. As you will see from the charts there is overlap of lord and god in all the words used in place of אֱלֹהִים's name so if there is repetition in the information presented please be patient.

The reason I wanted to include these tables was because as we read "God" in our Scriptures or "Lord" we need to understand who they were talking about.

I think that we proved in Part 1 that both god and lord are titles. They are not names. So we are looking at why we should not use them as titles. Do they have any offending quality or background? If we agree that we proved in Part 1 that Yahuah should be read in place of "the lord", then is it ok to use god and lord as titles? Where did they come from? Why would shatan want us to use these terms?

One of the things that still disturbs me when I am doing Hebrew and Greek word studies is just how wide the meanings of a word can be in English and how they were used.

When you read a novel and when someone uses the word "prince" (H8269) for example, you don't need to check a concordance and find it has 9 other meanings and my favorite of all that I see is the use of "Misc" as a definition.

The Scriptures, when translated into English created a lot of confusion from the start. I'm using the KJV whenever possible but this version is not even the worst version at this. Due to the early date of that translation and copyright laws, in order to sell a "new" translation it has to be at least 30% different. So the later translations can get quite ridiculous, striving to meet this requirement. They also take huge liberties with the English language not to mention the original Hebrew intent. So this is one thing we can notice right off when we look at the tables and definitions. Greek has its own issues, since there were no vowel points in the Hebrew/Aramaic, the same written word can have different meanings as well. Sometimes the best choice was not chosen due to ignorance of Hebrew customs.

Here's a case in point, the story where Yahusha goes to see Simon "the leper" before Passover. This is a famous story in Mattithyahu (Matt 26:6-7). Yahusha was being anointed with expensive oils. Well here is the problem with this reading. According to the Torah, if you are leper, you have to be separated from the rest of the community until you are healed.

Lev 13:45 And the leper^{H6879} in whom^{H834} the plague^{H5061} is, his clothes^{H899} shall be^{H1961} rent,^{H6533} and his head^{H7218} bare,^{H6544} and he shall put a covering^{H5844} upon^{H5921} his upper lip,^{H8222} and shall cry,^{H7121} Unclean,^{H2931} unclean.^{H2931}

Lev 13:46 All^{H3605} the days^{H3117} wherein^{H834} the plague^{H5061} shall be in him he shall be defiled;^{H2930} **he^{H1931} is unclean:^{H2931} he shall dwell^{H3427} alone;^{H910} without^{H4480 H2351} the camp^{H4264} shall his habitation^{H4186} be.**

You certainly would not be having a dinner party nor would you have expensive oils in your house due to contamination. You would not have a servant to pour the oils on a guest. You could not have guests.

Most importantly if Yahusha came into contact with a leper He would not be then be our perfect substitute to take our sins at Passover. He would be disqualified-He would be defiled. So what gives? Maybe Yahusha healed Simon the leper and that is why he was holding a dinner for Him? That can't be it. Number 1 we are not told that this is the case, so we can't assume this. Number 2, if he was healed, it would not be legal, (this breaking the Torah again) to call someone a leper after he was healed. You would be damaging his reputation and ability to engage in business and interact within the community. So what is the answer? It's a mistake in translation from the Aramaic to the Greek. Andrew Gabriel Roth in his translation from the Aramaic sheds light on this issue.

The Aramaic word for "Jar" maker is garba and leper is garaba. You would know the difference if you heard it but not if you saw it. Both look like גרב (BRG-no vowels written) The Greek copyist made a bad choice because he was not aware of the Torah and it has been repeated in our bibles ever since. Had any one of our English translators been diligent in knowing those pesky Instructions of Yahuah, they would have corrected this centuries ago, and not left a stumbling block for Jews who do the "law" and thus disregard this story as one more reason Yahusha cannot be their Messiah.

See how important one word can be? Do you see why it's important to read about and understand the Hebrew culture? The Tanak shows us how to "rightly divide" Scripture-If we would just read it.

All of the words the Hebrew Priests and Christianity used to cover over אֱלֹהִים are not a specific title **just for Him** as it should be. Think about it, if His real name is so "Sacred" that they cannot bare to utter it, lest they offend Him, why would you make up a title in place of it that is not only ordinary, but is used as a title for pagan deities (read shatan) and mortal men! In other words, would you take something priceless, too priceless to even be looked at, only to wrap it in a filthy, polluted, disgusting rag? And if someone asks why you would do such a thing, "I do it because it is so precious?"

We are told to not cast our pearls before swine because why?

Matt 7:6-7 "Do not give what is *Qodesh* (Set Apart) to the dogs (Unbelievers), nor throw your pearls before the pigs, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn and tear you to pieces. Keep asking and it shall be given to you, keep seeking and you shall find, keep knocking and it shall be opened to you. For everyone who keeps asking, receives, and he who keeps seeking, finds, and to him that keeps knocking, it shall be opened."

אֱלֹהִים's Name is Set-Apart! A most precious thing! He gave us the privilege of calling Him by an intimate Name. It is a sign that He wants to be close to us. He wants us to be specifically linked to Him by calling on His name. And when we do not even make an effort to know Him, we are rejecting His gift—a relationship with Him! He cannot protect nor redeem someone who He has no relationship with. It's this important! We are refusing to be adopted, so the gift offered of Eternal life to family members only, can no longer be offered to us.

I can see shatan's hoof prints all over this! He wants to confuse and destroy everything important to Yahuah, from His Name, His Son, and His Creation! He wants to make אֱלֹהִים unknown and unimportant. Not specific. You must ask yourself, why would shatan do this? We know all the devil's pagan names! We know all other religious deities by name in their original language. So why is shatan so threatened by the name אֱלֹהִים, to have waged this all-out assault on it being proclaimed? If he is so threatened by it, would that not convince you, that אֱלֹהִים is a name you should know? Shatan is threatened because knowing this first step gets us on the pathway home to Yahuah and away from him.

Those who do not perceive the importance of this issue are on the wider path where all roads lead to a single title of deity to worship-"God". They say "God" knows my heart and knows which one I mean". The real trouble is THEY don't really know which one they mean. If you can't name Him, you can't proclaim Him so how are you a blessing to Him? How can you be about the Father's business? As we saw in Part 1, there are a lot of curses and blessings that deal directly with His Name. Is this what Yahusha means when He said He will say, "I never knew you". If you don't know someone's name how well do you really know them?

Unfortunately Yahuah does know our hearts, and when we are too busy or too comfortable living 'in the world' in Babylon, not willing to come out, He is very aware-and not in a good way! He knows US by name after all.

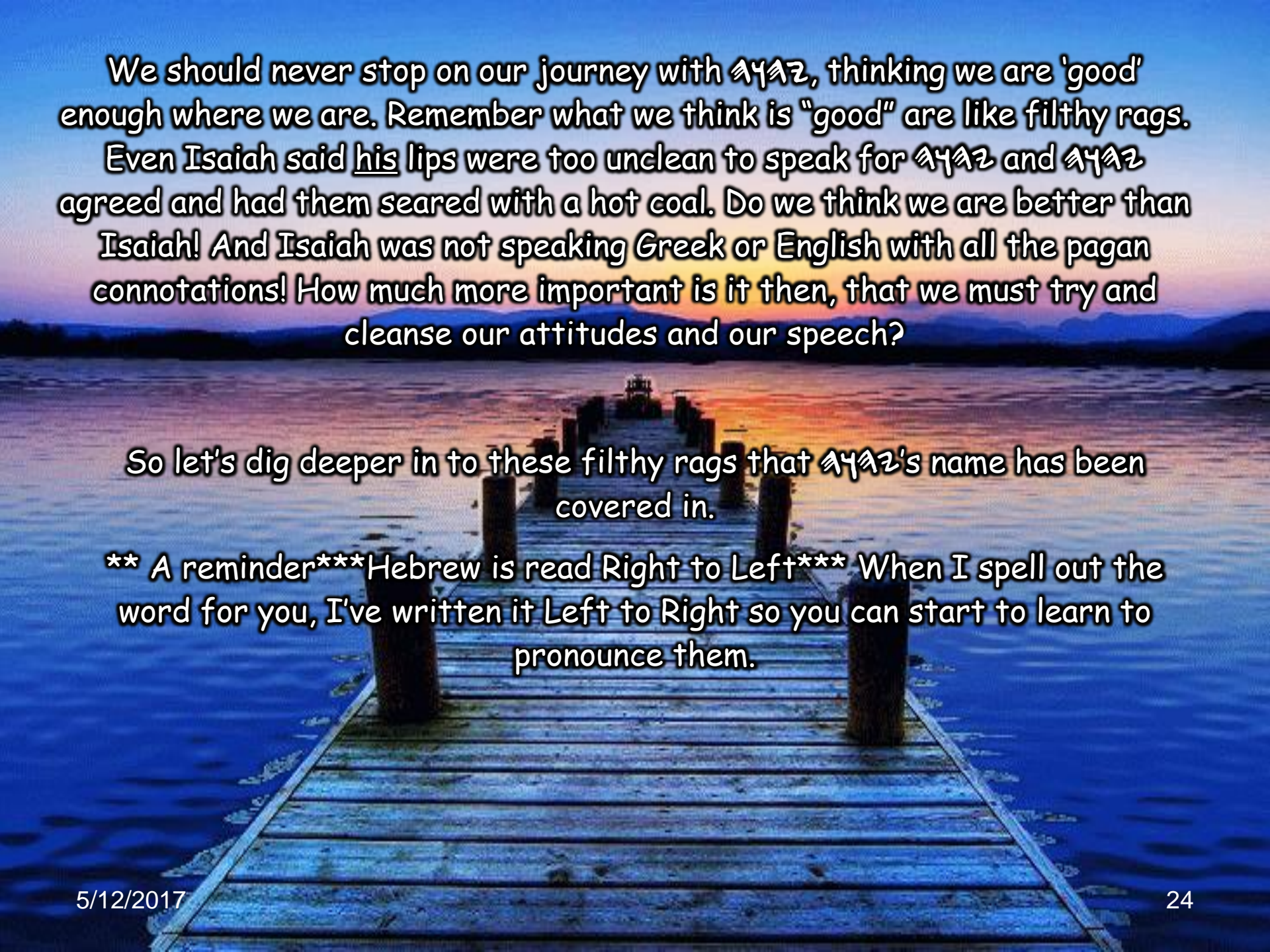
The words El-Eloheim, like the words Baal-Adonai came from the Canaanite vocabulary and worship. These Canaanite words were accepted into the Hebrew language many years after the Yahwist writings of the Scriptures.

So why are these bad, besides the cover up? You are aware I'm sure of Scriptures where אַיָאז scolds the people for worshiping Baal. "I don't do that", you say, but in fact when you use the word LORD that is IN FACT what you are doing and what we have all been taught to do, this I will prove!

Shatan wants nothing more for you to think you are praising אַיָאז, when you are in fact praising shatan by using this title. So again I ask, just who are your prayers going to? Are they being addressed to the wrong place? Is there a more specific address you could use?

I don't put this information out there to have the truth torn to bits by unbelievers. If after all the Scripture proof, you don't agree, I pray that you will develop a heart of a truth seeker, and you will take Yahusha's advice below.

- Read this information and then Ask (Pray) for guidance to truth
- Seek (Research) and keep doing so
- The Ruach will lead you in all things if you have a humble spirit.



We should never stop on our journey with אָיִן, thinking we are 'good' enough where we are. Remember what we think is "good" are like filthy rags. Even Isaiah said his lips were too unclean to speak for אָיִן and אָיִן agreed and had them seared with a hot coal. Do we think we are better than Isaiah! And Isaiah was not speaking Greek or English with all the pagan connotations! How much more important is it then, that we must try and cleanse our attitudes and our speech?

So let's dig deeper in to these filthy rags that אָיִן's name has been covered in.

**** A reminder**** Hebrew is read Right to Left****** When I spell out the word for you, I've written it Left to Right so you can start to learn to pronounce them.

Adonay/Lord/Baal

Blue Letter Bible Site

Adonay

436 times in the Scriptures but covered over with Lord, lord and God

Lord

27 different words for lord, (Caps did not matter)

19 different Hebrew/Aramaic words and 8 different Greek words.

Total amount of all words in both OT and NT is 6,668.

Baal

2 different Hebrew words/1 Greek word

85 times in Scripture

Adonay/Lord/Baal Lexicon Search

Hebrew/Aramaic/Greek Word we searched for:

STRONGS	TRANSLITERATION	ENGLISH EQUIVLIANT
H113	ADOWN	LORD, MASTERS, OWNER, SIR
H136	ADONAY	LORD, GOD
H3050	YAHH	LORD, JAH
H3068	YEHOVAH	LORD, GOD, JEHOVAH, VARIANT
H4756	MARE (ARAMAIC)	lord of king or of false gods
H5633	CEREN	LORD, PLATE
H7261	RABREBAN (ARAMAIC)	lord, PRINCE - ** ONLY REFERED TO MEN
H1376	GEBIYR	Lord ** FROM THE IDEA OF POWER-OF MEN ONLY
H3072	YEHOVAH TSIDQENUW	LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS
H3074	YEHOVAH SHAMMAH	THE LORD IS THERE
H3069	YHOVIH	GOD, LORD

Adonay/Lord/Baal Lexicon Search

Hebrew/Aramaic/Greek Word we searched for:

H7991	SHALIYSH	CAPTAIN, LORD, INSTRUMENT OF MUSICK, GREAT MEASURE, EXCELLENT THING, MEASURE, PRINCE
H2486	CHALIYLAH	GOD FORBID, FAR BE IT , FAR, LORD FORBID, MISC
H7229	RAB (ARAMAIC)	GREAT , MASTER, STOUT, CHIEF, CAPTAIN, LORD
H241	OZEN	EARS AUDIENCE, HEARING, SHOW, ADVERTISE, DISPLEASED THE LORD, HEAR, REVEAL, TELL
H117	ADDIYR	NOBLES, EXCELLENT, MIGHTY, PRINCIPAL, FAMOUS, GALLANT, GLORIOUS, GOODLY, LORDLY, NOBLE ONE, WORTHIES
H1181	BA'ALEY BAMOWTH	LORDS OF THE HIGH PLACES
H7300	RUWD	DOMINION, LORDS, MOURN, RULETH
H8269	SAR	PRINCE, CAPTAIN, CHIEF, RULER, GOVERNOR, KEEPER, PRINCIPAL, GENERAL, LORDS, MISC
H1120	<u>Bamowth</u>	HIGH PLACES OR GREAT HIGH PLACE
H1168	Baal	LORD, SUPREME MALE DIVINITY OF THE PHOENICIANS OR CANAANITES, A RUEBENITE
G896	Baal	LORD, THE SUPREME MALE DIVINITY OF THE PHOENICIAN AND CANAANITISH NATIONS, AS ASHTORETH WAS THEIR SUPREME FEMALE DIVINITY
G1203	DESPOTES	LORD MASTER
G2634	KATAKYRIEUO	EXERCISE DOMINION OVER, OVERCOME, BE LORD OVER, EXERCISE LORDSHIP OVER
G2961	KYRIEUO	HAVE DOMINION OVER, EXERCISE LORDSHIP OVER, BE LORD OF, LORDS
G2962	KYRIOS	LORD, lord, MASTER, sir, SIR, MISC
G4462	RHABBOUNI	LORD(CHIRST), RABBONI (CHRIST)

H136 Adonay Spelled

אֲדֹנָי

Alef, Daleth, Nun, Yod

Strong's H136 - 'Adonay

אֲדֹנָי

Transliteration

'Adonay

Pronunciation

ad·ō·nōy' (Key)



Part of Speech

masculine noun

Root Word (Etymology)

Am emphatic form of אָדָם (H113)

TWOT Reference

27b

Admitting cover up due to reverence

Outline of Biblical Usage

- 1) my lord, lord
 - a) of men •
 - b) of God

**** men first-אָדָם second??****

- 2) Lord - title, spoken in place of Yahweh in Jewish display of reverence

Authorized Version (KJV) Translation Count — **Total: 434**

AV — Lord 431, lord 2, God 1

Notes from Gesenius lexicon : Aleph-Dalet-Nun-Yod - H136- Adonay

The Lord; only used of God, Gen 18:27, Jud 13:8; Ezra 10:3 etc. Chiefly in the Pentateuch where God is submissively and reverently addressed as: *Bee* (H994) Adonay in Hebrew- "My Lord", also where God is spoken about. Frequently other divine names are added written in the text as Adonay אֲדֹנָי (using H3069 instead of H3038 for אֲדֹנָי) or "Lord God" in English. Example: Isa 40:10 but write it the same as My Lord, just changing the vowel points of אֲדֹנָי. The last letter or Yod was given a different vowel point by the grammarians to distinguish it from meaning "my lords". There are some in favor of this opinion, however, there is a hindrance (b) אֲדֹנָי would then be calling Himself "my lords" in Job 28:28 and Isa 8:7 compare verse 5. The difficulty of אֲדֹנָי calling Himself "my lords" is fully met by the fact that in **Job very many MSS read אֲדֹנָי and in Isa 8 do so!** The Jews, from an over scrupulous superstition and reverence for the name of God, whenever in the sacred text אֲדֹנָי occurs, read it Adonay, which in the writers of a later age is pretty frequently in the text. ****Just look how many cover ups have occurred in some places****

ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE TO THE HOLY BIBLE

BY
ROBERT YOUNG, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF 'A NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE,' 'NEW CONCORDANCE TO THE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT,' 'DICTIONARY
AND CONCORDANCE OF BIBLE WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS,' 'CONCISE CONCORDANCE TO EIGHT THOUSAND CHANGES OF THE
REVISED TESTAMENT,' AND NUMEROUS OTHER WORKS IN BIBLICAL AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE

CONTAINING ABOUT 311,000 REFERENCES, SUBDIVIDED UNDER THE HEBREW AND
GREEK ORIGINAL WITH THE LITERAL MEANING AND PRONUNCIATION OF EACH;
ALSO INDEX LEXICONS TO THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, BEING A GUIDE
TO PARALLEL PASSAGES; AND A COMPLETE LIST OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A SKETCH OF EXPLORATION IN BIBLE LANDS

By THOMAS NICOL, D.D.
PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM AT ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY

Just look at how many
Scriptures have been
changed! But keep going!

5/12/2017

5. He (who) is, יהוה *yahweh* (read *adonai*).

Gen. 2. 4 LORD God made the earth and the heavens
2. 5 the LORD God had not caused it to rain
2. 7 the LORD God formed man (of) the dust of
2. 8 the LORD God planted a garden eastward
2. 9 out of the ground made the LORD God to
2. 15 the LORD God took the man, and put him
2. 16 the LORD God commanded the man, saying
2. 18 the LORD God said, (It is) not good that
2. 21 the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall
2. 22 which the LORD God had taken from man
3. 1 any beast. . which the LORD God had made
3. 8 And they heard the voice of the LORD God
3. 8 from the presence of the LORD God amon.
3. 9 the LORD God called unto Adam, and said
3. 13, 14, 21, 22, 23; 4. 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 13, 15, 15,
16, 26; 5. 29; 6. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8; 7. 1, 5, 16; 8. 20, 21, 21;
9. 26; 10. 9, 9; 11. 5, 6, 8, 9, 9; 12. 1, 4, 7, 7, 8, 8, 17;
13. 4, 10, 10, 13, 14, 18; 14. 22; 15. 1, 4, 6, 7, 18; 16. 2,
5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 11, 13; 17. 1; 18. 1, 13, 14, 17, 19, 19, 20,
22, 26, 33; 19. 13, 13, 14, 16, 24, 24, 27; 20. 18; 21. 1, 1,
33; 22. 11, 14, 15, 16; 24. 1, 3, 7, 12, 21, 26, 27, 27, 31, 35,
40, 42. 44, 48, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56; 25. 21, 21, 22, 23; 26. 2,
12, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29; 27. 7, 20, 27; 28. 13, 13, 16, 21; 29.
31, 32, 33, 35; 30. 24, 27, 30; 31. 3, 49; 32. 9; 38. 7, 7,
10; 39. 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 21, 23, 23; 49. 18.
Exod. 3. 2, 4, 7, 15, 16, 18, 18; 4. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11,
11, 14, 19, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31; 5. 1, 2, 2, 3, 17, 21,
22; 6. 3, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 26, 28, 29, 29, 30; 7. 1,
5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 17, 19, 20, 22, 25; 8. 1, 1, 5, 8,
8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 29,
30, 31; 9. 1, 1, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 12, 12, 13, 13, 20, 21, 22,
23, 23, 27, 28, 29, 29, 30, 33, 35; 10. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 26, 27; 11.
1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10; 12. 1, 11, 12, 14, 23, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31,
36, 41, 42, 42, 43, 48, 50, 51; 13. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 9, 11, 12,
12, 14, 15, 15, 16, 21; 14. 1, 4, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 24,

29, 29, 30; 36. 1, 1, 2, 5; 38. 22; 39. 1, 5, 7, 21, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 42, 43; 40. 1, 16, 19, 21, 23, 23, 25, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 38.

Lev. 1. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 17; 2. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 14, 16; 3. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16; 4. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 6, 7, 13, 15, 15, 17, 18, 22, 24, 27, 31, 35; 5. 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 15, 17, 19; 6. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25; 7. 5, 11, 14, 20, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 29, 30, 30, 35, 35, 36, 38, 38; 8. 1, 4, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 29, 34, 35, 36; 9. 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 10, 21, 23, 24; 10. 1, 2, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 15, 17, 19, 19; 11. 1, 44, 45; 12. 1, 7; 13. 1; 14. 1, 11, 12, 16, 18, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31, 33; 15. 1, 14, 15, 30; 16. 1, 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 30, 34; 17. 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 9; 18. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 21, 30; 19. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37; 20. 1, 7, 8, 24, 26; 21. 1, 6, 8, 12, 15, 16, 21, 23; 22. 1, 2, 3, 3, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33; 23. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 18, 20, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 36, 36, 37, 37, 38, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44; 24. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 22, 23; 25. 1, 2, 4, 17, 38, 55; 26. 1, 2, 13, 44, 45, 46; 27. 1, 2, 9, 9, 11, 14, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 26, 28, 28, 30, 30, 32, 34.

Num. 1. 1, 19, 48, 54; 2. 1, 33, 34; 3. 1, 4, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 51, 51; 4. 1, 17, 21, 37, 41, 45, 49, 49; 5. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 16, 18, 21, 21, 25, 30; 6. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26; 7. 3, 4, 11; 8. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23; 9. 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 18, 19, 20, 20, 23, 23, 23, 23; 10. 1, 9, 10, 13, 29, 29, 32, 33, 33, 34, 35, 36; 11. 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 16, 18, 18, 20, 23, 23, 24, 25, 29, 29, 31, 33, 33; 12. 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14; 13. 1, 3; 14. 3, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 43, 44; 15. 1, 3, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 23, 24, 25, 25, 28, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 41; 16. 3, 3, 5, 7, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 28, 29, 30, 30, 35, 36, 38, 40, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46; 17. 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13; 18. 1, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 28, 29; 19. 1, 2, 13, 20; 20. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 23, 27; 21. 2, 3, 6, 7, 7, 8, 14, 16, 34; 22. 8, 13, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 31, 32, 34, 35; 23. 3, 5, 8, 12, 16, 17, 21, 26; 24. 1, 6, 11, 13, 13; 25. 3, 4, 4, 4, 10, 16; 26. 1, 4, 9, 52, 61, 65; 27. 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23; 28. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, 26, 27; 29. 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 36, 39, 40; 30. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 16; 31. 1,

Yikes! It gets worse! Can you see in this graphic illustration where אַיָּאָז specifically should be named or given the Praise or mention, He is reduced to a mere title. This is not only grievous to Him but it's disrespectful.

But it gets really bad, so keep going...

And the nerve of the preachers who do know this information like Billy Graham and Jerry Falwell, James McArthur, Charles Swindoll, David Jeremiah to keep on leading the people down the path to "the Lord" Baal-Satan! See what their fate is!

Mat 18:6 But ^{G1161}whoso ^{G3739 G302}shall offend ^{G4624}one ^{G1520}of these ^{G5130}little ones ^{G3398}which believe ^{G4100}in ^{G1519}me, ^{G1691}it were better ^{G4851}for him ^{G846}that ^{G2443}a millstone ^{G3458 G3684}were hanged ^{G2910}about ^{G1909}his ^{G846}neck, ^{G5137}and ^{G2532}that he were drowned ^{G2670}in ^{G1722}the ^{G3588}depth ^{G3989}of the ^{G3588}sea. ^{G2281}

^{G4624}σκανδαλίζω *skandalizō* - To put a stumbling block or impediment in the way (again another reference to blocking the gate to redemption by others) to cause a person to distrust and desert one whom it ought to trust and follow instructions. To cause to fall away.

^{G3398}μικρός *mikros* Can be children (parents be warned) as well as a small number of people. Remember also, we are all called "children" of Yahuah. John uses "little children" in his letters. So it can also be those who are new or "young" in the trust of Yahuah.

Mat 18:7 Woe^{G3759} unto the^{G3588} world^{G2889} because of offences!^{G4625} for^{G1063} it must needs be^{G2076 G318} that offences^{G4625} come;^{G2064} but^{G4133} woe^{G3759} to that^{G1565} man^{G444} by^{G1223} whom^{G3739} the^{G3588} offence^{G4625} cometh!^{G2064}

G4624 σκανδαλίζω skandalizō - To put a stumbling block or impediment in the way (again another reference to blocking the gate to redemption by others) to cause a person to distrust and desert one whom it ought to trust and follow instructions.

To cause to fall away

G2064 cause to appear, come before the public, and make one's appearance.

It is also disturbing to me that Adonay is so close to the Greek Adonis.
wikipedia.org/wiki/Adonis

Adonis, in Greek mythology, is the god of beauty and desire, and is a central figure in various mystery religions. His religion belonged to women: the dying of Adonis was fully developed in the circle of young girls around the poet Sappho from the island of Lesbos, **about 600 BC, as revealed in a fragment of Sappho's surviving poetry.**

Adonis is one of the most complex figures in classical times. He has had multiple roles, and there has been much scholarship over the centuries concerning his meaning and purpose in Greek religious beliefs. He is an annually-renewed, ever-youthful vegetation god, **a life-death-rebirth deity whose nature is tied to the calendar. His name is often applied in modern times to handsome youths, of whom he is the archetype. Adonis is often referred to as the **mortal god of Beauty**.**

The Greek Ἄδωνις (Greek pronunciation: [ˈadɔːnis], *Adōnis* was a borrowing from the Semitic word *adon*, "lord", which is related to *Adonai*, one of the names used to refer to the God (אֲדֹנָי) in the **Hebrew Bible** and still used in **Judaism** to the present day. **Syrian Adonis is Gauas^[3] or Aos, to Egyptian *Osiris*, to the Semitic *Tammuz* and *Baal Hadad*, to the Etruscan *Atunis* and the Phrygian *Attis*, all of whom are deities of rebirth and vegetation.**

Adonis was certainly based in large part on **Tammuz**. His name is Semitic, a variation on the word "**adon**" meaning "**lord**". Yet there is no trace of a Semitic deity directly connected with Adonis and no trace in Semitic languages of any specific **mythemes** connected with his Greek myth; **both Greek and Near Eastern scholars have questioned the connection (Burkert, p 177 note 6 bibliography). The connection in practice is with Adonis' Mesopotamian counterpart, Tammuz:**

"Women sit by the gate weeping for Tammuz, or they offer incense to Baal on roof-tops and plant pleasant plants. These are the very features of the Adonis legend: which is celebrated on flat roof-tops on which sherds sown with quickly germinating green salading are placed, Adonis gardens... the climax is loud lamentation for the dead god."—Burkert, p. 177.

When the legend of Adonis was incorporated into Greek culture is debated. Walter Burkert questions whether Adonis had not from the very beginning come to Greece with Aphrodite.

The singular form is *Adoni*, "my lord". **This was used by the Phoenicians for the god Tammuz and is the origin of the Greek name Adonis.** Jews only use the singular to refer to a distinguished person.

The plural form is usually explained as *pluralis excellentiae*. The pronunciation of the tetragrammaton came to be avoided in the Hellenistic period, therefore Jews use "Adonai" instead in prayers, and colloquially would use *Hashem* ("the Name").

http://one-evil.org/content/entities_gods_adonis.html

Key Facts

Other names	Tammuz, Adonai, Baal Hadad
Year of origin	1200 BCE
Location	
Parent(s)	Smyrna (Myrrha) and Theias
Partner(s)	
Children	
Aspect(s)	Rebirth and Vegetation
Major Centre(s)	
Period of worship	

← These are shatans other names in other cultures. Any other deity other than Yahuah is shatan.

Origin of the cult

Adonis was based very heavily on Tammuz. His name may be Semitic, a variation on the word "adon" meaning "lord" that was also used, as "Adonai", to refer to Yahweh in the Old Testament. When the Hebrews first arrived in Canaan, they were opposed by the king of the Jebusites, Adonizedek, whose name means "lord of Zedek" (Justice). Yet there is no surviving trace of a Semitic cult directly connected with Adonis, and no surviving evidence in Semitic languages of any specific mythemes connected with his Greek myth. **The connection in cult practice is with Adonis' Mesopotamian counterpart, Tammuz.**

"Women sit by the gate weeping for Tammuz, or they offer incense to Baal on roof-tops and plant pleasant plants. These are the very features of the Adonis cult: a cult confined to women which is celebrated on flat roof-tops on which sherds sown with quickly germinating green salading are placed, Adonis gardens... the climax is loud lamentation for the dead god."

Sacred Festival

The Festival of Adonis was celebrated by women at midsummer by sowing fennel and lettuce, and grains of wheat and barley. The plants sprang up soon, and withered quickly, and women mourned for the untimely death of the vegetation god

Eze 8:14 Then he brought^{H935} me to^{H413} the door^{H6607} of the gate^{H8179} of (The LORD)

תַּמְּזֻז

^{H3068} house^{H1004} which^{H834} was toward^{H413} the north;^{H6828} and, behold,^{H2009} there^{H8033} sat^{H3427} women^{H802} weeping^{H1058} for^{H854} Tammuz.^{H8542}

Strong's H8542 - Tammuz

תַּמְּזֻז

Transliteration

Tammuz

Pronunciation

tam-müz' (Key)

Part of Speech

proper noun with reference to deity

Root Word (Etymology)

Of uncertain derivation

TWOT Reference

2519

Outline of Biblical Usage

Tammuz = "sprout of life"

1) a Sumerian deity of food or vegetation

Authorized Version (KJV) Translation Count – Total: 1

AV – Tammuz 1

Gesenius's Lexicon (Help)

תַּמְּזֻז [Tammuz], pr. n. of a Syrian god, Adonis (ἄδων) of the Greeks, worshipped also by the Hebrew women with lamentations, in the fourth month of every year (called תַּמְּזֻז beginning at the new moon of July), Eze. 8:14. As to the Syrian festival, see Lucian, De Dea Syra, § 7, seqq.; also Selden, De Dis Syris, ii. 31, and Creuzer's Symbolik des Alterthums, vol. ii. 91, seqq. ed. 2. (I lay down nothing as to the etymology. A root תַּמְּזֻז is not found in the Phœnicio-Shemitic languages; it may be that תַּמְּזֻז is for תַּמְּזֻז from the root תַּמְּזֻז denoting *fear*, concr. *fearful*.)



Gods and Goddesses

Tammuz

Key Facts

Other names	Damu-zid, Dumuzi
Year of origin	
Location	
Parent(s)	
Partner(s)	
Children	
Aspect(s)	
Major Centre(s)	
Period of worship	



Tammuz

Saviour God

- Adad
- Adonis
- Attis
- Buddha
- Christos
- Dionysus
- Heracles
- Hesus
- Horus
- Indra
- Krishna
- Mithra
- Quetzalcoatl
- Tammuz

Background

The myth of Set's conflict with Horus, Osiris and Isis appears in many Egyptian sources, including the Pyramid Texts, the Coffin Texts, the Shabaka Stone, inscriptions on the walls of the temple of Horus at Edfu, and various papyrus sources. The Chester Beatty Papyrus No. 1 contains the Northwest Semitic Tammuz (Hebrew תַּמְזוּז, Standard Hebrew Tammuz, Tiberian Hebrew Tammūz), Arabic تَمُوز Tammūz; Akkadian Duzu, Dūzu; Sumerian Dumuzid (DUMU.ZID "the true son") was the name of an Ancient Near Eastern deity legend known as The Contention of Horus and Set.

In Babylonia, the month Tammuz was established in honor of the eponymous god Tammuz, who originated as a Sumerian shepherd-god, Dumuzid or Dumuzi, the consort of Inanna and, in his Akkadian form, the parallel consort of Ishtar. The Levantine Adonis ("lord"), who was drawn into the Greek pantheon, was considered by Joseph Campbell among others to be another counterpart of Tammuz, son and consort. The Aramaic name "Tammuz" seems to have been derived from the Akkadian form Tammuzi, based on early Sumerian Damu-zid. The later standard Sumerian form, Dumu-zid, in turn became Dumuzi in Akkadian.

Beginning with the summer solstice came a time of mourning in the Ancient Near East as in the Aegean: the Babylonians marked the decline in daylight hours and the onset of killing summer heat and drought with a six-day "funeral" for the god. Readers in four-season temperate cultures may doubt shepherd-god as a vegetation god: "He was no dying and resurrecting vegetation demon, as James George Frazer wanted him to be (for one thing no vegetation demon dies in the spring, in April)," Miroslav Marcovich observed though recent discoveries reconfirm him as an annual life-death-rebirth deity: tablets discovered in 1963 show that Dumuzi was in fact consigned to the Underworld himself, in order to secure Inanna's release, though the recovered final line reveals that he is to revive for six months of each year.

http://one-evil.org/content/entities_gods_tammuz.html

Adon, Adonis or Adonai and Hebrew

The Phoenicians settled in Cyprus around 900 B.C. They conquered Cypriot Idalion, and brought their cultic practices to it. In Phoenician the two words that mean "Lord": Ba'al and Adon, as indicated earlier. Ba'al had a very specific identity for Phoenicians -- including the Phoenician Cypriot community at Kition -- as the primary male deity. Thus Ba'al was not available as an appellation for the native Cypriot deity encountered by Phoenician traders at Idalion. Since the local Cypriots called their god the Wanax -- that is, the Lord -- the Phoenicians likely called this native god by their other word for "Lord": Adon.

The name "Adon" appears in a number of Phoenician inscriptions in Cyprus, including one from Idalion. The title "Adon" must have been used to designate the local deity by Phoenician visitors who happened to worship in this shrine.

The Greeks took over the administration of Idalion from the Phoenicians around 300 B.C. The primary language when the Greeks arrived was Phoenician. So it would have been natural for the Greeks to assume that "Adon" was the name of the local deity rather than a title. The name "Adon" was then Hellenized by adding the Greek ending "IS" -- Creating the familiar "Adonis."

Later, after the Romans conquered Cyprus in the first century B.C., a number of poets cited lovely Idalion as the place where Venus had her fabled affair with Adon or Adonis.

In the Bible the Israelite god Yahweh is sometimes referred to as Adon, though the term is used as a title, not as the personal name of Yahweh. Eventually, the appellation "Adonai" (my Lord) became a *substitution* name for pronouncing in prayer the unutterable name Yahweh, which by the early rabbinical period (first and second centuries A.D.) had become too sacred to pronounce. To this day, when Jews encounter the consonants of "Yahweh" (YHWH) in prayer, they pronounce it "Adonai." They might be shocked to learn that this substitution word is related to the Phoenician "Adon" and the Greek Cypriot "Adonis." Further, Muslim, Jews and Arabic-speaking,

Aramaic/Syriac-speaking Christians might be shocked also to learn that their words for God come from the Phoenician god's name of "E" as in "Elah," "Allah," "Elahona," "Eloh," "Elohaino," "Eli," "Eloi," "Elohak" ...etc .

Aniconism (the prohibition against graven images) and the use of a standing stone (*massabah* in Hebrew) – are characteristic of Israelite cultic practices. Therefore, is there a connection between worship in ancient Cyprus and worship in ancient Israel, the link is the Phoenicians. Popular religion among the Israelites as opposed to the "official" religion promoted in the Hebrew Bible, especially the Book of Deuteronomy-was similar to Phoenician religion. The Bible presents a purified, elite monotheism devoted exclusively to the worship of Yahweh. The orthodox, nationalistic parties that produced the Hebrew Bible proscribed the worship of Ba'al and suppressed all but the faintest traces of a theology that included a consort of Yahweh. But both Ba'al and this female goddess continued to live on in Israelite popular religious practices as well as in Phoenician (formerly Canaanite) practice.

The local Cypriot god the *Wanax*, or the Lord, was worshiped by the Phoenicians as *Adon* and then later by the Greeks as Adonis. This god had a female consort, much like the Phoenician *Asherah* – a goddess whom the official Israelite religion had much difficulty in suppressing.

Now let's bring this full circle as to who Tammuz can be traced to:

<http://christiananswers.net/q-eden/edn-t020.html>

King Nimrod, Queen Easter (*Ishtar/Semiramis*), and Tammuz (the "reincarnated" Nimrod)

Nimrod built and organized major cities. The Bible notes that these included Babel, Asshur, Nineveh and Calah (*Genesis 10:10-12*). If you know anything about ancient history, the mention of these places may send shivers up your spine. For these were cities of great, almost unimaginable practices and perversion.

When Nimrod eventually died, the Babylonian religion in which he figured prominently continued on. His wife/queen saw to that. Once he was dead, she deified him as the Sun-god. In various cultures he later became known as Baal, the Great Life Giver, the god of fire, Baalim, Bel, Molech, etc.

“Later, when this **adulterous** and **idolatrous** woman gave birth to an illegitimate son, she claimed that this son, Tammuz by name, was Nimrod reborn.”[4] **Easter/Ishtar** “claimed that her son was supernaturally conceived [no human father] and that he was the promised seed, the ‘savior’”—promised by God in **Genesis 3:15**. “However, not only was the child worshipped, but the woman, the **MOTHER**, was also worshipped as much (or more) than the son!”[5] Nimrod deified as the god of the **sun** and father of creation. Easter became the goddess of the **moon**, fertility, etc.

“In the old fables of the Mystery cults, their ‘savior’ Tammuz, was worshipped with various rites at the spring season. According to the legends, after he was slain [killed by a wild **boar**], he went into the underworld. But through the weeping of his mother... he mystically revived in the springing forth of the vegetation—in **Spring!** Each year a spring festival dramatically represented this supposed ‘resurrection’ from the underworld.”[6]

Thus, a terrible false religion developed with its **sun** and **moon** worship, false priests, **astrology**, **demonic** worship, worship of **stars** associated with their gods, **idolatry**, mysterious rites, human sacrifice, and more. Frankly, the practices which went on were so horrible that it is not fitting for me to speak of them here.

It was at Nimrod’s city of **Babel (Babylon)** that a towering structure was first built in defiance of Yahuah as part of their **Satanic** religion. Archaeological evidence indicates that this was a spectacular pyramid-shaped structure (ziggurat). The Bible tells us that at this time there was only one language in the world and that most of the world’s population centered in this area and participated in this religion. It was evident to Yahuah that all mankind would soon degenerate into a level of evil that would parallel that of the pre-Flood world. For humanity’s sake, something had to be done to slow and frustrate this organization of an evil one world, tyrannical government.

Yahuah **confused their language**, so that they could not understand each other (**Genesis 11:7**). (This is the **ultimate source** of the world's many languages.) As a result, many people moved away from the area in groups according to their particular new language. Most, if not all, of these people carried their evil Sun-God-based religion with them. They continued to worship the stars and practice all the other ungodly rituals of their **religion**. Some also continued to build pyramids reminiscent of the **Tower of Babel** as part of this mystery religion. Today, we can still find remnants of these throughout the world (e.g., Iraq, South America, Central America, Egypt, and Burma).

Babel was the origin of an **idolatrous** system that swept the world. The Bible says of her, "**Babylon... the nations drank her wine**; Therefore the nations are deranged" (**Jeremiah 51:7**). The Bible often speaks of the **Satanic** religions which came from her. The ancient Greek historian Herodotus "witnessed the Mystery religion and its rites in numerous countries and mentions how Babylon was the primeval source from which ALL systems of **idolatry** flowed."**[7]** Austen Layard said "that we have the united testimony of sacred and profane history that idolatry originated in the area of **Babylonia**—the most ancient of religious systems."**[8]**

Basically, almost every vile, profane and idolatrous practice you can think of originated at **Babel** with Queen Easter/Ishtar (Semiramis), the Mother Goddess and **Nimrod**. **As the people scattered from Babel with their different languages, they, of course, used different names for Nimrod (Tammuz) and Semiramis.** Some called the Mother Goddess "ISHTAR" (originally pronounced "Easter").**[9]** In other lands, she was called **Eostre**, **Astarte**, **Ostera**, and **Eastre**. Other names for **Semiramis**, the Mother Goddess include: Wife of **Baal**, **Ashtaroth** or **Ashtoreth**, and Queen of Heaven.**[10]** The Mother goddess was frequently worshipped as the goddess of fertility—and as a sort of Mother Nature and goddess of **Spring** and sexual love and birth. She was also worshipped as a mediator between god and man. Sexual orgies and temple **prostitutes** were often used in her worship and in attempting to gain her favor.

1. Woodrow, *Ibid.*, p. 9.; In his reincarnated form (Nimrod/Tammuz), has been known as Horus (Egypt), Attis (Italy), Crishna or Iswara (India), Deoius (Asia Minor), Janus (Rome), etc. [up]
2. Woodrow, *Ibid.*, p. 9. [up]
3. "The resurrection of Tammuz [Nimrod] through Ishtar's grief [Semiramis] was dramatically represented annually in order to insure the success of the crops and the fertility of the people... Each year men and women had to grieve with Ishtar over the death of Tammuz and celebrate the god's return, in order to win anew her favor and her benefits!" [Homer W. Smith, *Man and His Gods*, p. 86, as cited by Woodrow, p. 157.] [up]
4. *Ibid.*, p. 10; Herodotus' History, Book 2, p. 109, as cited by Woodrow. [up]
5. Woodrow, *Ibid.*, p. 11; Austen Henry Layard, *Nineveh and Its Remains*. [up]
6. Woodrow *Ibid.*, p. 152. [up]
7. The names Ashtaroth or Ashtoreth, and Queen of Heaven were used for Semiramis by the Israelites and the ungodly peoples around them, see Judges 2:13, Jeremiah 44:17-19, etc. Other names for Semiramis include Astarte (Cyprus), Diana (Ephesus and throughout Asia Minor), Cybele (Asia Minor), Isis (Egypt), Aphrodite, Ceres (Greece), Venus or Fortuna (Romans), Shingmoo (China), Disa (Scandanavia), Nutria (Etruscans), Virgo-Paritura (Druids), Isi or Indrani or Devaki (India). [up]

So we have Nimrod to Tammuz to El to Baal to Adonay to Adonis. Do you really feel comfortable calling Yahuah or Yahusha, "The Lord"?

Notice the "Halo" Nimbus or Sun-Disk



Babylon - Semiramis
and Nimrod/Tammuz

A halo or sun-disk about
the head - denotes
sun-god worship.



Mother and Child Worship



EGYPTIAN GODDESS
ISIS AND SON HORUS



ROMAN CATHOLIC
MARY AND
GOD-INCARNATE JESUS

Here they covered over YAH as well..

7. *Jah*, (a contraction of *Jehovah*), יה׳ *yah*.

Exod 15. 2 LORD (is) my strength and song, and he is
17. 16 For he said, Because the LORD hath sworn
Psa. 77. 11 I will remember the works of the LORD
89. 8 who (is) a strong LORD like unto thee? or
94. 7 The LORD shall not see, neither shall the
94. 12 the man whom thou chastenest, O LORD
102. 18 and the people.. shall praise the LORD
104. 35 Bless thou the LORD, O my soul. Praise
105. 45 and keep his laws. Praise ye the LORD
106. 1 give thanks unto the LORD; for (he is)
106. 48 the people say, Amen. Praise ye the LORD
111. 1 Praise ye the LORD. I will praise.. in the
112. 1 Praise ye the LORD. Blessed (is) the man
113. 1 Praise ye the LORD. Praise, O ye servants
113. 9 (be) a joyful mother.. Praise ye the LORD
115. 17 The dead praise not the LORD, neither any
115. 18 we will bless the LORD.. Praise the LORD
116. 1 I love the LORD, because he hath heard
116. 19 In the courts of the LORD'S house, in the
118. 5 called upon the LORD in distress: the LORD
118. 14 The LORD (is) my strength and song, and
118. 17 live, and declare the works of the LORD
118. 18 The LORD hath chastened me sore: but
118. 19 go in to them, (and) I will praise the LORD
122. 4 the tribes go up, the tribes of the LORD
130. 3 If thou, LORD, shouldest mark iniquities
135. 1 Praise ye the LORD. Praise ye the name
135. 3 Praise the LORD.. sing praises unto his na.
135. 4 the LORD hath chosen Jacob unto himself
135. 21 dwelleth at Jerusalem. Praise ye the LORD
146. 1 Praise ye the LORD.. O my soul
146. 10 unto all generations. Praise ye the LORD
147. 1 Praise ye the LORD: for (it is) good to sing
147. 20 have not known them. Praise ye the LORD
148. 1 Praise ye the LORD.. from the heavens
148. 14 people near unto him. Praise ye the LORD
149. 1 Praise ye the LORD. Sing.. a new song
149. 9 this honour have all.. Praise ye the LORD

150. 1 Praise ye the LORD. Praise God in his sa.
150. 6 breath praise the LORD. Praise ye the L.
Isa. 12. 2 LORD Jehovah (is) my strength and (my)
26. 4 LORD Jehovah (is) everlasting strength
38. 11 I shall not see the LORD, (even) the LORD

It would be good to pause here and go over again in Part 1 what יה׳ said about the importance of specifically calling Him by His Name. We have much to repent for because of the slyness of shatan!

H113 Adown Spelled אָדוֹן Alef, Daleth, Waw, Nun

Strong's H113 - 'adown	
אָדוֹן	
Transliteration	Pronunciation
'adown	ä·dōn' (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine noun	From an unused root (meaning to rule)
TWOT Reference	
27b	

Outline of Biblical Usage

- 1) firm, strong, lord, master
 - a) lord, master
 - 1) reference to men
 - a) superintendent of household, of affairs
 - b) master
 - c) king
 - 2) reference to God
 - a) the Lord God
 - b) Lord of the whole earth
 - b) lords, kings
 - 1) reference to men
 - a) proprietor of hill of Samaria
 - b) master
 - c) husband
 - d) prophet
 - e) governor
 - f) prince
 - g) king
 - 2) reference to God
 - a) Lord of lords (probably = "thy husband, Yahweh")

If this is a special title for אָדוֹן, why then is it the 2nd definitions

THIS IS NOT SPECIAL!

H113 Adown Spelled אֲדֹנָי Alef, Daleth, Waw, Nun

- c) my lord, my master
 - 1) reference to men
 - a) master
 - b) husband
 - c) prophet
 - d) prince
 - e) king
 - f) father
 - g) Moses
 - h) priest
 - i) theophanic angel
 - j) captain
 - k) general recognition of superiority
 - 2) reference to God
 - a) my Lord, my Lord and my God
 - b) Adonai (parallel with Yahweh)

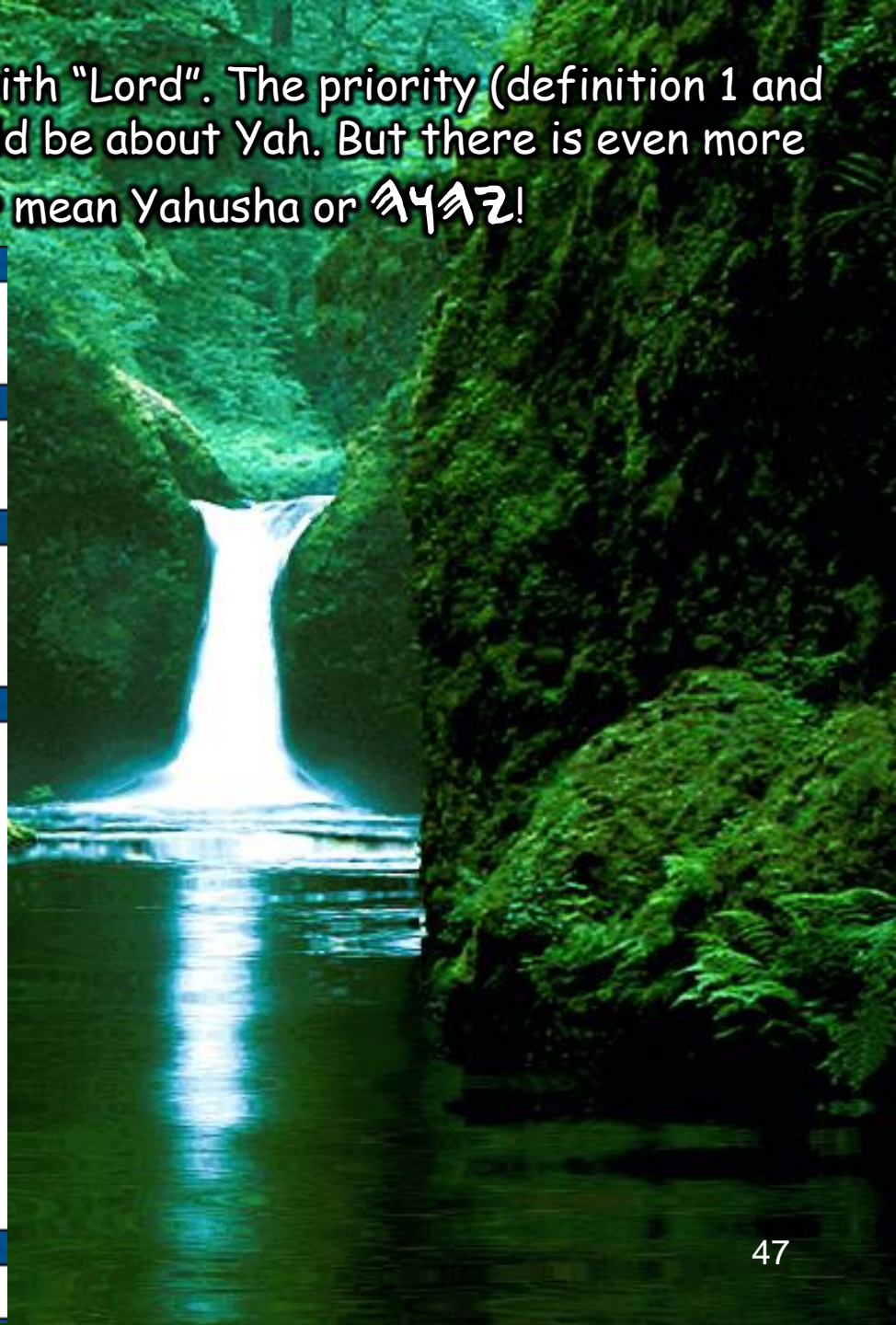
Authorized Version (KJV) Translation Count — Total: 335

AV — lord 197, master(s) 105, Lord 31, owner 1, sir 1

THIS IS NOT
REVERENT!

We have the same problem in Greek with "Lord". The priority (definition 1 and 2 b), is a title for men. 2C finally could be about Yah. But there is even more confusion! It can either mean Yahusha or יהוה!

Strong's G2962 - <i>kyrios</i>	
κύριος	
Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>kyrios</i>	kü'-rē-os (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine noun	From kuros (supremacy)
TDNT Reference	Vines
3:1039,486	View Entry
Outline of Biblical Usage	
<p>1) he to whom a person or thing belongs, about which he has power of deciding; master, lord</p> <p>a) the possessor and disposer of a thing</p> <p>1) the owner; one who has control of the person, the master</p> <p>2) in the state: the sovereign, prince, chief, the Roman emperor</p> <p>b) is a title of honour expressive of respect and reverence, with which servants greet their master</p> <p>c) this title is given to: <u>God, the Messiah</u></p>	
Click for Synonyms	
[View this word in Trench's <i>Synonyms</i> here.]	
Authorized Version (KJV) Translation Count – Total: 748	
AV – Lord 667, lord 54, master 11, sir 6, <u>Sir 6</u> , <u>misc 4</u>	



Here is an example of what I mean:

Here "Lord" means אֲדֹנָי

Mat 23:39 For ¹⁰⁶³ I say ³⁰⁰⁴ unto you ⁵²¹³, Ye shall ¹⁴⁹² not ³³⁶⁴ see ¹⁴⁹² me ³¹⁶⁵ henceforth ^{575 737}, till ^{2193 302} ye shall say ²⁰³⁶, Blessed ²¹²⁷ [is] he that cometh ²⁰⁶⁴ in ¹⁷²² the name ³⁶⁸⁶ of the Lord²⁹⁶².

Here "Lord" means Yahusha

Mat 24:42 Watch ¹¹²⁷ therefore ³⁷⁶⁷: for ³⁷⁵⁴ ye know ¹⁴⁹² not ³⁷⁵⁶ what ⁴¹⁶⁹ hour ⁵⁶¹⁰ your ⁵²¹⁶ Lord²⁹⁶² doth come ²⁰⁶⁴.

Here "Lord" means a human master

Mat 24:45 Who ⁵¹⁰¹ then ⁶⁸⁶ is ²⁰⁷⁶ a faithful ⁴¹⁰³ and ²⁵³² wise ⁵⁴²⁹ servant ¹⁴⁰¹, whom ³⁷³⁹ his ⁸⁴⁶ lord²⁹⁶² hath made ruler ²⁵²⁵ over ¹⁹⁰⁹ his ⁸⁴⁶ household ²³²², to give ¹³²⁵ them ⁸⁴⁶ meat ⁵¹⁶⁰ in ¹⁷²² due season ²⁵⁴⁰?


Notes from Thayer's Lexicon G2962 Septuagint for Adonay Kuplos-he to whom a person or thing belongs, about which he has the power of deciding; master, lord.- can be toward men, Yahusha or אֲדֹנָי.

To God, the ruler of the universe (so the Sept. for אֲדֹנָי, אֱלֹהִים, אֱלֹהִים, אֱלֹהִים and יְהוָה; and יְהוָה;

This is not an acceptable word in Greek to use for either Yahusha or אֲדֹנָי

Strong's H1168 - Ba`al

בַּעַל

Transliteration	Pronunciation
Ba`al	bah'al (Key) 
Parts of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
proper locative noun, proper masculine noun	The same as בַּעַל (H1167)
TWOT Reference	
262a	

Variant Spellings

The following spelling is supported by Strongs and Gesenius: בַּעַל.
[What are these variants?]

Outline of Biblical Usage

Baal = "lord"

n pr m

- 1) supreme male divinity of the Phoenicians or Canaanites
- 2) a Reubenite
- 3) the son of Jehiel and grandfather of Saul

n pr loc


- 4) a town of Simeon, probably identical to Baalath-beer

Authorized Version (KJV) Translation Count – Total: 80

AV – Baal 62, Baalim 18

Strong's G896 - Baal

Βάαλ

Transliteration	Pronunciation
Baal	bä'-äl (Key) 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
proper masculine noun	Of Hebrew origin בַּעַל (H1168)
TDNT Reference	
n/a	

Outline of Biblical Usage

Baal = "lord"

- 1) the supreme male divinity of the Phoenician and Canaanitish nations, as Ashtoreth was their supreme female divinity

Authorized Version (KJV) Translation Count – Total: 1

AV – Baal 1



Baal = "The Lord"

The Dictionnaire Infernal illustration of Baal.

Baál [so accented also by Pape (Eigenn. s. v.), Kuenen and Cobet (Ro. as below); but L T (yet the name of the month, 1 K. vi. 5 (38), Baál) Tr WH etc. Báal; so Etym. Magn. 194, 19; Suid. 1746 a. etc. *Dind.* in Steph. Thesaur. s. v. Báal or Baál], **ó, ḥ**, an indecl. noun (Hebr. **לַיָּזְבַּב**, Chald. **ܝܙܒܒ** contr. fr. **ܝܙܒܒ**), **lord**: Ro. xi. 4. **This was the name of the supreme heavenly divinity worshipped by the Shemitic nations (the Phœnicians, Canaanites, Babylonians, Assyrians), often also by the Israelites themselves, and represented by the Sun: τῆ Baál, Ro. xi. 4. Cf. Win. RWB. [and BB.DD.] s. v. and J. G. Müller in Herzog i. p. 637 sqq.; Merx in Schenkel i. 322 sqq.; Schlottmann in Riehm p. 126 sq. Since in this form the supreme power of nature generating all things, and consequently a male deity, was worshipped, with which the female deity Astarte was associated, it is hard to explain why the Sept. in some places say **ó Baál** (Num. xxii. 41; Judg. ii. 13; 1 K. xvi. 31; xix. 18, etc.), in others **ḥ Baál** (Hos. ii. 8; 1 S. vii. 4, etc. [yet see Dillmann, as below, p. 617]). Among the various conjectures on this subject the easiest is this: that the Sept. called the deity **ḥ Baál** in derision, as weak and impotent, just as the Arabs call idols goddesses and the Rabbins **תַּיִלִּיּוֹת**; so Gesenius in Rosenmüller's Repert. i. p. 139 and Tholuck on Ro. l. c.; [yet cf. Dillmann, as below, p. 602; for other opinions and reff. see Meyer ad loc.; cf. W. § 27, 6 N. 1. But Prof. Dillmann shows (in the Monatsbericht d. Akad. zu Berlin, 16 Juni 1881, p. 601 sqq.), that the Jews (just as they abstained from pronouncing the word Jehovah) avoided uttering the abhorred name of Baal (Ex. xxiii. 13). As a substitute in Aramaic they read **ܕܠܐ, ܕܠܐ****

or פתכרה, and in Greek αἰσχύνη (cf. 1 K. xviii. 19, 25). This substitute in Grk. was suggested by the use of the fem. article. Hence we find in the Sept. ἡ B. everywhere in the prophetic bks. Jer., Zeph., Hos., etc., while in the Pentateuch it does not prevail, nor even in Judges, Sam., Kings, (exc. 1 S. vii. 4; 2 K. xxi. 3). It disappears, too, (when the worship of Baal had died out) in the later versions of Aq., Sym., etc. The apostle's use in Ro. i. c. accords with the sacred custom; cf. the substitution of the Hebr. בַּשֶּׁת in Ish-bosheth, Mephi-bosheth, etc. 2 S. ii. 8, 10; iv. 4 with 1 Chr. viii. 33, 34, also 2 S. xi. 21 with Judg. vi. 32; etc.]*





ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY

Adonay/Lord/ Baal in English

lord (v.)

c.1300, "to exercise lordship," from **lord** (n.). Meaning "to play the lord, domineer" is late 14c. Related: *Lorded*; *lording*. To *lord it* is from 1570s.

lord (n.)

mid-13c., *laverd*, *loverd*, from Old English *hlaford* "master of a household, ruler, superior," also "God" (translating Latin *Dominus*, though Old English *drihten* was used more often), earlier *hlafeward*, literally "one who guards the loaves," from *hlaƿ* "bread, loaf" (see **loaf** (n.)) + *weard* "keeper, guardian" (see **ward** (n.)). Cf. **lady**, and Old English *hlaƿæta* "household servant," literally "loaf-eater." Modern monosyllabic form emerged 14c. As an interjection from late 14c. *Lord's Prayer* is from 1540s. *Lord of the Flies* translates **Beelzebub** (q.v.) and was name of 1954 book by William Golding. To *drink like a lord* is from 1620s.

Beelzebub

Old English *Belzebub*, Philistine god worshipped at Ekron (2 Kings i:2), from Latin, used in Vulgate for New Testament Greek *beelzeboub*, from Hebrew *ba'al-z'ub* "lord of the flies," from *ba'al* "lord" + *z'hubh* "fly." By later Christian writers often taken as another name for "Satan," though Milton made him one of the fallen angels.

Belial

early 13c., from Hebrew *bel'yya'al* "destruction," literally "worthless," from *b'li* "without" + *ya'al* "use." Wickedness as an evil force (Deut. xiii:13); later treated as a proper name for Satan (2 Cor. vi:15), though Milton made him one of the fallen angels.

Baal

"The name of many deities of the Semitic peoples" [Klein], late 14c., Biblical use is from Hebrew *Ba'al*, literally "owner, master, lord," from *ba'al* "he took possession of," also "he married;" related to Akkadian *Belu* (source of Hebrew *Bel*), name of Marduk. Also related to the first element in *Beelzebub*. Used figuratively for any "false god."

bel (n.)

unit of power level in measuring sound, 1929, named for Scottish-born telephone pioneer Alexander Graham *Bell* (1847-1922).

Bel

heaven-and-earth god of Babylonian religion, from Akkadian *Belu*, literally "lord, owner, master," cognate with Hebrew *ba'al*.

bel (adj.)

"beautiful," early 14c., from Old French *bel, belle* "beautiful, fair, fine" (see *belle*). "Naturalized in ME.; but after 1600 consciously French" [OED].

Adonai

Old Testament word for "God," late 14c., from Medieval Latin, from Hebrew, literally "my lord," from *adon* (see *Adonis*) + suffix of 1st person.

Adonis (n.)

"a beau," 1620s, from Greek *Adonis*, name of the youth beloved by Aphrodite, from Phoenician *adon* "lord," probably originally "ruler," from base *a-d-n* "to judge, rule." *Adonai* is the Hebrew cognate.

The word Baal means Lord! In the Greek New Testament Kurios (Christ) was the cover for Adoni!

Unger's Bible Dictionary, page 665.

Lord (Hebrew Adon), an early word denoting ownership; hence, absolute control. It is not properly a (righteous) title...master; of kings, as the lords of their subjects. (4.) Lord. Master, (Greek Kurios) Supreme...

(5.) Baal (Master) (As noted above, it means Lord)—applied only to heathen deities (gods), or to man as husband, etc ...

The Jews out of a superstitious reverence for the Name of Yahweh, always, in reading, pronounced Adonai where Yahweh is written.

Unger's Bible Dictionary page 413:

Baal—common Canaanite word for master, lord, was one of the chief male deities of the Canaanite Pantheon, now well known from the religious epic literature discovered at Ras Shamra (an Ugarit of the Amarna Letters), from 1921-1937.

Smith's Bible Dictionary on pages 195-196 :

The substitution of the word Lord is most (sad) ; for, while it in no way represents the meaning of the Sacred Name, the mind has constantly to guard against a confusion with its lower uses, and, above all, the direct personal hearing of the Name on the revelation of Yahweh...is injuriously out of sight.

Blue Letter Bible Site (4) Elohim

3 different words from Eloheim

3 in Hebrew and 0 for Greek

2606 times in the OT

Off the Blue Letter Bible site (1) GOD

52 different words for "god" in the KJV

4,458 times both OT and NT all different words are used

17 different Hebrew words and 35 different Greek words.

Elohiym

STRONGS	TRANSLITERATION	ENGLISH EQUIVLIANT
H430	<u>elohiym</u>	God, god, judge, GOD, goddess, great, mighty, angels, exceeding, god-ward, godly
H433	<u>elowahh</u>	God, False god
H410	<u>el</u>	God, god, power, mighty, goodly, great, idols, Immanuel = h6005, might, strong
H532	<u>ayil</u>	ram, posts, mighty men, trees, lintel, oaks
H193	<u>uwl</u>	mighty, strength

GOD- Hebrew

STRONGS	TRANSLITERATION	ENGLISH EQUIVLIANT
H410	EL	GOD, POWER, MIGHTY, GOODLY, GREAT, IDOLS, IMMANUEL, MIGHT, STRONG
H426	ELAHH (ARAMAIC)	GOD
H430	ELOHIYM	GOD, JUDGE, GODDESS, GREAT, MIGHTY ANGELS, EXCEEDING, GOD-WARD, GODLY
H433	ELOWAHH	GOD
H3069	YEHOVIAH	GOD, LORD
H2486	CHALIYLAH	GOD FORBID, FAR BE IT, FAR, LORD FORBID
H3068	YEHOVAH	LORD, GOD, JEHOVAH VARIANT
H3863	LUW	IF, WOULD GOD, O THAT, OH, WOULD IT BE, IF HAPLY, PERADVENTURE, OH THAT, PRAY THEE, THOUGH, WOULD
H136	ADONAY	LORD, GOD

H305	ACHALAY	O THAT, WOULD GOD
H6697	TSUWR	ROCK, STRENGTH, SHARP, GOD, BEAUTY, EDGE, STONES, MIGHTY ONE, STRONG
H4136	MUWL	AGAINST, TOWARD, FOREFRONT, BEFORE, BEFORE IT, FROM, GOD-WARD, WITH
H2623	CHACIYD	SAINTS, HOLY, MERCIFUL, GODLY, GOOD, GODLY MAN, HOLY ONE, UNGODLY
H1100	BELIYA'AL	BELIAL, WICKED, UNGODLY, EVIL, NAUGHTY, UNGODLY MEN,
H1412	GUDGODAH	GUDGODAH
H5760	AVIYL	UNGODLY
H7563	RASHA	WICKED, UNGODLY, WICKED MAN, MISC

God -In Greek and English

New Testament (Greek) for "God"]

G112	<u>atheos</u>	ä'-the- <u>os</u>	without God
G932	<u>basileia</u>	bä-sē-lā'-ä	kingdom (of God), kingdom (of heaven), kingdom (general or evil), (Thy or Thine) kingdom, His kingdom, the kingdom, (My) kingdom, misc
G935	<u>basileus</u>	bä-sē-lyü's	king, King (of Jews), King (God or Christ), King (of Israel)
G1096	<u>ginomai</u>	gē'-no-mī	be, come to pass, be made, be done, come, become, God forbid, arise, have, be fulfilled, be married to, be preferred, not <u>tr</u> , misc, <u>vr</u> done
G1140	<u>daimonion</u>	dī-mo'-nē-on	devil, god
G2098	<u>euaggelion</u>	yü-än-ge'-lē-on	gospel, gospel of Christ, gospel of God , gospel of the Kingdom, misc
G2128	<u>eulogētos</u>	yü-lo-gā-to's	blessed (said of God)
G2312	<u>theodidaktos</u>	the-o-dē'-dāk-tos	taught of God
G2313	<u>theomacheō</u>	the-o-mä-khe'-ō	fight against God
G2314	<u>theomachos</u>	the-o-mä'-khos	to fight against God
G2315	<u>theopneustos</u>	the-o'-pnyü-stos	given by inspiration of God
G2316	<u>theos</u>	the-o's	God, god, godly, God-ward, misc
G2318	<u>theosebēs</u>	the-o-se-bā's	worshipper of God
G2319	<u>theostygēs</u>	the-o-stü-gā's	hater of God
G3361	<u>mē</u>	mā'	<u>not</u> , no, that not, God forbid, lest, neither, no man, but, none, not translated, misc
G3785	<u>ophelon</u>	o'-fe-lon	I would, I would to God , would to God

God -In Greek and English

G4151	<u>pneuma</u>	<u>pnü'-mä</u>	Spirit, Holy Ghost, Spirit (of God), Spirit (of the Lord), (My) Spirit, Spirit (of truth), Spirit (of Christ), human (spirit), (evil) spirit, spirit (general), spirit, (Jesus' own) spirit, (Jesus' own) ghost
G5207	<u>huios</u>	<u>hwē-o's</u>	son(s), Son of Man, Son of God , child(ren), Son, his Son, Son of David, my beloved Son, thy Son, only begotten Son, his (David's) son, firstborn son
G5377	<u>philotheos</u>	<u>fē-lo'-the-os</u>	lover of God
G5463	<u>chairō</u>	<u>khī-rō</u>	rejoice, be glad, joy, hail, greeting, God speed, all hail, joyfully, farewell
G5537	<u>chrēmatizō</u>	<u>khṛā-mā-tē'-zō</u>	be warned of God , call, be admonished of God , reveal, speak, be warned from God
G5538	<u>chrēmatismos</u>	<u>khṛā-mā-tē-smo's</u>	answer of God

אלהים

H430 Elohiym Spelled

Alef, Lamed, Hay, Yod, Mem

2606 x Total :(2346xGod, 244x god, 5xjudge, 1xGOD, 2xgoddess, 2xgreat, 2xmighty, 1xangels, 1xexceeding, 1god-ward w/H4136, 1xgodly)

Masculine noun

Root: plural of H433 (see Elowahh below)

1) (plural)

a) rulers, judges

b) divine ones

c) angels

d) gods

2) (plural intensive- singular meaning)

a) god, goddess

b) godlike one

c) works or special possessions of God

d) the (true) God

e) God

אלוה

H433 Elowahh Spelled

Alef, Lamed, Waw, Hay

Total of 57 times : (52xGod, 5xgod)

Masculine Noun

Root:Probably prolonged (emphat.) from H410 EL (see below)

- 1) God
- 2) False god

אלה

H426 Elahh (Aramaic) Spelled

Alef, Lamed, Hay

Total of 95 times: (79x God, 16x god)

Masculine Noun

Corresponding to H433 Elowahh (see above)

- 1) god, God
- 2) god, heathen deity
- 3) God (of Israel)

H410 El Spelled

אל

Alef, lamed

Total 245 times (213x God, 16x god, 4xpower, 5xgoodly, 1x great, 1x idols, 1
immanuel +H6005, 1x might, 1x strong)

Masculine noun

Root : Shortened from H352

אֵיל

Ayil (Alef, Yod, Lamed)

1) god, god-like one, mighty one

a) mighty men, men of rank, mighty heroes

b) angels

c) god, false god, (demons, imaginations)

d) God, the one true God, Jehovah Jehovah יהוה

2) mighty things in nature

3) strength, power

אֵיל

H352 Ayil Spelled Alef, Yod, Lamed

Total 185 times: (156x ram(s), 21x post(s), 4x mighty (men), 2x tree, 1x lintel, 1x oaks

Masculine Noun

Root: from the same as H193 אֵוֶל uwl (Alef, Waw, Lamed)

- 1) ram
 - a) ram (as food)
 - b) ram (as sacrifice)
 - c) ram (as skin dyed red, for tabernacle)
- 2) pillar, door post, jambs, pilaster
- 3) strong man, leader, chief
- 4) mighty tree, terebinth

אֵוֶל

H193 Uwl Spelled Alef, Waw, Lamed

Total 2 times (1x mighty, 1x strength)

Masculine noun

Root: From an unused root meaning to twist, i.e. (by implication) be strong

- 1) prominence
 - a) body, belly (contemptuous)
 - b) nobles, wealthy men

Let's take a look at the English Etymology of these words we use. Wow- We see a gender shift from female to male after the Word came to Christianity and it can have Greek roots that bring it back to Zeus- the light or shining. Hmm that sounds like ole cloven hoof to me!

god (n.)

Old English *god* "supreme being, deity; the Christian God; image of a god; godlike person," from Proto-Germanic **guthan* (cf. Old Saxon, Old Frisian, Dutch *god*, Old High German *got*, German *Gott*, Old Norse *guð*, Gothic *gub*), from PIE **ghut-* "that which is invoked" (cf. Old Church Slavonic *zovo* "to call," Sanskrit *huta-* "invoked," an epithet of Indra), from root **gheu(e)-* "to call, invoke."

But some trace it to PIE **ghu-to-* "poured," from root **gheu-* "to pour, pour a libation" (source of Greek *khein* "to pour," also in the phrase *khute gaia* "poured earth," referring to a burial mound; see *found* (v.2)). "Given the Greek facts, the Germanic form may have referred in the first instance to the spirit immanent in a burial mound" [Watkins]. Cf. also *Zeus*.

Not related to *good*. Originally a neuter noun in Germanic, the gender shifted to masculine after the coming of Christianity. Old English *god* probably was closer in sense to Latin *numen*. A better word to translate *deus* might have been Proto-Germanic **ansuz*, but this was used only of the highest deities in the Germanic religion, and not of foreign gods, and it was never used of the Christian God. It survives in English mainly in the personal names beginning in *Os-*.

I want my lawyer, my tailor, my servants, even my wife to believe in God, because it means that I shall be cheated and robbed and cuckolded less often. ... If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him.
[Voltaire]

God bless you after someone sneezes is credited to St. Gregory the Great, but the pagan Romans (*Absit omen*) and Greeks had similar customs.


Zeus

supreme god of the ancient Greeks, 1706, from Greek, from PIE **dewos-* "god" (cf. Latin *deus* "god," Old Persian *daiva-* "demon, evil god," Old Church Slavonic *deivai*, Sanskrit *deva-*), from root **dyeu-* "to gleam, to shine;" also the root of words for "sky" and "day" (see *diurnal*). The god-sense is originally "shining," but "whether as originally sun-god or as lightener" is not now clear.

Zeus  [zoos]  [Show IPA](#)

noun

the supreme deity of the ancient Greeks, a son of Cronus and Rhea, brother of Demeter, Hades, Hera, Hestia, and Poseidon, and father of a number of gods, demigods, and mortals; the god of the heavens, identified by the Romans with Jupiter.

diurnal (adj.) 

late 14c., from Late Latin *diurnalis* "daily," from Latin *dies* "day" + *-urnus*, an adjectival suffix denoting time (cf. *hibernus* "wintery"). *Dies* "day" is from PIE root **dyeu-* (cf. Sanskrit *diva* "by day," Welsh *diw*, Breton *deiz* "day;" Armenian *tiw*; Lithuanian *diena*; Old Church Slavonic *dini*, Polish *dzień*, Russian *den*), literally "to shine" (cf. Greek *delos* "clear;" Latin *deus*, Sanskrit *deva* "god," literally "shining one;" Avestan *dava-* "spirit, demon;" Lithuanian *devas*, Old Norse *tívar* "gods;" Old English *Tig*, genitive *Tiwes*, see **Tuesday**).

The pagan word God comes from the word El (singular—God) or Eloheim (plural—Gods). We can see that right away:

The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, Volume 1, page 817,

A. In *The OT*. 1. Daimonism. a. Daimon. The Hebrew equivalent of "demon" (*daimon*) in the original sense is simply אל or אלהים ('*elohim*), commonly rendered "god."

The Encyclopedia Judaica, Volume 7, page 674 :

Most of these terms were employed also by the Canaanites to designate their pagan gods. This is not surprising; since on settling in the Promised Land the Patriarchs and early Israelites made "the language of Canaan" their own (Is. 19:18), the Hebrew language would naturally use the Canaanite vocabulary for terms designating their own Deity.

These names of the Canaanites' Gods (Eloheim) were accepted before and during the time of Jeremiah the prophet began his prophesying. However "natural" it was, it was sinful and the people were warned of the great consequences for doing this. The copyists replaced Yahuah's Name, or used Eloheim to identify Him in their writings with this Canaanite title. However, these pagan words cannot identify Yahuah our Creator, because they are titles of shatan and his demons.

Yeremyah 23:25-27—

25 I have heard what the prophets say, who prophesy lies in My Name, saying; I have dreamed! I have dreamed!

26 How long will *this* be in the heart of the prophets who prophesy lies? Yes, *they are* prophets of the deceit of their own minds;

27 Who devise; *plan and scheme*, to cause My people to forget My Name through their dreams, which they tell every man to his neighbor, just as their fathers have forgotten My Name for Baal; Lord.

Unger's Bible Dictionary page 412

States that the word El is a Canaanite word meaning God or devil.

The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, Volume 1, page 817,

Under Demonology, states the word Elohim (plural form of El) means *demons or Gods*.

Harper's Bible Dictionary by Paul Achtemeier, page 253 states:

The acomodation of El worship by Yahwism was a remarkable occurrence for Israel was as a rule hostile to the cults of Canaanite gods and goddesses.

Notice in the Scriptures below Strong's #H410 "EL" is translated "Power" of man, not the Almighty!

Gen 31:29 It is^{H3426} in the **power**^{H410} of my hand^{H3027} to do^{H6213} you hurt:^{H7451} but the God^{H430} of your father^{H1} spake^{H559} to^{H413} me yesternight,^{H570} saying,^{H559} Take you heed^{H8104} that you speak^{H4480 H1696} not to^{H5973} Jacob^{H3290} either good^{H4480 H2896} or^{H5704} bad.^{H7451}

Pro 3:27 Withhold^{H4513} not^{H408} good^{H2896} from them to whom it is due,^{H4480 H1167} when it is^{H1961} in the **power**^{H410} of thine hand^{H3027} to do^{H6213} it.

Mic 2:1 Woe^{H1945} to them that devise^{H2803} iniquity,^{H205} and work^{H6466} evil^{H7451} upon^{H5921} their beds!^{H4904} when the morning^{H1242} is light,^{H216} they practise^{H6213} it, because^{H3588} it is^{H3426} in the **power**^{H410} of their hand.^{H3027}

Look at "EL" #H410 in the chart above. You see H410 "EL" comes from #H352-AhYil, which has a root #H193 AUL. The two root words have to do with descriptions of man or animal power- Certainly not an Almighty power! When they shortened it to "EL" only the 4th description mentions "God, the one true God, Jehovah". This is an act of blasphemy especially in light that the 3rd Definition is "god, false god, (demons, imaginations).

Brothers and Sisters, we cannot use the words "EL" or God, words that can mean false gods and demons for אלהים and expect him to be happy. It should be a word that ONLY means THE ALMIGHTY and not a shared description.

Proof texts:

Exodus:

23:13 And in all^{H3605} things that^{H834} I have said^{H559} unto^{H413} you be circumspect:^{H8104} and make no mention^{H2142} H3808 of the name^{H8034} of other^{H312} gods,^{H430} neither^{H3808} let it be heard^{H8085} out of^{H5921} thy mouth.^{H6310} ** Remember H430 is "EL"

JOSHUA

23:7 That you come^{H935} not^{H1115} among these^{H428} nations,^{H1471} these^{H428} that remain^{H7604} among you; neither^{H3808} make mention^{H2142} of the name^{H8034} of their **gods,**^{H430} nor^{H3808} cause to swear^{H7650} *by them*, neither^{H3808} serve^{H5647} them, nor^{H3808} bow yourselves^{H7812} to them:

The Encyclopedia Judaica, Volume 7, page 674

'El. The oldest Semitic term for God is `el (corresponding to Akkadian *ilu (m)*, Canaanite *'el* or *'il*, and Arabic *'el* as an element in personal names). The etymology of the word is obscure. It is commonly thought that the term derived from a root *`yl* or *`wl* meaning "to be powerful."

Psa 22:19 But be not^{H408} You^{H859} far^{H7368} from me, **O** (LORD) אֱלֹהֵי
:H3068 O my **strength,**^{H360} haste^{H2363} You to help^{H5833} me.

Strength in this verse is word #H360 and means *power, by implication, protection, and strength.*

H360. אֵילוּת 'eyaluwth; *eh-yah-looth*; fem. of 353; *power, by imp. protection:—* strength.

Eyaluwth comes from the word eyal, which comes from ayil, which comes from the same unused root uwl, which means:

H353. אֵיל eyal, *eh-yawl*; a var. of 352; *strength; strength.*

The direct work of the elohist writer has been to place the names of the gods of Canaan into the Scriptures. The Canaanites took the idols of strength and power, contained in the primitive roots yl and wl, and made gods out of these concepts. Israelites have fallen for this deception and now worship Eloheim instead of Yahuah, Who is truly the only source of power.

Gesenius Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon, page 45,

אל, m.—(1) prop. part. of the verb איל אול No. 2, *strong, mighty, a mighty one, a hero* (comp. note). (2) *might, strength*) prop. that which is strong. Lamed in this phrase marks state or condition. The nature of this phrase has been but little understood by those who would here render אל by God... **Note.** Following most etymologists, I have above derived אל from the root אול but to give my opinion more exactly, it appears rather to be a primitive word, the etymology being however adapted to the root אול; **so that to Hebrews this word would present the notion of strength and power.**

Gesenius Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon, page 20

איל or אול a root not used as a verb, but of wide extent in the derivatives. (2) to strength and power (comp. איל & אול), whence אל strong, God; אלה terebinth (as if "robust tree"); אולנך oak; also איל, אילה strength, aid. The notion of strength and power is applied.

Gesenius Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon To The Old Testament, page 695

This word El originally came from the root words wl and yl. Man's own writings say these words mean strength, power, strong. These writings also say that the words El-God and elohim-god, were **the work of a later and deceived writer.**

So let's look at who and what these deceived writers were trying and still are using to deceive. These next quotes will prove what I have been saying... that shatan is behind this deception!

Michael Tsarion; The Irish Origins of Civilization, Volume 2

"Freud did not realize, as most still do not, that the term Elohim (from Eloah and Aleim) that implies a plurality of "gods", simply referred to the Egyptian (and Phoenician-Sumerian) kings and pharaohs who were considered nothing less than living gods. These kings of the Euphrates and the Nile not only styled themselves on the gods of ancient pantheons, but were regarded as actual embodiments of and channels for the will of those gods and goddesses. They were the "Keepers" the "Watchers," the "Elders," the "Kadosh." Secondary permutations of the words Elohim, Nephilim, and Annuaki, refer to these living incarnate gods, the pharaohs of Egypt, and the various stellar, solar, and lunar priestarchies they headed."

Manly P. Hall; The Secret Teachings of all Ages (Lucifarian of the Theophocy Society)

"The six powers of Microprosophus flow from and are contained in their own source, which is Binah, the Mother of the Lesser Adam. These constitute the spheres of the sacred planets; their name is Eloheim, and they move upon the face of the deep."

What Manly says comes straight out of the demonic playbook because he says the satanic eloheim is really the creator, not אֱלֹהִים! It is no secret now, why it's important to shatan, that אֱלֹהִים's name be covered over by using eloheim we are giving praise to a satanic made-up entity. Manly comes clean with the characteristic of what and who eloheim is. This is and could NEVER be אֱלֹהִים!

Barbara G. Walker; The Woman's Encyclopedia of Myths and Secrets

Hebrew plural word meaning "the goddesses and the gods," though every time it appeared in a Bible text it was translated simply "God". In the original manuscripts of the book of Genesis, Yahweh was only one of the elohim. Sometimes the singular form was taken as a name, e.g. the Phoenician bull-god called simply EL, "the god". Medieval wizards thought Elohim was one of the magical secret names of God; or, at times, it was taken to be the name of a devil.

Do you see then how this lie goes out into the ether and permeates society's thinking? Do you see how very dangerous to spread the lies that shatan has told against אֱלֹהִים and jump on the bandwagon of the suppression of His name? The only part that could be right about this is what I highlighted. Eloheim is not a Hebrew word. Yahuah is not one of many gods! El was used as well and that is why I am convinced based on Scripture Yahuah would never refer to Himself with these titles!

Manly P. Hall; The Secret Teachings of all Ages More satanic info:

In the Mysteries the seven Logi, or Creative Lords, are shown as streams of force issuing from the mouth of the Eternal One. This signifies the spectrum being extracted from the white light of the Supreme Deity. The seven Creators, or Fabricators, of the inferior spheres were called by the Jews the Elohim. By the Egyptians they were referred to as the Builders (sometimes as the Governors) and are depicted with great knives in their hands with which they carved the universe from its primordial substance. Worship of the planets is based upon their acceptance as the cosmic embodiments of the seven creative attributes of God. The Lords of the planets were described as dwelling within the body of the sun, for the true nature of the sun, being analogous to the white light, contains the seeds of all the tone and color potencies which it manifests."

"By the Word of God the material universe was fabricated, and the seven creative powers, or vowel sounds-which had been brought into existence by the speaking of the Word-became the seven Elohim or Deities by whose power and ministration the lower world was organized."

"The Elohim of the Jews were supposedly seven in number. They were the Spirits of the Dawn, more commonly known as the Archangels controlling the planets. The seven Archangels, with the three spirits controlling the sun in its threefold aspect, constitute the 10, the sacred Pythagorean decade."

Manly P Hall; How To Understand Your Bible (Seriously, from a luciferian lol)

It was the Elohim in turn, moving in Space, who brought forth the mundane universe over which they ruled...

By mundane is meant not the physical worlds but the metaphysical system, of which the physical creation is the lowest or seventh part...

In the Egyptian Hermitic teaching the Elohim are the Governors, the Cosmocratores..the servants of Ptah...

The Elohim are also the seven Cabiri of Samothrace; the seven rays upon the golden crown of the Gnostic Lion; the sacred seven, the unwritten vowels which together make up the name of the manifested divinity, the seven colors of the spectrum, the seven days of creation, the seven seals of Revelation.

First, in Hebrew, **Elohim** is an androgynous term inferring a combination of male and female attributes. Second, the word, by its termination, is plural. Actually therefore the word Elohim means "the male-female creators." **Representing a host or at least a group of powers and not, under any condition, a single personal entity.**

This is another reason why I do not feel comfortable using this term. It is NOT a name so I say, stick with English and say "The Everlasting" or "The Almighty".

Mark Booth; The Secret History of the World

“There a circle of six other, similar spirits hovered above the ground. This shining company turned to welcome Zarathustra, and invited him to leave his physical body for a while in order to join them. We have met these shining spirits before. They are the spirits of the sun called in Genesis the elohim. They now prepared Zarathustra for his mission.”

“Elohim and Jehovah are not different names for the same entity but different entities. Elohim is, as we have seen, a collective name for the seven spirits working together as the god of the sun, while Jehovah came into being when one of these seven broke away to defend the Earth from Venus.

Henry Binkley Stein; The Axe Was God

The Biblical Gods were the Elohim or the Aleim. Jehovah is a singular word, Je is the word for lord and EL is the word for God. Joel means Jehovah is God **and Elijah means God is Jehovah**. Ale or Eli means God, beyond question. Crudens Concordance gives many instances. One writer states Ale or Eli occurs in the Bible 17 times as Oak or Cedar tree, 99 times as God, and 48 times as a swearing and conjuring word. Elohim is used of 2500 times in the old testament and is the plural form of Gods, oak spirits, or lords of creation.”

**** This is horribly incorrect as any lexicon will show you. In Part 8 I show exactly what these names really mean, backed up by reliable sources. Henry is still stuck with the "j" that was not invented until 500 years ago, so I hardly think Joel or Yael means Jehovah is God. It would mean Yah is the Almighty.****

"Jehovah is a singular name, the Elohim are plural. Jehovah Elohim should connote a person of a family or one of a priesthood. Much as Senator Huey Long was one of the Senate, and such prerogatives as belong to Senator Long would not necessarily be those of the Senate of the United States of America, and one could be spoken of in a different manner than the other. The Elohim, it finally comes out, were the priesthood, and Jehovah was only one of it."

Isaiah 42:8 I^{H589} am (The LORD) אֲנִי־יְהוָה H3068 that^{H1931} is My name:^{H8034} and My glory (honor, reputation, reverence, splendor, esteem – kabowd)^{H3519} will I not^{H3808} give^{H5414} to another,^{H312} neither my praise^{H8416} to graven images.^{H6456}

Brothers and Sisters- Who are you going to believe?

Henry Binkley Stein; Thirty Thousand Gods Before Jehovah

"The Elohim were the gods of the Bible and of Babylon (the gate of the gods).

I hope I have proven beyond a shadow of a doubt, for my brothers and sisters that using these terms Eloheim, EL or Eloah, should NOT under any circumstances, be terms we are attributing to יהוה! I am after truth. I do not condone the terms of the Christians of "God" or "Lord", but I also reject these clearly and just as bad terms that folks find when they go back to reading the Scriptures in Hebrew. We must always be on guard. We are being attacked from all sides.

Next Time we will take a look at
the Greek side and explore the
meanings for Theos.

