

Paul as The Trojan Horse



In doing this research on Paul we happened upon a fascinating study that we want to present a portion of today.

As always we don't agree with all his findings, but wanted to put forth what we have determined holds merit, especially what we have seen so far in our study of Paul.

Luke so far has outed Paul as a liar in his conversion story. Could it be he was also leaving other clues that showed he was not on board with Paul? In doing so, those who pay attention may learn more amazing insight. It is very easy to consider that shatan would use Paul as a type of Trojan horse used to gain a foothold and overcome the true message of the Torah to destroy mankind.





PLUTARCH'S PARABLE
LUX GOSPEL
AND
THE AXE OF THE APOSTLE

By

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Highlandville, Missouri

Is Luke calling Paul and his Gott-Spell a Trojan
horse?

CHAPTER FOUR THE LEGACY OF TRO

The verses that precede the story of Eutychus (in *Homer's Odyssey*) also refer to the "legacy of Troy," and one of the characters named bears careful scrutiny. But in order to find that character, it's necessary to seek out the modern **Scripture** translations taken from the oldest available texts, rather than those that are mere re-translations of the King James Version:

Acts 20:4-6: "He was accompanied by Sopater of Berea, the son of **Pyrrhus**, . . . these went ahead and were waiting for us at **Troas**; but we sailed from Philippi after the days of Unleavened Bread, and in five days we joined them in **Troas**, where we stayed for seven days."

The English-Greek Reverse Interlinear New Testament Lexham English Bible ▾

Acts 20:4

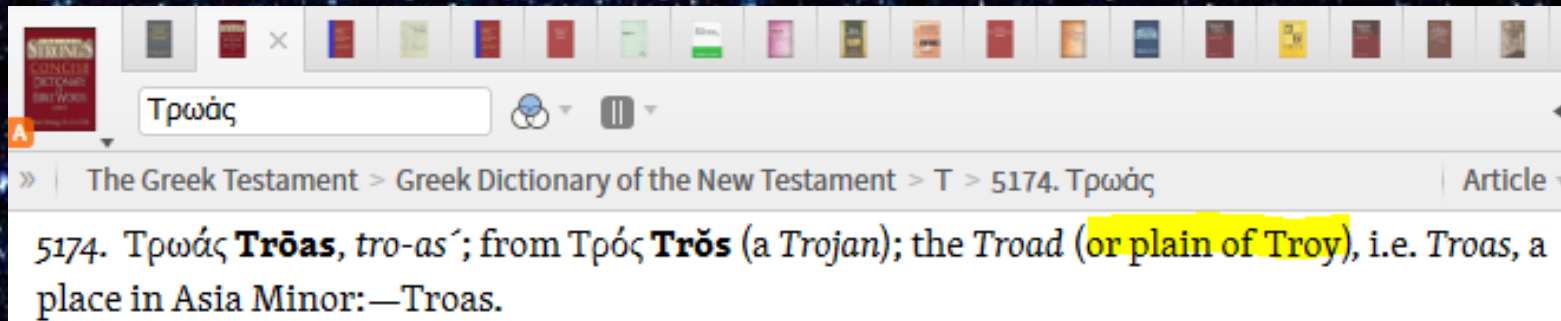
συνείπετο δὲ αὐτῷ Σώπατρος Πύρρου
Βεροιαῖος, Θεσσαλονικέων δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος
καὶ Σεκοῦνδος, καὶ Γαῖος Δερβαῖος καὶ
Τιμόθεος, Ἀσιανοὶ δὲ Τυχικὸς καὶ Τρόφιμος
| LEB NT RI

And Sopater son of **Pyrrhus** from Berea, and
Aristarchus and Secundus from
Thessalonica, and Gaius from Derbe, and
Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus from
Asia, were accompanying him. | LEB

Acts 20:5

οὗτοι δὲ προσελθόντες ἔμενον ἡμᾶς ἐν
Τρωάδι· | LEB NT RI

And these had gone on ahead and were
waiting for us in Troas. | LEB



Τρωάς

» | The Greek Testament > Greek Dictionary of the New Testament > T > 5174. Τρωάς | Article

5174. Τρωάς **Trōas**, *tro-as´*; from Τρός **Trōs** (a Trojan); the Troad (or plain of Troy), i.e. Troas, a place in Asia Minor:—Troas.

The early translators did a strange thing with the name, **Pyrrhus: They omitted it! And the King James Version did the same.** The omission of this one name was crucial to subverting Luke's plan.

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And the King James Version did the same.

The English-Greek Reverse Interlinear New Testament Lexham English Bible -

Acts 20:4

συνείπετο δὲ αὐτῷ Σώπατρος Πύρρου
Βεροιαῖος, Θεσσαλονικέων δὲ Ἀριστάρχος
καὶ Σεκοῦνδος, καὶ Γάϊος Δερβαῖος καὶ
Τιμόθεος, Ἀσιανοὶ δὲ Τυχικὸς καὶ Τρόφιμος.
| LEB NT RI

And Sopater son of Pyrrhus from Berea, and
Aristarchus and Secundus from
Thessalonica, and Gaius from Derbe, and
Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus from
Asia, were accompanying him. | LEB

Acts 20:4

(ABP+) And there accompanied^{G4902 G1161} him^{G1473} as far as^{G891 G3588} Asia^{G*} Sopator^{G*} a Berean;^{G*} and of
Thessalonians,^{G*} ^{G1161} Aristarchus^{G*} and^{G2532} Secundos,^{G*} and^{G2532} Gaius^{G*} of Derbe,^{G*} and^{G2532} Timothy;^{G*}
and of Asia,^{G*} ^{G1161} Tychicus^{G*} and^{G2532} Trophimus.^{G*}

(ASV) And there accompanied him as far as Asia, Sopater of Berea, the son of Pyrrhus; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy; and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(BBE) And Sopater of Berea, the son of Pyrrhus, and Aristarchus and Secundus of Thessalonica, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus of Asia, went with him as far as Asia.

(Bishops) And there accompanied him into Asia Sopater of Berrea, and of the Thessalonians Aristarcus and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe and Timotheus, and out of Asia Tychicus and Trophimus.

(CEV) With him were Sopater, son of Pyrrhus from Berea, and Aristarchus and Secundus from Thessalonica. Gaius from Derbe was also with him, and so were Timothy and the two Asians, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(Darby) And there accompanied him as far as Asia, Sopater son of Pyrrhus, a Berean; and of Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus, and Gaius and Timotheus of Derbe, and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(DRB) And there accompanied him Sopater, the son of Pyrrhus, of Berea: and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus: and Gaius of Derbe and Timothy: and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(EMTV) And Sopater, a Berean, was accompanying him to Asia--also Aristarchus of the Thessalonians, and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus, *the* Asians.

English Majority Text version

The early translators did a strange thing with the name, Pyrrhus: They omitted it! And the King James Version did the same.

The English-Greek Reverse Interlinear New Testament Lexham English Bible -

Acts 20:4

συνείπετο δὲ αὐτῷ Σώπατρος Πύρρου
Βεροιαῖος, Θεσσαλονικέων δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος
καὶ Σεκοῦνδος, καὶ Γάιος Δερβαῖος καὶ
Τιμόθεος, Ἀσιανοὶ δὲ Τυχικὸς καὶ Τρόφιμος
| LEB NT RI

And Sopater son of Pyrrhus from Berea, and
Aristarchus and Secundus from
Thessalonica, and Gaius from Derbe, and
Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus from
Asia, were accompanying him. | LEB

(ERV) These men were traveling with him: Sopater, the son of Pyrrhus, from the city of Berea; Aristarchus and Secundus, from the city of Thessalonica; Gaius, from the city of Derbe; Timothy; and two men from Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(ESV) Sopater the Berean, son of Pyrrhus, accompanied him; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy; and the Asians, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(Geneva) And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea, and of them of Thessalonica, Aristarchus, and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus, and of them of Asia, Tychicus, and Trophimus.

(GNB) Sopater son of Pyrrhus, from Berea, went with him; so did Aristarchus and Secundus, from Thessalonica; Gaius, from Derbe; Tychicus and Trophimus, from the province of Asia; and Timothy.

The early translators did a strange thing with the name, Pyrrhus: They omitted it! And the King James Version did the same.

The English-Greek Reverse Interlinear New Testament Lexham English Bible -

Acts 20:4

συνείπετο δὲ αὐτῷ Σώπατρος Πύρρου
Βεροιαῖος, Θεσσαλονικέων δὲ Ἀρισταρχος
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Aristarchus and Secundus from
Thessalonica, and Gaius from Derbe, and
Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus from
Asia, were accompanying him. | LEB

(ISV) He was accompanied by Sopater (the son of Pyrrhus) from Berea, Aristarchus and Secundus from Thessalonica, Gaius from Derbe, Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus from Asia.

(JUB) And there accompanied him into Asia Sopater of Berea; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe and Timothy; and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(KJV) And there accompanied him into Asia Sopater of Berea; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(KJV+) And^{G1161} there accompanied^{G4902} him^{G846} into^{G891} Asia^{G773} Sopater^{G4986} of Berea;^{G961} and^{G1161} of the Thessalonians,^{G2331} Aristarchus^{G708} and^{G2532} Secundus;^{G4580} and^{G2532} Gaius^{G1050} of Derbe,^{G1190} and^{G2532} Timotheus;^{G5095} and^{G1161} of Asia,^{G774} Tychicus^{G5190} and^{G2532} Trophimus.^{G5161}

(KJV-1611) And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea: and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus, and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus: and of Asia Tychicus and Trophimus.

(KJV-BRG) And there accompanied him into Asia Sopater of Berea; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(LEB) And Sopater son of Pyrrhus from Berea, and Aristarchus and Secundus from Thessalonica, and Gaius from Derbe, and Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus from Asia, were accompanying him.

The early translators did a strange thing with the name, Pyrrhus: They omitted it! And the King James Version did the same.

The English-Greek Reverse Interlinear New Testament Lexham English Bible -

Acts 20:4

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Aristarchus and Secundus from
Thessalonica, and Gaius from Derbe, and
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(LITV) And Sopater, a Berean; and Aristarchus and Secundus of the Thessalonians, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus of Asia accompanied him as far as Asia.

Literal Translation Version

(MKJV) And Sopater of Berea accompanied him into Asia, and Aristarchus and Secundus of the Thessalonians, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus as far as Asia.

Modern KJV

(Murdock) And there departed with him, as far as Asia, Sopater of the city Berea, and Aristarchus and Secundus who were of Thessalonica, and Gaius who was of the city of Derbe, and Timothy of Lystra, and of Asia Tychicus and Trophimus.

(RV) And there accompanied him as far as Asia Sopater of Beroea, *the son of Pyrrhus*; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy; and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.

(TLV) Sopater of Berea, *son of Pyrrhus*, accompanied him; as well as Aristarchus and Secundus of Thessalonica; Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy; Tychicus and Trophimus of Asia.

(Vamvas) Συνηκολούθει δε αὐτὸν μέχρι τῆς Ἀσίας Σώπατρος ὁ Βεροιαῖος καὶ ἐκ τῶν Θεσσαλονικέων Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Σεκοῦνδος καὶ Γάιος ὁ ἐκ Δέρβης καὶ ὁ Τιμόθεος, Ἀσιανοὶ δε ὁ Τυχικὸς καὶ ὁ Τρόφιμος.

(Vulgate) comitatus est autem eum Sopater *Pyrrhi* Beroensis Thessalonicensium vero Aristarchus et Secundus et Gaius Derbeus et Timotheus Asiani vero Tychicus et Trophimus

The early translators did a strange thing with the name, Pyrrhus: They omitted it! And the King James Version did the same.

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Acts 20:4

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And Sopater son of Pyrrhus from Berea, and
Aristarchus and Secundus from
Thessalonica, and Gaius from Derbe, and
Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus from
Asia, were accompanying him. | LEB

(WEB) These accompanied him as far as Asia: Sopater of Berea; Aristarchus and Secundus of the Thessalonians; Gaius of Derbe; Timothy; and Tychicus and Trophimus of Asia. **World English Bible**

(WEBA) These accompanied him as far as Asia: Sopater of Berea; Aristarchus and Secundus of the Thessalonians; Gaius of Derbe; Timothy; and Tychicus and Trophimus of Asia. **World English Bible/Appoc**

(Webster) And there accompanied him into Asia Sopater of Berea; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy; and of Asia, Tychicus, and Trophimus.

(WNT) He was accompanied as far as the province of Asia by Sopater the Berean, the son of Pyrrhus; by the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; by Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy; and by the Asians, Tychicus and Trophimus. **1912 Weymouth NT**

(YLT) And there were accompanying him unto Asia, Sopater of Berea, and of Thessalonians Aristarchus and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus, and of Asiatics Tychicus and Trophimus;

Who was Pyrrhus to the Greeks? This is a most fascinating character, and his importance in solving the riddle becomes evident very quickly:

Pyrrhus, The Fool of Hope, was a story Plutarch wrote and titled at about the same time Luke's gospel was being penned.



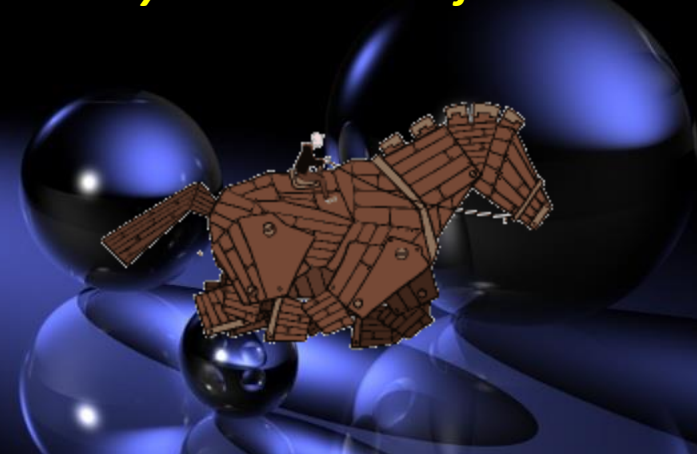
Plutarch (/ˈpluːtɑːrk/; Greek: Πλούταρχος, *Ploutarkhos*, Koine Greek: [plúːtarkʰos]; later named, upon becoming a Roman citizen, **Lucius Mestrius Plutarchus** (Λούκιος Μέστριος Πλούταρχος);^[a] c. AD 46 – AD 120)^[1] was a Greek **historian**, biographer and essayist, known primarily for his *Parallel Lives* and *Moralia*.^[2] He is considered^[3] today to be a Middle Platonist. Plutarch's surviving works seem to have all been originally written in Koine Greek.^[4]

"Pyrrhus also sent some **agents, who pretended to be** Macedonians. These **spies** spread the suggestion that now **the time had come to be liberated from the harsh rule of Demetrius by joining Pyrrhus, who was a gracious friend** of soldiers."

*"And so **without fighting, Pyrrhus became King** of Macedonia (286 BC)."*

The kings of Epirus were said to have been descended from Pyrrhus (who was also known as Neoptolemus) who was the **son of Achilles**, the famous Greek warrior of the **Trojan War** around 900 BCE. **Pyrrhus** and Alexander were said to be **worthy descendants of Achilles**.

While we are not convinced as the writer is, that Plutarch actually wrote as Luke, the rest is very interesting...



Another tidbit about Pyrrhus is of great importance, and it's probably the reason his name was expunged from early biblical texts: **He was one of the soldiers who hid inside the Trojan horse.** And that is the best-known legacy from the legend of Troy. It's what everyone thinks of when Troy and the Trojan War are mentioned. The name *Pyrrhus* was inserted here in Luke's gospel in the same sentence as *Troas* to direct the reader to the legend of the Trojan Horse.

Act 20:4 And Sopater of Beroea, the son of **Pyrrhus**, and Aristarchus and Secundus of Thessalonica, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy, and Tychicus and Trophimus of Asia, went with him as far as Asia.

Act 20:5 But these had gone before, and were waiting for us at **Troas**.

Plutarch would have written ***Pyrrhus, The Fool of Hope*** after the early churches had begun using Paul's epistles as their "gospel." Plutarch wrote about this ***Fool of Hope*** to alert Theophilus to the truth about Paul, knowing that some would eventually see the parallel he had drawn between Pyrrhus and Paul. Here are some excerpts from one of Paul's letters that supports this astonishing claim:



- ἄφρονα *aphrona* you do, accept me even as **foolish**, in order that I also may bo

ἄφρων «» *aphrōn* foolish

adjective, accusative, singular, masculine | substantival adjective

Sense: fool – a foolish person who lacks good judgment.

DBL Greek foolish

NASB Dictionaries

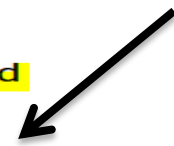
LEH LXX Lexicon **crazy, foolish; sinful; foolishness, rebellion against God**

IGEL

LXGRCANLEX foolish, ignorant; foolish; **ignorant**

BYNTGV3E foolish, ignorant

LALS foolish; כָּסִיל; fool; נָבֵל; אֲוִיל; fool; foolish; פְּתִי; simple; סָכַל; בָּעַר; st...



Old Testament (Hebrew) for "fool"

H191	'eviyI	ev-ēl'	fool(s), foolish (man)
H196	'eviliy	ev-ē-lē'	foolish
H200	'ivveleth	iv-veh'-leth	folly, foolishness, foolish, foolishly
H1198	ba`ar	bah'-ar	brutish, foolish
H1984	halal	hā-lal'	praise, glory, boast, mad, shine, foolish, fools, commended, rage, celebrate, give, marriage, renowned
H2973	ya'al	yā-al'	foolishly, fool, foolish, dote
H3684	kēciyl	kes-ēl'	fool, foolish
H3687	kēciyluwth	kes-ēl-ūth'	foolish
H3688	kacal	kā-sal'	foolish
H5034	nabel	nā-vāl'	fade, fade away, wear away, wither, disgrace, surely, dishonoureth, fall down, esteemed, falling, foolishly, come to nought, fall off, surely, make vile
H5036	nabal	nā-vāl'	fool, foolish, vile person, foolish man, foolish women
H5528	cakal	sā-kal'	done foolishly, turn into foolishness, make foolish, play the fool
H5530	cakal	sā-kāl'	fool, foolish, sottish
H5531	cikluwth	sik-lūth'	folly, foolishness
H6612	pēthiy	peth-ē'	simple, simple ones, foolish, simplicity
H8602	taphel	tā-fāl'	untempered, foolish, unsavoury
H8604	tiphan	tif-lā'	folly, foolishly



II. **נָבֵל** S5036, 5037 TWOT^{1285a} GK^{5572, 5573} **adj. foolish, senseless**, especially of the man who has no perception of ethical and religious claims, and with collat. idea of *ignoble, disgraceful*;—abs. 'נ 2 S 3:33 + 14 times; mpl. **נְבָלִים** 13:13 Ez 13:3 (☉ Co **מְלַבָּם**); fpl. **נְבָלוֹת** Jb 2:10;—**senseless**, especially of religious and moral insensibility: 'נ עם Dt 32:6 (of Isr., unappreciative of J.'s benefits; opp. **חָכָם**), so of heathen nation **ψ** 74:18 (blaspheming name of 'י), 'נֹי גֹי' Dt 32:21 (|| **לֹא עָם**); 'נַ הַנְּבָאִים הַנִּי' Ez 13:3 (si vera l., v. supr.); elsewhere as **subst.** (**impious and presumptuous**) **fool**, Is 32:5 (opp. **נְדִיב** *noble-minded*), **characterized as at once irreligious and churlish**, v 6; **denying God** **ψ** 14:1 = 53:2; **insulting God** 74:22, and God's servant 39:9; Pr 17:7 **arrogant speech becometh not the (impious and presumptuous) fool** (whose faults it only makes the more conspicuous), **much less do lying lips him that is noble** (**נְדִיב**), v 21 (|| **כְּסִיל**), 30:22 **לחם כי ישבע** (one of the things under which the earth trembles), **בְּנֵי בְלִי־שֵׁם** || **בְּנֵי נָבֵל** Jb 30:8 i.e. ignoble men (|| **בְּנֵי בְלִי־שֵׁם**); **as one who might be expected to have a contumelious end**, **2 S 3:33** **was Abner (destined) to die**, as a 'נ dieth? **of the man who amasses riches unjustly** **ובאחריתו יהיה** Je 17:11 i.e. will prove himself to be a 'נ; **as acting immorally** (with collat. idea of *disgracefully*) **2 S 13:13** **כְּדַבֵּר אַחַת הַנְּבָלוֹת** (cf. **נְבָלָה**); f. only in **הַנְּבָלוֹת** Jb 2:10 (of Job's wife). Cf. Dr Dt 22:21, 32:6, 15, 21; ^{Psalt.} 457.

Lexicon :: Strong's H191 - 'eviyf

עִוִּיל

Transliteration	Pronunciation
'eviyf	ev-él' (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine adjective	From an unused root (meaning to be perverse)

Dictionary Aids

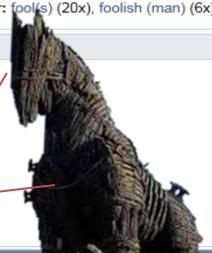
TWOT Reference: 44a

KJV Translation Count — Total: 26x

The KJV translates Strong's H191 in the following manner: fool(s) (20x), foolish (man) (6x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. be foolish, foolish
 - A. (subst)
 - i. of one who despises wisdom
 - ii. of one who mocks when guilty
 - iii. of one who is quarrelsome
 - iv. of one who is licentious



Lexicon :: Strong's H2973 - ya'al

יָאֵל

Transliteration	Pronunciation
ya'al	ya' al' (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
verb	A primitive root

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 830

KJV Translation Count — Total: 4x

The KJV translates Strong's H2973 in the following manner: foolishly (1x), fool (1x), foolish (1x), dote (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. to be foolish, become fools, act foolishly, show wicked folly
 - A. (Niphal)
 - i. to show wicked folly
 - ii. to become fools

Strong's Definitions [?]

יָאֵל ya'al, yaw-al; a primitive root, properly, to be slack, i.e. (figuratively) to be foolish;—dote, be (become, do) foolish(-ly).

Lexicon :: Strong's H3684 - këciyl

כְּסִיל



Transliteration	Pronunciation
këciyl	kes-él' (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine noun	From כָּסַל (H3688)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 1011c

KJV Translation Count — Total: 70x

The KJV translates Strong's H3684 in the following manner: fool (61x), foolish (9x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]


- I. fool, stupid fellow, dullard, simpleton, arrogant one

Strong's Definitions [?]

כְּסִיל kəc'iyf, kes-eel'; from H3688; properly, fat, i.e. (figuratively) stupid or silly;—fool(-ish).

Lexicon :: Strong's H6612 - pēthiy

פְּתִי



Transliteration	Pronunciation
pēthiy	peth-ē' (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
adjective, feminine noun	From פָּתָה (H6601)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 1853a

KJV Translation Count — Total: 19x

The KJV translates Strong's H6612 in the following manner: simple (15x), simple ones (2x), foolish (1x), simplicity (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

n f

- I. simplicity, naive

ע

- II. simple, foolish, open-minded

Strong's Definitions [?]

פְּתִי pēthiy, peth-ee'; or פְּתִי pēthiy; or פְּתִי pēthiy; from H6601; silly (i.e. seducible);—foolish, simple (-icity, one).

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon

פְּתִי, in pause פְּתִי ["also without pause, Pro. 9:4, 16; 14:15"], plur. פְּתִיִּים Prov. 1:22, 32, and פְּתִיִּים Pro. 1:4; Ps. 116:6, m.

(1) *simplicity, folly* (see the root No. 2), Prov. 1:22.

(2) *concr. a silly person, one easily persuaded and enticed*, Pro. 7:7; 22:3; 27:12; Psalm 116:6;

Lexicon :: Strong's H8602 - taphel

תָּפַל

Transliteration	Pronunciation
taphel	tā-fāl' (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
adjective, masculine noun	From an unused root meaning to smear

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 2534a,2535a

KJV Translation Count — Total: 7x

The KJV translates Strong's H8602 in the following manner: untempered (5x), foolish (1x), unsavoury (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

adj

- I. foolish, insipid
- II. (BDB) tasteless, unseasoned

n m

- III. whitewash
 - A. meaning uncertain

Strong's Definitions [?]

תָּפַל tāphēl, taw-fale'; from an unused root meaning to smear; plaster (as gummy) or slime; (figuratively) frivolity;—foolish things, unsavoury, untempered.

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon

תָּפַל m.—(1) *unsalted, unseasoned*, Job 6:6; metaph. *insipid, foolish, false*, Lam. 2:14. See תָּפַלָה.

(2) *lime*, with which a wall is covered, *cement*, Ezekiel 13:10, seq.; Eze. 22:28, in both places contemptuously; see the etymology (Arab. طفال and

Lexicon :: Strong's H8604 - āphlah

תִּפְלָה

Transliteration	Pronunciation
tiphlah	tif-lā' (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
feminine noun	From the same as תָּפַל (H8602)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 2534b

KJV Translation Count — Total: 3x

The KJV translates Strong's H8604 in the following manner: folly (2x), foolishly (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. that which is empty, folly, silly, foolish
- II. (BDB) unsavouriness, unseemliness (moral)

Strong's Definitions [?]

תִּפְלָה tiphlah, tif-law'; from the same as H8602; frivolity;—folly, foolishly.

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon

תִּפְלָה f. *unsavouriness*; hence *something silly, foolish*, and even *impious* (compare תִּפְלָה), Job 1:22; 24:12; Jer. 23:13.

Old Testament (Hebrew) for "fool"

H191	'eviyl	ev-ēl'	fool(s), foolish (man)
H196	'eviliy	ev-ē-lē'	foolish
H200	'ivveleth	iv-veh'-leth	folly, foolishness, foolish, foolishly
H1198	ba`ar	bah'-ar	brutish, foolish
H1984	halal	hā-lal'	praise, glory, boast, mad, shine, foolish, fools , commended, rage, celebrate, give, marriage, renowned
H2973	ya'al	yā-al'	foolishly, fool, foolish , dote
H3684	kēciyl	kes-ēl'	fool, foolish
H3687	kēciyluwth	kes-ēl-ūth'	foolish
H3688	kacal	kā-sal'	foolish
H5034	nabel	nā-vāl'	fade, fade away, wear away, wither, disgrace, surely, dishonoureth, fall down, esteemed, falling, foolishly , come to nought, fall off, surely, make vile
H5036	nabal	nā-vāl'	fool, foolish, vile person, foolish man, foolish women
H5528	cakal	sā-kal'	done foolishly, turn into foolishness, make foolish, play the fool
H5530	cakal	sā-kāl'	fool, foolish , sottish
H5531	cikluwth	sik-lūth'	folly, foolishness
H6612	pēthiy	peth-ē'	simple, simple ones, foolish , simplicity
H8602	taphel	tā-fāl'	untempered, foolish , unsavoury
H8604	tiphlah	tif-lā'	folly, foolishly

Lexicon :: Strong's H1198 - ba`ar

בָּעַר

Transliteration

ba`ar

Pronunciation

bah`ar (Key)

Part of Speech

masculine noun

Root Word (Etymology)

From בָּעַר (H1197)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 264b

Variant Spellings

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

KJV Translation Count — Total: 5x

The KJV translates Strong's H1198 in the following manner: brutish (4x), foolish (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

1. brutishness, stupidity, brutish (person)



ἄφρονα *aphrona*

you do, accept me even as **foolish**, in order that I also

ἄφρων «» *aphrōn* foolish

adjective, accusative, singular, masculine | substantival adjective

Sense: fool – a foolish person who lacks good judgment.

DBL Greek foolish

NASB Dictionaries

LEH LXX Lexicon crazy, foolish; sinful; foolishness, rebellion against God

IGEL

LXGRCANLEX foolish, ignorant; foolish; ignorant

BYNTGV3E foolish, ignorant

LALS foolish; כָּסִיל; fool; אָוִיל; נָבֵל; fool; foolish; פְּתִי; simple; סָכַל; בָּעַר; st...



New Testament (Greek) for "fool"

G453	<i>anoētos</i>	ā-no'-ā-tos	foolish, fool , unwise
G781	<i>asophos</i>	ā'-so-fos	fool
G801	<i>asynetos</i>	ā-sū'-ne-tos	without understanding, foolish
G877	<i>aphrosynē</i>	ā-fro-sū'-nā	foolishly, foolishness , folly
G878	<i>aphrōn</i>	ā'-frōn	fool, foolish , unwise
G3471	<i>mōrainō</i>	mō-rī'-nō	lose savour, become a fool, make foolish
G3472	<i>mōria</i>	mō-rē'-ā	foolishness
G3473	<i>mōrologia</i>	mō-ro-lo-gē'-ā	foolish talking
G3474	<i>mōros</i>	mō-ro's	foolish, fool, foolishness
G3912	<i>paraphroneō</i>	pā-rā-fro-ne'-ō	as a fool

סָכַל not used in Kal, i. q. כָּסִיל No. 3, Syr. and Zab. מָמַל TO BE FOOLISH, which must be carefully distinguished from the verb, which is similar in sound, שָׁכַל.

PIEL, to make foolish, i. e. vain, fruitless, to frustrate, e. g. a counsel or purpose, 2 Sa. 15 : 31; Isa. 44 : 25. Compare הוֹלִיל.

HIPHAL, to act foolishly, with the addition of עָשָׂה Gen. 31 : 28; without it, 1 Sam. 26 : 21. (Aram. Aph. id.)

NIPHAL—(1) to act foolishly (prop. to shew oneself foolish), 1 Sa. 13 : 13; 2 Ch. 16 : 9.

(2) to act wickedly, 2 Sam. 24 : 10; 1 Ch. 21 : 8, comp. כָּסִיל, נָבֵל, etc. Hence [the following words.]



Paul also refers to himself as *a fool* at 2 Corinthians 11:16-23:

"I repeat, let no one think that *I am a fool*; but if you do, then *accept me as a fool*, so that I too may boast a little. What I am saying in regard to this boastful confidence, I am saying not with Yahuah's authority, but as a fool, since many boast according to human standards, I will also boast. For you gladly *put up with fools*, being wise yourselves! For you put up with it when someone makes slaves of you, or preys upon you, or takes advantage of you, or puts on airs, or gives you a slap in the face. To my shame, I must say, we were too weak for that!

"But whatever any dares to boast of -- *I am speaking as a fool* -- I also dare to boast of that. Are they Hebrews? So am I. Are they Israelites? So am I. Are they descendants of Abraham? So am I. Are they ministers of "C"? *I am talking like a madman* -- I am a better one: with far greater labors, far more imprisonment's, with countless floggings, and often near death."

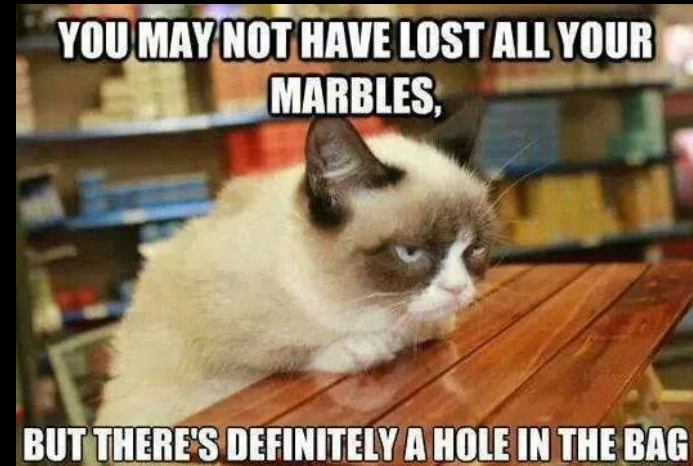
Ecc 10:3 Yes also, when **he that is a fool** walks by the way, **his wisdom fails him, and he said to every one that he is a fool.**

Hos 9:7 The days of visitation are come, the days of recompense are come; Israel shall know **it: the prophet is a fool, the spiritual man is mad**, for the multitude of thine iniquity, and the great hatred.



"I have been a fool! You forced me to it, for I ought to have been commended by you. For I was not at all inferior to these superlative apostles, even though I am nothing."

2 Corinthians 13:11



Also notable here is the underlying purpose behind Paul's writing of this letter: he was trying to set the record straight about his status among Yahusha's apostles. It seems that the Corinthians considered Paul to be inferior to the Apostles and their doctrine, and he was offended.

Mat 5:22 But I say to you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be liable and guilty of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca-(worthless), shall be in danger of the Sanhedrim: but whosoever will say, you fool (moros-(moron), shall be in danger of ghenennah fire.



Luke has Paul speak as the Fool of Hope...

I am on trial concerning **the hope** of the resurrection of the dead."
Acts 23:6



"I have **a hope** in Gd -- **a hope** that they themselves also accept . . ."
Acts 24:15

" . . . it is for the sake of **the hope** of Israel . . ."
Acts 28:20

: " . . . I stand here on trial on account of **my hope** in the promise made by Gd to our ancestors, a promise that our twelve tribes **hope** to attain, as they earnestly worship day and night. It is for **this hope**, your Excellency, that I am accused by Jews!"
Acts 26:6-7

Just a small portion of Paul's usage of the word hope.



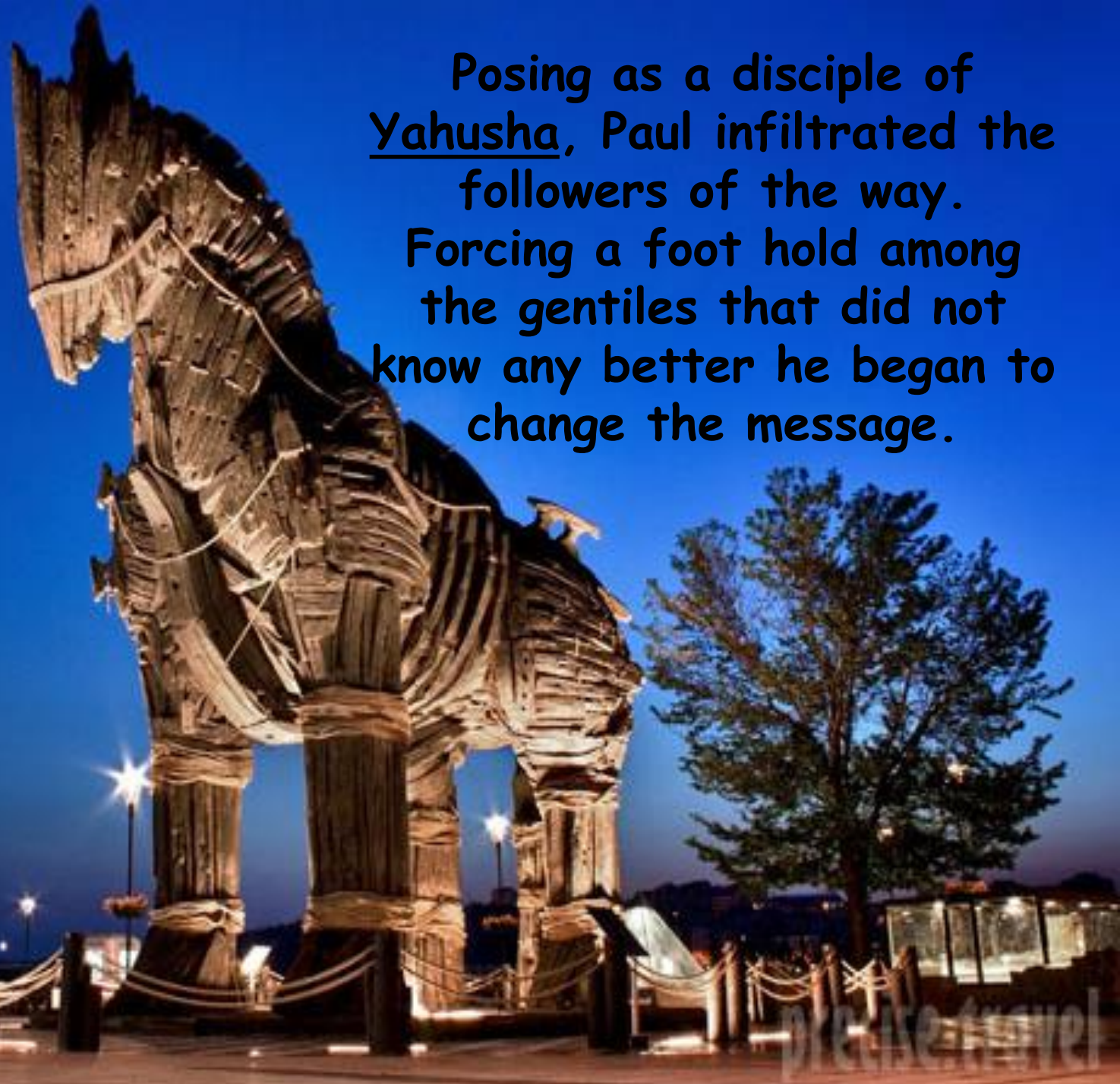
Quite a lot of effort seems to have gone into connecting Paul to Pyrrhus. Paul called himself *a fool* in a ranting essay to the Corinthians that sounds as if it came from the mind and mouth of a mad man, and he says so himself. Luke also has Paul speak of "*hope*" repeatedly in a relatively small space in Acts. More than any other of the coded messages, it seems that Luke wanted to convey the message that learning about Pyrrhus will reveal the truth about Paul. **He couldn't write an essay called *Paul: The Spy Who Pretended to be an Apostle of Yahusha Who Infiltrated the Movement and Destroyed It from Inside*. That essay would have been destroyed by the early church leaders supporting Paul. So he did the next best thing. He associated Paul with Pyrrhus in such a way that the connection could not be missed. No wonder the name *Pyrrhus* was removed from some of the translations of the Bible. Any fool could pick up on the message because virtually everyone knew that Pyrrhus hid inside the Trojan Horse!** It was fortunate that some texts were salvaged, saved, and passed on through time. Otherwise, this story could not be told even today.

It can be proved that the name Pyrrhus was removed from Luke's gospel -- texts more ancient than those from which the King James Version was translated confirm that at one time it was included in the story. I propose the name was removed because it was just too easily recognized as creating an association between ***the spy in the wooden horse and Paul.***



It can
not be
denied...

Posing as a disciple of
Yahusha, Paul infiltrated the
followers of the way.
Forcing a foot hold among
the gentiles that did not
know any better he began to
change the message.



Satanic Infiltration of Fundamentalist 'Christian' Churches

Louisiana Pastor Confesses to Abuse of Children & Animals

[Editor's Note: Former FBI Special-Agent-in-Charge Ted Gunderson found out in the late 1970's and early 1980's that if there's one story that the Illuminati, the FBI *and* government prosecutors **don't want** you to know about, it's the degree and intensity of satanic infiltration into every strata of American life. That includes police, judges, doctors, lawyers, and 'Christian' ministries, as this story reveals. The details of the abuse suffered by the children involved with the Hosanna Church cover-up in Louisiana read almost identical to the details provided by more than 450 very young children of the McMartin Preschool in Manhattan Beach, California, revealed in the 1970's and 1980's. The costumes, the rituals, the blood, the animals, the sex, and the 'sacrifices' are practically word for word repeats of the McMartin Preschool testimonies. You will notice in reading the words of investigative and prosecutorial authorities in the stories below, the degree to which the "law enforcement" officials quoted will **bend over backwards** to deny, downplay, or otherwise minimize the *penultimate* of forbidden words to pass the lips of American prosecutors: **Satanic Ritual Abuse**.

It's not that prosecutors don't *know* that it's as widespread as it is. They don't *want* to know. Federal, state or local prosecutors won't dare investigate a case of Satanic Abuse in earnest because they know that any *real* investigation could lead to some of the most prominent people in town, including the chief of police or the mayor for example. This is *exactly* what happened in the Franklin Cover-Up case in Nebraska in the late 1980's. This is the case that included the abduction of Johnny Gosch, who recently surfaced as Jeff Gannon in the news a few months ago.

The widespread infiltration of satanists into Christian churches and ministries must be *squarely faced, exposed, and rooted out* by sincere and genuine Christians within those churches and without. This is a serious fifth column menace within America that is helping to destroy our country and is delivering us into New World Order tyranny and enslavement. ..Ken]

By Professor Pan <profpan@charm.net>

<http://educate-yourself.org/cn/satanistslouisianachurch08jul05.shtml>

July 8, 2005

<http://www.charm.net/~profpan/>

Satan's Secret War on Humanity

October 12, 2012



This is "*How to Recognize a Satanist*" Part Three. It has never been posted. I found it in my files while preparing this series.

There's a reason humanity is in such a mess.

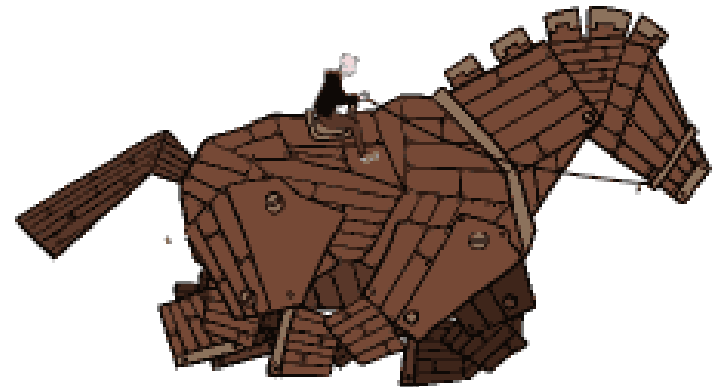
"Satanists have infiltrated most religions and almost all major churches. This is how you can tell if your church has sold out. The bigger the church, the less of God you'll feel there. Any church that talks about expanding branches is in it for the money -- period."

How to Recognize a Satanist

[Part One](#)

[Part Two](#) (See also Makow, "[Humanity is Satanically Possessed](#)")

By Samuel Butler
(henrymakow.com)





Luciferian Initiation of Word of Faith Satanists Infiltrating the Church as Actors

by Apostle Laura Lee

1 year ago • 1,139 views

This is my book The Lost Story. It is the fruit of over 40 years diligent Bible study and prayer after being taken to Heaven to see ...

33:57



DEMONS IN THE CHURCH: INTERVIEW WITH EX SATANIST REVEREND ALLAN RICH

by Allan Rich

2 years ago • 48,255 views

DEMONS IN THE CHURCH: INTERVIEW WITH EX SATANIST REVEREND ALLAN RICH Complete non edited, non censored ...

HD

33:32



The Occult In Your Living Room

by SaveThePerishing

4 years ago • 133,515 views

Stephen Dollins says he could walk through the home of most any Christian and would be able to fill a large box with items that ...

2:29:50



Zachary King - Former Satanic High Priest

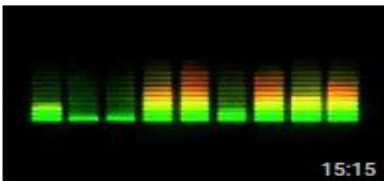
by Sensus Fidelium

5 months ago • 48,659 views

Conversion story of Zachary King from how he got started in magic to finding satanic groups from his teenage years into college to ...

HD

1:35:59



David Wilkerson - Witchcraft In The Church (Pt. 1 of 4)

by OldPathPreachingTV

5 years ago • 12,285 views

The audio quality of this video is very poor. Try downloading the mp3 version: ...

15:15



Ex Jesuit Alberto Rivera and Others Speak On Jesuit infiltration

by TheFreeOne1000

7 months ago • 106 views

Nury Rivera came forward with conviction and courage Monday on international radio, saying her husband was assassinated by ...

2:01:26

This is one of the adversary's tricks. I have heard the testimony of Satanist as well as Jesuit priests (not really a difference I know) who all said they would infiltrate a church and then break it apart with either sex scandals or gossip and lies. This also worked for Paul.



Think about it. He tried to discredit the original 12 saying the pillars were of no account to him. He said if anyone preached anything other than what he did should be cursed. Yet they were supposed to be on the same team right?

Galatians 2:1-6: "Then after fourteen years I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, taking Titus along with me. I went up in response to a revelation. Then I laid before them though only in a private meeting with **the acknowledged leaders**) the gospel that I proclaim among the Gentiles, in order to make sure that I was not running, or had not run, in vain. But even Titus, who was with me, was not compelled to be circumcised, though he was a Greek. But because of **false brothers** secretly brought in, who slipped in to spy on the freedom we have in CJ, so that they might enslave us -- **we did not submit to them even for a moment**, so that the truth of the gospel might always remain with you. And from **those who were supposed to be acknowledged leaders** (what they actually were makes no difference to me; G shows no partiality) – **those leaders contributed nothing to me.**"

Who were the acknowledged leaders?

Galatians 2:9: " . . . Yac'cob and Cephas and John, who were **acknowledged pillars** . . . "

Another satanic personal vision from JC".



Paul's own letters provide the best evidence that many people in the early days of the new religion rejected him and his doctrine; he (or a disciple on his behalf) proclaims that he is not a liar (Romans 9:1; 1 Timothy 2:7; 2 Corinthians 11:31; Galatians 1:20). And he (or a disciple on his behalf) accused others of being deceitful (Romans 16:18; Ephesians 5:6; 2 Timothy 3:13; Titus 1:10). Perhaps his claim that "the acknowledged leaders gave him their blessings" was the reason he was accused of lying.

The Dead Sea Scrolls contain references to "*The Spouter of Lies*," and many scholars who have studied the texts suggest this referred to Paul. Not all agree, but it must be considered in the context of Paul's fervent defense and his admitted opposition to Yac'cob and the other appointed Apostles.

How anyone can doubt that Paul's "gospel" was different than the **message** preached by Peter, John, and Yac'cob?

And once accepted as an Apostle, he changed it to fit the preferences of the Roman government and the temple priests. And since it was also preferred by the masses because it permitted them to sin and still get to heaven, it became the official new religion.



Yahushas' proclamation when he first started his ministry was a quotation from Isaiah 61:1, described at Luke 4:18-21:

"The Spirit of **Yahuah** is upon me, because He has anointed me to bring good news to the poor. **He has sent me to proclaim release to the captives and recovery of sight to the blind, to let the oppressed go free, to proclaim the year of Yahuah's favor.**

"And he rolled up the scroll, gave it back to the attendant, and sat down. The eyes of all in the synagogue were fixed on him. Then he began to say to them, 'Today this scripture has been fulfilled in your hearing'."

But what happened to the captives and the oppressed after Paul took control of the church? He instructed the slaves to obey their masters. He forbid women to speak in church. The poor and infirm were all but forgotten as the "official" church eventually became the wealthiest and most brutal organization in the history of the world.



What Yahusha and his disciples taught, "As you do to others shall it be done to you" -- in other words, "works not faith," became *heresy*. Those who tried to teach it were condemned, tortured, and killed. Even today, people who attempt to restore the good news **Yahusha taught** are declared heretics and sinners, while Paul's faithful followers proclaim his epistles to be "the one true faith."



Paul was opposed by the very people whose doctrine would later be labeled *heretical*. They opposed him, no doubt, because what he taught was so different from what Yahusha and the men and women who traveled with him taught. Paul, of course, never met Yahusha!



You don't normally deny being a liar unless you're accused of lying!



Paul as The Trojan Horse



People often ask, why didn't anyone speak out against this Trojan horse.. Well they did!

A reminder that we will also be relying heavily on Craig Winn's Questioning Paul because he has done a marvelous job with the Greek translations. We will be double checking his definition choices. However as before, we will change G to Yahuah and mark anything in black so you know we have altered something that he wrote. Again, we encourage you to download your own copy of Questioning Paul for free from his website and there you can read the text in full including the items we don't agree with for yourself. We are not saying he is wrong per se, but we have not in our own studies come to the same conclusions he has on some things.

questioningpaul.com/Questioning_Paul-Apostle_or_False_Prophet-00-The_Truth_About_Paul.Paul

The screenshot shows the website 'QUESTIONING PAUL' with a search bar and a navigation menu. The main content area displays the article 'The Truth About Paul' by Questioning Paul, with a sub-header 'Apostle or False Prophet ...Did Paul Contradict God?'. The article text discusses the reliability of Paul's promises and the author's critique of the Christian New Testament. The right sidebar contains a 'Chapters' list and a 'Books' section.

QUESTIONING PAUL

Search:

Print (PDF) Questioning Paul
Apostle or False Prophet
...Did Paul Contradict God?

The Truth About Paul

Why do Christians believe Paul?

Considering the consequence, should faith in Paul's promises be proven unreliable, should it be demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt that the author of half of the Christian New Testament consistently and deliberately contradicted God, nothing is more important than questioning Paul's thirteen letters: Galatians, 1 & 2 Corinthians, 1 & 2 Thessalonians, Romans, Ephesians, Colossians, Philippians, 1 & 2 Timothy, Philemon, and Titus. Yet inexplicably, indeed irrationally, the world's most popular religion is based almost entirely upon the epistles of a man who not only demeaned and negated the testimony of the God he claimed inspired him, but who also admitted to being demon-possessed and insane. Since these facts are irrefutable, this systematic evaluation of Paul's letters, and especially his foundational epistle, Galatians, may be among the most valuable and challenging books you have ever encountered.

You should know that this book does not stand alone. For those seeking irrefutable proof that Islam is a false religion, that Allah is not God, that Muhammad was not a prophet, and that the Qur'an is among the worst books ever written, I'd encourage you to read *Prophet of Doom – Islam's Terrorist Dogma in Muhammad's Own Words*. Over the course of one-thousand pages it provides the best documented, most comprehensive, resolutely chronological, and methodically contextual presentation of Islam's five oldest and most credible sources. (It is free at: www.ProphetOfDoom.net.)

Chapters

- 1 The Truth About Paul
Apostle of False Prophet?
- 2 Sha'uwl
Question Him
- 3 Euangelion
Healing and Beneficial Message
- 4 Yarusshalaym
Source of Salvation
- 5 Anomos
Without an Inheritance
- 6 Kataginosko
Convicted and Condemned
- 7 Pistis
Trust and Reliance
- 8 Towrah
Prescriptions for Living
- 9 Echthros
Despised Adversary
- 10 Douleia
Bondage
- 11 Pharmakeia
Poisoned
- 12 Prautes
Appropriate Response
- 13 Metaneo
Change Your Perspective

Books

Yada Yah

Questioning Paul

Volume 1: The Great Galatians Debate

...Is Christianity Right or Wrong? *Sha'awl* – Question Him pages 61-

Yahowsha's Instruction on the Mount, from the beginning has been resolute and precise. There has been no equivocation whatsoever. For example, we were told that not so much as a single one of the smallest of strokes of the individual letters comprising any of the words of the Towrah would be negated or annulled. Equally uncompromising, He has said that a rotten tree never produces good fruit and similarly that a sound tree is always beneficial. So with this in mind, as we approach His next statement, to be consistent, the negation provided by *ou* when applied to *pas* must be rendered **“not any” rather than “not all.”** The former is absolute and the latter is equivocal.

Beyond this, with *pas* scribed in the singular rather than plural, “any,” is a far better fit than “all.” Also, in the nominative form and negated, “not any” serves as the subject of the verb, “saying,” written *legon*, the present, active, and singular form of *lego*.

The reason this is important is because a criterion is being established which is excluding either some or all who refer to Yahusha or Yahuah as “Lord” from heaven. Seeking some wiggle room, bibles published by Christian organizations prefer “not all,” but there is no reason to suspect that Yahusha is changing course and is being the least bit uncertain here, making “not any” a far better fit in this presentation.

Top of Mt. of Olives



Since context is the life's blood of understanding, and consistency is Yah's hallmark, one cannot responsibly translate Yah's testimony by taking Him out of character or context. Therefore, recognizing Yahowah's overt animosity toward being called "Lord," since it is the derogatory title He uses to describe Satan, and since as our "Heavenly Father" He cannot be our Lord, and since knowing His name is essential to our salvation, we have to either translate the singular *pas* as "any or anyone" or change Yahuah's nature, plan, and testimony.



In this light, you should know that Yahowsha' delivered his Instruction on the Mount in either Hebrew or in Aramaic, but not in Greek. There is no evidence that he ever spoke Greek. Moreover, every report we have from this time regarding Mattanyah affirms that the Disciple initially presented his eyewitness testimony in Hebrew. So at the very least, the text we are evaluating was translated out of Hebrew and into Greek one hundred years removed and one thousand miles away from where this was spoken. Then adding yet another layer of concern, not only were the scribes who copied these manuscripts in Egypt less than meticulous, they were actually encouraged to harmonize texts so that the result would better mesh with the proclivities of those paying the bills – all too typically a religious institution. This free hand explains why there are over three hundred thousand known discrepancies between ancient and modern manuscripts.

Therefore, when conveying the proper meaning of any word Yahusha, himself, has spoken or is translated as having conveyed, the best rendering is one which is consistent with the word's meaning, with the grammar of the sentence, with the context of the discussion, and which does not require us to alter Yah's nature or message.

That is what Craig has done here, but since *pas* is more often rendered “all” than it is “any” or “anyone,” the selection of other than a primary definition isn’t one he is comfortable making without full disclosure – without you knowing why – especially since our salvation is riding upon presenting Yah’s words correctly.

“**Not** (*ou* – absolutely never under any circumstances shall) **any** (*pas* – anyone (scribed as an adjective in the nominative case in the singular masculine)) **one saying** (*legon* – one speaking, calling, or implying (scribed in the present tense active voice participle form in the singular nominative masculine)) **to me** (*moi*), ‘**Lord** (*kyrie* – master, owner, one who rules over, controls, or enslaves) **Lord** (*kyrie* – master, owner, one who rules over, controls, or enslaves),’ **will actually as a result enter into** (*eiserchomai eis* – will in the future, and based upon how this influences the speaker, move inside or genuinely experience (scribed in the future tense, middle voice which signifies that those calling Yahowsha’ “Lord” are affected by this decision, and in the indicative mood which means that this statement is describing reality, and in the third person singular)) **the kingdom of the heavens** (*ten basileian ton ouranon* – the spiritual realm and abode of Yah), **but by contrast** (*alla* – rather certainly and emphatically) **the one presently acting upon** (*o poieomai* – the one currently and actively engaging in (scribed in the present active participle singular nominative masculine)) **the purpose and desire** (*thelema* – the will and mindset, the design and determination, the resolve and intent) **of** (*tou*) **my** (*mou*) **Father** (*patros*), **the One** (*tou*) **in the heavens** (*en tois ouranois* – in the spiritual realm).”

(Mattanyah / Yah’s Gift / Matthew 7:21)

If you do not know Yahowsha's name, you do not know him – nor do you know the Father who sent him. His name defines who he is, from whom and why he came. When it is changed, the result is no longer of Yahuah. And when the object of one's belief ceases to be credible, their faith is in vain.



If you are still among those referring to Yahuah by Satan's title, then you are unaware of Yahowah's will – which is to serve His Covenant children as their Father. Lord and father are mutually exclusive concepts. Yahuah cannot be your Father if He is your Lord.

Since all Yah wants, the only reason He created the universe, conceived life, engaged in our lives, and provided His guidance was so that we would be able to choose to engage in His family-oriented Covenant relationship, by mischaracterizing Yah's nature and purpose in this way, those who refer to Yahuah as "the Lord" are negating our Heavenly Father's terms and provisions.

This then bars entry into heaven.

And that is because salvation is a byproduct or benefit of the Covenant.

It is yet another thing people have reversed. And few things are as revealing in this regard as the misrepresentation of Yahowah's nature from Father to Lord. **It is why referring to Yah or Yahusha as "Lord" was used as a litmus test to identify those who would be excluded from heaven.** And it is why Yahowsha' spoke of the purpose and desire of "My Father" in heaven. The contrast is between man's view where their god is a "Lord," and Yah's view where He is our "Father." This is the very essence of the Covenant and thus of the Towrah. It is why Yahowah chose to rename the first child of the Covenant "Abraham – Merciful and Enriching Father."

RELIGIOUS TROJAN HORSE



Classification of Malware

- Virus
- Worm
- Trojan horse
- Spyware/Adware
- Ransomware/Cryptware

Equally instructive, if one must act upon the purpose and desire of our Heavenly Father to enter heaven, then salvation does not come by way of faith as Paul asserts.

To respond to Yah's will, His intent, we must first come to know what He is offering and what He wants. And that brings us right back to the Towrah, to the one place Yahowah introduces His purpose and plan.

Since this comes as a shock to those lost in religion, as believers almost universally refer to their god as "Lord," especially Christians, Yahowsha' completely destroyed their every illusion.

“**Many** (*polys* – a very great number and the preponderance of people) **will say** (*erousin* – will in the future actually and actively communicate (*lego* scribed in the future active indicative third person plural)) **to me** (*moi*) **in that specific day** (*en ekeinos te hemera* – in this relatively distant period of time), **‘Lord** (*kyrie*– master, owner, one who rules over, controls, or enslaves) **Lord** (*kyrie* – master, owner, one who rules over, controls, or enslaves), **not** (*ou*) **in Your** (*to so*) **name** (*onoma* – persona and reputation), **we actively spoke genuinely inspired utterances** (*propheteuo* – we prophesy, at some point in time actually making your thoughts known beforehand (aorist active indicative first person plural)), **and** (*kai*) **in your** (*to so*) **name** (*onoma* – persona and reputation), **we drove out** (*ekballo* – we sent and threw out, we expelled and sent forth (aorist active indicative first person plural)) **demons** (*daimonion* – evil spirits and devils, or inferior gods, minor divinities, and pagan goddesses), **and** (*kai*) **in your** (*to so*) **name** (*onoma* – persona and reputation), **many mighty and miraculous things** (*pollas dynamis* – with great supernatural power extensive political and religious institutions), **we made and did** (*poieomai* – we engaged in, performed, worked, and profited from (aorist active indicative first person plural)).”

(Mattanyah /Yah’s Gift / Matthew 7:22)

One might assume that people, having not listened to what Yahowsha' just said, might ask:

“Lord, Lord, didn’t we speak inspired utterances in Your name, cast out demons in Your name, and establish mighty political and religious institutions in Your name?”

But the answer to that question is a resounding “no!” Not one Christian in a million knows or uses Yahowsha’s name. In fact, once a person comes to know His name and understand what it means, he or she can no longer be a Christian. And that is because Yahowsha’s name means “Yahowah Saves.” And that means that the means to salvation is found in the Towrah rather than in the “New Testament.”



You will not find a church where the sermon is delivered in Yahowsha's name. Christians speak on behalf of Paul instead. They are inspired by Pauline doctrine instead of Yahowah's Towrah. In all of their many books, in all of their vast libraries, in all of their superficial bible studies, in all of their thoughtless radio and television programs, and in all of their religious institutions, they never speak or write in the name of Yahuah. Most don't even know it.



As for driving out demons, the moment you come to understand that Christian clerics, like Paul, are inspired by Satan, it is easy to see why they would be able to exorcise demons. The Adversary controls both. So casting out demonic spirits becomes the perfect ruse.

Easily confused by this sleight of hand, it is reasonable to assume that Christians will be making this claim to validate their godly credentials, but Yahowsha' is translated suggesting that they will have professed to throwing out "*daimonion* – inferior gods and pagan deities." **What's funny about this possibility is that Paul's strategy was to replace Yahowah with Iesou Christou**, thereby, demoting the "inferior and impotent god of the obsolete and arcane Old Testament" with the "all accepting, always nice, graceful god of his superior New Testament." But in actuality, **knowing** the only real **Eternal** was replaced by faith in the Gospel of Grace – the evil spells of pagan goddesses.

Equally stimulating is *pollas dynamis*, which while I translated "many mighty and miraculous things," could just as accurately have been rendered "extensive political and religious institutions." Satan's minions do both, but are better at establishing the latter. So it will come as a tremendous shock to the systems of Christians when they learn that their institutions, their churches, nations, and denominations, were not established in the name of Yahuah.

Further, “mighty deeds and miracles” are so often claimed by those inspired by the Adversary that Yahowah tells us that when we see them we ought to be especially wary. Yahowah isn't a showoff but Satan is. Yah does not have to prove His status or power, but Satan does. Moreover, Christians almost universally claim that their lives or those that they love have been miraculously transformed, something they errantly attribute to Gd. So Yahowsha' is telling them that these things are neither proof nor valid, neither good nor appropriate.

In an informed and rational world, Yahowsha's conclusion would have scuttled Pauline Doctrine and destroyed the religion of Christianity with it. And so it is ironic Christians believe that their religion was created by the individual who cratered it before it was born.



Lets take a look at what Doug who wrote JWO has written in orange in between Craig's thoughts in Blue.

Did Yahusha Warn of False Prophets Who Would Negate the Law?

Page 59-72

Yahusha was concerned about the “signs and wonders” prophets misleading people. (Matt. 7:15-23, viz., v. 22; 24:11, 24.) Yahusha warns of the false prophets in Mark 13:22. They “shall show signs and wonders to seduce, if possible, even the elect.”

Rev 13:11-14 And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spoke as a dragon. 12 And he exercises all the power of the first beast before him, and causes the earth and them which dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed. 13 **And he does great wonders, so that he makes fire come down from heaven on the earth in the sight of men,** 14 **And deceives them that dwell on the earth by *the means of* those miracles which he had power to do in the sight of the beast;** saying to them that dwell on the earth, that they should make an image to the beast, which had the wound by a sword, and did live.

THE TROJAN HORSE
TRAITOR





In Deuteronomy, these signs-and-wonders prophets are false not because their prophecies are untrue. Rather, their signs and wonders are extraordinary. Indeed, ***their prophecy comes true***. (Deut. 13:2, “the sign or the wonder ***come to pass***, whereof he spoke unto thee.”) Rather, the proof they are false is in ***the content of their message as subversive of the Torah*** (*i.e.*, the Five Books of Moses). These prophets try to “draw thee aside out of the way which Yahuah your Eternal instructed thee to walk in.” (Deut. 13:5. *Cf.* Deut. 4:2.)

When Deuteronomy was written, all there was of Scripture was Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. Thus, even a prophet with true prophecy must be rejected if **he seduces you to “draw aside” from the Torah instructions in them**. The supposed prophet’s validity turns on whether, contrary to Deuteronomy 4:2, **he diminishes** the instructions Yahuah has already given. Balaam is an example from the Bible of someone who was once a true prophet who later was found false based solely on these principles. Thus, even though Balaam ***believed in the messiah*** and ***truly prophesied of Him*** with the Set-Apart Spirit (so says Moses), Balaam ***later*** became a ***false*** prophet. This fall was merely because he diminished the Instructions by teaching certain violations of it were permissible. (Numbers 24:1 *et seq*; Rev. 2:14.) (See page 41 *et seq.* for further discussion.)

(Mattanyah/ Yah's Gift / Matthew 7:23)

“And then (*kai tote* – so at that time) I will profess to them (*homologeō autois* – I will admit, assert, and declare to them (future active indicative) that because (*oti*) I never at any time knew you (*oudepote ginosko umas* – at no time was I acquainted with you, not even once or for a moment did I acknowledge you or understand you), you all must depart from me (*apochoreō apo emou* – you are now ordered to leave, going away and separating yourselves from me (present active imperative)) those (*oi*) of you involved in (*ergazomai ten* – you all actively engaging in (present middle participle plural)) Towrah-lessness (*anomia* – who are in opposition to and have attempted to negate the Towrah, thereby those of you without the Towrah, who demonstrate a contempt for the Towrah and are thereby in violation of the allotment which provides an inheritance).”



There are two reasons the multitudes were sent away, both of which are related, either of which results in being rejected by Yah. Initially, Yahusha' said that he "never knew them," which means that the overwhelming number of people don't know him either. If they are involved in a relationship with god, their god is not real.

When Yahusha says "at no time was I acquainted with you," it means that these individuals have all failed to capitalize on the Covenant. No matter what they may have felt or believed, they were not engaged in a relationship with Yahuah. Beyond this, when Yahusha says that "not even once for a moment did I acknowledge you or understand you," it means that he never heard any of their prayers and that their opinions, even conclusions, regarding him and their religion were incomprehensible. And this means that every argument Christians pose to justify their opposition towards Yahowah's name, towards observing His Towrah, or towards engaging in the Covenant, are moot. Yahuah and Yahusha aren't interested in them.

The point Yahowsha' is making here is one that took me a very long time to fully assimilate. But Yahuah's position is both simple and reasonable, even necessary. Salvation is only afforded to the children of the Covenant. And in fact, salvation, which entails becoming immortal, becoming perfected, being adopted while being enriched and empowered, collectively serve as the benefits of the Covenant. It would be senseless, even irritating, for Yah to save those who do not know Him – those who hold contrarian views toward Him. After all, Yahuah has to live with those who are saved for eternity.

Tell me, where did I go wrong?

As a result of this, Christians would be wrong believing that Yah's intent is to save everyone, or even that salvation is His priority. And also because a relationship is worthless unless both parties participate and benefit, *salvation cannot be the byproduct of faith alone.* A person has to engage with Yahuah in accordance with the terms and conditions of His Covenant to be saved.

Yahusha in Matthew 7:15-24 is clearly alluding to these same “signs and wonders” prophets. Yahusha says they are lost. He will deny he ever knew them even though on Judgment Day they are able to say they did “marvelous works in your name,” and many “prophecies in your name.” (Matt. 7:22.) Yahusha tells us He will reject them. It is not because they lacked true prophecy or marvelous wonders. Rather, the sole reason to reject them is they are workers of “*anomia*.” (Matt. 7:23.)

This Greek word *anomia* here means “negators of the Torah- Code of Wisdom (of Yahuah).” This is one of its two lexicon definitions. In choosing this definition over *lawless*, we do so primarily because Yahushas’ warning was obviously paralleling Deuteronomy 13:1-5. If you agree on choosing this dictionary definition, then we can easily anticipate that Paul is not going to fare well. Paul’s doctrine that the Torah of Yahuah was abolished by Yahusha’ coming is well known.

***Why Anomia Means Negator of (Mosaic Law) Yahuha’s Torah* Yahusha tells us we can identify the false prophets because they are workers of “*anomia*.” (Matt. 7:23.)**

What does this Greek word *anomia* mean?

In Greek, *anomia* is a feminine noun, related to the adjective *a-nomos*. *Nomos* is the Greek word to identify the Law or Torah, *i.e.*, the Five Books of Moses. (Strong’s #3551.) The prefix *a* is a negative particle in Greek. Putting the parts together, it should mean *negation of the Law (Torah)*. JWO

Do the lexicons agree? What does *anomia* precisely mean in Matthew 7:23? The best lexicon of ancient Greek (which is free online) is Henry George Liddell's and Robert Scott's *A Greek-English Lexicon*.¹ It defines *anomia*² as one of two meanings:

- “the negation of the law”
- “lawlessness, lawless conduct.”

The common rendering of Matthew 7:23 opts for the second meaning. (See ALT, KJV, and ASV translations.) These texts ignore entirely the first option. These translations do not reveal these workers practiced the “negation of the Torah.” Yet, this is the meaning Yahusha' intended in this context.

Yahusha is talking about workers of the *negation of the Torah* because he is paraphrasing Deuteronomy 13:1-5. Let's see how by comparing the concepts in Matthew 7:15-23 with Deuteronomy 13:1-5. When put side by side, we find *lawlessness* is an incongruent break from the paraphrase by Yahusha of Deuteronomy. However, “negation of the Torah ” would be in line if Yahusha intended a paraphrase of Deuteronomy.

Deuteronomy 13:1-5

“prophet...give thee a sign or wonder” (v. 1)

“and the *sign or wonder* come to pass, whereof he spake unto thee” (v.2)



“that prophet...has spoken...to *seduce you from the way which*

Yahuah your eternal appointed you to walk in (v. 5)

“thou shall not hearken unto the words of the prophet...” (v. 3)

Match

“seducing you from the way which
Yahuah your eternal appointed you
to walk in...” (Deut. 13:5.)

Matthew 7:15-23

“Beware of false prophets... (v. 15)

“Many will say to me in that day, ‘Lord, Lord, did we not *prophesy* by thy name? and by thy name cast out demons? and by thy name do *mighty works*?’” (v. 22) cf. Mark 13:21 (“false prophets will arise and will make *signs and wonders* in order to *seduce*, if possible, the elect.”)

“And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work *ANOMIA*.” (v. 23)

“I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work *ANOMIA*.” (v. 23)

Match

Anomia def#2 = negation of the Law (Torah). It matches a parallel to Deuteronomy 13:5, and is thus the correct meaning between two definitions of *anomia*.



Thus, if you read Matthew 7:23 as *workers of the negation of the Torah*, then it parallels Deuteronomy 13:1-5. Both involve true prophets with true signs and wonders. Yet, they are still false. Why? Because their preaching seduces you from following the *Torah*. (Deut. 13:1-5.) Their preaching works *negation of the Torah*. (Matt. 7:23.) Furthermore, the alternative reading makes the test so broad that *Yahushas'* words are potentially meaningless. In fact, the translation as *lawless* or *iniquity* would make any human prophet a false prophet by definition. How so?

Signs & Wonders

“Indeed the signs of the apostle were worked among you in all patience, in signs and wonders, and in powers.”

Paul, 2 Cor.12:12 (talking about what proved his validity).

If the test is whether these people are *workers of iniquity* or *lawlessness*, then since all of us sin, there would never be a true prophet you could trust as long as he is human.

Thus, if you accept Paul's truism that "all have sinned, and fall short of the glory of Gd..." (Rom. 3:23), then Paul and all prophets are workers of iniquity merely by being human.



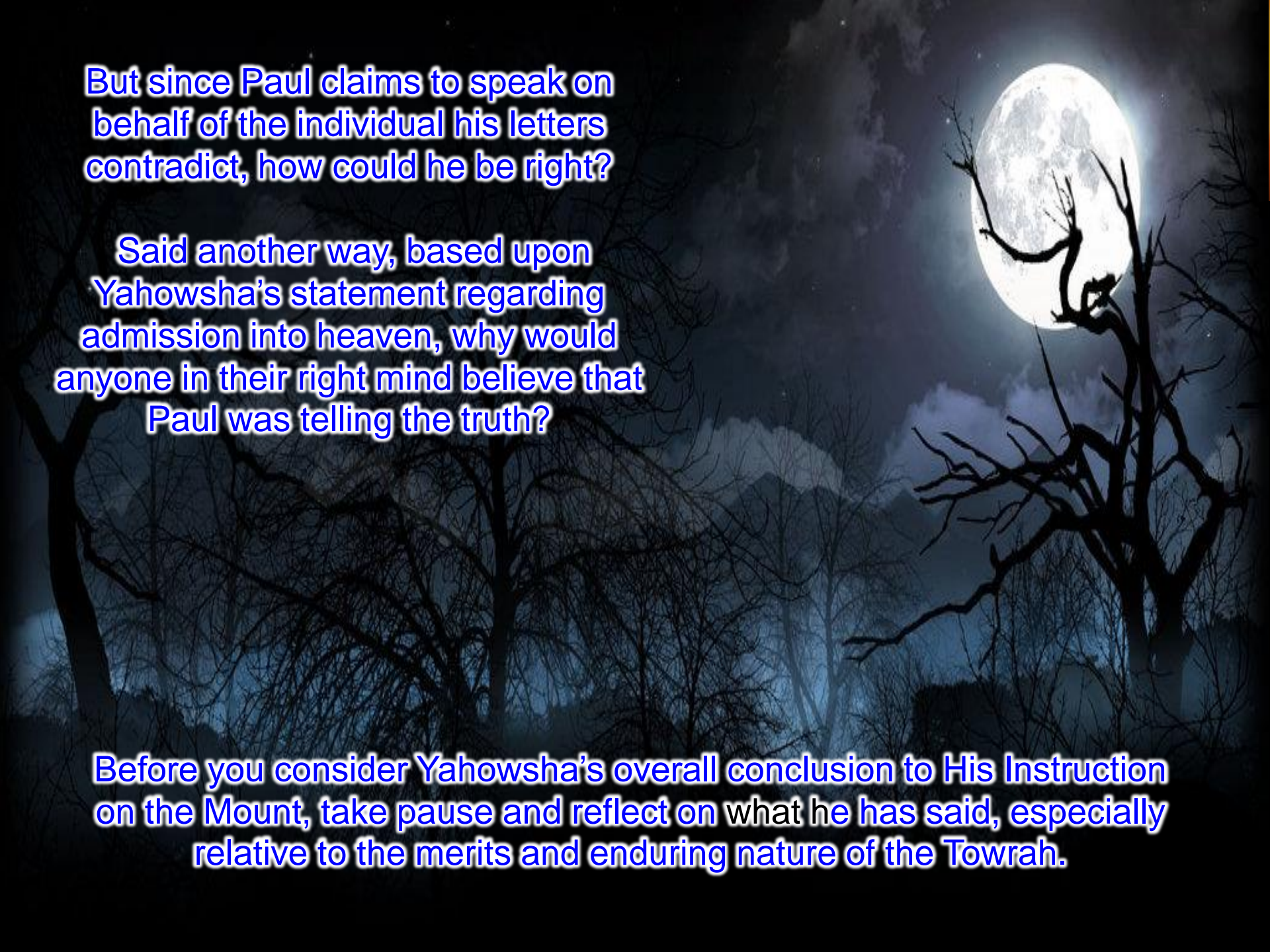
Thus, everyone is a worker of iniquity at some point. If we apply *iniquity* as the meaning of *anomia* in Matthew 7:15-23, as it commonly is translated, it ends up making Yahusha give a meaningless warning. That is, the verse becomes pointless because we all work iniquity. There could never be true prophecy we trust if a true human prophet is rendered false merely because he is like us who sins from time-to-time. *Iniquity* never was the proper translation of *anomia*. Only *workers of negation of the Torah* fits Yahushas' intended meaning.

The second criterion for exclusion is being “*anomia* – Towrah-less.” These are related concepts because the only place where the terms and conditions of the Covenant are presented is in the Towrah. If a person is without the Towrah, they are estranged from the Covenant. And if they aren’t participants in the Covenant, they cannot enter Yahuah’s home in heaven, because they are neither His children nor saved.

Beyond this, Yahowsha’ has just delineated the issue which will define our debate. According to Yahowsha’, to reject the Towrah is to be rejected by Yah.

But according to Paul, the inverse is true. He writes that a person must reject the Towrah to be accepted by Yah.

So who do you suppose is right? Is salvation, as Yahowsha’ just declared, a product of the Covenant relationship and his Towrah Instructions or is it as Paul professes: that salvation is the result of faith?



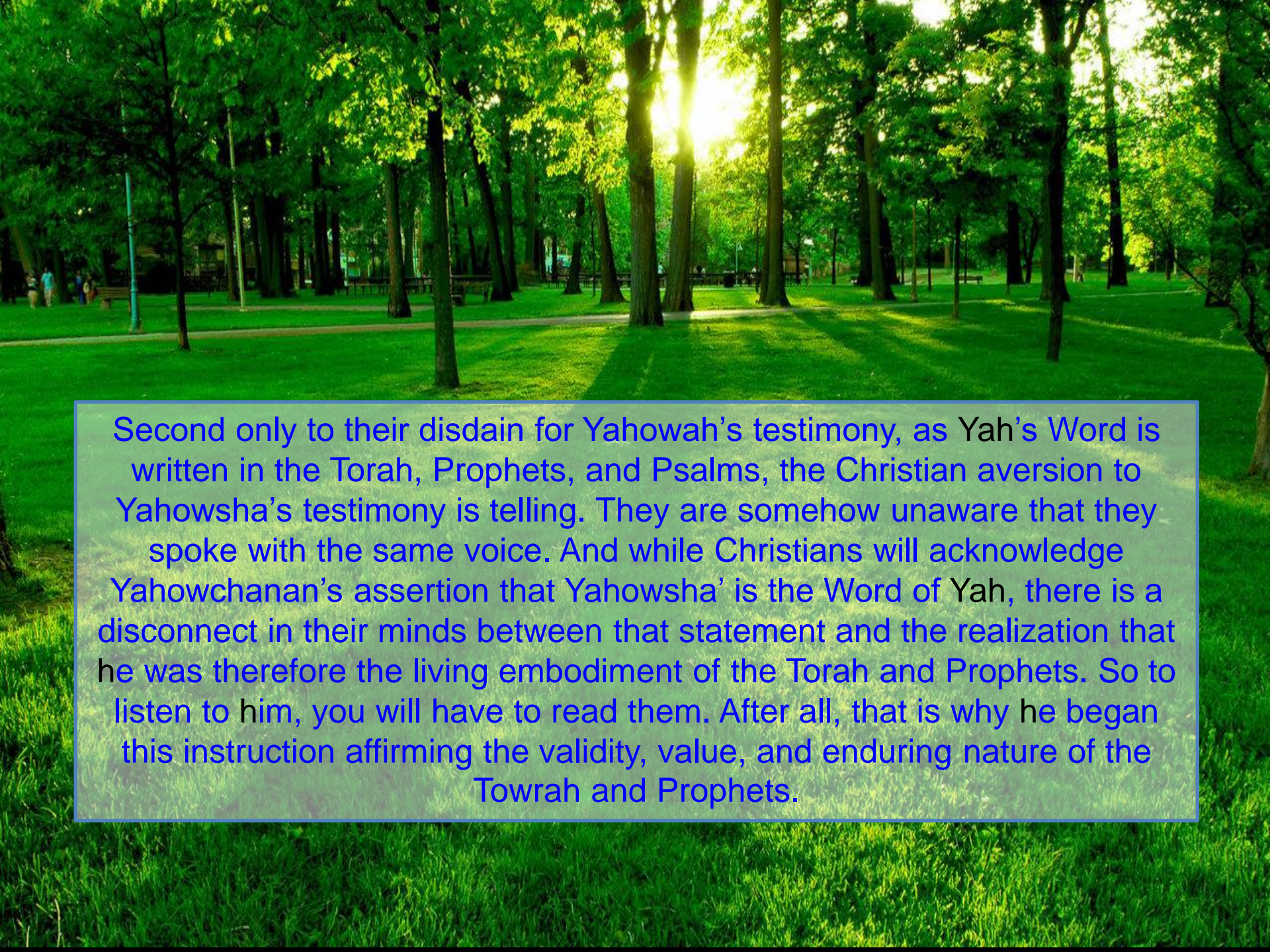
But since Paul claims to speak on behalf of the individual his letters contradict, how could he be right?

Said another way, based upon Yahowsha's statement regarding admission into heaven, why would anyone in their right mind believe that Paul was telling the truth?

Before you consider Yahowsha's overall conclusion to His Instruction on the Mount, take pause and reflect on what he has said, especially relative to the merits and enduring nature of the Towrah.

“Everyone (pas), therefore then (oun) who (ostis) presently and actively listens to (akouo – who currently pays attention and really seeks to hear and understand (present active indicative)) these (toutous) statements (logos – treatise, testimony, and words, discourse, teaching, and instruction) of mine (mou), and (kai) he or she genuinely acts upon them (poieomai autous – he or she actively and actually engages as a result of them (present active indicative third person singular)), will be likened to (homoioo – will become like, compared to, and be considered similar to, resembling) a wise (phronimos – an intelligent and astute, a prudent and sensible, a thoughtful and judicious) individual (andros – a person) who (ostis) edifies and strengthens (oikodomeo – builds and constructs, restores and repairs, establishes and erects) his or her (autos) house (oikia – home, family, household, and relationship) upon the (epi ten) rock (petra – bedrock).”

(Mattanyah / Yah's Gift / Matthew 7:24)



Second only to their disdain for Yahowah's testimony, as Yah's Word is written in the Torah, Prophets, and Psalms, the Christian aversion to Yahowsha's testimony is telling. They are somehow unaware that they spoke with the same voice. And while Christians will acknowledge Yahowchanan's assertion that Yahowsha' is the Word of Yah, there is a disconnect in their minds between that statement and the realization that he was therefore the living embodiment of the Torah and Prophets. So to listen to him, you will have to read them. After all, that is why he began this instruction affirming the validity, value, and enduring nature of the Towrah and Prophets.

Paul Admits He Is Anomos

There is a more significant reason why Yahushas' words against wonder workers of *anomia* are not translated correctly in Matthew 7:23. (as iniquity-wickedness) It is because Paul admits he practiced *anomos* in 1 Cor. 9:20-21. Thus, if Yahushas' word *anomia* were correctly translated in Matthew 7:23, it would lead to an instantaneous proof of Paul's invalidity by Paul's own admission.

What does *anomos* mean in 1 Cor. 9:20-21? Liddell Scott likewise say *anomos* means either "lawless, impious" or "without the (Mosaic) Law." It specifically cites the latter meaning as what Paul means in 1 Cor. 9:21. Indeed, when you read Paul's remarks, it is clear he means he practices to be "without the *Torah*." Paul says the following in 1 Cor. 9:20-21:



PAUL BEING A TROJAN HORSE...



(20) And to the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might gain Jews; to them that are **under the law (Torah)** [*i.e.*, *Nomos*], as under the law (Torah), **not being myself under the law (Torah)** [*i.e.* *Nomos*], that I might gain them that are under the law (Torah); (21) to them that are without law (Torah), [I became] **as without law (with no Torah)** [Greek *anomos*], not being without law (with no Torah) to Gd, but under law to C, that I might gain them that are without law (Torah). (ASV)

In verse 20, Paul is clearly using *Nomos* to mean *Torah*. He equates becoming as a Jew as practicing being under *Nomos*. His usage of *Nomos* thus starts out clearly meaning *Torah*. He practiced being *Torah* submissive as an evangelical tool.

Then, still in verse 20, Paul says he behaves as if under the *Torah* even though he is “not...myself under the Law...” His expression in Greek is expressly “not being under the Law”— *me on autos hupo numon*. The word *me* in Greek means *not*. It serves an equivalent function as the prefix *a* in front of *Nomos*. Paul is plainly saying therefore he is *not under the Law* that applies to Jews. Paul accordingly is announcing he is *Not under Nomos*.

Paul then emphasizes this by saying in verse 21 that to those who are not under the *Nomos*—here he uses the word *anomos*, Paul “becomes”⁴ as one “not under *Nomos*”—again using the word *anomos*. Paul thus not only says in verse 20 he is *not under Nomos*, but also says he **works** to appear this way, *i.e.*, *Anomos*, as a tool of evangelism.... 4. The Greek is *ginomai*. It also means *make*. Paul *made himself as one not under the Law, i.e., anomos*. This entire expression parallels “workers of negation of the Law” in Matthew 7:23 which is *ergozomai anomia, i.e., work anomia*.

Matthew 7:23	1 Cor. 9:21
<i>ergozomai anomia</i>	<i>ginomai anomos</i>
workers of negating the Law	[I, Paul] work to become without (Mosaic) Law

What about verse 21 where Paul does assert that he is under the *Law of C*? It is clear Paul does not mean he is under *the Law of Yahuah*. In verse 20 he just said he is not under *Nomos* (the *Torah*). Briefly, he means he is under a new moral system. It is not based on *Torah*. It is based on other principles that Paul explains are guided by conscience. Yet, what Paul is admitting in 1 Cor. 9:20-21 is what *Yahusha* is warning about in Matthew 7:23. *Yahusha* is warning about those who will come in his name, and come with true signs and wonders. Yet they are workers of *A-nomia*. *Yahusha* is warning of someone who will uproot the *Torah*.

This someone will replace the *Torah* with what is in essence merely the commandments of men. See, Matt. 15:6 (“thus have you made the *Torah* of *Yahuah* of none effect by your tradition.”)

Yahusha by Paul's own admission is on a different page than Paul. In Matthew 5:18-29, Yahusha expels any idea that he intends to introduce any new morality that would supplant the *Torah*. In Matthew 5:18-19, Yahusha explains that anyone who "shall teach" others not to follow the least instruction of the *Torah* will be least in the kingdom of heaven:

(18) For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away from the *Torah* [*i.e.*, *Nomos*], till all things be accomplished. (19) **Whosoever therefore shall loosen, dissolve, break up or destroy, one of these least precept, and shall teach men so, shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven:** but whosoever shall do and teach them, he shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven. (ASV)

1 Corinthians 6:12 (AMP)

'Everything is permissible (allowable and lawful) for me; but not all things are helpful (good for me to do, expedient and profitable when considered with other things). Everything is lawful for me, but I will not become the slave of anything or be brought under its power.'

One would be hard pressed to find a more direct way of saying a Christian must teach and keep the *Torah*. We should clearly see Yahusha had every intention that the *Torah* continued in the "good news" community. This passage is not isolated.

This makes Paul's message all wet and he is out in the storm. Unfortunately he in his Trojan horse has taken a lot of people with him. Out from under the protection of Yahusha's Covenant umbrella.

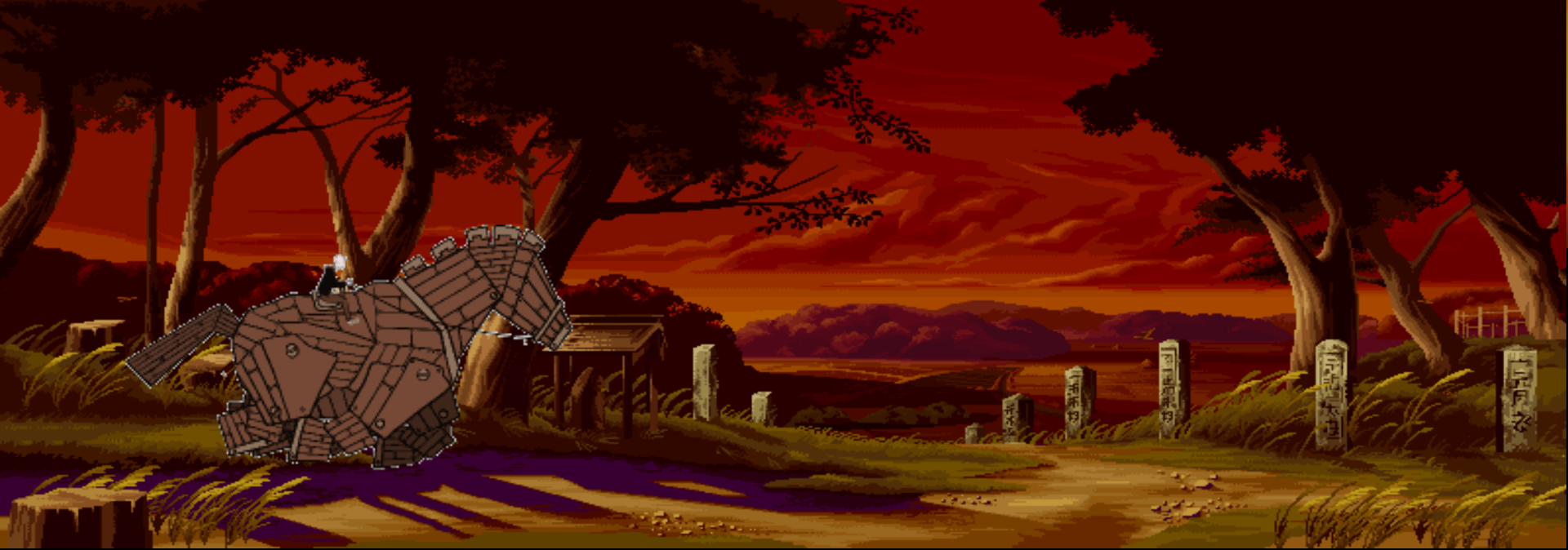


The Torah and Yahowsha' are inseparable. According to Yahowah, the Torah is the Word of Yahuah and Yahowsha' is the Word made flesh—the living embodiment of the Torah. So the very notion that we must choose between the Torah *or* Yahuah's favor is an attempt to divide the indivisible.

Those familiar with one of the Towrah's great scenes may recall the moment Moseh was inspired by Yahowah to depict Yahowsha's mission:

“Yahowah, your Everlasting, will raise up for you a prophet like me from your midst, from your brothers. Listen to Him. This is according to all that you desired of Yahowah, your Eternal, in Horeb, in the day of the assembly, saying, ‘Let us not continuously hear the voice of Yahowah, our Eternal, nor see this great fire, lest we die.’ And Yahowah said to me, ‘Well spoken. I will raise up for them a prophet like you from among their brothers. I will put My words in His mouth and He will speak as I direct Him. The one who will not listen intelligently to My words which He shall speak in My Name, I shall investigate.’” (*Dabarym / Words / Deuteronomy 18:15-19*)

Thereby, Yahowah encouraged us to listen to the words Yahowsha' would speak and now has spoken. He said that His words would serve as affirmations and citations of the Torah, itself. And yet Christians chose to reject most of what Yahowah said and ignore most of what Yahowsha' proclaimed, while at the same time listening to a man who never cited either accurately.



A modern Christian scholar, Hans van Campenhausen, agrees there is a deficiency in Paul's writings and it is a striking and glaring problem:

“The most striking feature is that the words of Yahusha, which must have been collected and handed on in the primitive community and elsewhere from the earliest days, played no, or at least no vital, part in Paul's basic instruction of his churches.”

Others have noticed the "different" Got-spell as well..



Paul in 1 Corinthians 11:24-25 quotes from the Last Supper at odds with Luke's account. See Luke 22:19-20. Luke says **Yahushas'** body is 'given' but Paul says it is 'broken.' This variance is significant. As John 19:36 mentions, Psalm 34:20 says **not a bone of His shall be broken.** **Paul's quote is thus contradictory of Luke as well as theologically troublesome.**

Refs.: Albert Schweitzer Library: The Mysticism of Paul the Apostle (John Hopkins University Press: 1998). 28. Hans van Campenhausen, The Formation of the Christian Bible (J. A. Baker, trans.) 1972

We need to wake up from thinking that we are not obligated to fact check for ourselves!



If we defend Paul's gott-spell we are defending the exchange of the Torah of Yahuah and thus Yahusha with the pagan deities J- Zeus & the charities known as the graces for notions of faith and grace.

Without the Torah we can not claim the promises of Yahuah's protection and eternal life but will receive the eternal separation. It is the Torah that binds us to Him now , and without it, we will be separated from Him eternally. There is one Torah for the native born and the foreigners- remember?


Still think Paul was taken out of context? Because of him look what is taught..

Good Works Cannot Save You

Galatians 2:16

know that a person is not justified by the works of the law, but by faith in Jesus Christ. So we, too, have put our faith in Christ Jesus that we may be justified by faith in Christ and not by the works of the law, because by the works of the law no one will be justified.

Deuteronomy 6:25 rebuffs these statements when Moshe says: "Then it **will be righteousness** for us, if we take heed and put in action -shamar these mitzwahs before ייִקָּדְשׁ our Eternal, as He has appointed and ordained us."



These guys are psychopaths.

THE BAD NEWS



The Law

- ◉ Though good
- ◉ Was not able to make one righteous before God
- ◉ Condemned all men, both Jew and Gentile because it showed that all are sinners

So, Is there any hope of being Righteous and Justified before God?

Paul just contradicted the word of Moshe not the Talmud. He could have been saved had he known this passage. Hard to believe people still think he was taught by Gamliel. This is the striking difference between him and Daud.

Mizmowr (Psalms) 19:7-13
The Torah of Yahuah is perfect,

Ephesians 2:15 "Having abolished in his flesh the enmity, *even* the law of commandments *contained* in ordinances; for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace..."

Is it rational to follow Paul's teaching that says the Torah is not perfect and needs to be replaced? What could be possibly better than perfect?

Is it rational to say you are Torah observant and still defend Paul and in essence his teaching that says to do away with the Torah?

Choose today who you believe!

Mizmowr Psalm 19:7-13
Choose today who you believe!

The Torah of Yahuah is perfect,
converting the soul

**“As it is written:
"There is no one
righteous,
not even one;
- Romans 3:10**

**But now the righteousness
of God without the law is
manifested, being
witnessed by the law and
the prophets;**

—Romans 3:21

Mizmowr Psalm 19:7-13

Choose today who you believe!

Psa 19:7-13 the testimony of Yahuah is sure, making wise the simple.

For if the truth of God hath more abounded through my lie unto his glory; why yet am I also judged as a sinner?

— Romans 3:7 (KJV)

Pro 3:7 Be not wise in your own eyes, have awe for יהוה, and turn aside from evil.

“You should never respond and testify (lo’ ‘anah – you should not ever question, answer, or make a declaration) against (ba) your neighbor (rea’ – countryman, friend, companion, or associate) as a deceptive or misleading (seger – false, conniving, clever, mistaken, vain, or unreliable) witness (‘ed – source of evidence by way of testimony) .” (Shemowth / Names / Exodus 20:16)

The essence of religion and politics is “false testimony.” Nothing is more damaging, destructive, deadly, or damning. It is how Satan beguiled Adam and Chawah in the Garden of Eden. He misquoted יהוה . It is how Rabbi Akiba, the Apostle Paul, and the Prophet Muhammad deceived billions of gullible souls throughout the centuries. They were all false witnesses – the very worst of the breed because they all attributed their misleading testimony to **Yah**.

This is such a horrible crime, it is the only unforgivable sin.

If you are going to speak for יהוה , quote Him accurately. If you are going to be a witness, recite His testimony. Don’t change it, subtract from it, or add to it.

And yet, in defiance of the qal stem and imperfect conjugation in association with lo’ ‘anah, all manner of clerics have made a practice of misleading and deceptive testimony. It isn’t that everything pastors, priests, rabbis, and imams have claimed through the ages is false, but that so many lies have been woven into their testimony that what has emerged from their mouths has consistently been more poisonous than nurturing.

In the end, all we really have from יהוה is life, freewill, a conscience, and His testimony. If we corrupt it, the first three gifts are for naught.

Mizmowr Psalm 19:7-13

Choose today who you believe!

The statutes of Yahuah *are* right, rejoicing the heart:

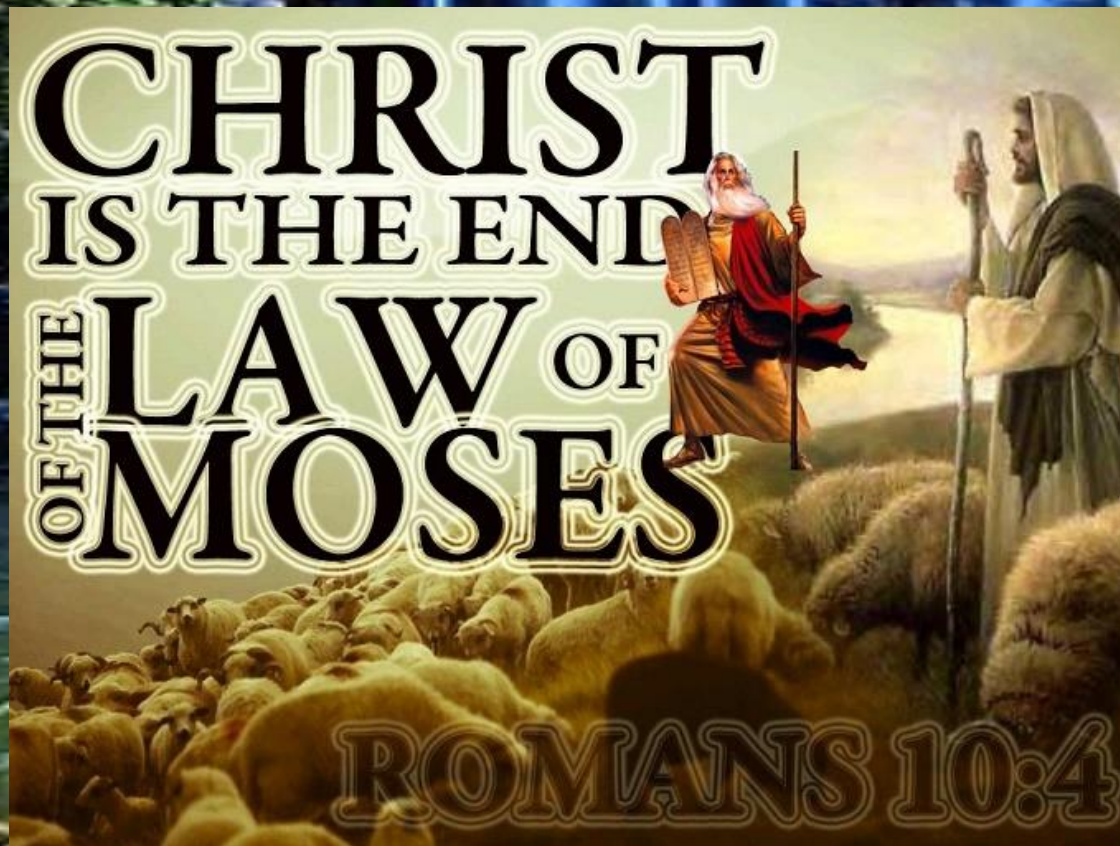
Colossians 2:16-17

So don't let anyone condemn you for what you eat or drink, or for not celebrating certain holy days or new-moon ceremonies or Sabbaths: or these rules **were only shadows of the real thing, Christ himself.**

Mizmowr Psalm 19:7-13

Choose today who you believe!

The Miztwah of Yahuah is pure, enlightening the eyes.



Rom 10:4
For Christ is an end of "law" –nomos Torah for righteousness to every one who is believing,

Mizmowr Psalm 19:7-13

Choose today who you believe!

The awe of Yahuah is clean, enduring for ever:



Romans 3:21–31

**The Righteousness of God
Through the Faithfulness of
Christ**

²¹ But now the righteousness of God has been manifested apart from the law, although the Law and the Prophets bear witness to it— ²² **the righteousness of God through faith in Jesus Christ for all who believe.**

Romans 3:22 (NET)

^{3:22} namely, the righteousness of God through the faithfulness of Jesus Christ for all who believe.

Mizmowr Psalm 19:7-13

Choose today who you believe!

The judgments -Mitzpat of יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ are true and righteous altogether.

Lesson 7 - Romans 7:1-25

The Gospel - God's Power To Save Man

Hopelessness Under Law - 7:13-24

- ◆ Those under the Law CANNOT make their wrongs right -
- ◆ The Law demanded justice with no provision for pardon! 7:23-25

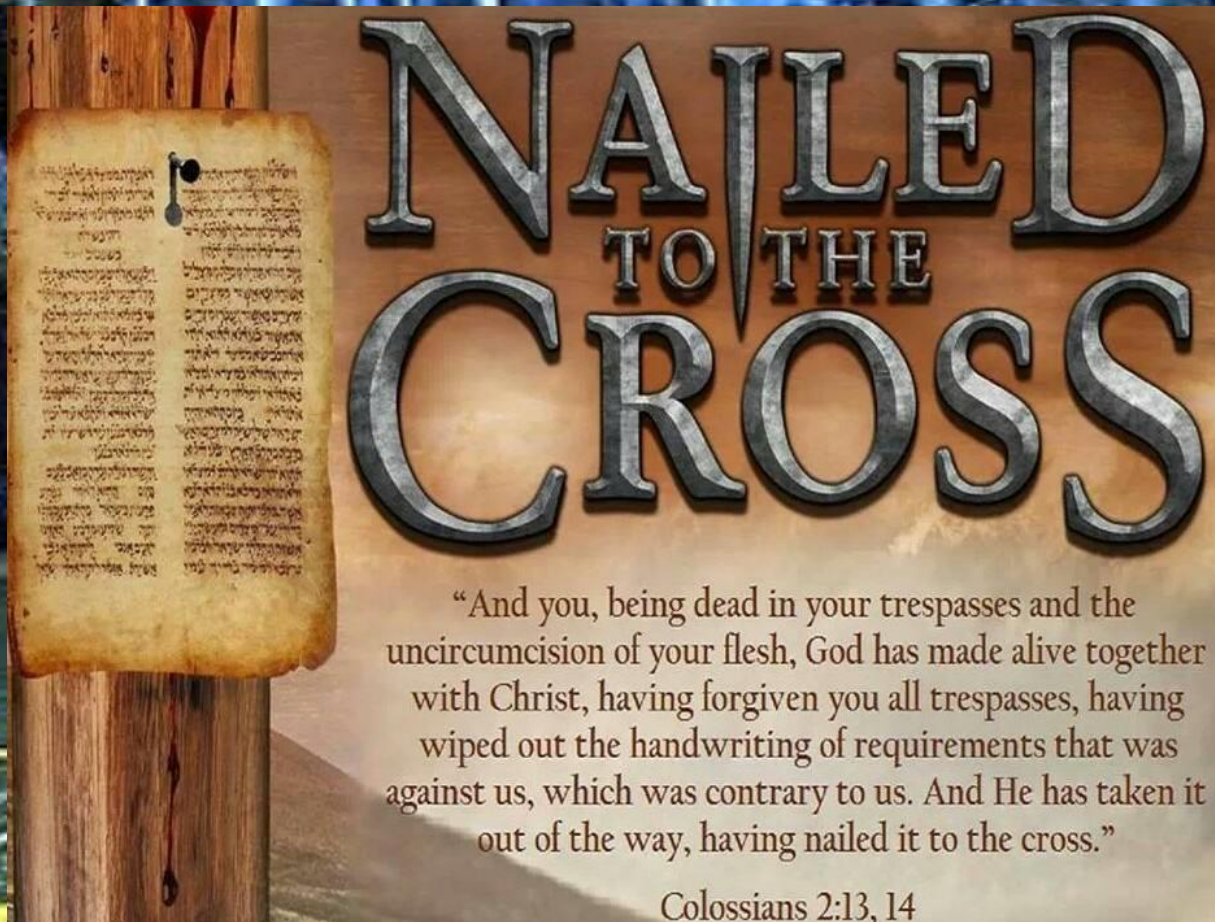
Romans 7:24-25 (NKJV)

²⁴ O wretched man that I am!
Who will deliver me from
this body of death?

Mizmowr Psalm 19:7-13

Choose today who you believe!

**More to be desired *are they* (the Torah) than gold, yes, than much fine gold:
sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb**



**NAILED
TO THE
CROSS**

“And you, being dead in your trespasses and the uncircumcision of your flesh, God has made alive together with Christ, having forgiven you all trespasses, having wiped out the handwriting of requirements that was against us, which was contrary to us. And He has taken it out of the way, having nailed it to the cross.”

Colossians 2:13, 14

Mizmowr Psalm 19:7-13


Choose today who you believe!

Psa 19:7-13 Moreover by them is your servant warned: *and in shamar guarding and taking heed of them them there is great reward.* Who can understand *his errors*? You cleanse me from secret *faults*. Keep back Your servant also from presumptuous arrogance; let them not have dominion over me: then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent , clean from the great transgression of revolt.

UNDER the Law

- 3:10 For as many as are of the works of the Law are **UNDER** a curse;
- 3:22 But the Scripture has shut up all men **UNDER** sin...
- 3:23 we were kept in custody **UNDER** the law,
- 3:25 we are no longer **UNDER** a tutor.
- 4:2 but he is **UNDER** guardians and managers
- 4:3 held in bondage **UNDER** the elemental things of the world.
- 4:4 born **UNDER** the Law,
- 4:5 redeem those who were **UNDER** the Law,
- 4:21 you who want to be **UNDER** law,
- 5:18 If you are led by the Spirit, you are not **UNDER** the Law.

Where the
law announces
DEATH, Christ
announces
eternal LIFE.



Mizmowr Psalm 19:7-13

Choose today who you believe!

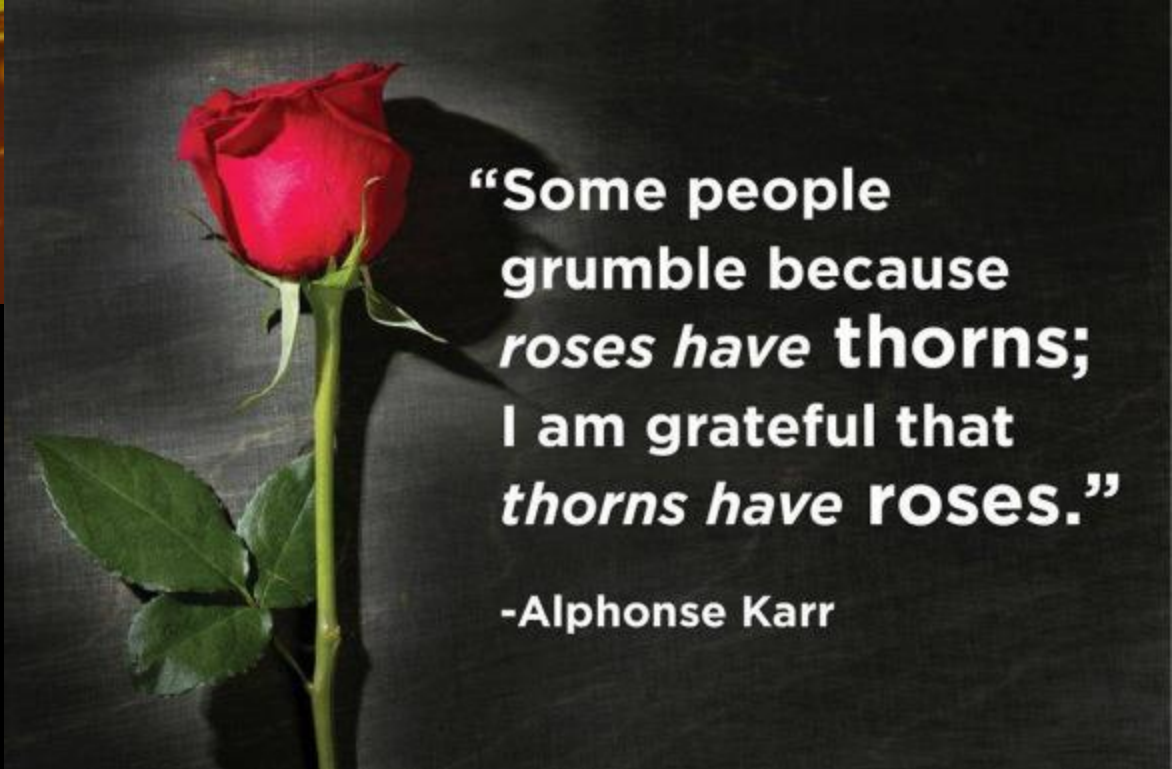
Psa 19:7-13 Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in your sight, O Yahuah, my Strength, and my Redeemer

Rom 10:9 that if you will confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus, and will believe in your heart that Gd did raise him out of the dead, you shall be saved,

Mat 7:21 Not anyone who says to me, Lord, Lord, will go into the kingdom of heaven; but he who does the purpose and desire of my Father in heaven.

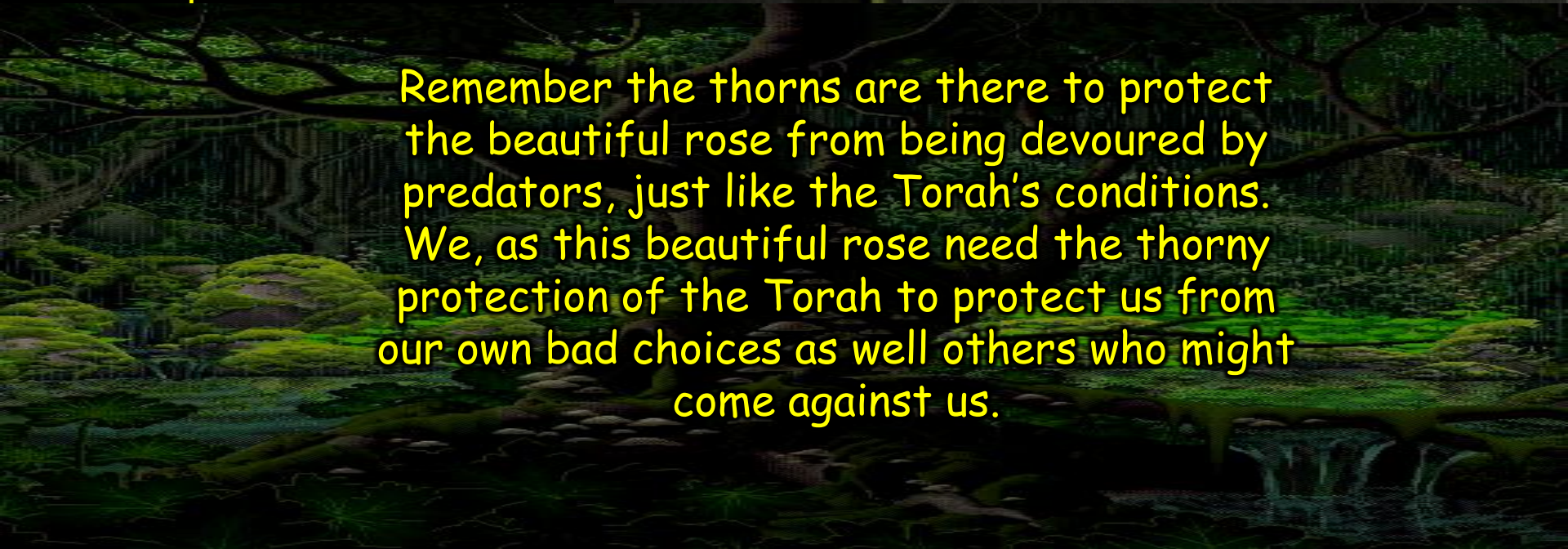


Paul grumbled that there was consequences - terms and conditions to Yah's plan of redemption so he tried to snip off "the thorns" and in doing so left all who listened to him without protection.

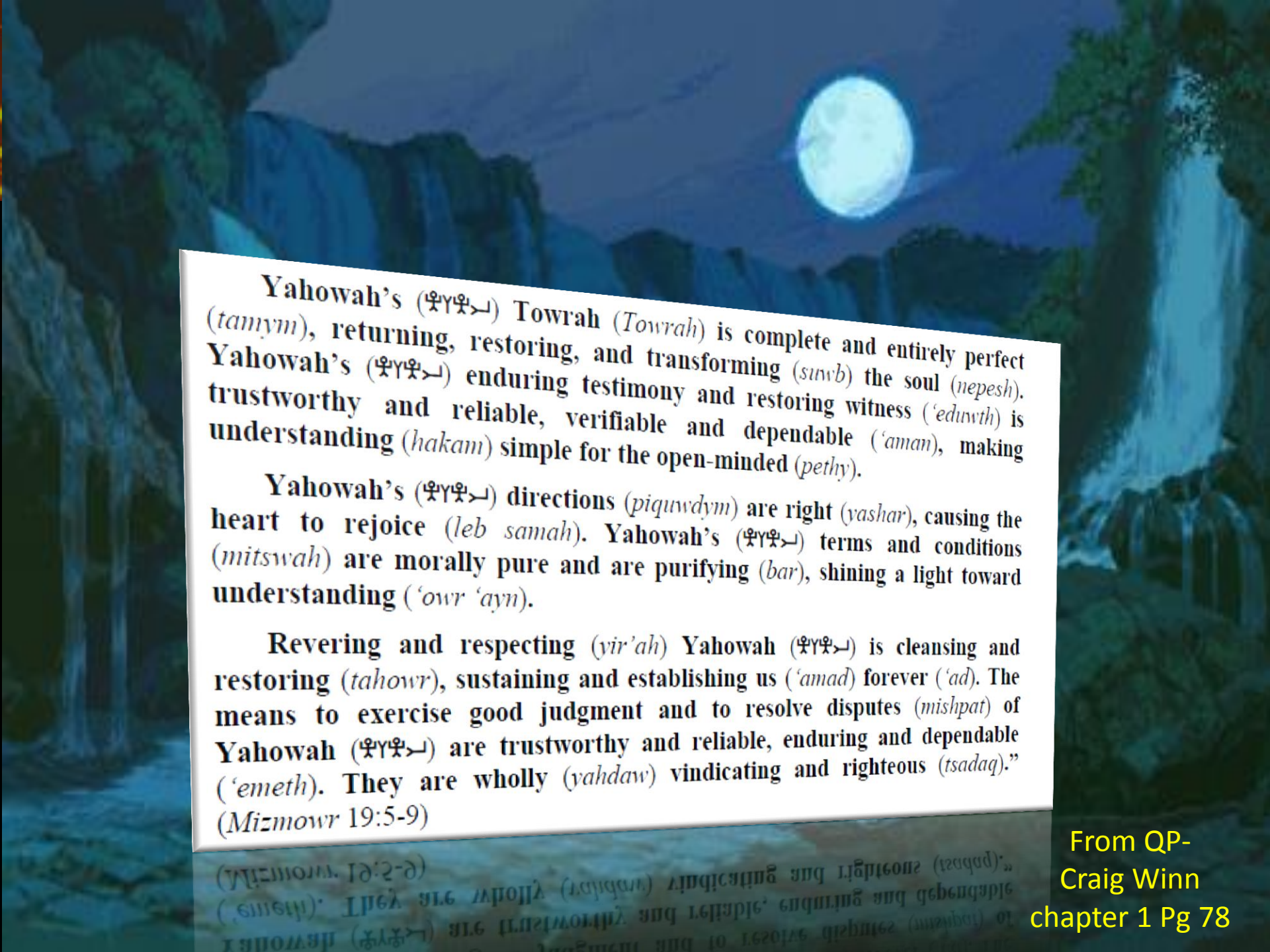


"Some people grumble because roses have thorns; I am grateful that thorns have roses."

-Alphonse Karr



Remember the thorns are there to protect the beautiful rose from being devoured by predators, just like the Torah's conditions. We, as this beautiful rose need the thorny protection of the Torah to protect us from our own bad choices as well others who might come against us.



Yahowah's (יְהוָה) Towrah (Towrah) is complete and entirely perfect (*tamym*), returning, restoring, and transforming (*suwb*) the soul (*nepesh*). Yahowah's (יְהוָה) enduring testimony and restoring witness (*'eduwth*) is trustworthy and reliable, verifiable and dependable (*'aman*), making understanding (*hakam*) simple for the open-minded (*pethy*).

Yahowah's (יְהוָה) directions (*piquwdym*) are right (*yashar*), causing the heart to rejoice (*leb samah*). Yahowah's (יְהוָה) terms and conditions (*mitswah*) are morally pure and are purifying (*bar*), shining a light toward understanding (*'owr 'ayn*).

Revering and respecting (*yir'ah*) Yahowah (יְהוָה) is cleansing and restoring (*tahowr*), sustaining and establishing us (*'amad*) forever (*'ad*). The means to exercise good judgment and to resolve disputes (*mishpat*) of Yahowah (יְהוָה) are trustworthy and reliable, enduring and dependable (*'emeth*). They are wholly (*yahdaw*) vindicating and righteous (*tsadaq*).” (*Mizmowr* 19:5-9)

Next week: Trojan Horse Part2
Paul why are so you rebellious against
Yahuah-His Torah and His Children?



Dame-Mijn

LADONNA



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



A close-up photograph of a wooden cross. A rusty nail is driven through a horizontal wooden beam. A small, rectangular, yellowish piece of paper is pinned to the nail. The paper has the words 'Record of Sins' written in a black, gothic-style font. Above the word 'Record', the name 'PAVL/SAVL' is written in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font. The background is a blurred, light-colored wall.

**NAILING
PAVLS**

**GOSPEL
TO THE
CROSS**

PAVL/SAVL
**Record
of
Sins**

NAILING PAUL TO THE CROSS

Found Guilty

WORD # 1 – No Other Mighty Ones In Front of
Yah's Face.

- Introduced the Graces to his new religion Christianity
- Introduced the Charities to his new religion Christianity
- Introduced the “mysteries to his new religion Christianity
- Introduced JC as Savior

NAILING PAUL TO THE CROSS

Found Guilty

WORD # 3 – Making Yahuah's Name Meaningless

- ❑ Never explained who Yah was but taught in the name of JC.
- ❑ Called Yahusha and Yahuah By the Title "L"

NAILING PAUL TO THE CROSS

Found Guilty

WORD # 9 - Lying - Bearing false witness against another

- 1 Lied about being an Apostle called by Yahuah and Yahusha
- 1 Lied about receiving a “mystery message” from Yahusha
Gall:11-14
- 1 Lied about his conversion stories-no witnesses on the road
- 1 Lied about his true religious affiliations-Sadducee/ Pharisee /
Hillel / Gamaliel
- 1 Lied about when he said Yahusha quoted Dionysus
- 1 Lied about speaking directly for Yah and Yahusha- is a false prophet

NAILING PAUL TO THE CROSS

Found Guilty

WORD # 9 –Lying-Bearing false witness against another

- ❑ Called Yahusha a liar-saying he gave him private studies in the desert.
- ❑ Called Yahusha a liar and said he nailed the Torah to the cross
- ❑ Called Yahusha a liar and said his 2nd coming will not be seen universally
- ❑ Called Yahuah a liar and said His Torah was a curse as were all who accepted the Torah.
- ❑ Lied and said Yahusha's sole purpose was to become a curse to save us.

NAILING PAUL TO THE CROSS

Found Guilty

WORD # 9 – Lying – Bearing
false witness against another

- ❑ Lied and said Torah could not save and that it was only through faith.
- ❑ Lied and said calling on JC would bring eternal life
- ❑ Lied and said all things are lawful.

NAILING PAULS GOSPEL TO THE CROSS

Found Guilty of being a False Apostle-Prophet By Yahuah/Yahusha

- 1 Leads people away from the Torah
- 1 Spoke in the name of Yahuah
- 1 Spoke in the name of other mighty ones
- 1 Spoke Presumptuously about his credentials
- 1 Prophecies did not come true 100%
- 1 Leads people away with different messages in the name of other Mighty Ones Instead of the Torah of Yahuah

NAILING PAULS GOSPEL TO THE CROSS

Found Guilty of being a False Apostle-Prophet By Yahuah/Yahusha

- Fulfilled Yahusha's prophecy that he would show hatred toward the real apostles and try to lead them astray and turn them in
- Fulfilled Yahusha's prophecy that he would do signs and wonders to lead astray.
- Yahusha's called him out as evil and a false apostle in Revelation 2:1-2
- Spoke presumptuously in his gospel about not feeding the poor if they didn't work- the opposite of Yahusha and Yahuah
- Presumptuously created his own gospel in his own name. "But I say"
- Fulfilled Yahusha's prediction that the people would be driven out Of Yahrushalom due to persecution in the synagogues because of him.

NAILING PAULS GOSPEL TO THE CROSS

Found Guilty of being a False Apostle-Prophet By Yahuah/Yahusha

- 1 Says Yahusha is a liar and not every one will see him universally
- 1 Did not know Yahusha's voice on the road to Damascus

A close-up photograph of a hamster with a nut on its head. The hamster has brown and white fur, large dark eyes, and long whiskers. It is sitting in a small, light-colored, textured nest. The background is a soft, out-of-focus beige color. The text "ITEMS TO REMEMBER IN A NUTSHELL" is written in white, uppercase letters in the upper right corner of the image.

ITEMS TO
REMEMBER IN A
NUTSHELL

Pharisees/Scribes/Lawyers: Ezra/Josephus

- Local volunteered learned men whom the people trusted more than the Priests
- Set up and Taught in the Synagogues per Ezra
- Taught Oral Law and Torah
- Created the Talmud and Mishna
- Considered themselves more set apart than the common people
- More Liberal than Sadducees
- Believed in angels and spirits
- Believed in resurrection
- Believed in fate like the Greek Stoics
- Were part of the Sanhedrien
- Asked Pompey to oust the Sadducees and killed the priests when they conspired with Rome.
- Favored rich over the poor
- No direct oversight of the temple

Sadducees/High Priests: Caiaphas/Annas

- Had control of the Temple
- Was appointed by Rome
- Favored Hellenization
- Like the Greek Epicureans
- Opposed Herod when he ousted the Hasmonian (Maccabee) dynasty
- Seen as the Temple Mafia controlling the treasury and officers by family members
- No bodily but spiritual resurrection
- In the line of Zadok High priest of David
- Used most severe punishment for offences than other sects
- Did not believe in Angels, Supernatural or Messiah
- No future rewards or punishments
- Rejected fate
- Denied divine providence
- Favored the Herod family and the Romans
- Favored Greek understanding of the Torah
- Settled in Tiberias in Galilee
- Preserved the Masoretic Text
- Denied Satan existed
- Sought to return Herod to full control of the land

Recap of what the Hebrew Words Curse Means

H779

ארר (Ar-rare)

curse
cast a spell
ban from benefits
make anathema
Fleeting
Imperfect
Evil
Perishing nature
Double cursed רר
To be cut off-isolated
Ban or barrier to
exclude someone from
benefits

ארר (Ahr-ru-rare)*

A curse formula
expressed by Yah alone
on a designated person
known or unknown to
Yah. The disaster
intended for the victim
is more precisely
described to strengthen
the formula. If
pronounced in front of
people they agree there
by confirm the existence
of the potential curse
zone or disaster sphere.
To cause to be cursed
*to pronounce a curse
To cause destruction
Harvests only failure

H7043/H704

קלל (Qal'la)

curse,
blaspheme,
disrespect,
treat injuriously
A light thing
Vile
Despised
Wide range of
injurious activity
To treat lightly-
disrespect, to
repudiate, to
abuse
One who curses
Yah
Personal contempt

H6895/ H5344

נקב / קבב

(Qab'ba/Na'qab)
revile
express contempt for
Blaspheme
Pierce through
A lack of reverence for
Yah and His standards
An unambiguous
malediction upon bad
behavior

Recap of what the Hebrew Words Curse Means

H8381

זָמַם (zama)

threaten
curse

H2763-H2764

הָרַם (ha'ram)

ban
set aside for destruction
Utterly destroy
Accursed thing
Destroyed
Identical with curse in
Its most potent form

קָטַרְאוֹמַי (kä-tä-rä'-o-mī)

curse
cast a spell
ban from benefits

קָלוּגְעוֹ (kä-ko-lo-ge'-ō)

Revile
Slander
insult.

H422/H423

אָלַה (A'lah)

curse conditionally
swear an oath
pray for punishment
Execration
Invoking an a oath of
ill if failure to carry
out oath.
As a punishment
upon Israel for
betrayal of the
covenant as set
forth in Deut 29:20
and others.

אַנְתְּהִמָּזוּ (ä-nä-the-mä-tē'-zō)
make anathema

The background of the entire slide is a close-up photograph of numerous almond shells. The shells are in various stages of being cracked open, showing the smooth, light-brown inner nutmeats and the rough, textured outer husks. The lighting is warm, highlighting the natural colors and textures of the almonds.

**Pharisees/Scribes/Lawyers:
Ezra/Josephus**

**Sadducees: High Priest
Caiaphas/Annas**

- Represented the Jewish aristocracy and the high priesthood
- made their peace with the political rulers
- had attained positions of wealth and influence

Pharisees/Scribes/Lawyers: Shammai

- founded school just after Yahusha was born
- Believed only Hebrew decedents of Abraham were loved by Yah
- Believed no others had value in His sight
- No Gentile converts in early days
- Hated all Gentiles-passed 18 laws to separate Jews and Gentiles
- Very violent
- Close ties to the Zealots who favored armed revolt against Rome
- Strict observance to "the laws"
- Held the sinful masses in contempt
- Only the rich should be taught the scriptures
- Believed the wicked would get eternal damnation
- Had authority during Yahusha's time

Pharisees/Scribes/Lawyers: Hillel/Gamaliel/Nicodemus/ Joseph of Arimathea

- Created the Noachide laws
- Willingly accepted the Gentile converts
- More Hellenistic with Greek names
- Gamaliel Hillel's grandson
- Gamaliel first 1 to be called Rabbi
- Gamaliel said to be Paul's teacher
- Gamaliel's school did not teach children
- Talmud/Mishnah came from this side of the Pharisees adding more laws
- Gamaliel was given permission to teach Greek to his students
- Ok to heal on the Shabbat
- Only the sages who followed "the Law" of Yah were His true people
- Hillel hoped the sinful masses could be saved
- Believed Yah approved of the rich over the poor.
- Became the "thought police"
- Said oral law came from Mt Saini
- Required implicit submission to their decisions
- Wicked would get eternal life after having been purged by hells fire



Sacred Names and Titles—“nomia sacra”
In Early Greek Papyri MSS

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד:
 Hear Yisra'æl, Yahuæh is our Almighty, Yahwæh Alone

(1) $\overline{\text{KC}}, \overline{\text{KY}}, \overline{\text{KN}},$ $\overline{\text{KW}}, \overline{\text{KE}}$	stand for Hebrew	אָיִאָ אָיִאָ אָיִאָ יהוה Yahwæh יהוה Yahuæh who was, who is who is to come	or	אֲדֹנָי Adonai L-ord	or	אֲדֹן Sir Adon
(2) $\overline{\text{IY}}, \overline{\text{IC}}, \overline{\text{IN}}$	stand for Hebrew	יְהוֹשׁוּעַ יְהוֹשׁוּעַ יְהוֹשׁוּעַ יהושוע Yehoshua ישוע Yæshua ישוע Yeshua	Yah Saves			
(3) $\overline{\text{ΘC}}, \overline{\text{ΘN}},$ $\overline{\text{ΘΩ}}, \overline{\text{ΘΥ}}$	stand for Hebrew	אֱלֹהִים Elohim Almighty אֵל El Mighty One	All the nomina sacra markings in the Early Greek Papyri show that the person is part of the One Elohim, and that the names and titles should be respectfully said in Hebrew.			
(4) $\overline{\text{XΩ}}, \overline{\text{XN}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}, \overline{\text{XY}}$	stand for Hebrew	מָשִׁיחַ Anointed Mashiakh				
(5) $\overline{\text{ΠTP}}, \overline{\text{ΠTC}}$	stand for Hebrew	אָב Av Father אָבָא Abba, Papa	$\text{הָאֱלֹהִים אָבִינוּ}$ The Almighty our Father			
(6) $\overline{\text{YY}}, \overline{\text{YC}}, \overline{\text{YΩ}}, \overline{\text{YN}}$	stand for Hebrew	בֶּן בֶּן Bæn Ben Son	בֶּן־אֱלֹהִים Almighty Son			
(7) $\overline{\text{ΠNA}}, \overline{\text{ΠNC}}, \overline{\text{ΠNI}}$	stand for Hebrew	רוּחַ Ruakh Spirit	רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים Almighty Spirit			

*The forms, Yæshua and Abba were borrowed into Hebrew from Aramaic, and are now part of Hebrew. The high priest "Jeshua" (KJV) in Ezra, Nehemiah, and Zechariah, like Messiah, had two forms to his name: Yehoshua and Yæshua. **Ben Elohim means both Son of the Almighty, and Almighty Son.

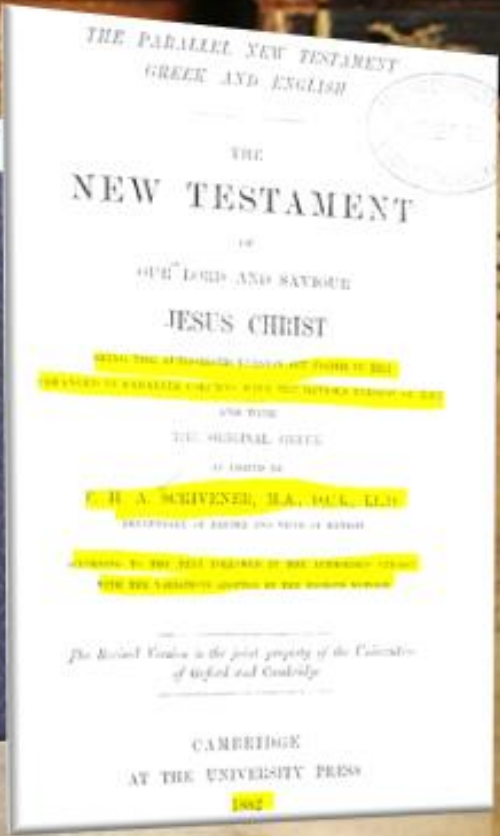
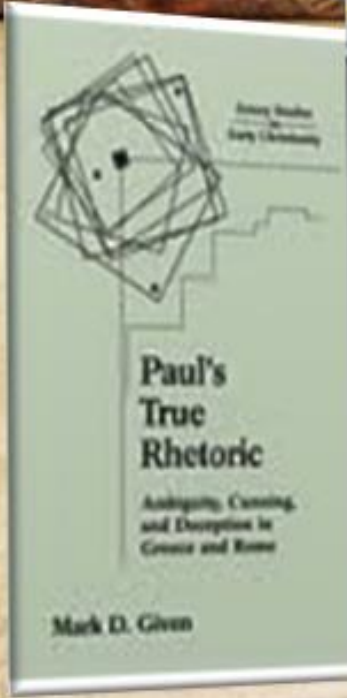
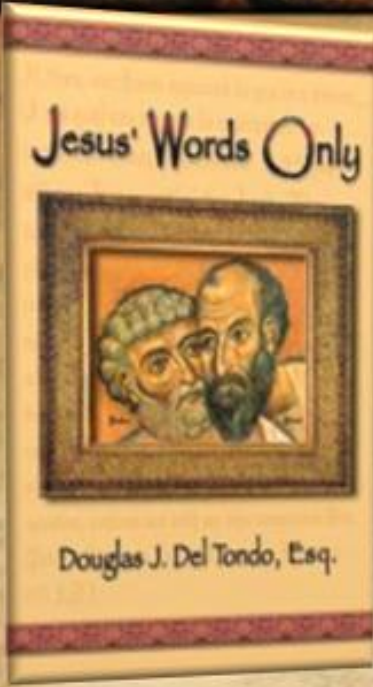
Notice if you will Alah- the way you pronounce it is the same as allah- so in Hebrew the rock-moon god is a curse. Does Yahuah have a sense of humor or what!

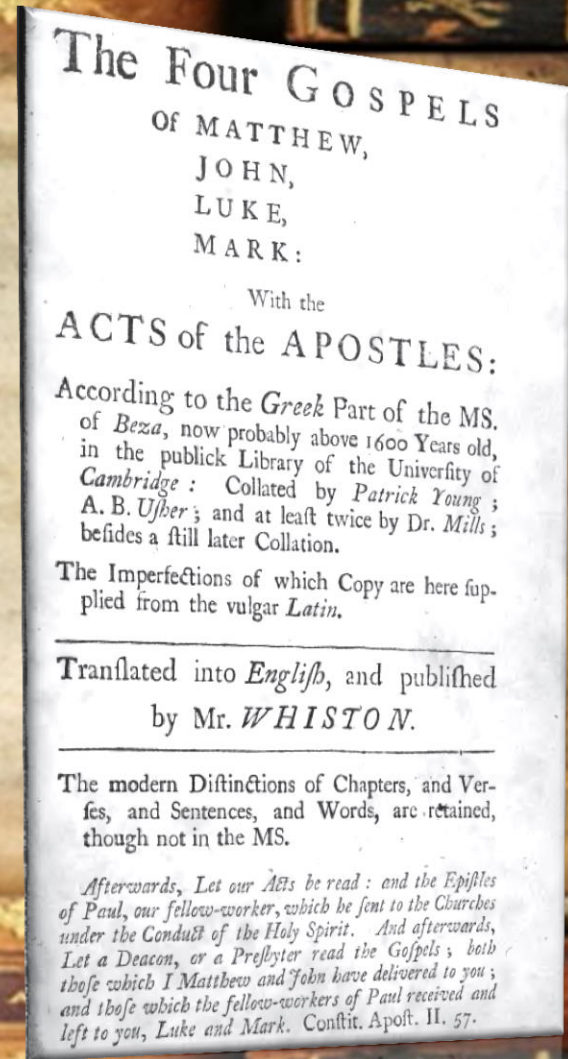
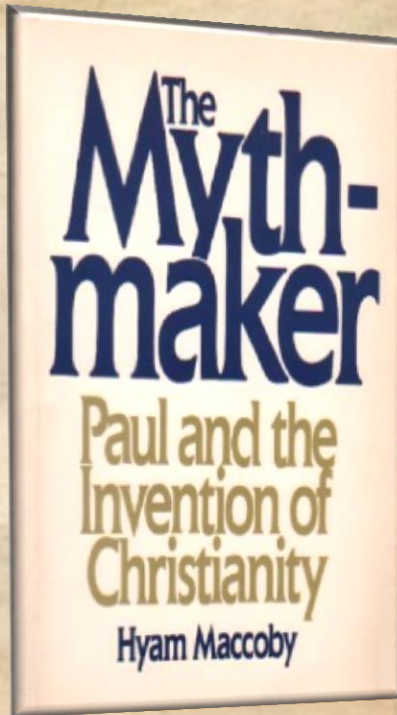
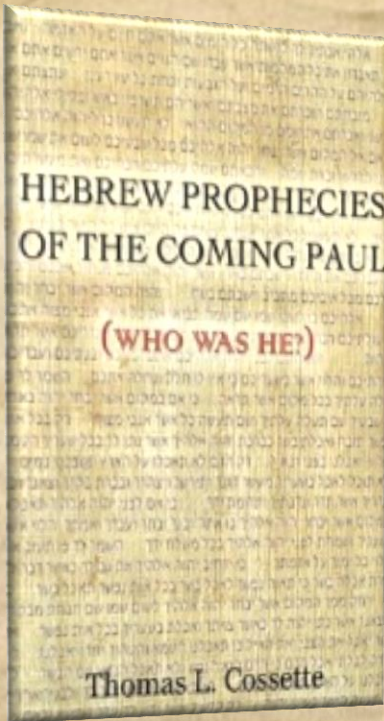
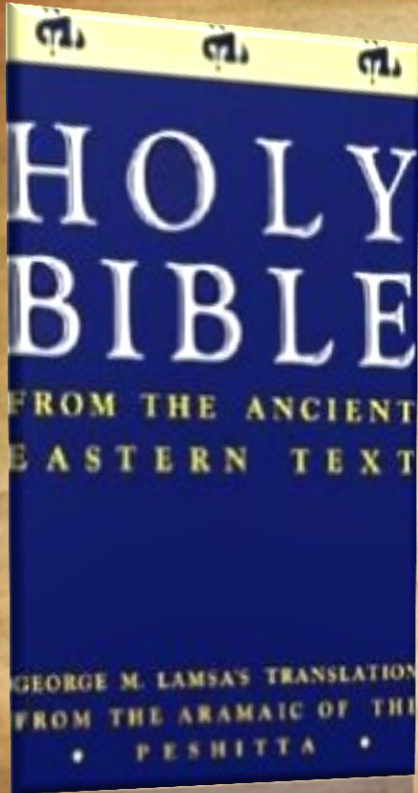
AhR-Rare is the way Blue Bible pronounces it is the one we will see the most in Debarim (Deuteronomy 27-30)

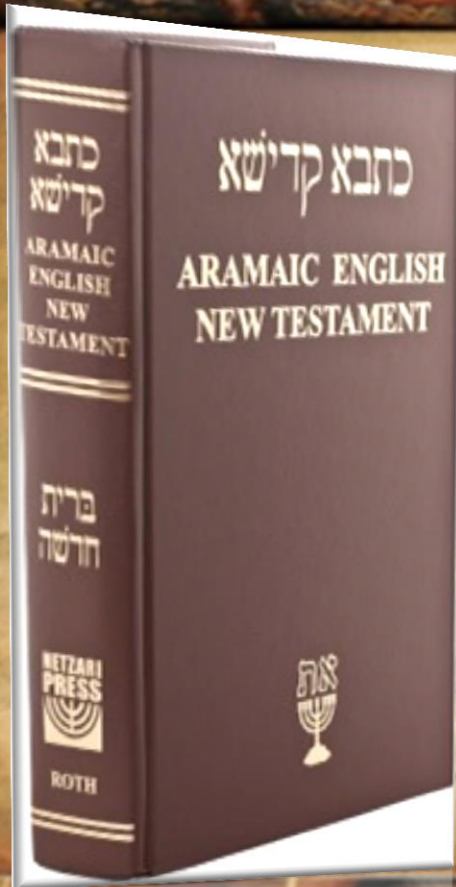
We just read verses with Qalalah

Strong's #	Hb/Gk Word	Pronunciation	English Equivalent
Old Testament (Hebrew) for "curse"			
H422	'alah	ä-lä'	swear, curse , adjure
H423	'alah	ä-lä'	curse , oath, execration, swearing
H779	'arar	ä-rar'	curse , bitterly
H1288	barak	bä-rak'	bless, salute, curse , blaspheme, blessing, praised, kneel down, congratulate, kneel, make to kneel, misc
H2763	charam	khä-ram'	destroy, utterly, devote, accursed , consecrate, forfeited, flat nose, utterly to make away, slay
H2764	cherem	khä'-rem	net, accursed thing, accursed, curse, curse d thing, devoted, destruction, devoted thing, dedicated thing, destroyed
H3994	mëerah	meh-ä-rä'	curse , cursing
H5344	naqab	nä-kav'	curse , expressed, blaspheme, bore, name, pierce, Appoint, holes, pierce through, strike through
H6895	qabab	kä-vav'	curse , at all
H7043	qalal	kä-lal'	curse , swifter, light thing, vile, lighter, despise, abated, ease, light, lighten, slightly, misc
H7045	qëlahal	kel-ä-lä'	curse, cursing, accursed
H7621	shëbuw`ah	shev-ü-ä'	oath, sworn, curse
H8381	ta'alah	tah-al-ä'	curse

REFERENCES







Bless Yahowah

יהוה

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[WARNING!](#)

Year of Yahowah: 5982	Current Feast: Sukah / Shelters 7 Days	Ends at Twilight on Monday, October 5, 2015	Why: We camp out with Yahowah, symbolic of the Millennial Sabbath
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The Bless Yahowah Web Site



THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF NEW TESTAMENT MANUSCRIPTS

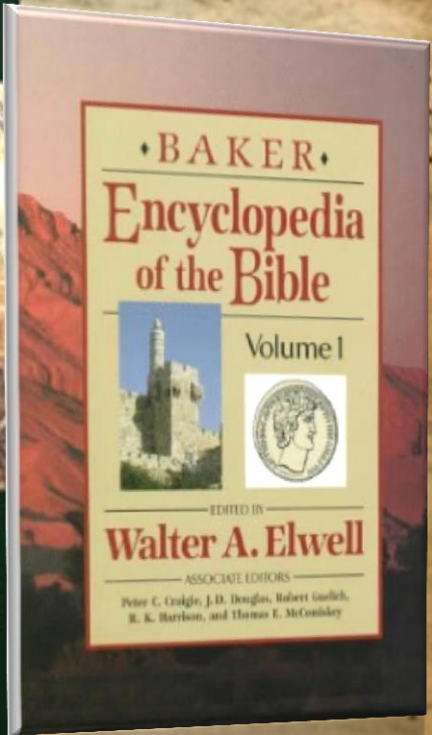
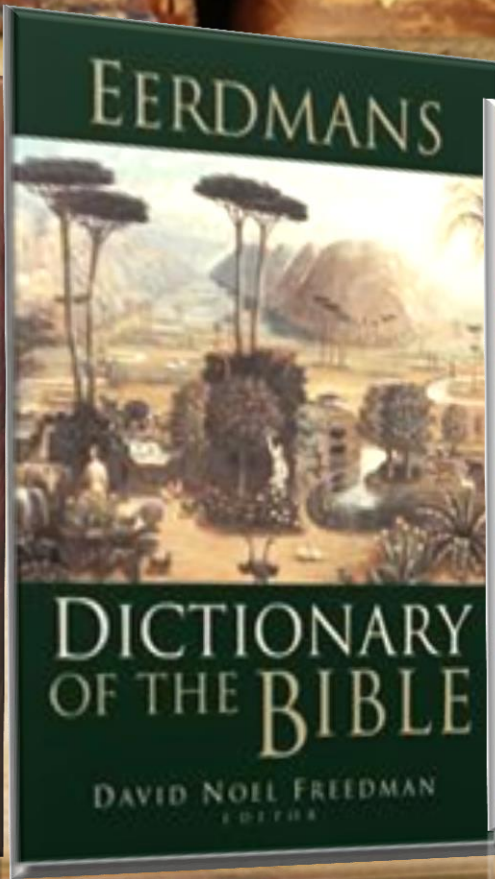
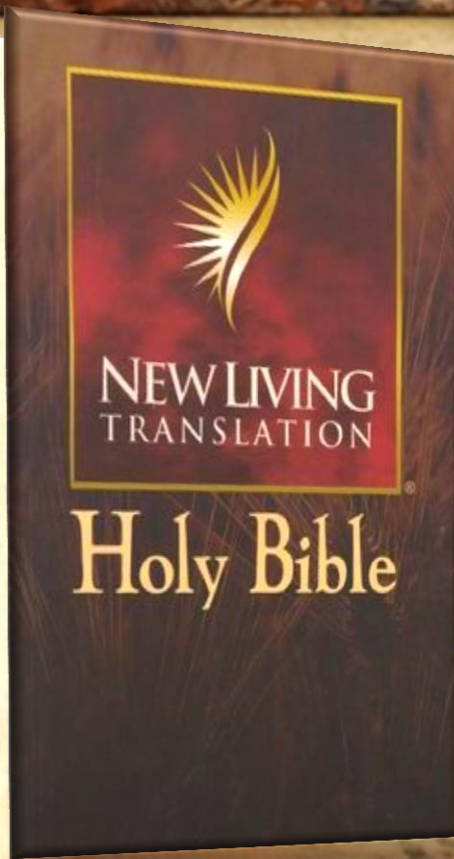
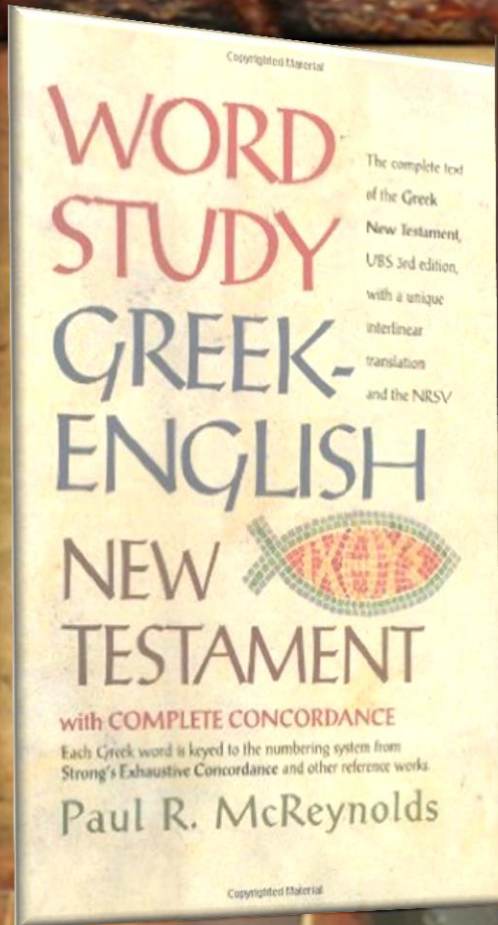


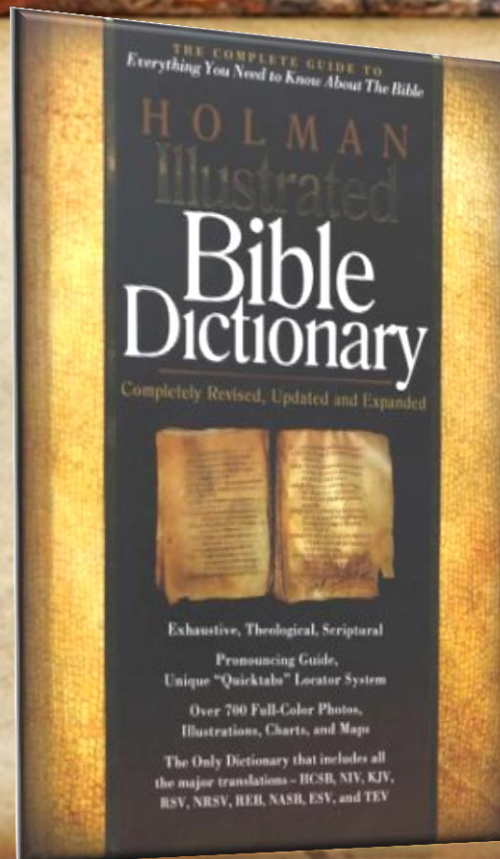
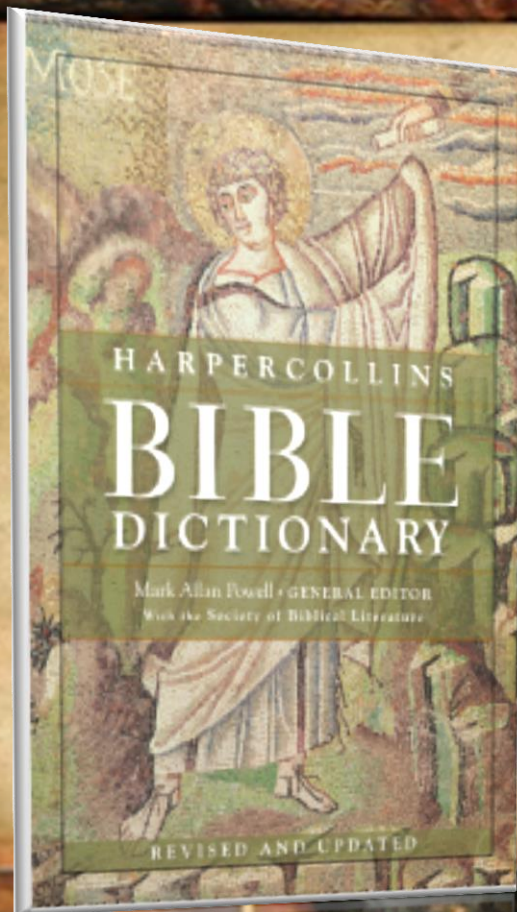
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