

Know what you believe... and why

(Newspaper information-advertisements)

by

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Why perpetuate J-word errors?

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

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

Answer: The **4th commandment** has **NOT**, been rescinded!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

Is 'The Trinity Doctrine' Scriptural?

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

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

Answer: The **many** called have, but do not obey, the scriptures. **Many** observe Christmas, oblivious that Yahshua's birth date is **NOT** recorded! **Many** observe the Sunday of Constantine, **NOT** the **4th Commandment seventh day Sabbath!** **Many** observe Easter, which is **NOT** in the scriptures, instead of **Passover**, a commanded **Holy Day!** Do the math - **many** believe in a Good Friday Crucifixion/Easter Sunday Resurrection (about 36 hours) yet Yahshua Messiah **HIMSELF** said he would be in the "heart of the earth three days **AND** three nights" (72 hours)! Daniel 9 shows Yahshua died on **Passover, Wednesday** April 5, 30 AD between 3 and 5 p.m., as the lambs were being sacrificed. He arose similarly **Saturday**, **NOT** early Sunday! **Many** believe in the fictional 'Trinity,' a word **NOT** in, or supported by scripture! The **MANY** that are called have, yet **disobey**, Yahweh's word. The chosen **FEW** have it, and **obey** it. WHICH ARE YOU?

Is the ‘Holy Spirit’ a Person, Male, or Named?

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

Is there proof the seventh day Sabbath is correct?

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

Is the sacred name revealed to Moses... known?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What does INRI on the top of a crucifix mean?

Answer. **Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum** (Latin - Catholic Douay Bible Dictionary). The scripture does not say if the words in Jn 19:19 were an acronym as shown. The wording of the four Gospels are similar, not identical; only Lk 23:38 says the words were in **Latin, Hebrew** and **Greek**. Hebrew letters would have been from right to left, in consonants only. The ‘I’ above would have been pronounced as ‘Y.’ English bibles use the letter J of French vogue from about **1500 AD**, in the name of a Hebrew who died in **30 AD!** **There is no letter J in Latin, Hebrew, or Greek**. The correct name of the one who died for our sins is יהושע. It is transliterated (carries same sound) as **Yahshua** in English. His **title** in **Hebrew** is *Messiah* (i.e., **the Anointed**). Almighty **Yahweh** chose that accurate **title** for his only begotten son. The NT Greek has *Christos*, which became *Christ* in English bibles. It is **NOT** correct; **NOT** a last name!

Were Roman or Temple guards at the tomb?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Does the scriptural year begin in the spring?

Answer. Yes. In Ex. 12:2 **Yahweh** told Moses when to begin the first month (called Abib = green ears) of the new year. New Year Day in the promised land was dependent upon the Barley being in full ear in the spring. **AND**, sighting the first crescent of the new moon. If the Barley was not mature, the start was postponed to the next new moon. The priests later 'proclaimed' the new moons at Jerusalem, except during Israel's captivity in Babylon. There, the priests learned of the 19 year cycle of Greek Astronomer Meton, and later the intercalary month refinements of Hipparchus. This enabled calculation of the moon's invisible conjunction and an annual Holy Day calendar. Holy days are reckoned **from** the autumn Feast of Trumpets on the 1st day of Tishri, the 7th moon. The **scriptural Passover** is 164 days earlier, on Abib 14. It **IS NOT** related to the Pagan venerated Vernal Equinox and sun, yet Easter Sunday **IS**. Why?

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

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

Are most too proud to be repentant?

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

Did Yahshua have half-brothers and sisters?

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

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

Answer. Yes. Leviticus 23 designates the Holy Days as: weekly Sabbaths, Passover, the Feast of Unleavens (first and last of seven days), Weeks, Trumpets, Atonement, Tabernacles (first of seven days), and Last Great Day. **Yahweh's people** gather in holy convocation on these days; **NO** work is allowed. The Feast of Weeks is scripturally reckoned by counting on the first day of the week which follows the Sabbath after **Passover**. That day varies in the first moon (month) Abib (Nisan) of the scriptural year. The count must contain 7 whole weeks, and the 'morrow' after (50th day). Accordingly, the Feast of Weeks always occurs on first day of the week (Sunday). About 65 AD the Pharisees controlled the Temple and fixed the period to start on Nisan 16 and end on Sivan 6, as Jewish calendars are now. Is this any more **unscriptural** than the present day reckoning of Pentecost, counting 7 weeks after Constantine's fixed pagan Easter? **NO!**

Is religious ignorance revealed by parroting?

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

More than one Temple cleansing by Yahshua?

Answer: No. Yahshua’s cleansing of the Temple in Jerusalem (actually the courts) of merchants, money changers, and those carrying goods through, appears to have immediately followed his triumphal entry. The cleansing is cited in Matt. 21:12, Mk 11:15, and Lk. 19:45. It occurred on the eve of the Sabbath, six days before Yahshua’s death on Passover, Wed., April 5, 30 AD Julian). A more detailed account, also near a Passover, is in Jn 2:13-17. Many say this was at the start of Yahshua’s ministry solely because it is cited early in John’s gospel. But, consider: (a) Yahshua had great public support that intimidated the priesthood at the end of his ministry, not at the start, (b) Nicodemus is only mentioned in John’s gospel, but in the same context as the other accounts of Yahshua’s last days, (c) he brings 100 Litrai (**75 lbs.**) of Myrrh and Aloes (Jn. 19:39) for Yahshua’s body. John 2:13-17 and 19:39 reflect Yahshua’s last days.

Did Yahshua observe the Feast of Weeks?

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

Four lists... with different Apostles?

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

Does so-called ‘church law’ have credence?

Answer: No. Only those who comply with ‘church law’ give it credence. **Yahweh** gave his perfect law to us in the first five books of the OT. His son **Yahshua** gave us the ‘law of love’ in the NT. These laws were obeyed in the Eastern Church by the Apostolic Fathers (Polycarp, Irenaeus, and Clement). They continued to observe the commanded holy days as did Yahshua. In Rome, the Fathers of the Western church “did what seemed right in their own eyes.” They invented many church laws and doctrines. Its bishop wanted to distance the church from the then hated Jews. Mostly at his behest in 321 AD, Constantine **mandated** worship on Sun-day instead of the 7th day Sabbath; a clear violation of the 4th Commandment! The Roman church now says **Sunday worship is UNSCRIPTURAL**; it continues because of their ancient authority. Why give credence to this unscriptural ‘church law’ by continuing to worship on Sunday?

Are man's doctrines equivalent to scripture?

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

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

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

Are we to observe the Day of Trumpets?

Answer. Yes. The Day of Trumpets is a commanded holy day, no work is allowed. It is the 1st day of the 7th Hebrew month Tishri (September 7, in 2002) starting at the previous sunset. It was marked by the blowing of silver trumpets. Its the second of three times a portion of a tenth (tithe) is made by all males. Some advocate that this day is when the birth of Yahshua the anointed occurred, and is when he will return. Many facts (trumpets heralding, etc.) support this. The Hebrew calendar is calculated to obtain the Molad (point in time) for the next Day of Trumpets, then, using Leviticus, counting forward and back-ward for the other holy days. Calculating the calendar instead of observing the faint crescent of a new moon, started during Israel's Babylonian captivity and was finalized about 300 A.D. It utilizes the invisible conjunction of the moon and the 19 year cycle of the Greek astronomer Meton, as refined by Hipparchus.

Can our creator's sacred name be said?

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

Is Yahshua's name extant in Hebrew?

Answer. No. The name Yahshua in Aramaic or Hebrew, is not extant on archaeological artifacts, manuscripts, etc. At least 32 scholarly sources advocate these were the languages in original manuscripts later translated into NT Greek. This seems logical; Yahshua and his Apostles were from Galilee in Israel where Aramaic was the lingua franca. Israelites spoke it and Hebrew. It is likely that Paul also spoke Greek. There are several ways to re-construct the name Yahshua (means: Yahweh saves). One way uses the name Joshua as a guide. Look in *Strong's Hebrew Dictionary* for 3091 (2nd example). Removing the vowel points inserted by Masoretes from the Hebrew letters yields: יהושע. Read from right to left (Yod, Hay, Waw (weak sound), Shin, Ayin). Inserting the usual vowel sounds produces: YaHWSHuA. The 1st example of 3091 (יהושע) is the uncommon spelling of the name which produces an end sound of -wa instead of -ah.

Is it likely many people have Israelite ancestry?

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

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

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

Is observing Christmas scriptural?

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

Capitalized religious terms... can they mislead?

Answer: Yes. English dictionaries such as Webster's Ninth Collegiate Edition have a section on Punctuation. There, under Capitalization - Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives, - Paragraph 28.- Religious Terms, is: 'Words designating the Deity are capitalized.' Thus the common NOUN 'god,' becomes 'God', a Proper Noun NAME, **ONLY** because of this rule. Its why most people believe 'God' is the creator's name. **WRONG!** It is a **TITLE!** Further, that a name FOR our creator exists in other languages: Dieu, Dio, Dius, Gott, Theos, Jehovah, etc. WRONG AGAIN! As is obvious in Exodus 3:15, only ONE sacred name was revealed, only in HEBREW, and only to Moses. The name is transliterated (same sound) into all languages as **YAHWEH**. Twelve TITLES in scripture used with the sacred name are: **YAHWEH** El Shaddai, Elyon, Mekaddishkem, Nissi, Rapha, Roi, Shalom, Shammah, Shua, Yierh, Zebaoth, and Zidkenu.

Isn't the Sabbatical Year a rest for land?

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

Can the word 'forever' not mean for ever?

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

Clergy... complacent to Islamic killers, slavers?

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

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

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