

Who Do You Worship?

-Notes-

Books In The Holy Scriptures As Written In The Book Of Yahweh			
<i>If you are unfamiliar with The True Names of The Prophets and Apostles, this box will acquaint you. We also recommend Taped Sermons to help learn the correct pronunciation.</i>			
Volume One			
Genesis	<i>Genesis</i>	II Chronicles	<i>II Chronicles</i>
Exodus	<i>Exodus</i>	Ezrayah	<i>Ezra</i>
Leviticus	<i>Leviticus</i>	Nehemyah	<i>Nehemiah</i>
Numbers	<i>Numbers</i>	Hadassah	<i>Megilla Esther</i>
Deuteronomy	<i>Deuteronomy</i>	Iyyob	<i>Job</i>
Yahshua	<i>Joshua</i>	Psalms	<i>Psalms</i>
Judges	<i>Judges</i>	Proverbs	<i>Proverbs</i>
Riyyah	<i>Ruth</i>	Ecclesiastes	<i>Ecclesiastes</i>
I Samuyl	<i>I Samuel</i>	Song of Songs	<i>Song of Songs</i>
II Samuyl	<i>II Samuel</i>	Isayah	<i>Isaiah</i>
I Kings	<i>I Kings</i>	Yeremyah	<i>Jeremiah</i>
II Kings	<i>II Kings</i>	Lamentations	<i>Lamentations</i>
I Chronicles	<i>I Chronicles</i>	Yechezqyah	<i>Ezekiyl</i>
Daniyl	<i>Daniel</i>	Hosheyah	<i>Hosea</i>
Yahyl	<i>Joel</i>	Amosyah	<i>Amos</i>
Obadyah	<i>Obadiah</i>	Yahnah	<i>Jonah</i>
Micahyah	<i>Micah</i>	Nachumyah	<i>Nahum</i>
Habakkuk	<i>Habakkuk</i>	Zephanyah	<i>Zephaniah</i>
Chagyah	<i>Haggai</i>	Zecharyah	<i>Zechariah</i>
Malakyah	<i>Malachi</i>		
Volume Two			
Mattithyah	<i>Matthew</i>	Ephesians	<i>Ephesians</i>
Yahchanan Mark	<i>Mark</i>	Philippians	<i>Philippians</i>
Luke	<i>Luke</i>	Colossians	<i>Colossians</i>
Yahchanan	<i>John</i>	I Thessalonians	<i>I Thessalonians</i>
Acts	<i>Acts</i>	II Thessalonians	<i>II Thessalonians</i>
Romans	<i>Romans</i>	I Timothy	<i>I Timothy</i>
I Corinthians	<i>I Corinthians</i>	II Timothy	<i>II Timothy</i>
II Corinthians	<i>II Corinthians</i>	Titus	<i>Titus</i>
Galatians	<i>Galatians</i>	Philemon	<i>Philemon</i>
Hebrews	<i>Hebrews</i>	Revelation	<i>Revelation</i>
Yaaqob	<i>James</i>		
I Kepha	<i>I Peter</i>		
II Kepha	<i>II Peter</i>		
I Yahchanan	<i>I John</i>		
II Yahchanan	<i>II John</i>		
III Yahchanan	<i>III John</i>		
Yahdah	<i>Jude</i>		

—A House of Yahweh Publication—

Who Do You Worship

Every nation in the world today worships God. All persons in these God-fearing nations are looking in themselves to find salvation, but they will not find salvation in themselves. The people of these nations, are searching the Holy Scriptures to find eternal life.

There are hundreds of God-fearing church denominations in this world today, teaching what they believe is the correct way of worship to receive eternal life. However if there are three different men teaching three different doctrines, it is simple to see all three could be wrong, but all three could not possibly be right.

Every one of these denominations claim to follow the Holy Scriptures, the same Holy Scriptures that say, the whole world is deceived by Satan (**Revelation 12:9**). The Bible says, Satan has not just deceived a few, the Bible says she has deceived the whole world. Since the whole world is definitely deceived by Satan, will worldly teachings bring you eternal life?

We can fully depend on Yahweh who inspired the original Scriptures to bring anyone who obeys His inspired Words to eternal life. It is very easy to prove the reliability of the Word of our Creator, but what about the changes that have been made in today's translations of the Bible?

What will you do about the mistranslations, additions and subtractions of the original Holy Scriptures, when the facts of the truth are brought to you? One of these facts of truth is told to us in the story of Yahshua talking to the Samaritan woman.

●Yahchanan 4:19-26—

19 The woman said to Him: Man, I see that You are a Prophet.

20 Our fathers worshiped on this mountain, but you *Yahdaim* say that in Yerusalem is the place where men ought to worship.

21 Yahshua said to her: Woman, believe Me: The hour comes when you will worship the Father neither on this mountain, nor in Yerusalem.

22 You do not know what you worship; we know what we worship, for salvation is from the Yahdaim.

23 But the hour comes, and now is, when the true worshipers will worship the Father in Spirit and in truth; for the Father seeks just such worshipers to worship Him.

24 Yahweh *is* a Spirit; and those who worship Him must worship Him in Spirit and in truth.

25 The woman said to Him; I know *that* the Messiah comes, *and* when He comes, He will tell us all things.

26 Yahshua said to her: I am *He* speaking to you.

This fact of the truth is salvation is for the true worshipers who worship the Father in spirit and in truth!

Many deceived people today say, “It doesn’t make any difference just as long as we only believe.”

Many deceived chaplains and preachers have said, “The House of Yahweh is correct in proclaiming that Yahweh is the Father, but (they say in the same sentence), it is just as ‘good’ to worship in the name of ‘God’ and ‘Lord’.”

Does It Make Any Difference?

The Samaritan woman Yahshua was speaking to was a Godworshiper. Yahshua said to that Godworshiper, You know not what you worship. So, it definitely does make a difference, if you want eternal life!

●Yahchanan 4:10—

Yahshua answered and said to her: If you knew the gift of Yahweh, and Who it is that says to you: Give Me a drink—you would have asked Him instead, and He would have given you living water.

If the Samaritan woman had worshiped Yahweh, He would have given her the way to eternal life, but she did not receive it through her way of worship. Yahshua showed us this makes an eternal life difference.

The whole world today is like this Samaritan woman. They do not know what they worship, because our Heavenly Father’s Name has been forgotten.

The whole deceived world worships Gods and Lords. In the majority of the churches, you will hear the phrases, “praise God” or “praise the Lord”. The reason I can safely say they are deceived is because they do not know who God and Lord are or they would not be worshipping with those names!

Webster's Dictionary says the word **God** means: **any of various beings, a person or a thing**. If God means various beings, then God can also mean Satan or demons.

Satan Wants Worship!

Yahweh is the righteous Creator of all that is created. Yahweh is completely righteous, because He has chosen to be completely righteous. He is also our Heavenly Father, if we turn to Him as His family. It is only Yahweh who can protect His creation—His family. Yahweh is the Savior Who sent Yahshua, therefore Yahweh alone has the right to be worshipped.

● **Mattithyah 4:10**—

...For it is written: Yahweh your Father you must reverence, and Him only you must serve!

Yahshua quoted this Scripture directly from the Law in Volume One:

● **Deuteronomy 10:20**—

You shall reverence Yahweh your Father and serve Him, hold fast to Him and take your oaths in His Name.

The word translated **reverence**, which is translated **fear** in the *King James Version*, is the Hebrew word **yare** meaning, to **revere** or **reverence**. The word **yare** has the same meaning as the Hebrew word **shachah** which is translated **worship** in most instances, but it means, **to do reverence**. We are to reverence Yahweh, only!

Satan has done nothing for mankind, but she has done plenty to mankind. Satanic teachings, against the Laws of Yahweh, have caused all the pain, suffering, and war that have plagued mankind. Man chooses to go the way of Satan, and against Yahweh, the way to salvation.

Satan's way is soon to bring destruction to this World, and would erase all human life from it, if Yahweh would not step in to stop Satan. Satan chose not to be righteous, but Satan wants mankind to worship her. Satan wants to steal what rightfully belongs to Yahweh. The righteous malak who brought the message of Revelation to Yahchanan forbade Yahchanan to worship him:

● **Revelation 19:10**—

And I fell at his feet to worship him, but he said to me: See that you do not do this! I am your fellow servant, and of your brothers who have the testimony of Yahshua. Worship Yahweh! For the testimony of Yahshua is the spirit of prophecy.

It is a scriptural fact that a righteous husband is the head of his family, as long as he lives. No righteous wife would ever try to take that honor.

Yet, Satan has stolen that honor from Yahweh, by deceiving mankind into giving her worship. Satan exalts her position above the stars of Yahweh.

● **Isayah 14:12-14**—

12 How you have fallen from heaven, O Hillel; *Lucifer, Aphrodite, Venus*, child of the light! How you are cut down to the ground, you who weakened the nations!

13 For you have said in your heart; I will ascend above the heavens; I will raise my throne above the stars of Yahweh. I will sit in the highest place on the holy mountain of the congregation.

14 I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the Most High.

The word translated **Lucifer** in **Isayah 14:12** comes from two Hebrew words: **Heylél** and **Halal**, *Strong's Hebrew Dictionary* gives the definitions of these two words:

1966. **hêylêl**, *hay-lal'*; from 1984 (in the sense of *brightness*): *the morning-star*:—lucifer.

1984. **hâlal**, *haw-lal'*; a prim. root; to *be clear* (orig. of sound, but usually of color); to *shine*; hence to *make a show*, to *boast*; and thus to *be* (clamorously) *foolish*; to *rave*; causat. to *celebrate*; also to *stultify*:—(make)boast (self), celebrate, commend, (deal, make), fool (-ish, -ly), glory, give [light], be (make, feign self) mad (against), give in marriage, [sing, be worthy of] praise, rage, renowned, shine.

As we can see from these two Hebrew words, **Lucifer** means **to rave, to make a self-boast**.

Lucifer, is the Roman name for the morning star—Heylél, the bright one, which speedily disappears before the far greater splendor of the sun. This title is addressed to the King of Babylon, not so much as a specific human individual, like Belshazzar, for example, but as a representative or embodiment of Satan, who is regarded as the power behind the king's throne. The titanic pride and ambition expressed in **Isayah 14:13-14** are out of place on any lips but Satan's. The ignominious downfall of the tyrant of Babylon, prophetically pictured here, whose corpse lies unburied and dishonored, reflects upon Satan, his lord.

The same politico-religious system, the power behind the throne, is spoken of in Daniyl, but no man could cast down the host of heaven, as Daniyl shows:

● **Daniyl 8:10—**

And it grew great, up to the host of heaven; and it cast down some of the host and of the stars to the ground, and trampled upon them.

Those cast down to the ground can only be Satan and her followers, as Yahchanan shows us in:

● **Revelation 12:3-4—**

3 And there appeared another wonder in heaven: And behold, a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon her heads.

4 And her tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth. And the dragon stood before the woman who was ready to be delivered, in order to devour her Child as soon as He was born.

● **Revelation 12:9—**

And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, who deceives the whole world. She was cast out into the earth, and her angels were cast out with her.

In **Isayah 14:13**, Satan said in her heart, “I will sit in the highest place on the holy mountain of the congregation.” Satan has always wanted to rule over Yahweh’s chosen people. The mountain of the congregation is Mount Zion, as the following Scripture reveals:

● **Psalms 48:1-2—**

1 Great is Yahweh, and greatly to be praised, in the city of our Father, in the mountain of His holiness.

2 Beautiful for elevation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion on the sides of the north, the city of the Great King.

New Yerusalem, the City of Yahweh, will be set on Mount Zion.

Satan wants the worship of all Yahweh’s creation, as we previously stated. Satan is willing to use deception to obtain worship.

The Apostle Shaul shows us what Satan desires. She desires to have Yahweh’s office and authority.

● **II Thessalonians 2:4—**

Who opposes and exalts himself above all that is called gods (elohim), or that is worshiped; so that he, as the Almighty, sits in the temple of Yahweh, showing himself that he is the Mighty One (Elohim, God).

The Apostle Shaul also shows us that Satan works this through deception.

● **II Thessalonians 2:10—**

And with all deceivableness of sin in those who are perishing, because they did not receive the love of the truth, that they might be saved.

Satan tried to deceive Yahshua into giving her worship. Yahshua had fasted forty days and nights and was in a weakened condition when Satan tempted Him.

● **Luke 4:5-7—**

5 Then the devil took Him up into a high mountain, and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world, in a moment of time,

6 And the devil said to Him; All this authority I will give to You, and the glory of them—because it has been given over to me; and to anyone I please, I can give it—

7 *If only You will worship me, all this will be Yours.*

Yahshua, of course, resisted the temptations of the devil. Yahshua could not be deceived, but the kings of the earth and the people of all nations on earth have been deceived by Satan and have given Satan worship!

How The World Was Deceived

Satan’s plan which she has carried out so successfully was to cause Yahweh’s Creation, mankind, to forget the Name of the Creator, Yahweh, and to call upon titles of Satan in prayer and preaching:

● **Yeremyah 23:26-27—**

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

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

These prophets were not deliberately trying to cause Yahweh’s People to forget Yahweh’s Name. These prophets were deceived by Satan because they did not reverence Yahweh enough to resist deceit. They were deceived into worshipping Baal instead of Yahweh.

Baal is a title for Satan and means lord. More information on this subject can be obtained by writing for our free booklet, *Who Is Lord God? Who Is Baal?*

The center reference in the *King James Version* of the Bible, by World Publishing Company shows us **Baali**, in the following Scripture, means: **My Lord.**

● **Hosea 2:16-17, KJV—**

16 And it shall be at that day, saith the LORD, that thou shalt call me ⁶Ishi; and shalt call me no more ⁷Baali.

17 For I will take away the names of Baalim out of her mouth, and they shall no more be remembered by their name.

6 *That is, My husband,*
7 *That is, My lord*

Yahweh's Name Is His Glory

Only the Name, Yahweh, carries the perfect attributes of our Creator, His Name is His Glory. Yahweh's Name means: I am what I have chosen to be—He has chosen to be perfectly righteous.

Mosheh asked Yahweh to show him His Glory. He wanted to know the meaning of Yahweh's Name. Mosheh wanted to know all about the Being he worshipped

● Exodus 33:18—

Then Mosheh said; Show me now Your glory.

To grant Mosheh his request, and to show the children of Yahweh for these last days, Yahweh did the following:

● Exodus 33:19—

And Yahweh said: I will make all My righteousness pass in front of you; and I will proclaim My Name, Yahweh, in your presence. I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I will have compassion.

Yahweh showed Mosheh, and showed us, His glory when He proclaimed the greatest Name of all, Yahweh.

There has been much speculation of the actual meaning of Yahweh's Name. We do not have to speculate, for Yahweh Himself reveals His Name.

● Exodus 34:5-7—

5 Then Yahweh descended in the cloud, and stood with him there, and proclaimed the Name of Yahweh.

6 Yahweh passed in front of him, and proclaimed: Yahweh, Yahweh Almighty, merciful, and compassionate, long-suffering, and abounding in righteousness and truth,

7 Keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, and transgression, and sin; but by no means leaving unpunished those who are guilty; Who visits the sin of the fathers upon the children and the children's children, to the third and fourth generation.

This is the Name of Yahweh. Satan does not carry Yahweh's Name, for she has chosen to be against the Name of Yahweh.

Yahweh means: complete righteousness—perfect righteous character, without sin or deception.

Started With Eve

Satan started discrediting Yahweh, with Eve.

● Genesis 3:1-4—

1 Now the serpent was more subtle *and* crafty than any beast of the field which Yahweh had made. And she said to the woman; Has Yahweh indeed said: You shall not eat of every tree of the garden?

2 And the woman said to the serpent; We may eat the fruit of the trees of the garden;

3 But of the fruit of the tree which *is* in the midst of the garden, Yahweh has said: You shall not eat it, nor shall you touch it, or you will die.

4 And the serpent said to the woman; You will not surely die.

Yahweh had already told Adam, first, then Eve, that they would die the second death in the lake of fire if they disobeyed Him.

● Genesis 2:17—

But of the Tree of the Knowledge of Righteousness and Evil you must not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die.

Yahweh did not say, "You will immediately die in the day you eat of this tree," as the *King James* translation might lead one to believe. Yahweh was saying that Adam and Eve would be given over to the second death if they disobeyed Him (**Romans 6:23**).

Adam and Eve became worthy of the second death the day they disobeyed Yahweh. Likewise, those of us living today, become worthy of the second death the day we start disobeying Yahweh. Satan, who knows this truth, started with Adam and Eve in her quest to get man to disobey Yahweh.

How Does Satan Do This?

Satan took advantage of Eve's misunderstanding, and told Eve that she would not die. Satan may have instituted, at that very time, the false belief that man has an immortal soul, and will live forever in one state or another. Yahweh tells us no such thing!

● Yechetzqyah 18:20—

The soul that sins, it will die. The son will not bear the iniquity of the father, nor will the father bear the iniquity of the son. The righteousness of the righteous will be upon himself, and the wickedness of the wicked will be upon himself.

Obedience is worship. By deceiving Eve into disobeying Yahweh, Satan was obeyed! Satan received worship from Adam and Eve, which she was craving. Obedience to Satan is worship of Satan.

Yahweh Is Not A God!

Another deception Satan spreads among men is that Yahweh is just one of many gods. By this false doctrine, Satan has deceptively equalized herself with Yahweh in the eyes of the deceived world!

Many people today even believe Satan is mightier than Yahweh, and have openly raised up groups to call upon Satan to help them gain riches.

This has been accomplished because deceived man thinks Yahweh is just a God among many Gods:

● **Exodus 20:3, KJV—**

Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.

Exodus 20:3 is part of the First Commandment of the Ten Commandments. The word which has been translated **other** in the *King James Version* is the Hebrew word, **acher** and means: **hinder, those left behind.**

Yahweh commanded His people not to worship the gods they left behind in the land of Egypt. The word, other, was deliberately placed in the *King James Version* to deceive man into thinking Yahweh is just another God.

In the days of Mosheh, the Egyptians worshiped every god known to man. Jewish writings say the names of these Gods were written in a book. Jewish writings also say, the Egyptian priests could not find the Name of Yahweh in that book.

The word el, which has been translated into English as God, was never a title for Yahweh in the days of Mosheh. It was only after the Israylites moved into the land of Canaan that this title El, was accepted by the Israylites to identify our Heavenly Father.

In the original and up to the days of Yahshua ben Nun, this title, El, was not applied to Yahweh by the followers of Yahweh.

In the days of Mosheh, Yahweh was never known nor identified as El, Elohim or God. Yahweh commanded Mosheh in **Exodus 20:3** “You shall have No hinder gods (elohim) *at all*, in opposition against Me.”

Yahweh brought Israyl out of Egypt where all the Gods were worshiped and He said to the Children of Israyl, “Leave the Gods alone! I am Yahweh your Heavenly Father, your Guide and your Protector. I am all you will ever need.”

The Writings

The original Scriptures were written on materials that deteriorated, with the exception of the Ten Commandments that were engraved in stone.

● **Exodus 34:1—**

Yahweh said to Mosheh: *Chisel two tablets of stone*, like the first, and I will write on *those* tablets the words that were on the first tablets, which you broke.

The Torah is believed to have been first written on animal skins, usually of calf, sheep or goat. These skins were treated: hair removed, stretched, scraped and dried so that a uniform, smooth surface was produced. The exact date this ‘paper’ began to be used cannot be proven, but we do know one thing—it did not last forever.

We know the Words of Yahweh were originally written by Mosheh under direct instruction from Yahweh. Since Mosheh was of The House of Yahweh, we know that he used Yahweh’s Name only. It was not until Israyl moved into the Land of Canaan that Canaanite Titles were adopted—and then only after Yahshua ben Nun and all the Elders were dead.

How did these pagan titles come to be used in the Scriptures? As we have already stated—the original Scriptures were written on skins—parchments. The Scriptures had to be copied from one parchment to the other by scribes. Not all of these scribes—copiers of the Scriptures were completely true to Yahweh. Some of these scribes accepted the pagan Canaanite titles in their sincere belief that they identified Yahweh only.

There is sufficient evidence to prove there were at least three different copiers of the Scriptures used in copying the last manuscripts. Those writers who were true to Yahweh, used the Name of Yahweh in their writings exclusively. Those writers who were snared by Baal, used pagan titles for Yahweh in their manuscripts.

These three different writings are categorized as the Yahwist, the Elohist and the Priestly.

The 'J'—Yahwist writer uses the Name of Yahweh exclusively. It is the oldest source of the writings which makes it the copy of the inspired writings! *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible* on the Yahwist Source says:

J One of the principal narrative sources or strata of the PENTATEUCH. The symbol is derived from the personal name of God, Jehovah (or more accurately Yahweh, from hwhy), the use of which is characteristic of this source. It is commonly regarded as Judahite in origin, and somewhat earlier than E (tenth-ninth centuries B.C.).

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● *The Anchor Bible...Genesis*, by Doubleday and Co., 1983, pages 37-38, says about the 'J' Writer:

A plausible solution may be in sight, nevertheless. Even though *J* traced back the name Yahweh to the dim past, while *E* and *P* attributed the usage to Moses, both views may be justified depending on the point of vantage. The worship of Yahweh was in all likelihood confined at first to a small body of searchers under the aegis of the patriarchs; it was this movement that found a worthy recorder in *J*. When Moses set out to fashion a nation out of an amorphous conglomerate of sundry ethnic and tribal elements, he had to concentrate on three major features of nationhood: a territorial base, a body of laws, and a distinctive religion. The last was normative in more ways than one; it was necessarily the faith of the same forefathers who had already tied it to the Promised Land, with Yahweh as its fountainhead. To that extent, therefore, Yahweh revealed himself to Moses: and it is this personal revelation that both *E* and *P* celebrate. To *J*, however, who chronicled the progress within the inner circle of the patriarchal pioneers, the personal participation of Yahweh had been the dominant fact from the start.

● *The Encyclopedia Judaica*, Volume 7, pages 680-681 says about this 'J' Writer:

According to the documentary hypothesis, the literary sources in the Pentateuch known as the Elohists and the Priestly Document never use the name Yahweh for God until it is revealed to Moses (Ex. 3:13; 6:2, 3): but the Yahwist source uses it from Genesis 2:4 on, thus implying that it was at least as old as Abraham. If the name is really so old, then Exodus 6:2,3 must be understood as meaning that from the time of Moses on, Yahweh was to be the personal name of the God

who brought the people of Israel into existence by bringing them out of Egypt and established them as a nation by His covenant with them at Sinai.

The 'E'—Elohists is derived from the Hebrew word for god—*elohim*. The use of which is characteristic of this source and came after the "J" source.

E (ELOHIST)—. One of the principal narrative sources or strata of the PENTATEUCH. The term is derived from a Hebrew word for "God" (*Elohim*; see GOD, NAMES of, § 3c), the use of which is characteristic of this source.

The 'P'—Priestly source came after the captivity—just 500 to 600 years before Yahshua was born. This source was the latest of the three.

P The designation of the so-called Priestly source of the PENTATEUCH. To this source are assigned most of the liturgical, genealogical, legal, and technical materials, connected by a bare minimum of narrative. The Priestly compilation is usually dated after the Captivity, in the sixth or fifth century B.C. See Documents.

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How in the world did three different sources of writings get into The Holy Scriptures? Through Satan's deceit.

Copies of manuscripts are merely the work of men's hands. If the copier—scribe is inspired of Yahweh he will be completely true to the will of Yahweh. If the scribe is deceived but thinks he is doing the Will of Yahweh, he will be off in his writings just a little, and that is all Satan needs his work to be off because he will not be completely true to Yahweh's will.

The Elohists scribe was deceived concerning the truth about Yahweh's Name and title. The Elohists placed the titles *El* and *Elohim* where Yahweh's Name and title of Father should have been written.

How Did This Come About?

When Mosheh and Yahshua ben Nun led the Children of Israyl in the Wilderness for forty years they were teaching them the way of Yahweh. They taught them

Yahweh's Laws, Statutes and Judgments. Mosheh and Yahshua were preparing the people to enter into the promised land and be a holy people to Yahweh. The Children of Israyl were the only people on Earth that worshiped Yahweh and obeyed Yahweh's Laws, Statutes and Judgments.

Mosheh was not ignorant of the devices of deceit Satan uses. Mosheh was inspired to tell the children of Israyl in:

● **Deuteronomy 7:1-6—**

1 When Yahweh your Father brings you into the land you go to possess, and has thrust out many nations from in front of you—the Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, and the Yebusites—seven nations larger and stronger than you,

2 And when Yahweh your Father has delivered them over to you, and you have defeated them, then you must utterly destroy them; *cherem*. You must make no treaty with them, nor show mercy to them.

3 You must not make marriages with them. You must not give your daughter to their son, nor take their daughter for your son.

4 For they will turn your sons away from following Me, to serve hinder gods (elohim); then Yahweh's anger will burn against you, and you will suddenly be destroyed.

5 This is how you shall deal with them: you must destroy their altars, break down their sacred pillars; *symbols of the sun-god, Baal, cut down their sacred poles; *asherah poles*, and burn their gods* (elohim) in the fire.

6 For you are a people holy to Yahweh your Father. Yahweh your Father has chosen you to be a people for Himself, a special treasure above all other peoples on the face of the earth.

● **Deuteronomy 7:22—**

Yahweh your Father will drive out those nations from in front of you little by little. You will not destroy them all at once, or the beasts of the field would become too numerous for you;

● **Deuteronomy 7:25-26—**

25 You must burn the images of their gods (elohim, teraphim) in the fire. You must not covet; *lust after*, the silver or gold that covers them, nor take it for yourselves, or you will be ensnared and entrapped by it, for it is an abomination to Yahweh your Father.

26 You must not bring an abomination into your house, or you will be doomed to destruction; *cherem*, just like it. You must utterly detest and abhor it, for it is an accursed thing set apart for *cherem*.

Yahweh told Mosheh to completely destroy these people and their Gods. In other words, "Don't leave them or anything they worship alive in the land you will enter."

Yahweh knew they would be snared, trapped, tricked and deceived by them.

● **Deuteronomy 12:28-32—**

28 Observe and obey all these words I command you, so it may go well with you and with your children after you forever, when you do what is lawful and holy in the sight of Yahweh your Father.

29 When Yahweh your Father cuts off the nations from in front of you, and you displace them and live in their land,

30 Be careful not to be ensnared into following them by asking about their gods (elohim), saying: How did these nations serve their gods (elohim)? I also will do the same.

31 You must not worship Yahweh your Father in their way, for every abomination to Yahweh, which He hates, they have done to their gods (elohim). They even burn their sons and daughters in the fire as sacrifices to their gods (elohim).

32 Whatsoever I command you, be careful to observe and do it, you shall not add to it, nor take away from it.

Yahweh told His children not to inquire after these nations' Gods. "How do these nations serve their Gods, even so will I do the same" but Yahweh said, "Obey Me and Me only!"

But the Children of Israyl did not obey Yahweh completely. When they settled in the land they did not utterly destroy the god-worshipping people as Yahweh commanded. Read of the people they did not destroy in **Judges 1:19-36**. Yahweh was not pleased.

● **Judges 2:1-5—**

1 Then the malak of Yahweh went up from Gilgal to Bochim, and said; Mighty Yahweh led you out of Egypt and brought you to the land He promised to your forefathers; and He said: I will never break My covenant with you.

2 And you must make no covenant-treaties with the inhabitants of this land, and you must tear down their altars. But you have disobeyed My voice! How could you have done this?

3 *Because you have done this*, I said: I will not drive them out from in front of you. They will be thorns in your sides! Their gods (elohim) will be a trap for you!

4 When the malak of Yahweh had spoken these things to all the children of Israyl, the people wept aloud.

5 Then they called that place Bokim: *Weeping*. There they offered sacrifices to Yahweh.

While Yahshua ben Nun was alive even though the Godworshipping inhabitants were living in the land, the Children of Israyl followed Yahweh only. But when Yahshua died the Children of Israyl again in the eyes of Yahweh.

● **Judges 2:11-13—**

11 Then the children of Israyl did evil in the eyes of Yahweh, and served the Baals. The children of Israyl committed treason against Yahweh, deserting in order to serve lords (baalim), gods (elohim), and goddesses.

12 They forsook Yahweh, the Mighty One of their fathers, Who had brought them out of the land of Egypt; and they followed and worshiped various gods (elohim) of the peoples around them. By their worshiping and serving gods (elohim), they provoked Yahweh to anger.

13 They provoked Yahweh to anger, because they forsook Him and worshiped Baal; The Lord, and the Ashtoreth; the goddess Astarte or Easter.

Yahweh then sent judges to lead His children back to him:

● **Judges 2:18—**

Whenever Yahweh raised up a judge for them, He was with the judge, and saved them out of the hands of their enemies all the days of the judge; for Yahweh had compassion on them as they groaned under those who oppressed and afflicted them.

When the judges died, they turned again to godworship.

● **Judges 2:20-22—**

20 Then the anger of Yahweh burned hot against Israyl; and He said: Because this nation has transgressed My covenant, which I first enacted for their forefathers, and has not listened to My voice.

21 I, also, will no longer drive out from in front of them the nations Yahshua left when he died.

22 I will use those nations to test Israyl, to see whether they will keep the ways of Yahweh, to walk in them as their fathers observed and did them, or not.

Yahweh then used these Godworshipping heathen people to test and prove His children to see if they would follow Him as their fathers did.

As Their Fathers Did

Their fathers served Yahweh only, they did not serve gods. Yahweh was a personal kinsman, He was their Father. He had elected to adopt His children into His family.

● **Exodus 4:22—**

Then you shall say to Pharaoh; This is what Yahweh says: Israyl is My son, My first-born;

The writer who served Yahweh in the 'J'-Yahwist source was the one who kept the Way of Yahweh and walked and wrote therein.

When the Children of Israyl allowed the Canaanites to live, disobeying the direct command of Yahweh, they became ensnared by these people and their Godworship.

They made the language of Canaan their own language as *The Encyclopedia Judaica*, Volume 7, page 674, says:

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

Had the Children of Israyl utterly destroyed these heathen people, they would not have made the language of Canaan their own. They forsook Yahweh and served Baal (Lord) and Ashtaroth (Easter), gods of the land of Canaan, as **Judges 2:13 says they did.**

Had the Children of Israyl utterly destroyed these worshipers of Baal and Ashtaroth, they would not have forsaken Yahweh for them.

How did they forsake the pure worship of Yahweh? By incorporating the names of the Canaanites' Gods as titles for Yahweh. Thinking themselves wise, they became fools.

The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, in summary of this practice says:



178. The Queen of Sheba, with the Great Canaanite God, El, Receiving Honors from the King of Ugarit (14th Century B. C.)

In summary, these El names were originally pre-Israelite in their meaning. With the exception of El Shaddai, they generally appear in connection with particular Canaanite shrines and reflect ancient Semitic religion. When the Israelites came into Canaan, they took over these shrines, together with the religious traditions associated with them, and rededicated them to the worship of Yahweh.

● *The Encyclopedia Judaica*, Volume 7, pages 674 through 679 gives us the pagan Canaanite names of the Gods the Children of Israyl were deceived into replacing for the Name of Yahweh. The 'E'-Elohists used these pagan titles as opposed to the true worship of Yahweh.

'El. The oldest Semitic term for God is *'el* (corresponding to Akkadian *ilu(m)*, Canaanite *'el* or *'il*, and Arabic *'el* as an element in personal names). The etymology of the word is obscure. It is commonly thought that the term derived from a root *'yl* or *'wl*, meaning "to be powerful" (cf. *yesh le-el yadi*, "It is in the power of my hand," Gen. 31:29; cf. Deut. 28:32; Micah 2:1). But the converse may be true; since power is an essential element in the concept of deity, the term for deity may have been used in the transferred sense of "power."

In Akkadian, *ilu(m)*, and plural *ilu* and *ilanu*, is used in reference to any individual god as well as to divine beings in general; but it is not employed as the personal name of any god. In Ugaritic Canaanite, however, *il* occurs much more frequently as the personal name of the highest god *el* than as the common noun "god" (pl., *ilm*; fem., *ilt*). In the Ugaritic myths El is the head of the Canaanite pantheon, the ancestor of the other gods and goddesses, and the creator of the earth and its creatures; but he generally fades into the background and plays a minor role in the preserved myths.

In the Bible *'el* is seldom used as the personal name of God, e.g., *'El-'Elohei-Yisrael*, "El, the God of [the Patriarch] Israel" (Gen. 33:20; cf. Ps. 146:5). Almost always, *'el* is an appellative, with about the same semantic range as *'elohim* (see below). The word can thus be preceded by the article: *ha-'el*, "the [true] God" (e.g., Ps. 18:31, 33, 48; 57:3). Like *'elohim*, *el* can be employed in reference to an "alien god" (Deut. 32:12; Mal. 2:11) or a "strange god" (Ps. 44:21; 81:10). It can also have the plural form *'elim*, "heavenly beings" (Ex. 15:11). In contrast to the extremely common word *'elohim*, *el* occurs relatively seldom, except in archaic or archaizing poetry, as in Job and Psalms. But *'el* and, rarely, *'elohim* are used when the term is modified by one or more adjectives, e.g., "an impassioned God" (e.g., Ex. 20:5; 34:14), "a God compassionate and gracious" (e.g., Ex. 34:6; Ps. 86:15). Moreover, *'el*, not *'elohim*, is used when God is contrasted with man, i.e., the divine contrasted with the human (Num. 23:19; Isa. 31:3; Ezek. 28:9; Hos. 11:9; Job 25:4). As an element in theophoric names, *'el*, not *'elohim*, is used often as the first element, e.g., Elijah, Elisha, and Elihu, and even more often as the last element, e.g., Israel, Ishmael, and Samuel. Of special interest are the divine names of which El is the first element: *'El 'Elyon*, *'El 'Olam*, *'El Shaddai*, *'El Ro'i*, and *'El Berit*.

'El 'Elyon. The Hebrew word *'elyon* is an adjective meaning "higher, upper," e.g., the "upper" pool (Isa. 7:3), the "upper" gate (2 Kings 15:35), and "highest," e.g., the "highest" of all the kings of the earth (Ps. 89:28). When used in reference to God, the word can rightly be translated as "Most High." Since in reference to God *'elyon* is never preceded by the article *ha-* ("the"), it must have been regarded as a proper noun, a name of God. Thus, it can be used as a divine name meaning "the Most High" (e.g., Deut. 32:8; Isa. 14:14; Ps. 9:3) or in parallelism with YHWH (e.g., Ps. 18:14; 21:8; 83:19), El (Num. 24:16; Ps. 107:11), and Shaddai (Ps. 91:1).

Among the Canaanites, *'El* and *'Elyon* were originally distinct

deities, the former attested by archeological evidence from Ugarit in Western Syria, the latter by evidence from Phoenicia further south. Later, both terms were combined to designate a single god *'El 'Elyon*. In the *Tell el-Amarna Letters of the 15th—14th centuries B.C.E., the Canaanites called El Elyon "the lord of the gods." According to Genesis 14:18-20, Melchizedek, king of Salem, was "a priest of God Most High [*'El 'Elyon*]," and he blessed Abraham by "God Most High, Creator of heaven and earth." Abraham accepted the title "Most High" as merely descriptive of his own God; he swore by "YHWH, God Most High, Creator of heaven and earth." The combined form El Elyon occurs also in the Aramaic *Sefire inscriptions of the eighth century B.C.E. (see Pope, *El in the Ugaritic Texts* (1955), 54ff.) and in later Greek inscriptions as *Zeus Hypsistos*. Whereas for the pagans the term referred to the god who was supreme over the other gods, in Israel it is referred to the transcendent nature of the one true God.

'El 'Olam. According to Genesis 21:33, "Abraham planted a tamarisk at Beer-Sheba, and invoked there the name of YHWH, the everlasting God." The Hebrew for "the Everlasting God" is *'el 'olam*, literally, "the God of an indefinitely long time." Perhaps it was the title of El as worshiped at the local shrine of Beer-Sheba (cf. El Bethel, "the El of Bethel," in Gen. 35:7). Then Abraham would have accepted this Canaanite term as descriptive of his true God. In any case, the epithet is logical in the context, which concerns a pact meant for all times. The term by which Abraham invoked YHWH at Beer-Sheba is apparently echoed in Isaiah 40:28, where YHWH is called "the Everlasting God [*'elohei 'olam*], the Creator of the ends of the earth" (cf. Jer. 10:10, *melekh 'olam*, "the Everlasting King"; Isa 26:4, *zur 'olamim*, "an everlasting Rock"). In Deuteronomy 33:27, where "the ancient God" (*'elohei qedem*) parallels "the everlasting arms" (*zero'ot 'olam*), the text is uncertain. Only in the late passage of Daniel 12:7 (probably translated from Aramaic) is the article used with *'olam*: "The man clothed in linen...swore by Him that liveth for ever (*be-hei ha-'olam*)."

'El Shaddai. According to the literary source of the Pentateuch that the critics call the "Priestly Document," YHWH "appeared to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob as El Shaddai" (Ex. 6:3). The traditional English rendering of the obscure Hebrew term *El Shaddai* as "God Almighty" goes back to ancient times. The Septuagint renders Shaddai as *Pantokrator*, "All Powerful"; this is followed by the Vulgate's *Omnipotens*, "Omnipotent." Apparently, this rendering is based on an ancient rabbinic interpretation, *sha*, "who," and *dai*, "enough," i.e., "He who is self-sufficient" (e.g., Hag. 12a); thus, the Jewish translators Aquila and Symmachus in the early centuries C.E. translated *shaddai* by Greek *hikanos*, "sufficient, able." But this definition can hardly be taken as the true etymology of the term. No fully satisfactory explanation of it has yet been accepted by all scholars. The term is usually explained as a cognate of the Akkadian word *šadu*, "mountain," but not in the sense that *'El Shaddai* would mean "God the Rock" (cf. *zur*, "Rock," an epithet of God, e.g., Deut. 32:4, 30, 37).

Rather, *'El Shaddai* would mean “‘El-of-the-Mountain,’ i.e., of the cosmic mountain, the abode of ‘El; for the Patriarchs the term would mean ‘the God of Heaven.’” The ending *-ai* of *shaddai* would be adjectival, as in Ugaritic *'rsy* (to be vocalized *'arsai*), “‘She of the Earth,’” the name of one of the three daughters of the Ugaritic *'El*. It may be objected that Akkadian *šadū* should be cognate with Hebrew *sadeh*, “open field”; and that therefore in Hebrew the divine name should have been *'El Saddai*. It is possible, however, that the Patriarchs brought the term with them from Mesopotamia, and thus preserved the Akkadian shift of original *š* to *ś* in this word, contrary to the correct Hebrew distinction between original *š* and *ś*. Or, perhaps, Akkadian *šadū* is not cognate with Hebrew *sadeh*, but with Hebrew *šad*, “breast,” which comes from proto-Semitic *tad*; the semantic development from rounded “breasts” to “hills” and “mountains” would not be impossible. Although no Ugaritic equivalent of *'El Shaddai* has yet been found, in the Ugaritic poem about Baal and Anath (II AB, iv-v: 23-24, in Pritchard Texts, 131-3) it is said that Asherah “penetrates the *dd* [mountain?] of El and enters the pavilion of King Father Shunem [or the King, the Father of Years?].”

In the Bible the full name, *'El Shaddai*, is used only in connection with Abraham (Gen. 17:1), Isaac (Gen. 28:3), and Jacob (Gen. 35:11; 43:14; 48:3). The word Shaddai alone occurs as God's name in the ancient oracles of Balaam (Num. 24:4, 16), in poetic passages (Isa. 13:6; Ezek. 1:24; Joel 1:15; Ps. 68:15; 91:1; and 31 times in Job), and even in archaizing prose (Ruth 1:20-21). Moreover, Shaddai is an element in very ancient Israelite names, such as Ammishaddai (“My Kinsman is Shaddai”; Num. 1:12) and Zurishaddai (“My Rock is Shaddai”; Num. 1:6).

'El Ro'i. The divine name *'El Ro'i* occurs in Genesis 16:13. After Hagar was driven away by Sarai (Sarah) and fled into the western Negev, at a certain spring or well she had a vision of God, “and she called YHWH who spoke to her, ‘You are 'El Ro'i.’” The meaning of the word ‘Ro'i’ in this context is obscure. By itself it can be either a noun, “appearance” (I Sam. 16:12), “spectacle, gazingstock” (Nah. 3:6), or a participle with a suffix of the first person singular, “seeing me.” i.e., who sees me (Job 7:8). Therefore, *'El Ro'i* could mean either “the God of vision” (who showed Himself to me) or “the God who sees me.” The explanation of the divine name that is given in the second half of the same verse (Gen. 16:13b) is equally obscure. As the Hebrew text now stands, it is usually rendered as “She meant, ‘Have I not gone on seeing after He saw me [aharei ro'i]?’” (JPS, 1962), or, “She meant, ‘Did I not go on seeing here [halom] after He had seen me?’” (E.A. Speiser, *Genesis* (1964), 117). In the following verse (16:14) it is stated: “Therefore the well was called *Be'er-Lahai-Ro'i*.” This name is explained in a footnote as “Apparently, ‘The Well of the Living One Who sees me.’” (JPS). However, on the basis of the name of the well, E.A. Speiser (op. cit., p. 119) would emend the unvocalized Hebrew text of Genesis 16:13, *hgm hlm r'yty 'hry r'y*, to read *hgm 'lhm r'yty w'hy*, “Did I really see God, yet remain alive?” The name of the well he would then take to mean,

“Well of living sight.” Since the well was in the region occupied by the Ishmaelites (and Hagar was the mother of Ishmael), the divine name, *'El Ro'i*, may have been proper to the Ishmaelites rather than to the Israelites.

'El Berit. The divine name *'El Berit* (“God of the Covenant”) occurs only in Judges 9:46, where mention is made of “the house [i.e., temple] of *'El Berit*” at Shechem. This is certainly the same sanctuary that is called “the house [i.e., temple] of Ba'al Berit” in 9:4. From the treasury of the temple of Baal-Berith the citizens of Shechem gave seventy silver shekels to Abimelech, the son of Jerubbaal (another name of Gideon) to aid him in his fight for the sole kingship of Shechem against the other sons of Jerubbaal [*ibid.*]. A few years later, the rebellious citizens of Shechem were burned to death by Abimelech in the temple of El-Berith where they had taken refuge (9:46-49).

The Deuteronomist editor of the Book of Judges regarded Baal-Berith as a pagan god. But the case is not quite that simple. First of all, in early Israel the word *ba'al*, meaning “owner, master, lord,” was often regarded more or less as a synonym of *'adon*, “lord” (see below under “*Adonai*”), and so it could be used legitimately as a title of YHWH. Among the sons of King Saul, who was certainly not a worshiper of a pagan god, were those who bore the names of Merib-Baal, “the Lord contends” (?) and Eshbaal (originally, *'ish-ba'al*), “man of the Lord,” I Chron. 8:33, 34; 9:39, 40; and even one of King David's sons was called Beeliada (originally *ba'al-yada'*), “the Lord knows” (I Chron. 14:7), who is called Eliada (*'el-yada'*). “God knows” in II Samuel 5:16. Only after the time of Solomon was the word “Baal” recognized in Israel as the specific title of the Canaanite storm-god Hadad, and thereafter avoided by true Israelites as a title for YHWH. (Scribal tradition later changed the *ba'al* in older Israelite names to *boshet* (“shame”) in the Books of Samuel and Kings; see *Euphemism and Dysphemism.) It is likewise uncertain what the *berit* (“covenant”) refers to in the words Baal-Berith or El-Berith. Shechem was regarded as a sacred site by Abraham and Jacob, each of whom erected an altar there (Gen. 12:6-7; 33:19-20). In addition, Jacob's acquisition of land at Shechem (Gen. 33:19; cf. 48:22) and the connubium between the sons of Jacob and the sons of Hamor (as the Shechemites were then called) imply certain covenant agreements. Moreover, the strange name, “sons of Hamor” (*benei hamor*, “sons of the ass”), who is said to be the “father of Shechem” (Gen. 34:6), seems to have something to do with covenant making. From the *Tell-el-Amarna Letters (c. 1400 B.C.E.) it is known that there was a strong Hurrian element in Shechem. The Septuagint is therefore probably correct in reading *hhry* (“the Horite,” i.e., the Hurrian) instead of *hhwy* (“the Hivite”) of the Masoretic Text in describing the ethnic origin of “Shechem” (Gen. 34:2); moreover, the uncircumcised Shechemites (Gen. 34:14, 24) were most likely not Semitic Canaanites (see E.A. Speiser, op. cit., 267). It is also known that the slaughtering of an ass played a role among the Hurrians in the making of a covenant. Thus, Baal-Berith or El-Berith may have been regarded by the Shechemites as the divine protector

of covenants.

Did the early Israelites perhaps regard El-Berith as the God of the covenant made between YHWH and Israel? It is a noteworthy fact that Joshua, who had apparently been able to occupy the region of Shechem without force because Israelites who—many scholars believe—had never been in Egypt were already living there, renewed the Covenant of Sinai with all Israel precisely at Shechem, the city sacred to El-Berith, “the God of the Covenant” (Josh. 8:30-35; 24:1-28). Therefore, even though the late Deuteronomist editor of the Book of Judges (it is conjectured by the adherents of the documentary hypothesis) considered Baal-Berith one of the pagan Canaanite *Ba'alim*, this term may well have been regarded in early Israel as one of the titles of YHWH.

'Eloha, 'Elohim. The word *'eloha* “God” and its plural, *'elohim*, is apparently a lengthened form of *'El* (cf. Aramaic *'elah*, Arabic *'ilāh*). The singular *'eloha* is of relatively rare occurrence in the Bible outside of Job, where it is found about forty times. It is very seldom used in reference to a pagan god and then only in a late period (Dan. 11:37ff.; II Chron. 32:15). In all other cases it refers to the God of Israel (e.g., Deut. 32:15; Ps. 50:22; 139:19; Prov. 30:5; Job 3:4, 23). The plural form *'elohim* is used not only of pagan “gods” (e.g., Ex. 12:12; 18:11; 20:3), but also of an individual pagan “god” (Judg. 11:24; II Kings 1:2ff.) and even of a “goddess” (I Kings 11:5). In reference to Israel’s “God” it is used extremely often—more than 2,000 times—and often with the article, *ha-'elohim*, “the [true] God.” Occasionally, the plural form *'elohim*, even when used of the God of Israel, is construed with a plural verb or adjective (e.g., Gen. 20:13; 35:7; Ex. 32:4, 8; II Sam. 7:23; Ps. 58:12), especially in the expression *'elohim hayyim*, “the living God.” In the vast majority of cases, however, the plural form is treated as if it were a noun in the singular. The odd fact that Hebrew uses a plural noun to designate the sole God of Israel has been explained in various ways. It is not to be understood as a remnant of the polytheism of Abraham’s ancestors, or hardly as a “plural of majesty”—if there is such a thing in Hebrew. Some scholars take it as a plural that expresses an abstract idea (e.g., *zekunim*, “old age”; *ne'urim*, “time of youth”), so that *'Elohim* would really mean “the Divinity.” More likely, however, it came from Canaanite usage; the early Israelites would have taken over *'elohim* as a singular noun just as they made their own the rest of the Canaanite language. In the Tell-el-Amarna Letters Pharaoh is often addressed as “my gods [*lāni'ya*] the sun-god.” In the ancient Near East of the second half of the second millennium B.C.E. there was a certain trend toward quasi-monotheism, and any god could be given the attributes of any other god, so that an individual god could be addressed as *'elohai* “my gods” or *'adonai*, “my lords.” The early Israelites felt no inconsistency in referring to their sole God in these terms. The word *'elohim* is employed also to describe someone or something as godlike, preternatural, or extraordinarily great, e.g., the ghost of Samuel (I Sam. 28:13 cf. Isa. 8:19 “spirits”), the house of David (Zech. 12:8), the mountain of Bashan (Ps. 68:16), and Rachel’s contest with her sister (Gen.

30:8).

'Adonai. The Hebrew word *'adon* is correctly rendered in English as “lord.” In the Bible it is often used in reference to any human being who had authority, such as the ruler of a country (Gen. 42:30), the master of a slave (Gen. 24:96), and the husband of a wife (Gen. 18:12). In formal polite style a man, not necessarily a superior, was addressed as “my lord” (*'adoni*; e.g., Gen. 23:6, 15; 24:18); and several men could be addressed as “my lords” (*'adonai*; e.g., Gen. 19:2). Since God is “Lord [*'adon*] of all the earth” (Josh. 3:11), He is addressed and spoken of as “my Lord”—in Hebrew, *'Adonai* (literally, “my Lords,” in the plural in keeping with the plural form, *'Elohim*, and always with the “pausal” form of a long *ā* at the end). Originally, “*'adonai*,” especially in the combined form “*'adonai* YHWH” (e.g., Gen. 15:2, 8; Deut. 3:24; 9:26), was no doubt understood as “my Lord.” But later, “*'Adonai*” was taken to be a name of God, the “*'Lord*.”

Had the Children of Israyl completely destroyed these heathen, Godworshipping nations, as Yahweh commanded, we would still read the Name of Yahweh in every translation of the Bible. We would not be reading the words God, Lord, El, or Elohim, titles of pagan Gods, in today’s translation of the Bible. We would be closer to the true worship of Yahweh that He once for all gave to the saints.

● Yahdah 1:3—

Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write to you about the common salvation, I found it necessary to write to you, and exhort you that you should earnestly contend for the faith which was once, for all, delivered to the saints.

Had the Children of Israyl obeyed Yahweh completely the scribes would not have been deceived into writing the Law of Yahweh with these pagan titles added.

● Jeremiah 8:8—

How can you say; We are the wise, and the Law of Yahweh is with us? Behold, the lying pen of the scribes has falsified them, and written them wrong!

How Does Yahweh Identify Himself?

By the time Yahshua Messiah was preaching and teaching in the Temple of Yerusalem, the use of pagan titles—El, Elohim and Adonai—were used exclusively by the Priests in this Temple. By that time Yahweh’s Name was only pronounced once a year by the High Priest on the Day of Atonement and then only in a barely audible voice.

Yahshua came in His Father’s Name, He revealed the

Name of Yahweh, by preaching Yahweh's Name to everyone He encountered. The Priests hated Yahshua for this.

The educated Temple Priests were very offended by Yahweh's Name, as any religiously educated Jew is today when you say Yahweh.

Yahshua used the Name Yahweh when He preached to the people and the title Yahshua addressed Yahweh by was Father. Yahshua revealed Yahweh our Heavenly Father to the true followers of Yahweh.

● **Mattithyah 11:25-30—**

25 At that time Yahshua spoke, and said: I thank You Father, Creator of heaven and earth, because You have hidden these things from the wise and prudent, and have revealed them to babes.

26 May this be so, Father; for this was the intended purpose in Your sight.

27 All things have been delivered to Me by My Father. And no one fully knows the Son except the Father, neither does anyone fully know the Father, except the Son and those whom Yahweh wills the Son to reveal.

28 Come to Me, all who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

29 Take My yoke upon you, and learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart, and you will find rest for your souls.

30 For My yoke; The Law of Yahweh, is easy, and My burden; the load that must be carried, is light.

Yahshua only revealed Father Yahweh to babes, those who would completely submit to Yahweh and His Laws, those who would enter into The House of Yahweh—the family of chosen ones who would look on Yahweh as their Father, as the Head of the household of Yahweh. Yahshua taught Yahweh's family to pray in the following manner:

● **Mattithyah 6:9—**

After this manner; *example and general outline*, you should pray: Our Father Who is in heaven. Hallowed is Your Name.

Yahweh is our Father. He is the Head of The House of Yahweh. He will give Salvation to those who follow Him completely and who will not bow themselves nor serve hinder Gods.

WL, YL And EL

There is overwhelming proof the words El and Elohim were the very words the Pagan Worshipping Canaanites

used for their own gods! It is obvious from the study of the etymology of the Hebrew Language, and the fact the Children of Israyl made the language of Canaan their own. The pure worship of Yahweh was abandoned, because of the snares of these Canaanites.

The word **El** is #410 in *Strong's Hebrew Dictionary*. The word **El** has been translated as **god**, but this same word has also been translated **power** in three different Scriptures:

● **Genesis 31:29—**

It is in my power to do you harm, but Yahweh, *the Father of your father*, spoke to me last night, saying: Be careful that you speak to Yaaqob neither blessing nor cursing.

● **Proverbs 3:27—**

Do not refuse help to one who has need of it when it is in the power of your hand to give it.

● **Micahyah 2:1—**

Woe to those who devise iniquity, who plot evil upon their beds! When the morning dawns they carry out *their plans*, because it is in their power to do so.

In each of these three verses the word **EL** has been translated power which is **power of a man**, and not of Yahweh.

Word #410 comes from another Hebrew word #352 which is the same as #193, the root of these words means **powerful or mighty or strength**.

● *The Encyclopedia Judaica*, Volume 7, page 674 says:

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

● *Strong's Hebrew Dictionary* confirms this statement! Word #410, **el**, comes from word #352, **ayil**, which means:

410. 'el, *ale*; short. from 352; *strength*; as adj. *mighty*; espec. the *Almighty* (but used also of any *deity*):—God (god), x goodly, x great, idol, might (-y one), power, strong. Comp. names in '-el.'

352. 'ayil, *ah'yil*; from the same as 193; prop. *strength*; hence anything *strong*; spec. a *chief* (politically); also a *ram* (from his strength); a *pilaster* (as a strong support); an *oak* or other strong *tree*:—mighty (man), lintel, oak, post, ram, tree.

● Word #352 is from the same unused root as word #193, **uwl**, which means:

193. *ûwl, ool; from an unused root mean. to twist, i.e. (by impl.) *be strong*; the *body* (as being rolled together); also *powerful*:—mighty, strength.

Did Yahshua Call Yahweh ‘My God?’

Psalm 22:1—My _____! My _____! Why have You forsaken Me? *The Holy Name Version of the Bible* renders this: **My El, My El**: *The King James Version of the Bible* renders this: **My God, My God**.

King David is the writer of **Psalm 22**. Did David call Yahweh a god in **Psalm 22:1**?

The word translated **El** or **God** in **Psalm 22:1** is word #410 in *Strong’s Hebrew Dictionary*; this is the same word translated **power** in the previous verses. Word #410 comes from word #352, which is the same as word #193, and means strength.

What Did David Really Say?

Since no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation, as it says in **II Kepha 1:20**, then we must let Scripture interpret Scripture. Yahweh shows us what David really said in:

● **Psalm 22:19**—

But You, O Yahweh, be not far from Me! O My Strength, make haste to help Me!

David Said ‘My Strength!’

Strength, in **Psalm 22:19**, is word #360 in *Strong’s Hebrew Dictionary* and means: **power**, by implication—**protection, strength**.

360. *eyâlûwth, *eh-yaw-looth*’; fem. of 353; *power*: by impl. *protection*:—strength.

Word #360 comes from word #353, which comes from word #352, which comes from the same unused root as #193.

353. *eyâl, *eh-yawl*’; a var. of 352; *strength*, strength.

352. *ayîl, *ah’yil*; from the same as 193; prop. *strength*; hence anything *strong*; spec. a *chief* (politically); also a *ram* (from his strength); a *pilaster* (as a strong support); an *oak* or other strong tree:—*mighty* (man), lintel, oak, post, ram, tree.

193. *ûwl, ool; from an unused root mean. to twist, i.e. (by impl.) *be strong*; the *body* (as being rolled together); also *powerful*:—mighty, strength.

Psalm 22:1, My Yl, and **Psalm 22:19**, My Strength, have the same root word and the same meaning: **My Strength**.

Our Savior, Yahshua Messiah, spoke the same phrase when He was hanging from the stake:

● **Matthew 27:46**, *HNV*—

“...saying Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani? (that is to say, My El, My El, why hast Thou forsaken Me?)”

● **Matthew 27:46**, *KJV*—

“...saying, Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani? that is to say, My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?”

The word, **Eli**, in these verses is word #2241 in *Strong’s Greek Dictionary*:

2241. eli, *ay-lee*’; of Heb. or. [410 with pron. suffix]; *my God*:—Eli.

Word #410, **Eli** is of Hebrew Origin. As we have already seen, word #410 is from word #352, which is from word #193, and means: **Strength**.

● **Mark 15:34**, *HNV*—

“saying Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani? (which is being interpreted, My El, My El, why hast thou forsaken me?)”

● **Mark 15:34**, *KJV*—

“saying, Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani? which is, being interpreted, My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?”

The word, **eloi**, is word #1682 in *Strong’s Greek Dictionary*:

1682. eloi, *el-o-ee*’; of Chald. or. [426 with pron. suff.]; *my God*:—Eloi.

Notice this word is of Chaldean origin and refers us to word #426 in *Strong’s Hebrew Dictionary*.

426. *elâhh (Chald.), *el-aw*’; corresp. to 433; *God*:—God, god.

Word #426 corresponds to word #433, **el-o-ah**:

433. *elôwâhh, *el-o’-ah*; rarely (short.)

elôâhh, *el-o’-ah*; prob. prol. (emphat.) from 410; a *deity* or the *Deity*:—God, god. See 430.

Word #433 comes from word #410 in *Strong’s Hebrew Dictionary*.

410. *êl, *ale*; short. from 352; *strength*; as adj. *mighty*;

espec. the *Almighty* (but used also of any *deity*):—God (god), x goodly, x great, idol, might (-y one), power, strong. Comp. names in ‘-el.’

Word #410 comes from #352, which comes from word #193, and means Strength. Word #433 is the singular of word #430, which means: Elohim, Gods.

430. 'elôhîym, *el-o-heem'*; plur. of 433; gods in the ordinary sense; but spec. used (in the plur. thus, esp. with the art.) of the supreme *God*; occasionally applied by way of deference to *magistrates*; and sometimes as a superlative:—angels, x exceeding, God (gods) (-dess, -ly), x (very) great, judges, x mighty.

The direct work of the Elohist writer has been to place the names of the gods of Canaan, into The Holy Scriptures.

All of the words corresponding to Eli and Eloï, stem from word #193 in *Strong's Hebrew Dictionary* and mean: **Strength.**

Yahshua Messiah, our Savior by the Will of Yahweh, did not call Yahweh my god, in **Mattithyah 27:46** and **Yahchanan Mark 15:34.**

Yahshua said the same thing David said: “Yli! Yli! lamah ozabatniy?” which is translated “My Strength! My Strength! Why Have You forsaken Me?”

Psalm 22 describes Yahshua's death. When Yahshua quoted David from **Psalm 22**, He was fulfilling the prophecy of the true Messiah.

In *Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament*, numerically coded to *Strong's Dictionary*, word #410 says:

410 אַל m.—(1) prop. part. of the verb אָלַל (אֵלַל) No. 2, WL-(ool)
strong, mighty, a mighty one, a hero (comp. note), YL-(yil)
 comp. אָלַל No. 1. In sing. Eze. 31:11, אֵל נָוִים “the mighty one of the nations,” used of Nebuchadnezzar. LXX. ἀρχων ἰθιων. (Many copies have אֵל נָוִים, for instance, those of Babylon.) Isa. 9:5, אֵל נָבוֹר “mighty hero” [prop. mighty God, see No. 3], of the Messiah; *ibid.* 10:21, of God. [The same person is clearly meant in both places, even “God with us.”] Nearly connected with this is the phrase in plur. Eze. 32:21, אֵלֵי נְבוֹרִים (23 copies אֵילֵי) prop. “the strong among the mighty,” i.e. the mightiest heroes; comp. Lehg. p. 678. Job 41:17, אֵלִים, where many MSS. and editions אֵילִים.
 (2) *might, strength* [“compare אֵלֵי אֵלִים”], prop. that which is strong. So in the phrase יֵשׁ לְאֵל יְרִי לְעֹשׂוֹת עֲמָכֶם

“it is in the power of my hand.” Gen. 31:29, יֵשׁ לְאֵל יְרִי לְעֹשׂוֹת עֲמָכֶם רָעָה; Pro. 3:27; Mic. 2:1; and negatively, Deu. 28:32, אֵין לְאֵל יְרִי “there is nothing in the power of thy hand,” i.e. thou canst avail nothing; Neh. 5:5. Lamed in this phrase marks state or condition. The nature of this phrase has been but little understood by those who would here render אֵל by *God*, and give the whole phrase: “my hand is for God;” comparing Job 12:6; Hab. 1:11; and Virg. *Æn.* x. 773, *Dextra mihi Deus*, etc. These passages are indeed connected amongst themselves, but have nothing to do with the one before us. See under אֵלֹהִים.

see 433

Notice the note by the author of this Lexicon which says:

Note. Following most etymologists, I have above derived אֵל from the root אָלַל; but to give my opinion more exactly, it appears rather to be a primitive word, the etymology being however adapted to the root אָלַל; so that to Hebrews this word would present the notion of strength and power.

From man's own writings, we see this word | a@ (El) from the root | a (Uwl) indicates **strength**, not **god**, as Satan has deceived this world into believing.

We have repeatedly proven that word #193 is the root of word #410.

● *Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon* gives us this information on word #193:

193 אֵיל & אָלַל a root not used as a verb, but of wide extent in the derivatives. The primary notion is, to ROLL, as in the kindred חוּל, חוּלַל, חוּלַל, חוּלַל; comp. εἰλέω, εἰλέω, ἄλλω, and the remarks below under the root חוּלַל; whence אֵיל a ram, so called from its twisted and curled horns. Also אָלַל belly, abdomen. Applied —

(2) to *strength and power* (comp. חוּל & חוּלַל), whence אֵל strong, God; אֵילֵי תְרֵבִינֹת (as if “robust tree”); אֵילֵי אֵילֵי oak; also אֵילֵי אֵילֵי strength, aid. The notion of strength and power is applied —

(3) to *pre-eminence*, whence Arab. أَوْلَى to precede, to go before, أَوْلَى first (properly *princeps*, like רִאשׁוֹן), comp. Hebr. אֵילֵי. Hence אֵילֵי אֵילֵי powerful ones, leaders; אֵילֵי אֵילֵי the front, adv. in front, subst. vestibule; אֵילֵי No. 2, and אֵילֵי אֵילֵי a projection of a building; אֵילֵי No. 3, pre-eminence.

אָלַל m.—(1) *belly, body, abdomen*, so called from

its roundness; see the root No. 1; Arab. *أَلَّ*, *أَلَّ*. Ps. 73:4.

(2) pl. *powerful ones*, i.e. leaders, 2 Ki. 24:15; in כְּתִיב אֱלֵי הָאָרֶץ, “the leaders of the land.” יִקְרִי has the common form אֱלֵי. The root אֱלֵי No. 2 and No. 3, both significations of the verb being united in this word.

According to *Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon*, this word **EL** originally came from the root words **WL** and **YL** as we previously showed from the *Encyclopedia Judaica*, Volume 7, page 674.

Man's own writings say **YL** and **WL** mean **strength, power, strong!** Man's own writings also say the words **El—god**, and **Elohim—gods**, were the work of a later deceived writer.

What Does Yahweh Tell Us To Do?

● **Yahshua 23:5-8—**

5 Yahweh your Father Himself will drive them out of your way. He will push them out from in front of you, and you will take possession of their land, just as Yahweh your Father has promised you.

6 Therefore, be very strong to **CAREFULLY OBEY AND DO ALL THAT IS WRITTEN IN the Book of the Law given through Mosheh**, without turning aside either to the right or to the left;

7 **By not mingling with these nations that are left with you: by not pronouncing the names of their gods (elohim), nor causing anyone to administer a vow in their names. You must not serve them, and you must not bow down to them.**

8 **You are to hold fast to Yahweh your Father**, just as you have until now.

Yahweh has told us, in no uncertain terms not to even say the names of their gods to worship them! How much plainer could this be?

Yahweh has also shown us that the words, **El** and **Elohim**, **God** and **Lord**, are the names of the very Canaanite gods He told us not to mention!

At the time Yahshua was leading the Children of Israyl, they had not worshiped gods, they had not bowed themselves, nor had they served lord—they had not forsaken Yahweh. Yahweh was their (and our) **Strength**, **Head** and **Father**. Yahweh was not then, nor has He ever been a mere god!

The House of Yahweh has returned the prefixes and

suffixes **el—god**, to **YI—Strength—Father**, to give Honor to Yahweh by not making mention of the names of gods from our mouths.

Yahweh only allows those who submit to Him to carry His Name. If we submit to the Government of Yahweh, then Yahweh allows us to be baptized into His Name taking on the Family Name of Yahweh.

● **I Yahchanan 3:1—**

Behold, what manner of love the Father has bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of Yahweh! Therefore, the world does not know us, because it did not know Him.

● **I Yahchanan 3:4-8—**

4 Whoever commits sin, transgresses also the Law; for sin is the transgression of the Law.

5 And you know that He was manifested to take away our sins, and in Him is no sin.

6 Whoever abides in Him does not sin; whoever sins, has not seen Him, neither knows Him.

7 Little children, let no man deceive you; he who practices righteousness is righteous, just as He is righteous.

8 He who commits sin is of the devil, for the devil has sinned from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of Yahweh was manifested; that He might destroy the works of the devil.

The whole world has been deceived by the works of the Devil!

My People Will Know My Name

● **Isayah 52:6—**

Therefore **My people will know My Name**; Therefore *they will know* in that day that I *am* He Who speaks. Behold, *it is* I!

This is a promise of Yahweh: Those who are willing to submit to Yahweh will have His Great Name revealed to them. There is also a promise from Yahweh to those who will not submit:

● **Malakyah 4:1-4—**

1 For, behold, the day comes that will burn like an oven; and all the proud, yes, and all who do wickedly, will be stubble—the day that comes will burn them up, says Yahweh of hosts; and it will leave them neither root nor branch.

2 But for you who reverence My Name, the light of righteousness will arise with healing in its wings; and you will go out, leaping like calves *released* from the stall.

3 And you will tread down the wicked; for they will be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day that I will do *this*, says Yahweh of hosts.

4 Remember the Law of Mosheh My servant, which I

commanded through him in Horeb for all Israyl, *with* the statutes and judgments.

Yahweh has promised to burn up all the wicked in the Day of Yahweh. To those who do not submit, Yahweh shows He has given them up to worshipping Satan and demons.

● **Acts 7:42-43**—

42 Then Yahweh turned, and gave them up to worship the host of heaven, just as it is written in the book of the Prophets: Was it to Me you brought sacrifices and offerings in the wilderness forty years, O house of Israyl?

43 No! *But* you have lifted up the *idolatrous* temple of Molech; *your god (el)*, and Chiun your star-god (el); Saturn, the star of your god (el) which you made for yourselves. And I will carry you away beyond Babylon.

Moloch is the Hebrew word **Molek**. Molek was the chief god of the Amorites. Moloch comes from the Hebrew word, **Malak**, a primitive root meaning: to reign; **to ascend the throne**. These words from *Strong's Hebrew Dictionary* are displayed:

4432. **Môlek**, *mo'-lek*; from 4427; *Molek*; (i.e. king), the chief deity of the Ammonites:—Molech. Comp. 4445.

4427. **mâlak**, *maw-lak'*; a prim. root; to reign; incept. to ascend the throne; causat. to *induct* into royalty; hence (by impl.) to take counsel:—consult, x indeed, be (make, set a, set up) king, be (make) queen, (begin to, make to) reign (-ing), rule, x surely.

The meaning of **Acts 7:43** is: the deity who intends to ascend the throne. This is Satan herself, she want to ascend the throne of Yahweh!

● **Isayah 14:13**—

For you have said in your heart; I will ascend above the heavens; I will raise my throne above the stars of Yahweh. I will sit in the highest place on the holy mountain of the congregation.

This god that the whole world has turned to is Satan! Satan's sole desire is to ascend the Throne of Yahweh to receive the worship that belongs to Yahweh.

Why did Yahweh give them up to worship the host of Heaven, as **Acts 7:42** says? Because they changed Yahweh's Glory.

● **Romans 1:21-23**—

21 Because that, when they knew Yahweh, they did not glo-

rify *Him* as Father, nor were thankful, but became idolatrous; *godworshippers (worshippers of elohim)*, in their reasoning, and their senseless minds were darkened.

22 Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools; *simpletons*,

23 And exchanged the glory of the Uncor-ruptible Father for images, made to resemble corruptible man, and birds, four-footed beasts, and creeping things.

Yahweh's Name is glorified when we honor Him as Our Heavenly Father. However, Yahweh's Great Name was removed from the Holy Scriptures, and vain sinners with vain imaginations through Satan's deceit give glory to Lords and gods, el and elohim.

Corruptible Things

The Prophet Yechetzqyah saw things that are an abomination, according to Yahweh, but this deceived World thinks these things are very acceptable.

● **Yechetzqyah 8:9-12**—

9 He said to me: Go in, and see the wicked abominations which they are doing there.

10 So I went in and saw; and behold every form of creeping thing, and abominable beasts, and all the gods (elohim) of the house of Israyl, portrayed all around on the walls.

11 And there stood before them seventy men of the elders of the house of Israyl, and in the midst of them stood Yaazanyah son of Shaphan; each man was holding a censer in his hand, and a thick cloud of incense went up.

12 Then He said to me: Son of man, have you seen what the elders of the house of Israyl do in the dark, every man in the room of the images *of his gods (elohim, teraphim)*? For they say; Yahweh does not see us. Yahweh has forsaken the earth.

Many people today put more faith in their horoscopes than they ever do in the Holy Scriptures. Zodiac signs and horoscopes are abominations to Yahweh.

The deceived world also sets their calendars by these same signs, not realizing they are consulting Satan, as the Hebrew word, Malak, indicates, in **Isayah 14:13**.

Observe the four-footed beasts, the creeping things, and the gods on the zodiac wheels, then compare them to **Yechetzqyah 8:10**.

Zodiacal Signs. Astrology is based on the concept that the movements of the sun, moon, and planets among the stars influence the lives of individuals and the fates of nations. To keep track of these movements, ancient astrologers divided the zodiac into twelve signs and assigned to each the name of the constellation

that occupied the greatest portion of the 30° zone at that time. Each sign was assigned a symbol, the origin of which is uncertain, although they first appear in Greek manuscripts of the middle ages. When Hipparchus devised the astronomical zodiac, the signs and constellations still coincided. Because of precession, however, the signs have now regressed into the adjoining constellation; for example, the sign of Aries is now among the stars of Pisces. Nevertheless, astrologers continue to use the old, or traditional, dates on which the sun entered and left the corresponding constellations as the dates on which it enters and leaves the signs. Thus, an astrologer speaks of the sun entering the sign of Aries on March 21, while an astronomer speaks of it entering the constellation Aries on April 18. (It should be noted that the dates on which the sun enters the signs and constellations vary slightly from year to year.) Although the signs of the zodiac have special meanings in astrology, the corresponding constellations are no more significant to astronomers than are the 76 nonzodiacal constellations. More information on the signs and constellations of the zodiac may be found in the separate articles on each, such as ARIES, CANCER, AND VIRGO. See also ASTROLOGY.

ALAN D. LEVY



Now that you have this information about the zodiacal signs that are part of the horoscope, will you seek a horoscope to lead you in your daily lives, or will you seek Yahweh as He Commands?

Who Is Baal?

Baal is the common Canaanite word for **Lord**, as *Unger's Bible Dictionary* says on page 413:



57. Stele of the Canaanite Storm-God Baal Brandishing a Club and Wielding a Stylized Thunderbolt

Baal (bā al), common Canaanite word for “master, lord,” was one of the chief male deities of the Canaanite pantheon, now well-known from the religious epic literature discovered at Ras Shamra (ancient Ugarit of the Amarna Letters) from 1921-1937. Baal was the son of El, the father of the gods and the head of the Canaanite pantheon, according to the tablets from Ugarit. He is also designated as “the son of Dagon” (Heb. *dagan*, “grain”), an ancient Canaanite and Mesopotamian deity associated with agriculture. Baal was thus the farm god who gave increase to family and field, flocks and herds. He was likewise identified with the storm-god Hadad whose voice could be heard in the reverberating thunder that accompanied rain, which was so necessary for the success of the crops.

Canaanite Worship. The inhabitants of Canaan were addicted to Baal worship, which was conducted by priests in temples and in good weather outdoors in fields and particularly on hilltops called “high places.” The cult included animal sacrifice, ritualistic meals, and licentious dances. Near the rock altar was a sacred pillar or *massebah*, and close by the symbol of the *asherah*, both of which apparently symbolized human fertility. High places had chambers for sacred prostitution by male-prostitutes (*kedishim*) and sacred harlots (*kedeshoth*) (I Kings 14:23,24; II Kings 23:7). The gaiety and licentious character of Baal worship always had a subtle attraction for the austere Hebrews bound to serve a holy God under a rigorous moral code. **Baal Names.** In times of lapse Hebrews compounded the names of their children with Baal—for example, Jerubbaal (Judg. 7:1); Ishbaal (I Chron. 8:33; 9:39), Meribbaal (I Chron. 8:34; 9:40) which in times of revival and return to Yahwism were altered, the *baal* element being replaced by “bosheth,” meaning “shame.” Thus pious Israelites express their horror of Baal worship; examples are Jerubbosheth (for Jerubbaal) (II Sam. 11:21), Ishbosheth (for Ishbaal) (II Sam. 2:8), Mephibosheth (for Meribbaal) (II Sam. 4:4; 9:6,10). Numerous place names also occur, such as Baal-gad (“Lord of good fortune,” Josh. 11:17), Baal-hamon (“Lord of wealth,” Song 8:11), Baal-hazor (“Baal’s village,” II Sam. 13:23), Baal-meon (“Lord of the dwelling,” Num. 32:38), Baal-peor (“Lord of the opening,” Deut. 4:3), Baal-Tamar (“Lord of the palm tree,” Judg. 20:33) and others.

Baalim (bāʾāl-īm; Heb. pl. of Baal). This is a general term including not images of Baal but various concepts of the god.

● **Unger's Bible Dictionary** tells us who **Baalzebub** is:

Baal-ze bub (baal-ze`bub), the form of the name of Baal as worshipped at the Philistine city of Ekron. Baal, under this aspect of worship, was viewed as the producer of flies and hence able to control this pest, so common in the East. He was consulted by Ahaziah of Israel, c. B.C. 849 (II Kings 1:2-16). A N.T. rendering of the name is Beelzebul (R.S.V.) Beelzebub (A.V.) meaning, "lord of the (heavenly) habitation." Pharisees called Beelzebub (Beelzebul) the "prince of the demons" (Matt. 12:24). Our Lord denied that He expelled demons by the power of Beelzebub (Luke 11:19-23). It is a matter of divine revelation that demonism is the dynamic of idolatry. (I Cor. 10:20; "No, I imply that what pagans sacrifice they offer to demons and not to God. I do not want you to be partners with demons," R.S.V.). Many of the Jews from the period of the restoration and down through N.T. times believed that heathen deities were demons. The heathen deities were, of course, nothing, but behind them were evil spirits or demons energizing their worship. (Cf. Merrill F. Unger, *Biblical Demonology*, pp. 58-61)

M.F.U.

The Children of Israyl forsook Yahweh, and served Baal as it says in the following Scripture:

● **Judges 2:13—**

*They provoked Yahweh to anger, because they forsook Him and worshipped Baal; *The Lord*, and the Ashtoreth; *the goddess Astarte or Easter*.*

Who did they forsake Yahweh for? They forsook Yahweh for lord and god!

Yliyah And The Preachers

By the era of Yliyah, almost all of Israyl had turned to the worship of Baal. Yahweh called a man to declare to Israyl their sins. That man stood alone against the rich churches of Satan, who worshiped lord and god! That man's name was Yliyah, which means: **My Strength is Yahweh!**

As it was in the era of Yliyah, so it is today. The Preachers of Baal are many, and those who follow Yahweh are few!

● **I Kings 18:17-24—**

17 When Ahab saw Yliyah, Ahab said to him; Is that you, O troubler of Israyl?

18 But he answered; I have not troubled Israyl—you and your father's house *have troubled Israyl* because you have forsaken the commandments (613 Laws) of Yahweh, and you have followed the Baalim; *Lords, Gods (Elohim), and Goddesses*.

19 Now, summon and gather all Israyl to me on Mount Carmel, as well as the four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal; *Lord*, and the four hundred prophets of Asherah; *Ishtar, Easter*; who eat at the table of Yezebel; *Baalzebel*.

20 So Ahab sent word to all the children of Israyl, and gathered the prophets together on Mount Carmel.

21 Yliyah addressed all the people, and said; When will you stop being swayed by two separate doctrines? If Yahweh is the Mighty One, then follow Him! But if Baal, then follow him!

22 Then Yliyah said to the people; I alone am left of all the prophets of Yahweh; but the prophets of Baal number four hundred and fifty men.

23 Now, provide two bulls for us, and let them choose one bull for themselves. Let them cut it up, and let them place it on the wood, but set no fire to it. I will prepare the other bull, and place it on the wood, but set no fire to it.

24 Then you call on the name of your god (el), Baal; *Lord*, and I will call on the Name of Yahweh. It will be the Mighty One Who answers with fire—He is the Mighty One. All the people responded, and said; What you say is right.

Ruler Of The Gods

Satan, Beelzebub, is lord of the heavenly habitation! Yahshua did not deny Satan's authority. Yahshua knew the kingdoms of this world belong to Satan at this time, but Yahshua has qualified to take over the kingdoms of this world when Satan's time is up! Yahshua will take over all the kingdoms of this world when the Father, Yahweh, is ready, but not before.

● **Yahchanan 7:6—**

Then Yahshua said to them: My time has not yet come, but your time is always ready.

● **Acts 1:6-7—**

6 Therefore, when they had come together, they asked Him, saying; Teacher, at this time will You restore the kingdom to Israyl?

7 And He said to them: It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father has put in His own authority.

What makes Beelzebub, Satan, the ruler of the gods (demons)? Demons are fallen malakim! Scripture shows

that one-third of the malakim follow Satan in her rebellion.

● **Revelation 12:4,7—**

4 And her tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth. And the dragon stood before the woman who was ready to be delivered, in order to devour her Child as soon as He was born.

7 And there was war in heaven; Micahyah and her malakim fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought with her angels.

These Scriptures say these angels (demons) help Satan fight against Yahweh's Malakim!

● **Romans 6:16—**

Do you not know that to whom you yield yourselves as servants to obey, his servants you are whom you obey—whether of sin, *which leads to death*, or of obedience, *which leads to righteousness*?

If a person is obedient to Satan then Satan becomes that person's ruler, as Yahshua shows us:

● **Yahchanan 8:44—**

You are of your teacher *who is Satan the Devil*, and whatever she who is your teacher desires, you will do. She was a murderer from the beginning, and remained not in the truth, because there is no truth in her. Therefore, *when* you speak your falsehoods, you speak her words, because she is a liar, and the teacher of *all* lies!

Yahshua was accused of casting out demons by the power of the prince of the demons.

● **Mattithyah 12:24-30—**

24 But when the Pharisees heard *this*, they said; This fellow only casts out demons through Baalzebul, the PRINCE of the demons!

25 Now Yahshua knew their thoughts, and said to them: Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself will not stand.

26 Thus if Satan casts out Satan, she is divided against herself. How then, can her kingdom stand?

27 And if I cast out demons by Baalzebul, through whom do your own people cast *them* out? So then, let them be your judges!

28 But if I cast out demons by the Spirit of Yahweh, then the Kingdom of Yahweh has come upon you;

29 For how could one enter into a strong man's house, and plunder his possession, unless he first binds the strong man? Then he will plunder his house.

30 He who is not with Me is against Me; and he who does not gather *men together* with Me, scatters abroad.

From these Scriptures we plainly see that Satan is the ruler of the demons that obey her in rebellion against

Yahweh! Shaul shows that the god of this world, Satan, has blinded the minds of the people:

● **II Corinthians 4:4—**

For the god of this world (Satan) has blinded the minds of those who do not believe, so that the light of the message of the glory of the Messiah, Who is the image of Yahweh, should not shine unto them.

● **I Corinthians 10:20—**

But *I say* that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to demons and not to Yahweh; and I do not want you to have fellowship with demons.

The King James Version renders the word **demon as **devils**, but there is only one devil, and that is Satan. All the lesser angels that follow Satan are classified as demons or gods.**

The Hebrew word for gods is *elohim*! This is word #430 in *Strong's Hebrew Dictionary*. So we see, Satan is the Beelzebub, the ruler of the gods! Satan rules the gods (demons) on earth, from heaven. Satan only has a few years left before she is cast out from heaven!

Demon worship has gone on since Adam and Eve. It has become stronger and more wide-spread as the population of this World has increased. Yahweh has allowed Satan to have her way with mankind, because it was Yahweh's Plan of Salvation for His Creation from the beginning. (Write for the Free Cassette Sermon: *Why Satan Has Not Been Destroyed?* for further information about Yahweh's Plan for Satan.)

That Troop

In the Book of Yahshua, a city is named. It is called Baal-Gad.

● **Yahshua 11:17—**

From Mount Halak, which rises toward Seir, to Baal Gad in the Valley of Lebanon below Mount Hermon. He captured all their kings, and struck them down and killed them.

Baal Gad is Lord God! Lord God was there before the Israylites! We have already proven the word Baal means lord. We have already proven that El means god, which means Satan. Now we will learn of the demons Satan rules! *Webster's Dictionary*, under the word Gad, says:

Gad, gad, *interj.* a mild oath or expression of surprise, disgust, etc.: a euphemism for God.

● *Unger's Bible Dictionary*, under the word **GAD**, says:

Gad, a Canaanite deity improperly rendered “troop” (Isa. 65:11), was the god of good fortune, supposed to be the deified planet Jupiter. This star is called by the Arabs “the greater luck” as the star of good fortune.

● **Isayah 65:11**—

But you *are* those who forsake Yahweh, who forget My holy mountain, who prepare a table for that troop and who furnish a drink offering for that number.

The *King James Version of the Bible* translates the following Scripture as:

● **Isaiah 65:11**—

II ¶ But ye *are* they that forsake the LORD, that
4 Or, Gad forget 'my holy mountain, that prepare “a table
5 Or, Meni for that ⁴troop, and that furnish “the drink
offering unto that ⁵number.

The center reference in the *King James Version* shows us what that troop is: that troop is gad! The center reference of the *King James Version* also shows us what that number is: meni! This troop of gods is simply Satan's demons, who follow Satan's orders and operate alongside the major gods to condition particular circumstances and experiences. *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible* says under **Demon, Demonology**:

In the original sense, a demon may be defined broadly as an anonymous god—i.e., as a personification of one or another of those vaguer, less identifiable powers and influences that were believed to operate alongside the major deities and to condition particular circumstances and experiences. In Homer, e.g., “demon” and “god” are virtually interchangeable (see bibliography § 3);

Now notice further in this same article, on demonology, that the words El and Elohim mean God, Devil or demons. They all mean the same!

A. IN THE OT. 1. Daimonism. a. *Daimon*. The Hebrew equivalent of “demon” (daimon) in the original sense is simply la or syhla (^elōhîm), commonly rendered “god.”

EL. Singular of ELOHIM

§ 6). By the same token, the use, in the Mari and Amarna texts and in other documents of the second millennium B.C., of the

plural *ilāni*, “gods,” as an alternative to the singular *ilu*, “god.” reflects, au fond; the primitive notion that “the divine” may be conceived as a congress of daimons (“they,” “the powers that be”) no less than as a single cosmic entity.

Gad is word #1408 in *Strong's Hebrew Dictionary* and means **troop**. Word #1408 is a variation of word #1409 and is pronounced **gawd, god** (*Webster's Dictionary* says gad is a euphemism for god).

1408. **Gad**, *gad*; a var. of 1409; *Fortune*, a Bab. deity:—that troop.

1409. **gād**, *gawd*; from 1464 (in the sense of *distributing*); *fortune*:—troop.

1410. **Gād**, *gawd*; from 1464; *Gad*, a son of Jacob, includ. his tribe and its territory; also a prophet:—Gad.

1411. **g^edābār** (Chald.), *ghed-aw-bawr'*; corresp. to 1489; *treasurer*:—treasurer.

1412. **Gudgōdāh**, *gud-go'-daw*; by re-dupl. from 1413 (in the sense of *cutting*) *cleft*; *Gudgodah*, a place in the Desert:—Gudgodah.

1413. **gādad**, *gaw-dad'*; a prim. root [comp. 1464]; to *crowd*; also to *gash* (as if by *pressing* into):—assemble (selves by troops), cut selves.

1464. **gūwd**, *goode*; a prim. root [akin to 1413]; to *crowd* upon, i.e. *attack*:—invade, overcome.

Who are El and Elohim? We find in *Unger's Bible Dictionary*, the following:

In Canaan there was a tendency to employ the plural forms of deities Ashtoreth (Ashtoroth), Asherah (Asherim), Anath (Anathoth) to summarize all the various manifestations of this deity. In like fashion the Canaanite plural *Elohim* (“gods”) was adopted by the Hebrews to express all the excellencies and attributes of the one true God.

M.F.U.

● *Unger's Bible Dictionary* also says El is the father of the gods! Baal was the son of El in the Canaanite pantheon! Notice the word Elohim was adopted by the Hebrews! Israyl accepted a word that signified Canaanite deities of worship: **GODS**.

Proof From Man's Writings

From *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*, we find the following quotations under **God**:

"...personal Name is Yahweh..."

"Other divine appellations that now appear in the Old Testament, many of them borrowed from ancient religious usage, have been redefined in the light of Yahweh's historical revelation."

"...Yahweh occurs 6,800 times in the Old Testament..."

"Likewise in the oracles of Balaam...three Canaanite words for deity...El...Shaddai...and Elyon are grouped together..."

In these and other instances..."Elyon"...changed its meaning...by becoming synonymous...for Yahweh!

"Elohim...included ALL gods"

There is no doubt now that El (god) is Satan and the whole world has been deceived into worshipping her!

● Revelation 13:4—

And they worshiped the DRAGON which gave power to the BEAST; and they worshiped the beast, saying: Who is like the beast? Who is able to make war with him?

EL Is The Ruler Of The Gods The Dragon Is Satan!

● Revelation 12:9—

And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the DEVIL, AND SATAN, WHO DECEIVES THE WHOLE WORLD. She was cast out into the earth, and her angels were cast out with her.

● *The Interpreter's Bible Dictionary*, under **demon, demonology**, Volume 1, page 817, tells us what **Elohim** really are:

A. *IN THE OT*. 1. Daimonism. a. *Daimon*. The Hebrew equivalent of "demon" (daimon) in the original sense is simply (*lōhîm*), commonly rendered "god."

Why did Israyl accept the word El to identify Yahweh? Because they were not completely obedient to Yahweh! Read all of Judges Chapter One and you will read of all the god-worshipping heathen people the Israylites allowed to remain, despite the fact, that Yahweh told them to completely destroy them!

● Judges 2:2—

And you must make no covenant-treaties with the inhabitants

of this land, and you must tear down their altars. But you have disobeyed My voice! How could you have done this?

When Yahweh saw the Children of Israyl did not obey His voice, He then sent His Malak to say to them:

● Judges 2:3—

Because you have done this, I said: I will not drive them out from in front of you. They will be thorns in your sides! Their gods (elohim) will be a trap for you!

The Gods, the El, the Elohim of the Land of Canaan have been a snare and a deception to the people of this World ever since!

● Judges 2:19-22—

19 But when the judge died, they turned to *their former evil behavior*, and behaved more corruptly than their fathers, following the gods (elohim)—serving and worshipping them. They did not give up their own doings, nor cease from their stubborn ways.

20 Then the anger of Yahweh burned hot against Israyl; and He said: Because this nation has transgressed My covenant, which I first enacted for their forefathers, and has not listened to My voice.

21 I, also, will no longer drive out from in front of them the nations Yahshua left when he died.

22 I will use those nations to test Israyl, to see whether they will keep the ways of Yahweh, to walk in them as their fathers observed and did them, or not.

Yahweh is still testing us! When we come to the knowledge of the Truth, Yahweh wants to know if we will or will not follow Him. Yahshua, the leader of the Children of Israyl after Mosheh died, who lead them to the Land of Israyl, warned them, and us:

● Yahshua 24:14-15—

14 Now, therefore, reverence Yahweh and serve Him in complete honesty and in truth—and put away the gods (elohim) your fathers served on the other side of the *Euphrates* River, and also in Egypt—and serve Yahweh!

15 But if it seems evil to you to serve Yahweh, then choose for yourselves this day whom you will serve—whether the gods (elohim) your fathers served on the other side of the River; *Euphrates*, or the gods (elohim) of the Amorites, in whose land you now live; BUT AS FOR ME AND MY HOUSE: WE WILL SERVE YAHWEH!

Satan's Preachers To Blame

Yahweh blames the deceived preachers of Satan for leading the people astray from Him.

● **Yeremyah 23:19-27**—

19 Behold, a whirlwind of Yahweh has gone forth in fury, even a grievous whirlwind! It will fall grievously upon the head of the wicked.

20 The anger of Yahweh will not return until He has executed and performed the thoughts of His heart! In the latter days you will understand it perfectly.

21 I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran; I have not spoken of them, yet they prophesied.

22 But if they had stood in My counsel, and had caused My people to hear My words, then they would have turned them from their evil way, and from the evil of their doings.

23 *Am I a Father near at hand, says Yahweh: and not a Father afar off?*

24 Can anyone hide himself in secret places so I cannot see him? says Yahweh. Do I not fill heaven and earth? says Yahweh.

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

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

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

Not only do these preachers continue in this lie of trying to tell you it is all right to use titles of Baal, God, El, and Elohim, but they ridicule anyone who has come to the knowledge of Yahweh's truth about Yahweh's Name! These same deceived preachers also would tell you to forsake Yahweh's Name, and forget Yahweh's Laws, calling them a burden.

● **Yeremyah 23:34**—

And as for the prophet, the priest, or the people, who will say: The prophetic word of Yahweh is a burden. I will even punish that man and his house.

This fact is not hidden from Yahweh. Those deceivers will have to stand in judgment for what they are now teaching. Most of those Preachers know what the Bible says, and they also know they are twisting Scripture to make Scripture say what they want it to say! They have

chosen, for popularity sake, and their regular income, to ignore and deny Yahweh!

Other deceivers would also try to tell you: "The pronunciation of His Name was lost, so you really don't know how to say it!" *The Encyclopedia Judaica*, Volume 7, page 680, rebuts that statement absolutely!

YHWH. The personal name of the God of Israel is written in the Hebrew Bible with the four consonants YHWH and is referred to as the "Tetragrammaton." At least until the destruction of the first Temple in 586 B.C.E. this name was regularly pronounced with its proper vowels, as is clear from the *Lachish Letters, written shortly before that date. But at least by the third century B.C.E. the pronunciation of the name YHWH was avoided, and Adonai, "the Lord," was substituted for it, as is evidenced by the use of the Greek word *Kyrios*, "Lord" for YHWH in the Septuagint, the translation of the Hebrew Scriptures that was begun by Greek-speaking Jews in that century. Where the combined form 'Adonai YHWH occurs in the Bible, this was read as 'Adonai 'Elohim, "Lord God." In the early Middle Ages, when the consonantal text of the Bible was supplied with vowel points to facilitate its correct traditional reading, the vowel points for 'Adonai with one variation—a *sheva* with the first *yod* of YHWH instead of the *hataf-patah* under the *aleph* of 'Adonai—were used for YHWH, thus producing the form YeHoWah. When Christian scholars of Europe first began to study Hebrew, they did not understand what this really meant, and they introduced the hybrid name "Jehovah." In order to avoid pronouncing even the sacred name 'Adonai for YHWH, the custom was later introduced of saying simply in Hebrew *ha-shem* (or Aramaic *Shemā*, "the Name") even in such an expression as "Blessed be he that cometh in the name of YHWH" (Ps. 118:26). The avoidance of pronouncing the name YHWH is generally ascribed to a sense of reverence. More precisely, it was caused by a misunderstanding of the Third Commandment (Ex. 20:7; Deut. 5:11) as meaning "Thou shalt not take the name of YHWH thy God in vain," whereas it really means "You shall not swear falsely by the name of YHWH your God" (JPS)

The true pronunciation of the name YHWH was never lost. Several early Greek writers of the Christian

church testify that the name was pronounced “Yahweh.” This is confirmed, at least for the vowel of the first syllable of the name, by the shorter form Yah, which is sometimes used in poetry (e.g. Ex. 15:2) and the -yahu or -yah that serves as the final syllable in very many Hebrew names.

We must not be as these deceived Preachers! Yahweh has commanded that we earnestly contend for The Faith that was once given to the saints:

● **Yahdah 1:3—**

Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write to you about the common salvation, I found it necessary to write to you, and exhort *you* that you should earnestly contend for the faith which was once, for all, delivered to the saints.

Yahweh commanded, as an article of His Faith Once Delivered, that we call on His Name! Yahweh also commands us not to have anything to do with gods!

Reverence Yahweh and serve Him in Sincerity and Truth! Yahweh, through His Son Yahshua Messiah, has also shown you the Truth about His title, ‘Heavenly Father!’ Yahweh has commanded that you choose whom you will worship!

But for The House of Yahweh, we will serve Yahweh!