"For it is Written ..." - or IS it? ¡¡¡Warning!!!

This document requires patience and active brain cells.

Any adult who is reading a document with this title and subject-matter will **not** have arrived here without a certain number of previously-held beliefs. The subject-matter is religious in nature, and entire wars and much genocide has been practiced in the name of religion, so we need to decide, right from the start, whether we believe that the *CREATOR* can and did make mistakes, or if it was *MAN* that made the mistakes. We also need to decide, right from the start, whether or not the Creator left a *perfect* or *imperfect* record for us to study in order that we may understand His will for our lives.

How many errors would be permissible in the *law of gravity*, for instance? How many in errors in the *principle of thermodynamics*? I, personally, do not believe that mankind will ever be complete masters of *either* gravity *or* thermodynamics, nor will mankind ever be able to know and understand all that the Creator knew when He Created this wondrous universe.

It might be a mere speculation on my part, but I think that IF the English or Spanish language were capable of transmitting the entire meaning of what the Creator wanted us to know, He could have directed that the bible be written in English or Spanish. What do you think? YHWH directed that the bible be written in Hebrew. Why do you think this was? At some point, we must also decide what we will do WHEN we find errors in what we were taught in the name of science AND / OR religion when we were children. The Greek word for "word," is Logos. That being the case, in order to have a "logical" approach to bible study, we must analyze the WORDS, and understand their meaning. When there is a difference between what the words really mean, and what we were taught that they mean, we must show respect and honor to the Creator, rather than man, by governing our lives according to the meaning of the words in which He stipulated that the bible be written. In case you are a Christian, and you think that the above is a strictly "Jewish" concept, then please read Acts 5:29; "Then Peter and the other apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men." Instead of "ought," the in Spanish, Reina Valera edition, the word is translated as "menester, meaning "need." Obeying the WORDS of YHWH is mandatory for both Jews AND for Christians.

When we learn that there is a difference between what we were *led to believe* that the bible says, and what the bible *REALLY* says, then our choice *should be* very clear. *Is it clear to you?*

Spiritual growth requires **intellectual honesty** and **integrity**, and a desire to **do what is right**, which, according to both the Prophets in the Tanakh and to Jesus, in <u>Matthew 5:17 – 20</u>, means to **obey Torah.** Jesus is credited with telling his Christian followers that their righteousness (*obedience to Torah*) must **EXCEED** that of the <u>scribes</u> and <u>Pharisees</u>. The Scribes were among the **most pains-taking**, **honorable**, and **accurate** people on earth. The Scribes brought us the Tanakh with the fewest possible potential errors. [See: **The Accuracy of our Written Torah**, document #31 in this series.] The Pharisees were the real champions of obedience to the law, which, as they descended into Rabbinic Judaism became known as "<u>Halakha</u>," or "the way we walk." The Righteousness of **Christians** must exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees in order to please **Jesus**.

This document is a study of the **actual words** of **YHWH**, compared with what is *said about* the words of **YHWH** in the New Testament. I am praying that each and every man and woman who reads this will do so with the objective of changing the way that *they* walk in order to be walking in the light of the word of **YHWH**, so they are worthy of salvation, as clarified in **Ezekiel 18:27 – 28**.

In order for you to get any value out of this document, you MUST believe that the Old Testament (*the Tanakh*) is the word of YHWH (word of God). It is entirely optional whether or not you believe that the New Testament has any validity. Some scriptural citations are highly offensive to people who see the evidence for the first time. This document has been studied by many Christians, some of whom have actually contributed scriptures and ideas that made this a better document. This is a work in progress. It contains hyperlinks.nderlined, like the underlined words Scribes, Pharisees, and Halakha, above. Hyperlinks are in blue, and <a href="https://www.underlined.n

The other requirement is that you must believe that the OLD TESTAMENT predicted that a specially-ANOINTED MAN would come at the end of the ages, and calls this man "The Messiah" (haMoschiach). The Messiah will fulfill ALL of the Messianic prophesies stipulated in the Tanakh. The Messiah will be known by and identified by whether or not he fulfills the prophesies in the Tanakh. Many men down through the ages have been thought to perhaps be the Messiah, but failed in one or more instances to fulfil one or more of the requirements, so although they may have been good men, they were not The Messiah. The latest of these was The Rebbe (Menachem Mendel Schneerson), who died on June 12, 1994.

Please read this document from top to bottom at least three times *before* throwing it in the trash can. When you want another copy, just ask. I'll send the latest version.

- Why do people who have been raised in the Christian faith *reject Jesus* once they have begun studying *and understanding* the Old Testament?
- Why do they no longer accept that *Jesus* was the Messiah that was promised in the Tanakh to come at the end of the ages?

For answers we must look in the <u>Tanakh</u>. **Tanakh** is the acronym for **Torah** – **Nevi'im** – **Kethuv'im**, which means the *Law*, the *Prophets*, and the *Writings*. These are made up of all of the books of what Christians call "*the Old Testament*." Even Jesus is supposed to have said that at least the Torah (the *Law*) and the Nevi'im (the *Prophets*), are completely enforceable and valid, even today. [<u>Matthew 5:17-18</u>]

One of the first things that anyone must do in order to become a Christian is make a confession of faith that he believes that Jesus died for his sins. They believe that the N.T. is a sufficiently dependable sourcebook upon which to base their confidence in the salvation of their eternal soul. They should, then, have a logical and articulable explanation for why they believe this. Unfortunately, belief does not require evidence. It is only the TRUTH that requires evidence. This written study attempts to find some evidence that will help Christians discover the same truth that I discovered about their sourcebook, regarding whether or not their N.T. is or isn't really the WORD of the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Christians believe that the New Testament is inspired by YHWH. The Messianic Christians even have a Hebrew-sounding title for the New Testament, - Brit Chadashah, or "New Covenant." Even though not a single one of the alleged writers of the New Testament ever even claimed to be Old Testament-style prophets, Christians continue to hold with the firm belief that the New Testament carries at least equal, but possibly even heavier weight than the Tanakh! They hold fast to their unsupported belief that the New Testament is as inspired by YHWH as the Tanakh is, in spite of the many, GROSS conflicts between the wording of the two sets of books, and THE RELIGION that is taught by these two sets of books.

The New Testament Christians "believe in Jesus" because they accept (usually without question or examination) that Jesus fulfilled so many of the Messianic prophesies. [This statement

often offends people who were taught that their church's doctrine IS an examination of both books. Because I had been a ministerial student, it even offended me, until I looked at the evidence.

Christians point to the many places in the four gospels and the rest of the New Testament where the writers use phrases such as "For it is written ...," and they are taught to believe that because the New Testament indicates that this is what was said in the Tanakh, then this must be what the Tanakh actually says. In some instances, the specific verses in the Tanakh almost match the alleged quote in the New Testament, but there are differences, and sometimes the differences are very significant. However, many of the other alleged prophesies in the Tanakh are not even close to the interpretations given by the New Testament writers. Some of the referenced "prophesies" even contradict the summaries given by the New Testament authors. And some of the alleged "prophesies" are simply nowhere to be found, i.e., - as if they were made up out of thin air!

The best examination and refutation of Christian theology, then, is to **go straight to their strongest claims**, and examine the *exact <u>text</u>* and *complete <u>context</u>* of their citations of scripture in the Tanakh, and read for understanding, not just to find <u>loopholes</u>.

In **Matthew 5:17-19** (KJV), Jesus says:

- 17. Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.
- 18. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot [yod (*), the Hebrew letter "y," their smallest letter] or one tittle [tilde (~), a small punctuation mark] shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. [Note: Fulfilling one's marriage vows is a continuing thing. It means keeping your vow sacred for as long as you are married. Fulfilling Torah Law means to keep and obey it, continually. The Tanakh says that the law is "forever." Jesus seems to be saying the same thing. Further, Jesus stipulates that the LAW will not pass. Jesus is NOT saying that the Law will pass away after all of the Prophesies are fulfilled.]
- 19. Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.

A glaring example of the absolute incongruity that can be found in the internal wording of the New Testament is the conflict between what Jesus is saying in <u>Matthew 5:18</u>, and what Paul says in <u>Romans 10:4</u>.

Romans 10:4 For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth.

I would ask you to take a quick look around where you are, right now, and see if you can determine that heaven and earth have passed away. Are they still there? **NO???** Well, then Jesus and Paul cannot both be right, because one says that both the law and the prophets are going to be here as long as there are a heaven and an earth. **One** could be right and **the other one** wrong, or, they can **both** be **wrong**, but they **cannot** both be **right**. Take your pick, but you are going to have to either rip some pages out of your bible or **make a mark on page 6**, below.

<u>Note</u>: There are differences in the numbering of the chapters and verses between the Hebrew and Christian bibles, so do not be alarmed when you see a difference (sometimes marked with square brackets []). I usually use square brackets [] as they are used in United States Government Styles Manual, which stipulates that any material in square brackets is for reference only (like an attached document), and not part of the text. I put some of my own comments in square brackets when the context calls for the brackets.

Because the Christians *profess* a belief in the **accuracy** of the Tanakh, I therefore feel very confident that when this professed belief is *sincere*, then the Christian will study what **the Tanakh** says about these supposed citations by searching for the *actual context* of the citation.

We will soon learn whether we can trust the accuracy of the writers of the New Testament when they say "For it is written..." We will start with the very first chapter of the very first book, - Matthew, chapter one.

Genealogy of Jesus

Matthew 1:8 says, "And Joram begat Ozias." You cannot find this genealogical order of the Davidic line in the Tanakh. In First Chronicles 3:11, we find, "Joram his son, Ahaziah his son, Joash his son, Jotham his son." Azariah, father of Jotham, was Uzziah, mentioned elsewhere in the Tanakh, as a result, the THREE GENERATIONS of Ahaziah, Joash and Amaziah, are OMITTED in the Gospel of Matthew. Matthew had access to the real genealogy, so this kind of omission cannot be an oversight. Leaving out these three names must have been intentional in order to reduce the generations to the same number as those from Abraham to David, and thus to make all of series of genealogy appear to consist of exactly fourteen generations. Nor is the enumeration of the third series of fourteen generations (from the Babylonian captivity to Jesus), anything but an invention, in order to lead to the opinion that the three genealogical divisions ending in Jesus were ordained as a special manifestation, directly from the Almighty ONE.

Why is the number 14 significant?

Why would the writers of the book of Matthew want all three groups of generations to work out exactly to the number <u>14</u> so much that they were willing to **pervert** the scripture in order to **force** this magic number to appear?

Remember, until Guttenberg developed the printing press, most churches and villages did not have a bible, and until the development of high speed printing presses, most households did not even have bibles. Even today, in Mexico and in most of Latin America, which are largely Christian nations, many of the families *still* do not have bibles. With computers, CD-ROMs, and bible search software, we can do more scripture research in a few hours than scholars of years gone by could do in an entire lifetime. The corrupters of scripture who wrote and perpetuated the bogus numbers of generations in Matthew chapter one and in Luke were confident that their fraud would never be discovered, because the ability of most people to verify the *actual* names and numbers was severely limited between 240 CE and the development of the printing press. Even today, when Christians are *discouraged* from reading the bibles *that they do have* (especially the Tanakh), the people in the positions of church leadership remain secure in their positions of power. You may as well admit it to yourself that even YOU did not know that the numbers were "cooked" until you looked it up for yourself, above.

<u>Cognitive dissonance</u> occurs once you have made a "confession of faith" that Jesus was a god of any kind and you are then presented with evidence out of the same bible that Jesus could <u>NOT</u> be a god of ANY kind, much less the only-begotten son of YHWH. The only remedy is to intentionally and deliberately start believing only the <u>evidence</u>, and quit following anything else.

The significance and importance of the number <u>14</u> is based in the Hebrew *alphabet*, and the honor that the Jewish people give to King David, who was a man after God's own heart. David was one of the few, really *decent* men to fill the thrones of either Judah or Israel. Also, David is an ancestor of the one who will be the *real* promised Messiah.

The letter **D** ($\neg dalet$) is also the **number 4**.

The letter \mathbf{V} (\mathbf{V} vav or waw) is also the **number 6**.

When a person who is fluent in Hebrew is reading, he must always be aware of the *context* of what he is reading, because he must be able to tell whether he is reading a *word* or a *number*. He needs to be *very* careful regarding the *logical context* of everything that he reads. This mental training is one of the many reasons why the Hebrew-speaking, Torah-observant Jews have always excelled in business, law, medicine, teaching, and other professions. Their minds are trained from their youth on up in a very different manner than the minds of gentiles.

When the writers of the book of Matthew wrote the "14" for the Hebrew-speaking people, the Hebrew people would see the letters **Dalet Vav Dalet** ($\neg \neg \neg \neg$). When Jews read the first chapter of Matthew, they see $\neg = \underline{4} \quad \neg = \underline{6} \quad \neg = \underline{4}$, and they add the three numbers, coming up with the number $\underline{14}$. The number $\underline{14}$ is often associated in the educated Jewish mind in this context with *King David*. Thus, the reason why the writers of the book of Matthew *may have* been willing to *pervert scripture* in order to group the genealogy into three groups of $\underline{14}$ was to place a seemingly miraculous, *Triple Seal of David* (DVD) ($\neg \neg \neg$) all over this man, Jesus, *as if* Jesus *really was* the promised Messiah, a son of David. The problem with this, of course, is that the numbers were derived *fraudulently*, and *fraud voids everything that it touches*. Can you offer a better reason for using the **number 14**? It *certainly* was NOT because 14 is the actual number of generations, is it?

Jesus is specifically *prevented* from sitting on David's throne.

Furthermore, in the third set of **14** generations we encounter the name of King *Jechonias*, who is called "*Jeconiah*" and "*Coniah*" in the Tanakh.

Matthew 1:11-12

- 11. And Josias begat **Jechonias** and his brethren, about the time they were carried away to Babylon:
- 12. And after they were brought to Babylon, **Jechonias** begat Salathiel; and Salathiel begat Zorobabel;

This "**Jechonias**" is one and the same with the king **Jeconiah** who was so evil that his sin caused Israel to be taken into captivity in Babylon.

Matthew is claiming that *Jeconiah* was an ancestor of Jesus.

Matthew also claims that Jesus is the king of the Jews in Matthew 25:34 & 40.

In **Jeremiah 22:24-30**, we read:

- **24** As I live, saith the LORD, though **Coniah** the son of **Jehoiakim** king of Judah were the signet upon My right hand, yet would I pluck thee thence;
- 25 and I will give thee into the hand of them that seek thy life, and into the hand of them of whom thou art afraid, even into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, and into the hand of the Chaldeans.
- **26** And I will cast thee out, and thy mother that bore thee, into another country, where ye were not born; and there shall ye die.
- 27 But to the land whereunto they long to return, thither shall they not return.
- **28** Is this man **Coniah** a despised, broken image? Is he a vessel wherein is no pleasure? Wherefore **are** they cast out, he and his seed, and are cast into the land which they know not?
- 29 O land, land, land, hear the word of the LORD.

30 Thus saith the LORD: Write ye this man childless, a man that shall not prosper in his days; for no man of his seed shall prosper, sitting upon the throne of David, and ruling any more in Judah.

The dilemma for Christians is this, - *IF* Matthew was correct, *and* Jeconiah was *actually* an ancestor of Jesus, then *Jesus* would be *equally* as subject to all of the *curses* that were placed upon **all** of the descendants of King Jeconiah as the *real* Messiah is going to be *blessed* with all of the **blessings** placed upon *King David*.

Therefore, *IF* Matthew was inspired by **YHWH** to write *truth* in that Jesus was descended from David *through Jeconiah*, then *YHWH*, *Himself*, says that **Jesus could never sit upon the throne of David.** But, if the book of Matthew is just a clever work of *Christian fiction*, then we need not fear anything, *NOT EVEN ONE THING*, that Matthew wrote, because Jesus (*if he ever lived*) was just another man, just like you and me, and perhaps not even as good of a person as you are. Jeremiah says "no man" of his seed, so **IF** Jesus is going to reign over Israel, then *Jesus would have to have been a woman* (not a man), or else **not** of the **seed of David through Jeconiah**. It cannot be both ways. On your second time through this, remember to make a mark, below.

And we also see that Matthew left out the **father** of **Jeconiah** in order to force the number to be **14** generations. **Jehoiakim**, not Josias, was the father of Jeconiah. This is more evidence of deliberate fraud, *which voids everything*. Matthew *knew the genealogy*, and *he lied*. Please refer above to the definition for perjury.

Christians are now faced with some serious questions:

- 1. Is the Book of Matthew *really* the **inspired word of God?**
- 2. Should the writers of the N.T. *be held to the same standards* of right and wrong, accuracy, and giving the complete story as the writers of the Tanakh?
- **3.** How many errors can one "justify" or "overlook" before they believe that Matthew and the other writers of the books of the N.T. should be subjected to the same penalty for being a false prophet as those in the Tanakh? [Deuteronomy 13:1-5, which will be discussed later]
- 4. If you can get past the dropping of **three** generations in one place and **one** generation in another place in order to force the number of David (**DVD**) (7 7) to appear, and you can get past the specific elimination of **Jesus** as even a *potential* King of the Jews as a result of his allegedly being descended from **Jeconiah** (**Coniah**), then **HOW MANY MORE EXCUSES ARE YOU WILLING TO FIND FOR THE ERRORS?** In the first chapter of Matthew, **he has** already had his three strikes, so if this were a game of baseball, he would already be **OUT**.

5.	Please write that number down from point #3, in ink , right here		
6. On the lines below, make tally marks when you find errors, and refer back to the number in p			
	number 5 often, but DON'T CHANGE IT!!!		

7. This is only the *FIRST HALF* of the *FIRST* chapter of the *FIRST* book of the New Testament! There are more problems in the last half of this chapter. There are more in the second chapter, and thousands more dissimilarities in the following chapters and books. Once one refuses to blindly accept what is told to them by their churches from their infancy on up, it would be a virtual impossibility for anyone to accept that the Old and New Testaments describe religions that are compatible.

The Virgin Birth

One of the most unsound of *ALL* of the Christian beliefs is the tale told by Matthew that Jesus had to be born of a virgin in order to <u>fulfill</u> the words of <u>Isaiah 7:14</u>, "Behold, the young woman [according to the Latin Vulgate, <u>a</u> virgin] shall conceive and shall bear a son, and thou shalt call his name Emmanuel."

Text without **context** is merely **pretext**. In order to understand the context and significance of **Isaiah 7:14**, you need to go back and read the **entire seventh chapter** of Isaiah, from start to finish. The kingdom was under attack, and the prophesy in **7:14** was given as a comfort to **King Ahaz**, **specifically**, so **this is not a messianic prophesy**.

<u>Verses 10 – 14</u> show conclusively that the sign was given *specifically* to King Ahaz. After giving **King Ahaz** an opportunity to ask for *his own* sign **regarding the northern kings**, in <u>verse 14</u> Isaiah says to King Ahaz, "... *my Lord will give <u>YOU</u> a sign of His own accord!...*." The *text* and the *context* clearly say that the sign was given to <u>Ahaz</u>, not to Israel, nor to the world, and was *specifically regarding* a potential invasion by the northern kings. You can read many messianic prophesies in Jeremiah, Zephaniah, Daniel, and Ezekiel, and the nature of those prophesies is entirely different from this specific comfort given to Ahaz, and Ahaz alone.

If you care to look, you can find many examples of children, among them, the children of Adam, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, who were given specific names, purely for the job of carrying that name to remind all of Israel, or some specific Israeli (in this case, **King Ahaz**) of some important thing. In this case, the name **Emmanuel** (Immanuel) means "<u>El with us</u>." According to the prophesy, child would be called Emmanuel, and in the next chapter, we see that Isaiah's son was, indeed, **called** Immanuel, *at least twice*, although his name was something else. The purpose of Isaiah telling the young lady to call the child Emmanuel was to *remind King Ahaz* that <u>EL was with King Ahaz</u>, and not to falter in his resolve against the kings who were threatening to invade.

Matthew also says:

<u>Matthew 1:21</u> And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name <u>JESUS</u>: <u>for he shall</u> save his people from their sins.

Matthew 1:25 And knew her not till she had brought forth her firstborn son: and he called his name JESUS.

Is there *ever* a record of *anyone* even *calling* **Jesus** by the **name** of "*Emmanuel*" as either a child *OR* as an adult? None that I recall. This is further evidence that this prophesy *did not* and *could not* refer to Jesus, even if it had been a Messianic prophesy. And furthermore, none of the original (as far as they are available to us) New Testament manuscripts call Jesus *anything* except Jesus, or The Christ. **None of them** call him *Yeshua*, or any of the other fancy, *Hebrew-sounding* names that Messianic Christians often use for **Jesus**. As far as I can tell, the myth that **Jesus** was really named "*Yeshua*" began as recently as about **150** years ago, and is pure fantasy, having no historical support.

[What is the earliest historical reference to Jesus by any other name (other than IESUS or ISIS) that you can find?]

Also, **WHERE** is the citation in the Tanakh that the **Messiah** will have the power **to save his people from their sins?** The Tanakh says that **YHWH** is the *only* savior.

In context, the prophesy in <u>Isaiah 7:15</u> says that <u>before</u> this child would be old enough to know right from wrong and choose to **DO** what is right (somewhere about the age of seven) that the people would be living in peace (he would eat cream and honey). Did this happen when Jesus was alive? Nope! They were under the heel of Rome!

Furthermore, the promise to King Ahaz states that before Emmanuel would know to *choose* good, the two kings that Ahaz feared would be abandoned (defeated), and that the kingdom of Ahaz would prosper like they had not prospered since the dividing of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. Did this happen before Jesus was the age of seven? *YES!!! IT DID HAPPEN!!! Hundreds of years before!!!*

Must the Messiah be born of a virgin? *Nope*. Was Jesus born of a virgin? I sincerely doubt it, but even if he had been, it would *not* have been a fulfillment of <u>Isaiah 7:14</u>. *THAT* son would be born to a *specific young lady*. *THAT* child would be *called* Emmanuel, and that the <u>invading kings</u> would be routed and Israel would be at peace **BEFORE** Emmanuel would know to choose good over evil.

It is also very interesting that Jesus is thought of by some Christians as "god in the flesh" who was conceived without sin, never sinned, and Jesus was completely aware of his "god-hood" from his conception, and onward. Evidently, so was his cousin, John, the Baptist. The prophetic passage in Isaiah 7:14 talks about a child who has a time BEFORE he knows right from wrong, and then, when he does learn the difference between right and wrong, has the option of choosing the right or the wrong. Why was this fact NEVER brought out in the churches that I attended? Why was it not taught in the Bible college that I attended? Maybe because it is much easier just to sweep it under the rug? Is this worth a tally mark? (page 6)

Christians place a lot of importance on their allegation that <u>Isaiah 7:14</u> prophesies predict that <u>a virgin</u> will conceive and bear this child that will be the Messiah. There are two Hebrew words that we need to specifically consider, here, - Almah (עֵלְיָהָה) and Bethulah (בְּתוּנְיָה), and also look at another Hebrew word that is important for our understanding the meaning of <u>Isaiah 7:14</u>.

Bethulah (בְּחַלְּבֶּה) is translated into the word virgin 38 times in the King James Version (KJV) of the bible. Bethulah means virgin, and can also be translated as referring to a maiden, but this maiden would also have to be a virgin. When the word bethulah is applied to an 85 year old lady, that octogenarian lady would have to be a virgin.

Almah (עֵלְלְּהָה) means a young woman of marriageable age, a maiden, or even a newly married lady. Almah means a "young woman" who certainly may also be a virgin, but virginity is definitely not a requirement in order to be an "almah."

When a Hebrew noun is proceeded by the letter "H" (7), or the "ha" sound, it means "the specific." "Ha" is the definite article, - "the, that, this, those" etc., indicating specific things or people, as opposed to the indefinite article "a, an, any" etc., which refer to any one out of a general class of things or people. The best example is that "eretz" means "land," and any old piece of land can fit this description. Ha_Eretz, however, means "THE Land," and always refers to the land that was promised to the seed of Abraham. The "ha_" prefix makes it very specific regarding which person, which place, or which thing we are talking about.

Part of the reason why Christians are misled is that translations based upon the **Septuagint translation** and the **Latin Vulgate** of **Isaiah 7:14** says "Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, <u>a virgin</u> shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name **Immanuel**." The Christian version of the wording indicates that Isaiah might have been talking about <u>any</u> virgin, <u>any</u>time, <u>anywhere</u>, possibly even hundreds of years in the future.

What follows is a direct Hebrew-to English translation of **Isaiah 7:14**:

"Assuredly, my Lord will give you a sign of His own accord! <u>Look</u>, <u>the</u> young woman is with child and about to give birth to a son. Let her name him Immanuel."

In Hebrew, you can see that Isaiah is indicating a *particular* young woman that is *obviously* pregnant, and ordering her to *name* the child *Immanuel*. These are HUGE differences!!! The word translated as "young woman" is almah, preceded by "ha (¬)", meaning "the young woman," "this young woman," or "that young woman." Remember, the words in Hebrew are spelled *from right to left*.

This is <u>Isaiah 7:14</u>, in Hebrew: יד.לָכֵן יִתַּן אֲדֹנִי הוּא, לָכֶם--אוֹת: הָנֵּהְ דְּעָבְלְלְהָה, הָרָה וְיֹלֶדֶת בֵּּן, וְקָרָאת שְׁמוֹ, עִמְּנוּ אֵל

The word in dark red/bold/22 point type is "ha_almah". The "ha" is circled, with an arrow pointing to it. You can't miss it. There is no confusion in Hebrew. The word refers to a <u>specific</u> young woman, not necessarily a virgin. Being pregnant, it is highly unlikely that she was a virgin. The word "ha" is so specific that Isaiah was most likely even pointing at the young lady, even as he was speaking to King Ahaz.

In the off-chance that anyone thinks that I'm making up a definition for "**Behold**," I offer the definition for the word right out of a dictionary dedicated to defining words for the King James Version of the bible:

KJV Dictionary Definition: behold

BEHO'LD, v.t. pret. and pp. beheld' *L. observo*, from servo, to keep.

- 1. To fix the eyes upon; to see with attention; to observe with care.

 Behold the lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. John 1.
- 2. In a less intensive sense, to look upon; to see.

 When he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived. Numbers 21.

BEHO'LD, v.i. To look; to direct the eyes to an object.

And I beheld, and lo, in the midst of the throne, a lamb, as it had been slain. **Revelation 5**.

1. To fix the attention upon an object; to attend; to direct or fix the mind.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. **Rev.3**. word is much used in this manner for exciting attention, or admiration. It is in the **imperative mode**, expressing command, or exhortation; and by no means a mere exclamation.

Therefore, we can see that according to the Christians' own definitions, Isaiah was **directing** that King Ahaz *fix his eyes upon* and *observe with care* a **certain young, pregnant lady** who **was within the sight** of King Ahaz, and who was going to actually call her son that **she** would bear by the name "**Immanuel**." Isaiah was *not merely making an exclamation*, like "Check this out, Ahaz! In a few hundred years, there's going to be a miracle birth, and although he is supposed to be named **Immanuel**, the young mother will name the kid **Jesus**, and even though it isn't going to have anything

at all to do with these northern kings that are bothering you for which **YOU** were told to **ask for a sign**, we thought that we might be able to delude a bunch of people a couple of thousand years from now into being strong team players on the church's team."

There is no way that **Isaiah 7:14** could be a Messianic prophesy.

There is no way that Jesus could have been born of a virgin and have been the promised Messiah. The Messiah must come from the seed (the actual <u>sperm</u>) and lineage of house of **David**, through David's son, **Solomon**. If Jesus really did have the Holy Spirit as a father, then he can't be The Messiah because **The Holy Spirit** (**Ruach ha_Kodesh**) **pre-dates David and therefore cannot be one of the <u>physical descendants</u> of King David!!!**

If you have to look for an excuse, then maybe you should make a tally mark on the line on page 6.

Will the REAL Prince of Peace please stand up?

Regarding the expected Messiah, <u>Zechariah 9:10</u>, says, "And he will speak peace unto the nations." Concerning Messianic Era, it was prophesied in <u>Isaiah 2:4</u>; and in <u>Micah 4:3</u>, "Nation shall not lift up the sword against nation." How much less will it then be allowable that a man should "be set at variance against his father?"

Jesus is supposed to have said:

Matthew 10:34-35, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword. For I came to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law."

The same matter is dealt with in <u>Luke 12:51</u>, and is a strong indication that Jesus was *not* filled with that spirit of peace so firmly attached to the office and person of the Messiah.

The coming of the Messiah is going to bring peace to the entire world, not just Israel. There is **no** "second coming" of the Messiah. ALL of the Messianic prophesies deal with the Messiah subduing the nations, rebuilding the temple, reinstituting the sacrifices, and most of all, bringing peace to the world through obedience to the Torah law. **NONE** deal with saving from sin.

Ezekiel 37:23, "Neither shall they defile themselves any more with the idols nor with their abominations, nor with their transgressions, and I will save them out of all their dwelling-places wherein they have sinned, and I will cleanse them, and they shall be my people, and I will be their God, and David my servant shall be king over them, and they shall have one shepherd, and they shall walk in my judgments and observe my statutes and do them."

Did this happen in Jesus' day? *No*. Did it happen during his ministry? *No* At his death? *No*. *None of them.* World economic and social conditions continue to get worse and worse. Therefore, we are *ALL* still waiting for the Messiah, - the Christians along with the Jews. Jesus was just another man like **Menachem Mendel Schneerson** (*The Rebbe*), or one of a host of other men that people *hoped* was the Messiah, but was not. Please check the link to "The Rebbe."

Does the Tanakh say that Jesus was the first-born son of YHWH?

The same conflict between the word of Scripture [Tanakh] and its application in the New Testament will be found in referring to the following passage of Matthew 2:14 - 15, "And he [Joseph] arose and took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt. And he was there until the death of Herod; that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet,

saying, "Out of Egypt have I called my son." The prophet that is alluded to in this chapter of Matthew is <u>Hosea 11:1</u>, where we read "When Israel was a youth I loved him, and from Egypt I called my son."

The fulfillment had not been delayed to the times of Jesus, but had taken place in the days of Moses when the Lord had told Moses (Exodus 4:22 - 23) "And thou shalt say unto Pharaoh, thus saith the Lord, Israel is my first-born son;" and again, "Send away my son that he may serve me."

Therefore, the Christian claim that Jesus was the first-born son of **YHWH** is *completely* without support in the Tanakh, and the New Testament bible professors are without excuse for teaching this **fraud**.

OOPS! Did you need to look for another excuse? If you did, then maybe you should make a tally mark on the line on page 6.

Herod's killing of babies is not fulfillment of prophesy.

Where is the connection between Messianic Prophecy and the New Testament in <u>Matthew</u> 2:16-18? "And Herod sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem from two years old and under. Then was <u>fulfilled</u> that which was spoken by <u>Jeremiah</u> the <u>prophet</u>, [<u>chapter</u> 31:15], saying, Rachel is weeping for her children, and would not be comforted because they are not."

When one reads the *complete* passage delivered by **Jeremiah**, they soon understand that **Jeremiah** is speaking of the *captives*, who, he says in <u>verse 16</u>, "Shall return from the land of the enemy." And then Jeremiah goes on to say in <u>verse 17</u>, "And the children shall return to their boundary." It is thus quite evident, that Jeremiah is representing the lamentations of an afflicted mother, who alludes to the children who are currently living in captivity, and NOT those who will be massacred by a tyrant, fourteen generations later. The ten tribes were being called by the name of Ephraim, the descendants of Rachel; who was represented as an emblem of maternal grief for her unhappy children. Besides, if the prophet had intended to point out the affliction created by the massacre of the children in Bethlehem Judah, he would have selected Leah as the representative of the wounded spirit of a bereaved mother; for she and not Rachel, was the female ancestor of the inhabitants of Bethlehem of Judea.

Prophesy that the Messiah would be called a Nazarene.

In <u>Matthew 2:23</u>, we read, "And he came and <u>dwelt in the city</u> called <u>Nazareth</u>, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets plural, He shall be called 'a <u>Nazarene</u>." Please note that the writers of Matthew used the *plural* for Prophets, *not just one* Prophet. If anyone can find even ONE prophet that made this prophesy, I would really like to see the citation of scripture. In the past, Christians who have grasped at straws have twisted the word "Nazarene," which means "a *person of Nazareth*," and alleged that it was some word that was supposed to mean a *branch* or *shoot* from Jesse/David. That is a pretty wild stretch of the imagination because *Matthew*, himself, ties the designation "<u>Nazarene</u>" with having to <u>dwell in</u> the <u>city</u> of <u>Nazareth</u>, not with being a root or a branch.

If this were *really* one of the *actual tests* for the Messiah, would not **YHWH** see to it that we still have at least **one** of the original prophets' books *and spoken words*, so we can **PROVE** whether or not the one who claims to be the Messiah is the real deal, or if he is just a pretender to the position of Messiah? Because *there is no record of such prophesy*, we see that the writers of the book of Matthew *made up evidence to suit themselves*, just like they distorted evidence in the lineage of David in order to force the number to come to **fourteen** generations.

Because multiple excuses must be made for Matthew's making up multiple, non-existent prophesies, then maybe you will have to make **TWO** or **THREE** tally marks on **page 6**.

Jesus makes false teaching about Torah law.

In Matthew Chapter 5, the same, previously-cited chapter in which Jesus says that the law will not pass away until **all** is fulfilled, we see Jesus saying;

- 31 It hath been said, Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement:
- 32 But I say unto you, That whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.

First of all, the word for <u>fornication</u> is *not* the same word that is used for <u>adultery</u>, but mainly, this is in <u>direct opposition</u> to the law that YHWH give to Moses in <u>Deuteronomy 24:1-4</u>;

- 1 When a man taketh a wife, and marrieth her, then it cometh to pass, if she find no favour in his eyes, because he hath found some <u>unseemly thing</u> in her, that he writeth her a bill of divorcement, and giveth it in her hand, and sendeth her out of his house,
- 2 and she departeth out of his house, and goeth and becometh another man's wife,
- 3 and the latter husband hateth her, and writeth her a bill of divorcement, and giveth it in her hand, and sendeth her out of his house; or if the latter husband die, who took her to be his wife;
- 4 her former husband, who sent her away, may not take her again to be his wife, after that she is defiled; for that is abomination before the LORD; and thou shalt not cause the land to sin, which the LORD thy God giveth thee for an inheritance.

Here, we see that there *are* provisions for **both** *divorce* and *re-marriage* within Torah law, and further, that the criteria for a *second* marriage and divorce are quite definitely different from a *first* marriage and divorce. For Jesus to make his statements in <u>Matthew 5:31-32</u> was the same as boldly proclaiming that *Moses was a false prophet*.

Can you find a verse in the Torah that supports an excuse for this guy calling Moses a false prophet? If not, then maybe you should make another tally mark on the line on page 6.

Matthew makes up more law.

In <u>Matthew 5:43</u>, the character of **Jesus** is made to say, "**Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy.**" This saying regarding the hating of one's enemy could have only flowed from the inventive minds of the authors of Matthew, because it is not found in *any* part of the Torah law. What is found in **Torah** law concerning the treatment of our enemy is entirely different.

See <u>Exodus 23:4-5</u>, "If thou meet thine enemy's ox or his ass going astray, thou shalt surely bring it back to him again. If thou seest the ass of him that hateth thee, lying under his burden and wouldst forbear to help him, thou shalt surely help with him."

Again, see <u>Leviticus 19:17, 18</u>, "Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thine heart, thou shalt in anywise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him. Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The same precept is reproduced in <u>Proverbs 25:21</u>, "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink."

OK. I will admit it. Jesus did *not* say "it is written in the Torah that we should hate our enemies." He did use the same phrase when calling Moses a false prophet regarding the divorce laws. Maybe you should ask yourself, why is someone who is revered as the son of god, and as a god, wasting his time with mere rumors? Because he already said that the Torah would not pass away, why did he not merely cite the Torah and Prophets, so the Jews of his day and Karaites, 2,000 years in the future would not argue with him?

In <u>John 13:34</u>, Jesus communicates to his disciples, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another." This commandment is decidedly *NOT NEW!* Moses laid it down in <u>Leviticus 19:18</u> "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And did Jesus just try to add a law onto the existing Torah? If he tried to add another law, this, in itself, is another violation of Torah!!! Otherwise, it is just another lie.

<u>Deuteronomy 4:2</u> (JPS) Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the LORD your God which I command you.

If you are really skillful, you can simply dodge this one, and not have to make more than two or three tally marks on page 6.

How can a God-inspired writer confuse Barachias with Jehoiada?

In <u>Matthew 23:35</u>, Jesus reproaches the Jews (*ALL of them! Go figure!*) for having slain Zacharias, son of <u>Barachias</u>, "between the temple and the altar." Matthew displays an amazing ignorance of the Tanakh inasmuch as it was Zachariah, the son of *Jehoiada*, the priest, who was slain in this manner [see <u>2 Chronicles 24:22</u>]. Some Christian apologists try to explain away this discrepancy by asserting that the father of Barachias *may have had* two names. But this is a clumsy subterfuge, for the priest Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, lived in the days of Joash, king of Judah, while Zechariah, the son of Berachiah, prophesied during the reign of Darius; therefore several centuries intervened between the existence of the two men bearing the name Zechariah.

This may not appear to be an important error at first glance, but when you realize what it would require for **Matthew** (*supposedly* a Jew) to make such an error, you begin to realize that *whoever* it was who *actually wrote* the book of Matthew **did not know the Tanakh**, or even care to verify his facts with the Tanakh, before writing his book. This is *not* the kind of error that could creep in later on, because they used *real names* of *real people*. Nor was the error inserted by people *revising* the book of Matthew in order to support a particular doctrinal position. In short, it shows that the book of Matthew was most likely written by Greeks or Romans who only had a rudimentary understanding of the Tanakh, and held both the Tanakh and the people reading the book of Matthew in such contempt that they made no attempt to assure accuracy in the writing.

David eating the shew-bread.

In <u>Mark 2:25</u>, Jesus is made to say to the Pharisees, "Have ye never read what David did when he had need, and was an hungered, he and they that were with him? How he went into the house of God in the days of Abiathar, the high priest, and did eat the shew-bread, which is not lawful but for the priest, and gave also to them that were with him?" This is reinforcing evidence that the writers of Mark did not know what is in the Tanakh, because David did not go to *Abiathar*, he went to *Ahimelech*, the *father* of Abiathar. See <u>1 Samuel 21:2</u> [21:1], "And David came to Nob to

Ahimelech the priest;" and <u>ibid chapter 22:20</u>, "And one of the sons of Ahimelech, the son of Ahitub, named Abiathar, escaped and ran after David."

Nor did David come to Ahimelech with any of his men with him, as the above quote taken from Mark clearly states. Ahimelech asked David <u>1 Samuel 21:2</u> [21:1], "Why art thou alone, and no man with thee?"

This is another instance showing that the books of Matthew and Mark were most likely written by a Greeks or Romans who only had a rudimentary understanding of the Tanakh.

Lots of excuses are needed, here, so maybe 3 tally marks on page 6? *Plus* one tally mark for each of the men you might guess that Mark might have thought were with David? Mark is making things up, so why don't you get into the spirit of things? \bigcirc

The writers of the Acts did not know Hebrew history.

In <u>Acts 7:4</u>, is seen, "Then came he [Abraham] out of the land of the Chaldeans and dwelt in Haran, and from thence, when his father was dead, He [God] removed him unto the land wherein ye now dwell." This is erroneous, for Abraham left Haran during his father's lifetime. And since Terah, the father of Abraham, died in Haran at the age of 205 years, he must have resided there for sixty years after the departure of Abraham. The following statement will prove this, according to the account given in Genesis:— Terah was seventy years old when he begat Abraham, and when Abraham was seventy-five years old, left his father; and Terah having died at the age of 205, Terah must, therefore, have been still living for sixty years after his son's departure. The order in which the history of Terah and Abraham is given in Genesis 11 and 12 has most probably led to the inaccuracies we have pointed out. All this shows is that the N.T. writers were wrong and are false prophets, but if you had to make an excuse, then you really should put down a tally mark.

Paul didn't know Torah law, or else he deliberately perverted what he did know.

In Paul's Epistle to the <u>Romans 9:24-25</u>, the Gentiles [people who do not follow Torah] are declared to be on an equality with the Chosen People [people who do follow Torah]. "Even us whom he hath called not of the Jews only, but also of the Gentiles. As he says also in <u>Hosea</u>, 'I will call them my people which were not my people, and her beloved which was not beloved." Whoever peruses the first and second chapters of Hosea will find that Paul made use of the most tortuous means in order to show that the Gentiles are meant by that prophet. So long as the people of Israel, through sin, forfeited the favors of God, they were stigmatized by the designation "Lo_ammi" (no more my people), and "Lo_ruchamah" (not received in mercy), but on returning to God, the Judgment was, according to the prophet, to be reversed, and they would again bear the title "Ammi" (my people), and "Ruchamah" (received in mercy). The contents of Hosea's prophecy completely refute Paul's attempt to assimilate non-believers with believers. There is no such condition as being a Torah-compliant Christian. It is my opinion that this Christian belief is only here to bolster the idea that there is no forgiveness of sin other than through Jesus, which is absolutely CANNOT be the case. Grace and forgiveness are Tanakh things, not N.T. things.

In <u>Romans 9:33</u> Paul inserts a <u>mis</u>quotation from Isaiah, "<u>Behold I lay in Zion a stumbling-stone and rock of offence</u>, and whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed." This quotation is a <u>fabrication</u> by the writers of Romans. In <u>Isaiah 8:14</u>, we find only, "<u>And he shall be for a sanctuary</u>, and for a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offence to both houses of Israel; for a <u>gin and for a snare to the inhabitants of Jerusalem</u>." You will note that there is <u>NOTHING</u> about <u>BELIEF</u> in <u>anyone</u> or <u>anything</u>. There IS something about belief in <u>Isaiah 28:16</u>, where the same

prophet writes, "Therefore, thus saith the Lord God, Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone of trial, a precious corner-stone, which shall be well founded, yea securely founded; he that believeth shall not hasten from it." Paul thus combines various distinct passages to make them support his Jewish spin on the religion of Mithraism, with which Paul grew up on the Isle of Tarsus. The BELIEF spoken of in <u>Isaiah 28:16</u> is in the foundation of the Hebrew Torah, and once we understand these simple rules, we do not leave them. Especially for a man, like Jesus.

In <u>Romans 10:11</u> and <u>1 Peter 2:6</u>, an inaccurate version of the above is given, "He that believeth on him shall not be ashamed" (or confounded). Scripture thus mutilated can certainly not continue to be worthy of our trust. Again, Paul says in <u>Romans 10:6-8</u>, "Say not in thine heart, Who shall ascend into heaven? (that is, to bring Christ down from above); or who shall descend into the deep? (that is, to bring up Christ again from the dead.) But what saith it? The word is nigh thee; even in thy mouth and in thy heart: that is the word of faith which we preach." The words separated by Paul from their context, allude to the Divine promise contained in <u>Deuteronomy 30:3</u>, "God will turn the captivity of Israel and replace all evils with blessing," <u>verse 2</u>, "if thou wilt turn to the Lord with all thy heart and with all thy soul." <u>Ibid 11, 12</u>, "For this commandment or precept which I command thee this day is not hidden from thee, neither is it far off. It is not in heaven that thou shouldst say, Who shall go up for us to heaven and bring it unto us, that we may hear it and do it."

The grace of the Almighty, here, points out to us the magnitude of the *duty* of *repentance*, *and the ease of accomplishing it*. Grace and Forgiveness are *Torah* things, *not New Testament things*. Commonly, the value of worldly advantages is estimated according to the difficulty of obtaining them. But the preciousness of repentance consists in the means which the Almighty has placed within our reach; and therefore the subject closes with the terms <u>ibid verse 14</u>, "but the thing is very nigh unto thee. It is in thy heart and in thy mouth that thou mayst <u>do</u> it." Does that sound like it is impossible to keep the law, as Paul taught? It doesn't to me.

Need some more excuses? Well, it is getting easier to find **page 6**, all the time.

Some good questions for N.T. believers, -

Christianity, as taught by the Greek New Testament, says that without the shedding of blood, there can be no remission [of sin].

Hebrews 9:21-28

- 19 For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people,
- 20 Saying, This is the blood of the testament which God hath enjoined unto you.
- 21 Moreover he sprinkled with blood both the tabernacle, and all the vessels of the ministry.
- 22 And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission. [This is generally accepted as meaning "no forgiveness, or lessening of the penalty of sin."]
- 23 *It was* therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these; but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these.
- 24 For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, *which are* the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us:
- 25 Nor yet that he should offer himself often, as the high priest entereth into the holy place every year with blood of others;

- 26 For then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world: **but now once in the end of the world** hath he appeared to **put away sin by the sacrifice of himself**.
- 27 And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment:
- 28 So Christ was once offered [as a sacrifice for sin] to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation.

Can sins be forgiven?

The Christian will most likely give a resounding answer of "YES!!!"

Could sins be forgiven in the Tanakh?

Sure. That's why they had the *sacrifices*, *right*? Were not David, Bathsheba, Jacob, and many others forgiven of their sins?

David became known as "a man after God's own heart." Bathsheba was blessed with being the mother of a line of descendants that will someday include the Messiah. Jacob/Israel became the father of a great family, and most of the Jewish people. They were all forgiven of sins at some point.

Can murder, adultery, robbery, rape, lying, and physical brutality be forgiven?

Absolutely. All sins can be forgiven. King David was forgiven of the murder of Uriah, wasn't he?

This being so, I will now have to ask the New Testament believer to **find** which blood sacrifices are sufficient for covering the sins of murder, adultery, or stealing, and how the sacrifice is performed. There are strict rules on how **each sacrifice** is performed. Not performing a sacrifice correctly is a sin, all by itself. [Leviticus 10:1]

Write down all of the verses that you can find, right here: ___.

In your research, you will find that the *only* sin sacrifices are for sins of *oversight*, i.e., - for *forgetting* to obey some ordinary task, or some routine thing that is *NOT* a sin of conscious, knowing *rebellion* against the laws of YHWH.

That being the case, how were David, Bathsheba, Jacob, and so many others **forgiven** for **conscious, knowing, rebellious violation of the Law?** The answer is that a repentant and contrite heart is the ONLY sacrifice that is sufficient for these sins. Forgiveness has **NEVER** come through anything other than **remorse**, **repentance**, and **restitution**.

Read ALL of Ezekiel. He talks about this MANY times. Especially in Ezekiel 18:27-28.

The most serious challenge to the Christian theory on forgiveness

In studying the laws of sacrifice in the Torah, we cannot help but notice how **specific** the orders are **in each case**. There are specific sacrifices that must be made, monthly, by the ladies, at the end of their menstruation. There are specific sacrifices for touching a dead body. There are specific sacrifices for forgetting certain duties. There are specific sacrifices for certain holy (set apart) occasions. *There are certain sins for which there are no blood sacrifices stipulated for forgiveness.*

Blood sacrifice is *NOT* needed for forgiveness of sins.

It must be **firmly** anchored in the mind that the N.T. *falsely* teaches that **blood** sacrifice is needed for forgiveness of *any and all sin*.

It must also be **firmly** anchored in the mind that the N.T. *falsely* teaches that **the blood of Jesus paid for ALL sin,** *forever*.

Both of these concepts are *totally contrary* to the Torah.

Hebrews 10:1-14 (KJV)

- 1 For the law having a shadow of good things to come, *and* not the very image of the things, can **never** with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect.
- 2 For then would they not have ceased to be offered? because that the worshippers once purged should have had no more conscience of sins. [Lawyers build false analogies like this and shoot down what they built, creating a false illusion that they are actually dealing with what the opposing council had actually said.]
- 3 But in those sacrifices there is a remembrance again made of sins every year.
- 4 For it is **not possible** that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins.
- 5 Wherefore when he cometh into the world, he saith, Sacrifice and offering thou wouldest not, but a body hast thou prepared me: [It becomes obvious that Paul is talking about *Jesus's* body, saying that YHWH had prepared Jesus for being a sacrifice, *HOWEVER*, -]

THE ACTUAL OUOTE!!!

<u>Psalms 40:6</u> [40:7 JPS] Sacrifice and meal-offering Thou hast no delight in; mine ears hast Thou opened; burnt-offering and sin-offering hast Thou not required.

(Back to KJV)

- 6 In burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin thou hast had no pleasure.
- 7 Then said I, Lo, I come (in the volume of the book it is written of me,) to do thy will, O God.
- Above when he said, Sacrifice and offering and burnt offerings and *offering* for sin thou wouldest not, neither hadst pleasure *therein*; which are offered by the law;
- 9 Then said he, Lo, I come to do thy will, O God. He taketh away the first, that he may establish the second. [This is supposed to be Jesus, saying that he is eliminating the sin sacrifices so he can offer himself for sin for everybody, forever. Is there a record of JESUS saying this? Or is it just Paul, adapting from the culture of Mithra-worship?]
- 10 By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.
- 11 And every priest standeth daily ministering and offering oftentimes the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins: [The Torah says that the sins were forgiven (see below), and Paul is herein saying that Moses was a liar and a false prophet.]
- 12 But this man, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God;
- 13 From henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstool.
- 14 For by one [blood] offering he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified. [IF this were really true, then why will offerings for sin be among the things that will be re-instituted upon the coming of the Messiah?]

Another HUGE **problem** with trying to apply the <u>Hebrews 10:5</u> quotation of <u>Psalms 40:6</u> to Jesus is found in <u>Psalms 40:12</u> – "For innumerable evils have compassed me about, <u>mine iniquities have overtaken me</u>, so that I am not able to look up; they are more than the hairs of my head, and my heart hath failed me."

HIS iniquities. Not the iniquities of another, or of all mankind. Did you catch that?

The compilers of the New Testament did not read far enough to understand that the body of the man that *they* were alleging had been prepared as the <u>sinless</u>, <u>perfect</u> sacrifice for the sins of mankind would, *himself*, have been a *SINNER*!

Ezekiel, chapter 40, is where Ezekiel shares his vision given by **YHWH** of what is going to take place in the **new temple**, under the direction of **The Messiah**.

Ezekiel 40:38-42 [KJV]

- 38 And the chambers and the entries thereof *were* by the posts of the gates, where they washed the burnt offering.
- 39 And in the porch of the gate *were* two tables on this side, and two tables on that side, to slay thereon the burnt offering and the sin offering and the trespass offering.
- 40 And at the side without, as one goeth up to the entry of the north gate, *were* two tables; and on the other side, which *was* at the porch of the gate, *were* two tables.
- 41 Four tables *were* on this side, and four tables on that side, by the side of the gate; eight tables, whereupon they slew *their sacrifices*.
- 42 And the four tables *were* of hewn stone for the burnt offering, of a cubit and an half long, and a cubit and an half broad, and one cubit high: whereupon also they laid the instruments wherewith they slew the burnt offering and the sacrifice.

There will continue to be sin offerings in the world to come, therefore, the *myth* that Paul brought into Christianity about his god being *the ultimate*, *one-time sacrifice for sin* is proven false by an examination of the Tanakh. In this case, it is proven false through the word of a tested-and-proven Prophet of **YHWH**, which Paul was *not*.

So, Christians have a problem reconciling their Greek-based scriptures with the actual Tanakh. Is Ezekiel a real Prophet of **YHWH** who foretold the coming of the Messiah? The same Ezekiel says that the *REAL* Messiah is going to be showing the Hebrews *how to make their blood sacrifices for sin* as well as for other purposes. How many excuses can you find for continuing a belief that the New Testament and Old Testament are completely compatible? Why not go back up to page 6 and make a few more tally marks? You may want to flag page 6 with a Post-It note so you can find it more easily!

One of the most startling and eye-opening things that one learns when studying about the sacrifices is that a great many of the sacrifices were **used for food** by the Levites, priests, and others. When Christians allege that Jesus was a (human) sacrifice, they must invent an entirely new set of sacrificial laws that would show how to prepare *human* flesh for consumption (an abomination).

Bloodless, fine FLOUR can be used for a sin offering.

Leviticus 5:11-13

- 11 But if he be not able to bring two turtledoves, or two young pigeons, then **he that sinned** shall bring for his offering **the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour for a sin offering**; he shall put no oil upon it, neither shall he put *any* frankincense thereon: for **it** *is* **a sin offering**.
- 12 Then shall he bring it to the priest, and the priest shall take his handful of it, *even* a memorial thereof, and burn *it* on the altar, according to the offerings made by fire unto the LORD: **it** *is* **a sin offering**.
- 13 And the priest shall make an atonement for him as touching his sin that he hath sinned in one of these, and <u>it shall be forgiven him</u>: and *the remnant* shall be the priest's, as a meat offering. [Like so many of the other offerings, only part was burned, and the rest was food for the Levites.]

In my opinion, anyone who **admits** that Moses was a prophet of the Eternal ONE and has a particle of **intellectual honesty** must also admit that **bloodless flour** can be used for an acceptable

sacrifice for sin. The only honest conclusion, therefore, is that there can be remission of sins without the shedding of blood. How many more Tally Marks on page 6?

Why, then, do people *still believe* that the Torah says that without **blood** there is no remission of sins? This is derived out of a *misinterpretation* of <u>Leviticus 17:10-14</u> as found in <u>Matthew 26:28</u> and <u>Hebrews 9:22</u>.

Leviticus 17:10-14 (KJV)

- 10 And whatsoever man *there be* of the house of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn among you, that **eateth** any manner of **blood**; I will even set my face against **that soul that eateth blood**, and will cut him off from among his people. [they are talking about eating/drinking blood, not using it as a sacrifice. They are being told what they <u>cannot</u> do with blood.]
- 11 For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul. [This is what we can do with the blood of the certain, few animals that Torah stipulates are for sacrifices, and under those precise conditions.]
- 12 Therefore I said unto the children of Israel, No soul of you shall eat blood, neither shall any stranger that sojourneth among you eat blood. [Still talking about what we cannot do with blood.]
- 13 And whatsoever man *there be* of the children of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn among you, which hunteth and catcheth any beast or fowl that may be eaten; **he shall even pour out the blood thereof, and cover it with dust.** [This is what we must do with blood that is NOT being used as a sacrifice, for sin, or any other kind of sacrifice.]
- 14 For it is the life of all flesh; the blood of it is for the life thereof: therefore I said unto the children of Israel, Ye shall eat the blood of no manner of flesh: for the life of all flesh is the blood thereof: whosoever eateth it shall be cut off. [They are still talking about eating/drinking blood, not in using the blood as a mandatory sacrifice for sin. We cannot eat/drink Jesus's flesh or blood, either.]

What these verses tell us is that we are not to eat blood, but, the only actual things for which we can use blood is to cover with dust, sprinkle on the alter, pour out at the base of the alter, or else use as a sacrifice on the altar. This is a far cry from saying that we must give a blood sacrifice before any of our sins are forgiven. This would be ridiculous, and go against the other law of sacrifice that says fine flour is an acceptable sacrifice for sin, as well as a contrite heart and repentance being acceptable sacrifices for remission of sins.

Jesus announces that he is a false prophet.

One of the most devastating quotes of the Tanakh is found in Matthew 26:31 "Then saith Jesus unto them, All ye shall be offended because of me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be scattered abroad. (KJV)"

You can see here that Jesus is speaking of *himself* as being the *shepherd*, his disciples as being *the sheep* that will be scattered abroad, and that the disciples will be offended because of Jesus, the shepherd. Again, the bad guy that is doing the smiting is either Herod (Rome) or the Jews, depending on whether one has an anti-Catholic or anti-Semitic leaning.

The Christians believe that Jesus was the son of YHWH, and *Jesus* was the *actual creator* of all things (<u>John 1:1-3</u>), not YHWH.

- 1 "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
- 2 The same was in the beginning with God.
- 3 All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made."

Whereas Christians may find an excuse for *Matthew's* ignorance of Torah law and the writings of the Prophets, they can find no such excuse for their Jesus. Christians suppose that Jesus was the sinless son of **YHWH** and was supposed to know all things (omniscient). Jesus, then (*according to Christian beliefs*), must have known the true nature of the shepherd that is prophesied by Zechariah, and it was *HIS CHOICE to be identified as THAT particular shepherd*.

This "... for it is written..." is found in **Zechariah 13:7**, where this single verse reads **almost** exactly as Jesus was telling his disciples.

Zechariah 13:7 Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my fellow, saith the LORD of hosts: smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered: and I will turn mine hand upon the little ones.

Christians and Messianics would go no further than this **single verse**, and say "See there! This is exactly what Y'shua was saying! He is giving testimony that He is the Messiah, the suffering servant and the Savior of the world!" However, we should look very closely at this verse and the surrounding verses, and see <u>who</u> is talking in both cases (N.T. and Zechariah) and exactly <u>who</u> is doing <u>what</u>, and to <u>whom</u>.

In Matthew, the ones **doing the striking** were the **Romans** (or the **Jews**, depending on who you are blaming for killing their god) who were killing the good guy, and scattering the good guy's supporters. To get the complete **context** into which **Zechariah 13:7** fits, **we need to go back to the first of the chapter.**

Zechariah 13:1-8 (KJV)

- 1 In <u>THAT</u> day there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem for sin and for uncleanness.
- 2 And it shall come to pass in <u>THAT</u> day, saith the LORD of hosts, *that* I will cut off the names of the idols out of the land, and they shall no more be remembered: and also I will cause the prophets and the unclean spirit to pass out of the land.
- 3 And it shall come to pass, *that* when any **shall yet** prophesy, then his father and his mother that begat him shall say unto him, Thou shalt not live; for thou speakest lies in the name of the LORD: and **his father and his mother that begat him shall thrust him through when he prophesieth**.
- 4 And it shall come to pass in <u>THAT</u> day, that the prophets shall be ashamed every one of his vision, when he hath prophesied; neither shall they wear a rough garment to deceive:
- 5 But he shall say, I am **no prophet**, I am an husbandman; for man taught me to keep cattle from my youth.
- 6 And *one* shall say unto him, What *are* these wounds in thine <u>hands</u>? Then he shall answer, *Those* with which I was wounded *in* the house of my friends. [This <u>falsification</u> became the cruci-fiction wounds and scars in the New Testament.]
- 7 Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man *that is* my fellow, **saith the LORD** of hosts: smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered: and **I** will turn **mine hand** upon the little ones.
- 8 And it shall come to pass, *that* in all the land, saith the LORD, two parts therein shall be cut off *and* die; but the third shall be left therein.

The reference to "wounds in thine hands" in the King James Version is another case of there being what appears to be a deliberate mistranslation in the Tanakh, that most likely originated in the Vulgate or the Septuagint, as was the deliberate mistranslation in Isajah 7:14.

This is out of the English Standard Version:

Zechariah 13:5 but he will say, 'I am no prophet, I am a worker of the soil, for a man sold me in my youth.'

Zechariah 13:6 And if one asks him, 'What are these **wounds on your back?**' he will say, 'The wounds I received in the house of my friends.'

And this is out of the JPS 1999 Translation from Hebrew (NON-Septuagint) into English: *KJV* Zechariah 13:1 [JPS 1999]

- 1 In that day there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem for purging and cleansing.
- 2 In THAT day, too declares the LORD of hosts, I will erase the very names of the idols from the land; they shall not be uttered any more. I will also make the "prophets" and the "unclean spirit" vanish from the land. [YHWH is telling us that <u>IN THAT VERY DAY</u> the fountain will clean them out of the land. Not 2,000+ years AFTER He sends His Messiah.]
- 3 If anyone "prophesies" thereafter, his own father and mother, who brought him into the world, will say to him, "You shall die, for you have lied in the name of the LORD"; and his own father and mother, who brought him into the world, will put him to death when he "prophesies." [speaking of the false prophets, obviously]
- 4 In THAT day, every prophet will be ashamed of the "visions" [he had] when he "prophesied." In order to deceive, he will not wear a hairy mantle,
- 5 and he will declare, "I am not a 'prophet'; I am a tiller of the soil; you see, I was plied with the red stuff from my youth on.
- 6 And if he is asked, What are those <u>sores on your back</u>? he will reply, "From being beaten in the homes of my friends." [This is a far cry from the "wounds in the hands," which are like drawing the circle around the arrow AFTER it hits the wall.]
- 7 O sword! Rouse yourself against my shepherd, The man in charge of My flock says the LORD of Hosts. Strike down the shepherd, and let the flock scatter; And I will also turn My hand against the shepherd boys. [YHWH, Himself, is ordering them to smite the shepherd.]
- 8 Throughout the land declares the LORD Two-thirds shall perish, shall die, And one-third of it shall survive. [Did this happen anywhere near the time of Jesus? No? Well, I guess everyone is still waiting for The Messiah.]

You can see that there is a **BIG DIFFERENCE** between "What are these wounds in thine hands?" and "'What are those sores on your back?" I have not had an opportunity to dig out the source of the KJV mistranslation, but because it is so obviously twisted to make it appear that the false prophet had wounds in his hands, instead of his back, the KJV's source was most likely the **Vulgate** or the **Septuagint**. The twisting of the scripture in this case is strongly reminiscent of the "convenient" twisting of **Isaiah 7:14**, that calls a specific, young, pregnant lady "a virgin." This is not the kind of error that can come in through incorrect translation, but only through deliberate corruption. If you are a Christian, and if you are NOT willing to dig out the source of the error and

adjust your beliefs, then how are your actions different from willful negligence? Is it time to make another mark on page 6?

This is very likely a *Messianic era prophesy*, so we should pay *very* close attention.

We can see in **verses 1, 2, & 4** that in <u>THAT</u> day (*the Messianic Era*), the names of the idols would be cut off and never remembered again in the land of Israel (*haEretz*). Also, that all of the unclean spirits would *leave* the land (*haEretz*). Did this happen in Jesus's day? Nope. <u>NONE</u> of it. Therefore, this prophesy *cannot* mean that Jesus is the Messiah.

Who is speaking in **Zechariah 13:7**? It is **YHWH** (*through Zechariah*).

Who is the **shepherd** (keeper of cattle)(tiller of the soil)? The **bad** guy.

Who are the sheep that are being scattered? The *disciples* of the *bad* guy.

So we are being told in <u>Matthew 25:31</u> that by citing <u>Zechariah 13:7</u>, Jesus is identifying *himself* as a false prophet, and saying that **YHWH** is going to order him (Jesus) smitten (killed) and order the scattering of his (Jesus's) ministers. Jesus, *himself*, is saying that he, *Jesus*, is a false prophet. [The passage in Zechariah does not specifically refer to Jesus, or even to the times in which Jesus lived, *but Jesus*, *himself*, says that the false prophet part of it DOES apply to HIM.]

And yet again, Christian apologists will **not** be able to sustain the argument that this is the kind of error that could be made in translation. Nor could this be a deliberate change so that one may augment a particular doctrinal position of any particular Christian sect. There appear to be only two possibilities for this kind of "error." **First** is that the writer(s) of the book of Matthew was(were) virtually ignorant of Hebrew and the Hebrew scriptures, and the **second** explanation is that **Jesus was actually saying/admitting that he was a false prophet, worthy of death under Torah law. OOPS!!! There is another possibility! A dedicated pagan could have tweaked the translation along with various other fake translations, just to create an appearance that there is Tanakh support for Jesus.**

If one accepts the **first scenario** (*Matthew's gross ignorance of the Tanakh*), then **everything** that was written by Matthew is suspect, at best, and at worst, should be relegated to the category of a poorly-written Greek tragedy (*total* fiction). Take your pick. I have no personal preference. If you agree that there was most likely deliberate fraud, then make a mark on **page 6**.

If one who believes in keeping the Law of **YHWH** is inclined to believe the **second scenario** (*Jesus actually lived, and was admitting that he is a false prophet*), then they will also agree that Torah law regarding false prophets should have been applied to Jesus *and* his disciples.

OOPS! I bet you have never looked at this entire passage in Zechariah before! Be honest with yourself in front of YHWH. How many excuses do you have to make? Enter that total as tally marks on page 6.

"No bones broken" and they will look upon him whom they pierced.

In **John 19:34 and 36 and 37**, we find a double reference to prophesies.

- **34.** Instead, one of the soldiers pierced Jesus' side with a spear, bringing a sudden flow of **blood** and water....
- 36. These things happened so that the <u>scripture would be fulfilled</u>: "Not one of his bones will be broken."
- 37. And again another scripture saith, They shall look on him whom they pierced.

Who is this man who's bones will not be broken?

Christians claim that it is a reference to Jesus being the perfect Passover lamb, but this is not and has never been a Messianic prophesy.

<u>Exodus 12:46</u> - "In one house shall it be eaten; thou shalt not carry forth ought of the flesh abroad out of the house; neither shall ye break a bone thereof."

So in the case of **Exodus**, and the Passover **lamb**, **NOT A MAN**, the bones that were not to be broken were **animal** bones. **This is not prophesy**. It is a **commandment** regarding the observance of a commemorative feast (not even a **sin** sacrifice). **If** this is what the writers of the book of John are alleging is a prophesy, it appears to be **deliberately misleading and fraudulent**. Although Jesus **supposedly** never had any bones of his body broken, no one carried out the **first part** of the Passover commandment **and ate his flesh**. Having no broken bones is **perhaps** the **only** manner in which Jesus conformed with the requirements for the Passover lamb, therefore, it is not likely that the reference in **John 19:36** was to **Exodus 12:46**. It is much more likely that the reference in **John 19:36** was to **Psalms 34:21**, but even that **does not fit** as a Messianic prophesy.

How could **ONE** part of the verse be Messianic Prophesy, and **NOT** the rest of the verse? Wouldn't the meat have to be eaten off of the bones <u>inside</u> of that house, and **NONE** of the meat be taken <u>outside</u> of the house other than to burn it? If this is going to be considered as Messianic prophesy, then they could not have taken Jesus's body to the tomb of Joseph for burial. **Get real, folks!** This is another convenient lie, folks. Put another mark on **page 6**.

Psalms Chapter 34 in English

Psalms 34:1 - 23 JPS, 1917 edition

- 1 [A Psalm] of <u>David</u>; when <u>he</u> [David] changed his demeanour before Abimelech, who drove him away, and he departed.
- 2 I will bless the LORD at all times; His praise shall continually be in my mouth.
- 3 My soul shall glory in the LORD; the humble shall hear thereof, and be glad.
- 4 O magnify the LORD with me, and let us exalt His name together.
- 5 I sought the LORD, and He answered me, and delivered me from all my fears.
- 6 They looked unto Him, and were radiant; and their faces shall never be abashed.
- 7 This poor man cried, and the LORD heard, and saved him out of all his troubles.
- 8 The angel of the LORD encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them.
- 9 O consider and see that the LORD is good; happy is the man that taketh refuge in Him.
- 10 O fear the LORD, ye His holy ones; for there is no want to them that fear Him.
- 11 The young lions do lack, and suffer hunger; but they that seek the LORD want not any good thing.
- 12 Come, ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the LORD.
- Who is the man that desireth life, and loveth days, that he may see good therein?
- 14 Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile.
- 15 Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace, and pursue it.
- 16 The eyes of the LORD are toward the righteous, and His ears are open unto their cry.
- 17 The face of the LORD is against them that do evil, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth
- 18 They cried, and the LORD heard, and delivered them out of all their troubles.

- 19 The LORD is night unto them that are of a broken heart, and saveth such as are of a contrite spirit.
- 20 Many are the ills of the righteous, but the LORD delivereth him out of them all.
- He keepeth all his bones; not one of them is broken. [This is in present tense in both KJV and JPS 1999, and refers to King David. Is there any record of King David's bones being broken? I don't see how this could refer to Jesus or even to Jesus's time frame. None of the context indicates that this is Messianic Prophesy.]
- 22 Evil shall kill the wicked; and they that hate the righteous shall be held guilty. [Righteous = Torah obedient, and the Apostle Paul hated Torah. There you have it!!!]
- The **LORD** redeemeth the soul of His servants; and none of them that take refuge in Him shall be desolate.

Psalm 34 is obviously talking about **King David**, as it says in the **very first verse**. This is not prophetic, at all. **You cannot just pick a nice sounding verse anywhere you find it, and turn it into Messianic Prophesy just because YOU** feel like it. *There has to be context*.

Looking in <u>Psalms 35:10</u>, we see "All my bones shall say, LORD, who is like unto thee, which deliverest the poor from him that is too strong for him, yea, the poor and the needy from him that spoileth him?" Do bones have mouths, vocal chords, and the ability to communicate? The Psalmists use the term "bones" in several ways, don't they? The *context* here is obvious that there is not a *literal* meaning to be inferred for "bones." When the meaning is to be spiritualized, not literal, it is *always* obvious. It is not intellectually honest to simply take a phrase that sounds good, call it "Messianic Prophesy," and then <u>arbitrarily</u> apply it to <u>Jesus</u>.

More directly to the point, there is *nothing* in the context of <u>Psalms 34</u> that indicates that *anything* in the chapter is Messianic Prophesy. Because there is no record of David's bones being broken, the context is that of a *continuing promise* by **YHWH** to bless and protect *David* and by extension, *possibly*, all of the rest of **YHWH's** *obedient servants*, as well.

The **ACTUAL** Messianic Prophesies are very explicit and to the point. There is **no doubt** when **Isaiah** or **Ezekiel** is talking about the Messiah and the end of the ages. The **context** is compatible with the **text**, and one does not need to rely upon **pretext**. This is another case of some Greek or Roman writer finding a nice phrase in the Tanakh, and "**making it fit**" his pre-determined objective. The arrow is in the exact center of the circle because they drew the circle around the arrow only **AFTER** the arrow hit the target. It is no wonder why so many of the contrived Messianic Prophesies are fulfilled so well!!! They are sure that they hit the target, because after they shoot the arrow, they call whatever the arrow hits, "**The Target**." These parts of the Tanakh only became "**Messianic Prophesy**" during and after the N.T. was being written!!!

"They will look on the one they have pierced."

Zechariah Chapter 12

Zecaraiah 12:10 KJV And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and **they shall look upon me whom they have pierced**, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for *his* only *son*, and shall be in bitterness for **him**, as one that is in bitterness for *his* firstborn.

Next, we can see what the real **WORDS** mean, without being tweaked by the authors of the **Vulgate** or **Septuagint**.

Zecaraiah 12:10 JPS 1999 But I will fill the house of David and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, with a spirit of pity and compassion; and they shall lament to me about those who are slain, wailing over them as over a favorite son and showing bitter grief as over a first-born.

This is another example of a mistranslation in the **KJV** that is just *toooooo convenient*. It bears all of the familiar ear-marks of the other **corruptions** of the Tanakh by the likes of **Saint Jerome**, that skew passages of the Tanakh in such a way that the virgin birth and death on the cross of the Christian god appears to be supported in Holy Scripture. For a reminder, there is the fraud in **Isaiah 7:14** about an alleged virgin who would some day give birth to a son, and in **Psalms 22:16** [17] where the phrase "**like a lion at my hands and feet**" is fraudulently translated as "**they pierced** my hands and my feet."

Zechariah 12:10 and **Psalms 22:16 [17]** were obviously corrupted. There is no support in the Hebrew **WORDS** for how they were inserted into the Septuagint or Vulgate.

This one takes a lot of excuses, so feel free to add another sheet, or use the back side of **page 6** for more tally marks.

Be not afraid.

The process of separating from Christianity can be a very unsettling and frightening time. We lose our false sense of security. Many times, we also lose our friends and some of our family members. We might lose our job or our position in the community. We are rejected by our neighbors and co-workers. The raw fear of losing this security blanket stops many people from even *questioning* the validity of the New Testament. *Karaite* Jews, who historically believe *only* what is written in the Tanakh, have lived and thrived for more than forty centuries without believing in either Jesus, *or the Talmud* (Rabbinical law), so *no one* should start worrying that they will somehow dry up and blow away if they quit believing in *Jesus*, *or in the New Testament*.

When our concentration is on what we *DO believe* instead of on what we are *rejecting*, this will take a lot of the pain out of the parting of the ways with Christianity. One of the things that Torahobservant people **DO** believe is found in <u>Deuteronomy 18:20-22</u>, here quoted from the 1917 edition of the JPS translation.

- 20. But the prophet, that shall speak a word presumptuously in My name, which I have not commanded him to speak, or that shall speak in the name of other gods, that same prophet shall die.
- 21. And if thou say in thy heart: 'How shall we know the word which the LORD hath not spoken?
- 22. When a prophet speaketh in the name of the LORD, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the LORD hath not spoken; the prophet hath spoken it presumptuously, thou shalt not be afraid of him. [emphasis added]

The "thou shalt not..." in verse 22 is as strongly worded as in Exodus 20:12 in the 1917 JPS translation "Thou shalt not murder. Thou shalt not commit adultery. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." So, the fact that we absolutely must not fear the false prophets that have taught Christianity for the past 2,000 years is one of the absolute commandments given in the Torah.

And further, in **Deuteronomy chapter 13** (KJV)

If there arise among you a **prophet**, or a **dreamer of dreams** [the apostle Paul?], and giveth thee a sign or a wonder, [In modern times, they use the term "a **prophetic word**" to disguise the fact that it is merely a **psychic reading**, but is **not** supposed to incur the penalty of a false prophesy.]

- 2 And the sign or the wonder come to pass, whereof he spake unto thee, saying, Let us go after other gods [mighty ones] [Jesus, The Rebbe, Joseph Smith, Ellen G. White, Herbert W. Armstrong?], which thou hast not known, and let us serve them;
- 3 Thou shalt **not** hearken unto the words of **that prophet**, or **that dreamer of dreams**: for the **LORD** your God **proveth you**, to know whether ye love the **LORD** your God with all your heart and with all your soul. [The term "proveth you" is translated "is testing you" in the **JPS 1999** version. The verb "probar," in Spanish, means "to test," "to probe," or "to prove."]
- 4 Ye shall walk after [follow] the **LORD** your God, and fear **him**, and keep **his** commandments, and obey **his** voice, and ye shall serve **him**, and cleave unto **him**.
- 5 And that prophet, or that dreamer of dreams, shall be put to death; because he hath spoken to turn *you* away from the **LORD** your God, which brought you out of the land of Egypt, and redeemed you out of the house of bondage, to thrust thee out of the way which the **LORD** thy God commanded thee to walk in. So shalt thou put the evil away from the midst of thee.
- 6 If thy brother, the son of thy mother, or thy son, or thy daughter, or the wife of thy bosom, or thy friend, which *is* as thine own soul, entice thee secretly, saying, Let us go and serve other gods, which thou hast not known, thou, nor thy fathers;
- 7 *Namely*, of the gods of the people which *are* round about you, nigh unto thee, or far off from thee, from the *one* end of the earth even unto the *other* end of the earth;
- 8 Thou shalt not consent unto him, nor hearken unto him; neither shall thine eye pity him, neither shalt thou spare, neither shalt thou conceal him:
- 9 But **thou shalt surely kill him**; thine hand shall be first upon him to put him to death, and afterwards the hand of all the people.
- 10 And **thou shalt stone him with stones**, that he die; because he hath sought to thrust thee away from the **LORD** thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage.
- 11 And all Israel shall hear, and fear, and shall do no more any such wickedness as this is among you.
- 12 If thou shalt hear *say* in one of thy cities, which the **LORD** thy God hath given thee to dwell there, saying,
- 13 *Certain* men, the children of Belial [*the wicked, or the ungodly*], are gone out from among you, and have withdrawn the inhabitants of their city, saying, Let us go and serve other gods, which ye have not known;
- 14 Then shalt thou enquire, and make search, and ask diligently; and, behold, *if it be* truth, *and* the thing certain, *that* such abomination is wrought among you;
- 15 Thou shalt surely smite the inhabitants of that city with the edge of the sword, destroying it utterly, and all that *is* therein, and the cattle thereof, with the edge of the sword.
- 16 And thou shalt gather all the spoil of it into the midst of the street thereof, and shalt burn with fire the city, and all the spoil thereof every whit, for the **LORD** thy God: and it shall be an heap for ever; it shall not be built again.
- 17 And there shall cleave nought of the cursed thing to thine hand: that the LORD may turn from the fierceness of his anger, and shew thee mercy, and have compassion upon thee, and multiply thee, as he hath sworn unto thy fathers;
- 18 When thou shalt hearken to the voice of the **LORD** thy God, to keep all his commandments which I command thee this day, to do *that which is* right in the eyes of the **LORD** thy God.

I submit to you for your consideration that it is *totally irrelevant* whether or not **Jesus**, the **Apostles**, or **Benny Hinn** could or can heal the sick or raise the dead. As long as they teach even one thing that is NOT in line with Torah, then *we are COMMANDED not to fear them*.

Matthew 12:39-41

- 39. But he [Jesus] answered and said unto them, An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given to it, but the sign of the prophet Jonas:
- 40. For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.
- 41. The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it: because they repented at the preaching of Jonas; and, behold, a **greater than Jonas** *is* here.

[JESUS] prophesied that there would *only* be "the sign of Jonah" and that he would be in the grave for three days *and* three nights (72 hours). You can count them yourself, and you will never come up with seventy-two hours that Jesus was in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathaea. Jesus (who supposedly never told a lie) made the statement that there would *only be one sign*, yet in <u>Acts</u> 2:22-24, they say that his alleged ministry was *full* of signs and wonders, and that *the miracles* and that these signs and wonders were the very things *that proved that Jesus was of God*.]

Acts 2:22-24

- Ye men of Israel, hear these words; **Jesus of Nazareth**, a man approved of God among you by miracles and wonders and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know:
- Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and **foreknowledge of God**, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain:
- Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death: because it was not possible that he should be holden of it.

So the authors of the Acts are saying that Jesus had risen from the dead, like so many previous pagan deities had done. There are between 12 and 16 other pagan religions who's god had come back from the dead after dying a martyr's death. At the Council of Nicea, there were representatives of many of these religions, and the alleged birth and death of Jesus is a clear compilation of all of them. Every one of the religious factions had to be satisfied in order to pull the Roman empire back together and keep it from disappearing from the pages of time.

The *real* Messianic prophesies say that the proof of the identity of the Messiah will be that **he brings world peace**, unites households, teaches correct observance of Torah, rebuilds the Temple, and restores the sacrifices. There are no Messianic prophesies about the kinds of miracles that the book of the Acts says that would prove that Jesus was the anointed one. In fact, as we saw in **Deuteronomy 13:1 – 18**, above, we are specifically *not* to depend upon such signs and wonders as a substitute for our study of and *obedience* to Torah.

So, Jesus not only gave **false prophesy** about being in the grave for three days and three nights, he also **lied** about us receiving **no other signs and wonders** other than **the sign of Jonah**. Of course, the really dedicated Christian **apologist** will quickly remind us that the words in Acts were written later, by apostles, and are not the words of their savior, but, isn't this an admission that the writers of Acts were **also** liars? How could someone continue to participate in a religion that was created and perpetuated by people that they have come to realize don't know or speak the truth?

In Conclusion

Because the New Testament was written by people who gave false testimony, did not understand or keep the Torah, and try to get us to follow other leaders and the teachings of men instead of obeying the Torah, we are *commanded* not to fear any of the dire warnings or edicts that Jesus *or his followers* allegedly pronounced against those who do not believe as they want us to believe or do

as they want us to do. When we keep all of the commandments of YHWH, we lose the fear of parting ways with Christianity.

We have the promise of **Ezekiel 18:27-28**

- 27. "Again, when the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his [his own] soul alive.
- Because <u>he</u> considereth, and turneth away from all <u>his</u> transgressions that <u>he</u> hath committed, <u>he</u> shall surely live, <u>he</u> shall not die."

There is no way that the "<u>he</u>" or "<u>his</u>" can mean *Jesus*. It is *repentance* (turning away from sin), not <u>blood</u>, that gives remission of sin and a place in the world-to-come.

Incidentally, the only people who say that it is *not possible* to keep the Laws of **YHWH** are those who either **do not believe** that **Deuteronomy 30:11-14** is the word of **YHWH**, or else they are looking for a savior who *will save them IN their sins*, not *from their sins*.

<u>Deuteronomy 30:11-14</u> (KJV)

- 11. For this commandment which I command thee this day, it *is* **not hidden from thee**, neither *is* it far off.
- 12. It *is* not in heaven, that thou shouldest say, Who shall go up for us to heaven, and bring it unto us, that we may hear it, and do it?
- 13. Neither *is* it beyond the sea, that thou shouldest say, Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us, that we may hear it, and do it?
- 14. But the word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth, and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it.

I really **DO** understand the term "cognitive dissonance," and have experienced it, first hand, up close and uncomfortable. I know that some people will even deny that the words mean what the words mean, and will argue even when they have absolutely NO logic or evidence, but only their belief. My father used to tell me that "You cannot overcome a belief with evidence." This is what he was talking about. Those people cannot be helped, and the people who brainwashed them are possibly the ones who will be raised to everlasting shame and everlasting contempt, as stated in **Daniel 12:2**.

If you are an *honest* man or woman, and have any integrity at all, then there have been some scriptures cited in this document that you cannot reconcile and retain your confidence in any form of Christianity that makes the claim that their form of Christianity is based upon a form of belief in *the Messiah that was prophesied in the Old Testament*, and those prophesies were all fulfilled in the New Testament.

Intelligent people always have questions. If you have reached this point in this document without putting a single tally mark on the line on **page 6**, then you may well not have the mental capacity to understand the simple words that are used and compared in the above passages of scripture.

There is nothing fancy about simply learning, understanding, and keeping the Torah law. There is no financial advantage to any man, woman, denomination, publishing house, or television station. There is *no ego-boosting opportunity* to make your name known across the city, state, nation, on the Internet, or around the world. The only thing of which we are assured by keeping Torah law is that we will have food, clothing, shelter, inner peace, *and a place in the world to come*, along with Job, Daniel, Abraham, Isaac, Israel, and Moses.

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יהוה

The name of our Creator is made up of four, Hebrew <u>vowels</u>, Y H W H ... Vowels are <u>sounds</u>, not just marks on paper. (source: Flavius Josephus - *Antiquities of the Jews*)

The letter (h) when used as a vowel, usually has the "ah," "ha," or the "huh" sound. The is the definite article, or THE, SPECIFIC, to the EXCLUSION of ALL others.

This is exemplified in showing the difference between the word "eretz," meaning land, and the words "ha_Eretz," meaning *THE Land of Israel*, to the <u>exclusion</u> of all others.

In Hebrew, the letters (y) and (v) are used interchangeably, and when located in the first, second, or third position in a word, indicate the tense of the word, either past, future, or continuing.

Being placed in the first and third positions, the and indicate that the name is **both past and future**, or, - *Eternal*.

The associated with **both** the and the means that the name is specifically, to the exclusion of all others, both *past* and *future*, or **THE Eternal**.

Furthermore, being *singular*, and *being found twice*, the would also allow the addition of the word, **ONE**, as a descriptor.

The Name, YHWH, could then be logically rendered as The Eternal ONE, because He has eternal existence, to the exclusion of all others.

It is pronounced in one, long breath, like the wind, with the accent on the middle syllable. .

eeeeeeaaaaaa UUUUUUU' waaaah