

RELIGIOUS NAMES AND EXPRESSIONS

GOD - GAD - GUD

A prophecy for the end-time is given in **Isa. 65:11** wherein our Mighty One warns of the apostasy of His people, "But you are those who forsake Yahúah who prepare a table for Gad, and who furnish a drink offering for Meni." Revised Authorized Version.

All commentators agree that Gad is a pagan deity, and so is Meni. Gad is usually interpreted as the well-known Syrian or Canaanite deity of "Good Luck" or "Fortune", and Meni the deity of "Destiny". This Gad is written in the Hebrew as GD, but the Massoretes afterwards vowel - pointed it, adding an "a", to five us "Gad". However, we find other references in Scripture to a similar deity, if not the same one, also spelt GD in the Hebrew text but this time vowel - pointed to read "Gawd" or "God", in **Jos. 11:17, 12:7, 13:5**, where we find: "Baal-Gawd" or "Baal-God", according to the vowel - pointed Massoretic Hebrew text.

This Baal - Gawd or Baal - God was obviously a place named after their diety. The astrologers identified Gad with Jupiter, the Sky-deity or the Sun-deity. Other sources of research also testify of "Gad" being the Sun-deity. Rev. Alexander Hislop wrote, "There is reason to believe that Gad refers to the Sun-god ... The name Gad ... is applicable to Nimrod, whose general character was that of a Sun-god ... Thus then, if Gad was the 'Sun divinity', Meni was very naturally regarded as 'The Lord Moon.' "

Keil and Delitzsch, Commentaries on the Old Testament, comments on **Isa. 65:11**, "There can be no doubt, therefore, that Gad, the god of good fortune, ...is Baal (Bel) as the god of good fortune. ... this is the deified planet Jupiter ...Gad is Jupiter ... Mene is Dea Luna ... Rosenmuller very properly traces back the Scriptural rendering to this Egyptian view, according to which Gad is the Sungod, and Meni the lunar goddess as the power of fate."

Isa. 65:11 tells us than that Yahúah's people have forsaken Him and in the end-time are found to be serving Gad, the Sun-deity of "Good Luck", and Meni, the Moon-deity of "Destiny".

As pointed out above, this Gad (GD with and "a" vowel - pointing) is probably the same deity as we read of in the book of Joshua, GD with a vowel-pointing of "aw" or "o", Massoretes cannot always be relied on, but we can rely on the Hebrew Scriptures before the vowel-pointing was done. It could well be that the GD of **Isa. 65:11** is the same as the "Gawd" or "God" of the book of Joshua. But, let us not try to establish a

fact on an assumption. Let us rather do some research on the word "God".

The word God (or god), like the Greek Theos (or theos) is used in our versions as a title, a generic name, usually. It translates the Hebrew The Mighty One (or The Mighty One), El (or el), and Eloah. However, in quite a few places it is used as a name whenever it is used as a substitute for the Tetragrammaton, the Name of our Father, e.g. **Matthew 4:4** etc.

If the word God is then used as a substitute for the Name, it must be accepted that the word God has become a name again. How and when did this title or name become adopted into our modern languages? Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th edition, says, "GOD - the common Teutonic word for a personal object of religious worship ... applied to all those superhuman beings of the heathen mythologies.

The word 'god' on the conversion of the Teutonic races to Christianity was adopted as the name of the one Supreme Being" Webster's Twentieth Century Dictionary, Unabridged, 1st edition, says, "The word is common to Teutonic tongues ... It was applied to heathen deities and later, when the Teutonic peoples were converted to Christianity, the word was elevated to the Christian sense."

James Hastings, Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics, vol. 6, p. 302, reads, "After the conversion of the Teutons to Christianity the word came to be applied also to the Christian Deity ... Its etymology and its original meaning are obscure, and have been much debated." J.G.R. Forlong, Encyclopedia of Religions, on "God", says, "It is remarkable that philologists are unable to decide the origin of this familiar Teutonic word."

Once again, we are strongly suspicious of the rulers of darkness or the Prince of Darkness, having succeeded, once again, in hiding yet another work of darkness. There is much confusion in the European languages between the words gud (good) and god.

The Scandinavian languages, like the old Anglo-Saxon, called god gud and called gud (good) god. Calling good god and god gud is bad enough to confuse us. Even worse is that the Old Nether lands languages regarded god as an idol and gud as the correct deity! Jacob Grimm recorded this for us, as well as Julius Pokorny and Jan de Vries.

This inconsistency of spelling confuses us, as it must have confused the people in those early centuries who were still completely or partially ignorant of the True

Mighty One and His Name. Jacob Grimm asserts that this was done because of fear, "Such a fear may arise from two causes: a holy name must not be abused, or an unholy dreaded name, e.g., that of the devil, has to be softened down by modifying its form", and then gives examples.

Other modifying its form", and then gives examples. Other scholars have explained that the names of national deities were either hid, or modified, in order to prevent their enemies getting hold of these names -enemies who might use it as a magic word against them. Another reason for this changing of spelling of idols' names was the ritual of abrenuntiatio, i.e. a solemn renouncing of the names of major deities, whenever a pagan became converted to Christianity. One of the three major idols of the Teutonic tribes was called Saxnot. It is well documented how this name was renounced and later on came back in a disguised form, Saxneat. We even found that some idols' name were spelt 17 different ways.

We found further evidence that "gott" or "god" was not only a title, but used as a name too, amongst the Teutonic tribes. Simrock discovered songs wherein "Gott" was used as a beiname for the deity Odin. In German, beiname means: surname (or epithet, or appellation).

We further found "Goda" as a proper name of an idol. Moreover, the same author relates how Wodan, "the name of the highest god" , also called Wotan and Odan, was also called Godan. The Teutonic masculine deities each had its female consort or counterpart. Thus we read that this deity's female consort was frau Gode. It is commonly known that our Wednesday was named after Wodan or Wotan. In Westphalian we find this day being called Godenstag.

If the Teutonic pagans called all their idols by the generic name "gott" or "god", shall we continue to call the One that we love by the same generic name/title/or name? Why do we not translate the title The Mighty One (or El or Eloah) with its proper meaning: Mighty One or Mighty? Also, in those places where "God" has become a substitute name for "Yahúah ", shall we continue to invite the wrath of The Mighty One by doing this? He has commanded us that we should not destroy His Name (**Deut. 12:3c** and **4**, KJV or RSV).

He is sorely displeased with those who have forgotten His Name for Baal (**Jer. 23:27**), remembering that Baal really was the Sun-deity. "Therefore My people shall know My Name," **Isa. 52:6**. "Yahúah 's voice cries to the city - wisdom shall see Your Name," Yahúah.

"For The Mighty One will save Zion ... and those who love His Name shall dwell in it," **Ps. 69:35-36**. Also read **Isa. 56:6-7**. If we love Him, we will love His Name. If we love His Name, we will not destroy it (Deut. 12:3c and 4), we will not forget it (**Jer. 23:27**), we will not substitute it with a title, a generic name, or a name, which had been used for a pagan deity (**Exod. 23:13**).

Also, and even more applicable to this present study, we will stop substituting His Name with Baal (**Jer. 23:27** and **Hos. 2:16**) - that great Sun-deity, also known as Bel, who was the primary deity of Babylon - whether "Baal" applies to the name of the Sun-deity, or whether "Baal" became a title. We are to stop substituting His Name with anything that pertains to a Sun-deity, or even only a title with an idolatrous origin, notwithstanding attempts to justify the "changed meaning of the word".

There is not a single text in all Scripture which prohibits us from calling Him by His Name. They called upon His Name right back in **Gen. 12:8** and **13:4**, and as "Abraham" again in **Gen. 21:33**. Abraham called the place in Moria "Yahúah Yireh", **Gen. 22:14**. Isaac called upon the Name Yahúah , **Gen. 26:25**. Jacob used the Name, **Gen. 28:16**. Leah used it, **Gen. 29:33** and **35**.

Moses proclaimed the Name of Yahúah , **Deut. 32:3**. David declared Yahúah's name, **Ps. 22:22**, and so did our Messiah, **Heb. 2:12**, **John 17:6** and **17:26**. Finally, Yahusha promised to do it again, **John 17:26b**, which is that which is now happening.

Ba'al (The Lord / Jesus is Lord)

Yahuah is exposing the spirit of **Ba'al (The Lord) /(Jesus)** as one of the strongmen- perhaps *the strongman*-over America.

The title of '**the Lord**', by it's origin and implication is totally blasphemous and of Pagan origin. The whole of **Christianity** is guilty through the lack of use of bringing the Name of **YHUH** to nothingness.

How long will this continue in the hearts of these lying prophets, who prophesy the delusions of their own minds? 27 They think the dreams they tell one another will make my people forget **My Name (Yahuah)**, just as their ancestors forgot **My Name (Yahuah)** through **Baal (The Lord / JESUS)** worship. **Jeremiah 23:26,27**

And in that day, declares **YHWH**, you will call me '**My Husband**,' and no longer will you call me '**The Lord / Jesus**.' For I will remove the names of the **Baals** from her mouth, and they shall be remembered by name no more. **Hosea 2:16-17**

"**Baal**" in the dictionary is Hebrew and means "**The Lord**". So since **JESUS** is **LORD** does this tell us who **JESUS (Christ)** really is, "**BAAL**"?

Many will say to Me in that day, '**Lord, Lord**, have we not prophesied in **Your name**, cast out demons in **Your name**, and done many wonders in **Your name**?' 23 And then I will declare to them, '**I never knew you; depart from Me**, you who practice lawlessness (Breaker of the Torah - **10 Commandments** and **Sabbaths**)!' **Matthew 7:22-23**

Strong's Concordance H#1168 - "**Ba'al**" **בעל**

The name 'Lord' means 'Baal' in Hebrew. Supreme male divinity of the Phoenicians or Canaanites; a heathen mighty one ('god').

Webster's: Ba'al (Ba'al; Heb, ba'al, Lord, possessor)

1.) A very common name for **god** among the phoenecians. The word is also used of the master or owner of a house (**Exodus. 22:7, Judges 19:22**); of a landowner (**Job 31:39**); of an owner of cattle (**Exodus 21:28, Isaiah 1:3**), etc. The word is often used as a prefix to names of towns and men, eg., **Ba'al(Lord)-Gad (God), Ba'al-Hanan**, etc.

Baal ([/ˈbeɪl/](#) bayl;

sometimes spelled **Bael, Baël** (French), **Baell**)

is one of the (7) seven princes of **Hell**. He is mentioned widely in the **Old Testament** as the primary pagan idol of the Phoenicians, often associated with the pagan **goddess Ashtaroth**.

Wikipedia: Baal (Biblical Hebrew **בעל**, pronounced ('**baʕal**), usually spelled **Baal** in English) is a Northwest Semitic title and honorific meaning "**master**" or "**lord**" that is used for various **gods** who were patrons of cities in the **Levant** and **Asia Minor**, cognate to **Akkadian Bēlu**. A **Baalist** or **Baalite** means a worshiper of **Baal**.

"**Baal**" can refer to any **god** and even to human officials. In some texts it is used for Hadad, a **god** of the rain, thunder, fertility and agriculture, and the **lord of Heaven**. Since only priests were allowed to utter his divine name, Hadad, **Ba'al** was commonly used. Nevertheless, few if any Biblical uses of "**Ba'al**" refer to Hadad, **the lord** over the assembly of **gods** on the holy mount of Heaven, but rather refer to any number of local spirit-deities worshipped as cult images, each called **Ba'al** and regarded in the Hebrew

Bible in that context as a "**false god**"

Baal is a title meaning "**lord**" that was applied to a number of West Semitic **gods**.

Baal is a **Christian demon**. According to **Christian** demonology, **Baal** was ranked as the first and principal king in **Hell**, ruling over the East. According to some authors **Baal** is a Duke, with (**66**) sixty-six legions of **demons** under his command. The term "**Baal**" is used in various ways in the Old Testament, with the usual meaning of master, or owner. It came to sometimes mean the local pagan **god** of a particular people, and at the same time all of the idols of the land. It is also found in several places in the plural **Baalim**, or **Baals** (**Judges 2:11, 10:10**).

There were many variations in which **BAAL** is known, such as the **Sun God** (**Sunday God**), the **God** of fertility (Easter), and **Beelzebub**, or **the lord** of flies".

During the English Puritan period, **Baal** was either compared to **haSatan** or considered his main assistant. "**Ba'al**" can refer to any **god** and even to human officials; in some texts it is used as a substitute for Hadad, a **god** of the rain, thunder, fertility and agriculture, and **the lord of Heaven**.

Baal is identified as the ruler of the demons. **Matthew 12:24** (**Beelzebub** is another name for **Baal**)

Baal-hamon, one of **Baal's** names, means "**the lord** of wealth or abundance. is the principality warring against the great transfer of wealth to the chosen of **Yahuah**."

You must war against this spirit to see your inheritance released. Claim ***Jeremiah 51:44** (**Bel** in this verse is **Baal**).

Baal-berith, another of his names, means "**the lord** of the covenant." The Hebrew word **baal** actually means "The **Lord**", "husband" or "marriage." This spirit always attempted to cause Israel to "divorce" or break covenant with **Yahuah** and "marry" or align with this other **God**.

Consistent with this, in so many ways America has broken covenant with **Yahuah** and married **Baal** (**The Lord** and the **God** of Fortune, the same **God** of so many ancient Pagan Religions, This is the strongman behind most covenant-breaking.

Baal is the strongman behind sexual perversion. Homosexuality was and is one of his

big strongholds. All sexual sin and perversion in America is, to one degree or another, under **Baal's** orchestration. You will continue to see **Yahuah** expose leaders in the church who aligned themselves with this spirit.

Pray for the church to be cleansed and for **Baal's** hold on America in this area to be broken.

Baal always goes after the next generation, trying to cut off the extension of **Yahuah's** covenants..

He is a violent spirit and even required human sacrifice. Abortion is under **Baal**, as is the "cutting" of today's young generation (see **1 Kings 18:28**), the vampire and goth movement, and the death culture in general that has so invaded America.

Baal is leading the fight to avert the great awakening planned for the young generation of the World today.

Witchcraft/Pharmakeia and occult spirits in general operate under **Baal**. So does Jezebel.

****Jeremiah 51:44** Yahuah will punish **Baal** in Babylon, And I will make what he has swallowed come out of his mouth; And the nations will no longer stream to him. Even the wall of Babylon has fallen down!*

The "**Lord's Day**" is HaSatan's day. The name of the sun god worshiped by the Phoenicians and Babylonians, Ba'al, means "Lord." The Babylonian's observed the Ba'al Beriyth, known as the "Lord's Covenant." which leads us right back to Easter Sunday, the day the sun crosses, the equator at the vernal equinox.

The Baal Principality (god of 1,000 faces)

Baal (Sun (Sunday) god): Jesus, Bel, Apollo, Zeus, Marduk, Ahura-Mazda, Osiris, Tammuz, Dagon, Prometheus, Jupiter, Nimrod, Mithra ("Another Jesus" and "The Anti-Christ"), Ra, Lucetius, Dyaus, Dionysus, Hermes, Adonis, Pan, Hades, Eros, Uranus, Gaea, Assur, Merodach, Ninus, Shamas, Zeus-Belus, Bacchus

Queen of Heaven (Moon & Sun goddess): Mother of God (Jehovah) / Mary and her child Jesus, The Great Mother, Ashtaroth, Artemis, Aphrodite, Juno, Lilith, Minerva, Columbia, Nike, Astarte, Athena, Beltis, Diana, Isis (Horus), Anahita, Inanna, Tanat,

Ishtar, Cybele, Mylitta, Hathor, Kali.

JESUS

from Hesus the Druid Savior from the stonehenge sun cult.

Jesus is a Mis-Translation and Mis-Transliteration of the Hebrew name Yeshua, which YESHU means: to blot his Name out or “May his name and memory be obliterated”, which this Name was then translated into Greek, which came out a Feminine Name Iesoua, which was then changed to Iesus to make it masculine, then translated into Latin under the Name Iesus (King James 1611 version), which was later changed again into the Name Jesus about 500 years ago when the letter “J” entered the English Language, which the Letter “J” did not exist then and still does not exist in Hebrew today!

The Heavenly Father did not leave us without witness’ of this “grave” error. The Greek form of “Jesus” being *Iesus*, is pronounced “hey-soos” and can be found in the Hebrew writings! Heysoos is a legitimate Hebrew word! “Jesus” transliterated into Hebrew is “hey-soos”, Hey” in Hebrew means “Look, Reveal or Breath”, “Soos” in Hebrew means “Horse”. (Strong's #5483) Beast

A horse is a false hope for Salvation; Nor does it deliver anyone by its great strength. Psalm 33:17

He delight's not in the strength of the horse (Jesus): he takes no pleasure in the legs (works) of a man. Psalms 147:10

"Je-SUS" pronounced Gee-SOOCE and this is from the Latin word/name "Ie-SUS" pronounced Ee-SOOCE. The suffix is the same as the latin word for "PIG". "SUS": A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow: (According to the dictionary this word SWINE can also mean a CONTEMPTIBLE Person a Beast)!

Spirit of Baal / Spirit of Christ (Jesus) (The Holy Spirit/Religious Spirit)

Before the KJV

HOLY

The Hebrew word (Q)Kodesh and the equivalent Greek word hagios, together with their derivatives, have been translated with one of three words, or derivatives, in our older English versions, namely: holy, hallowed, or sanctified. Another word is also used in modern versions, and generally in ecclesiastical literature, namely: sacred.

The Ghost/Spirit difference exists in **all** major English versions prior to the KJV — dating back over 230 years to **John Wycliffe's** ground-breaking English version of **1380**. Compare two verses in the KJV to five previous English versions. (Spellings are original.)

Matthew 1:18

KJV (1611) — she was found with child of the Holy Ghost

Rheims (1582) — she vvas found to be vvith childe by the Holy Ghost

Geneva (1557) — she was found wyth chylde of the holy goost

Cranmer (1539) — she was founde with chylde by the holy goost

Tyndale (1534) — she was founde with chylde by the holy goost

Wycliffe (1380) — sche was founde hauynge of the holy goost in the wombe

1 Thessalonians 4:8

KJV (1611) — God . . . has also giuen unto us his holy Spirit

Rheims (1582) — God . . . also hath giuen his holy Spirit in vs

Geneva (1557) — God . . . hath geuen you his holy Sprite

Cranmer (1539) — God . . . hath sent his holy sprete amonge you

Tyndale (1534) — God . . . hath sent his holy sprete amonge you

Wycliffe (1380) — god . . . also yaf his holi spirit in us

This shows that the KJV editors were **tradition bearers** of a theological bias rooted **not** in the text of Scripture. The tradition did not start with Jerome's **Latin Vulgate** (5th century). It does not distinguish between "Holy Ghost" and "Holy Spirit," but reads "SPIRITUS SANCTUS" in all passages.

Most of us have the idea that this word has the meaning of piety, or being pious, or to be devout. However, this conception is refuted when we read in **Isa.**

66:17 of the idolatrous people "who sanctify (qadash) themselves and purify themselves, to go to the gardens after an idol in the midst, eating swine's flesh and the abomination and the mouse"

This refutation of the incorrect idea that "holy" means "to be pious", is further confirmed by the shocking discovery that one of the Hebrew words for a harlot (whore) is qedeshah, a derivative of qadash! Likewise, a male prostitute (or sodomite) is called a qadesh in Hebrew. This then causes us to seek for the real meaning of the word qodesh (its verb being qadash) and its Greek equivalent hagios.

The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 2, p. 817, summarizes what most authorities say about (Q)Kodesh and hagios, ". . . the meaning of 'separation' is paramount ... the more elemental meaning seems to lie with 'separation'." The same dictionary, in vol. 4, p.210, says, "The basic sense of the Hebrew root qadash, as of its Greek equivalent in the Bible—hagios, seems to be 'separateness'." Likewise, Vine's Expository Dictionary of New Testament Words repeatedly emphasizes the fact of the fundamental meaning of the word to be: "separation" (see under "holiness" and "sanctification").

With the discovery of the true meaning of this word, namely, separate and separation, we can now understand why (Q) Kodesh is used in a positive sense, a good sense, and that it can equally be used in a negative and evil sense. Someone is, or something is separated unto Yahuah, or he/it is separated unto evil. Thus, the word (Q) Kodesh applies to both.

Why then, if the Hebrew word (Q) Kodesh as well as the Greek hagios both mean "separation", why has the word "holy" been used instead? Is it possible that the father of all lies, the Great Deceiver, had cunningly proceeded with his master plan of bringing idolatrous worship into True Worship? Has the "Mystery Man" behind "Mystery of Lawlessness" and "Mystery Babylon" been active again? (see Jer. 16:19-21, Isa. 25:7, Isa. 30:28, Rev. 17:2,4,5, as well as 2 Thess. 2:7). Indeed, we do find evidence of his veiled, his hidden, his mysterious work.

In The Oxford English Dictionary, vol. 5, p. 345, under "Holy", we read, ". . . the primitive pre-Christian meaning is uncertain . . . Its earlier application to heathen deities is found in ON [Old Norse]." Likewise, we read in the big Netherland's Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal, vol. 6, p. 455 (I translate), "An explanation of the original meaning, that makes it clear as to how this adjective has obtained the meaning of the Latin sanctus, has not yet been given For speculations, see e.g. KLUGE, FRANCK AND MURRAY."

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But we did discover the origin of the word "holy". In G. Jobes, Dictionary of Mythology Folklore and Symbols, p. 781, we read, "HOLY: In practically all languages, the word for holy has been derived from the divinely honored sun."

We found confirmation in Forlong's Encyclopedia of Religions, as follows, "HOLI: The Great Hindu spring festival . . . held in honor of Krishna, as the spring sun-god . . . a personified woman called Holi . . . Holi had tried to poison the babe Krishna" Further revealing evidence was yet to come. In Strong's Concordance, in the Greek Lexicon No.

1506, we found the following: "heile (the sun's ray)"—this is pronounced: heilei.

This form is almost identical to the German and Dutch equivalent of the English "holy". The meaning of "halo", the ring on top of a saint's head, now became clear to us. And this was confirmed in J.C. Cooper, An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Traditional Symbols, p. 112, "NIMBUS, HALO, or AUREOLE: Originally indicative of solar power and the sun's disk, hence an attribute of Sun-gods."

The truth of this most disturbing find stunned us. We simply could not handle it. Gradually we came to understand. The Great Deceiver will not make the mistake of diverting the worship towards himself. By just diverting it to the innocent sun, haSatan would succeed in his master plan by firstly veiling, and then bringing into the Temple the "wicked abomination", as Elohim had called this Sun-mixed worship **Eze. 8:9-16**.

It is well known how pictures of our Messiah, of Mary, and of a great number of saints were adorned with a sun-disc (nimbus), or halo, or sun-rays, thereby identifying him/her with the Sun-deity, or even only being taken as blessed by the Sun-deity. With the word "holy" being applied to the Spirit of Yahuah, called in Hebrew Ruach ha (Q) Kodesh the enormous challenge was put to us: Can we continue to use the word "Holy Spirit"? Ruach ha (Q) Kodesh simply means: "The Spirit of Separation". Can we continue bringing homage to the Sun, once the truth has been revealed to us, and be found guilty of participating in the "wicked abominations" of **Eze. 8:9-16**?

In the Scriptures we are warned of Job's similar predicament in Job 31 :26-28, in which Job warns us of this "an iniquity worthy of judgment, for I would have denied Elohim who is above." Have we not been warned in **Jer. 10:2**, "Do not learn the way of the Gentiles; do not be dismayed (awed) at the signs of heaven for the Gentiles are dismayed (awed) at them."? Can we ignore the disastrous result of Israel's disobedience to the Law which caused Elohim to have "turned and gave them up to worship the host of heaven," **Acts 7:42**? We who have entered into the New Covenant, having the Law of Yahuah written into our hearts (**Heb. 8:10 and 10:16**), can we delight in His Law, His Words?

Do we accept His warning which comes to us in **Deut. 4:19**, "And take heed, lest you lift your eyes to heaven and when you see the sun, the moon, and the stars, all the host of heaven, you fee driven to worship them and serve them, which Yahuah your Alahym has given to all the peoples under the whole heaven as a heritage"? If it has been revealed to US having been led by the Spirit of Truth,

that the word "holy" has been derived from the divinely honored sun can we ignore it?

In direct contrast to this "sun-origin" of the word "holy", the Hebrew (Q) Kodesh and the Greek hagios have nothing to do with the sun or sun-rays at all. The Spirit of Truth put the challenge before us: If we love Him Who first loved us, we will worship Him in Spirit and in Truth. If we love the Spirit of Yahuah, we will call Him: The Spirit of Separation, and not "the spirit of the sun". The former is the truth, the latter is a lie if it is meant to be a translation of Ruach ha (Q)Kodesh. If the term "spirit of the sun" is devoid of all Scriptural truth how much more is the term "spirit of the divinely honored sun"—or "the spirit that solarizes", or "the solarized spirit"?

The Holy Spirit in the New Testament

In the Gospel of John, the emphasis is placed not upon what the Holy Spirit did for Jesus, but upon Jesus giving the spirit to his disciples. This "Higher" Christology, which was the most influential in the later development of Trinity doctrine, sees Jesus as a sacrificial lamb, and as coming among men in order to grant the Spirit of God to humanity.

Christians believe that it was the Holy Spirit whom Jesus mentioned as the promised "comforter" in **John 14:26**, and that it is the Holy Spirit who leads people to faith in Jesus and the one who gives them the ability to lead a Christian life. The Spirit dwells inside every true Christian. He is depicted as a 'counsellor' or 'helper' (paraclete in Greek), guiding them in the way of the truth. The 'Fruit of the Spirit' (i.e. the results of his work) should be "love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control" (**Galatians 5:22**).

It was the **Ruach ha Kodesh** which the true Messiah was referring, in which all these fruits come from as well as all the Gifts!

JEHOVAH - Hovah means bringer of ruin is Hebrew.

The Holy Spirit in Christian Theology

A formal doctrine of the Holy Spirit did not begin to be developed until the early third century. Tertullian (c.160-c.225) and the Montanist heresy showed the need to distinguish between true and false activities of the Holy Spirit. Origen of Alexandria (c.185-c.254) taught that the Spirit worked primarily within the Church, whereas the Word (Christ) worked within the whole of creation.

In the 4th century, a heretical group known as the Pneumatomachi or Macedonians accepted the divinity of Christ (against Arianism) but denied the full divinity of the Holy Spirit. This belief was refuted by St. Basil the Great in his *De Spiritu Sancto* ("On the Holy Spirit") and the Pneumatomachi were condemned by Pope Damasus in 374 and by the Council of Constantinople (Constantine) (canon 1) in 381. It was also at the Council of Constantinople (Constantine) that the divinity of the Holy Spirit was formalized. The doctrine of the Spirit was further elaborated by St. Augustine in his important work *De Trinitate* ("On the Trinity"), in which the Holy Spirit is seen as the bond of union and love between the Father and the Son.

The Holy Spirit, *al-Ruh al-Quds*, in the Quran

"Say, the **Holy Spirit** has brought the Revelation from thy Lord in Truth, in order to strengthen those who believe, and as a Guide and Glad Tidings to Muslims.

— Qur'an, sura 16 (An-Nahl), ayat 102 [1]

The **Holy Spirit** (Arabic: **الروح القدس**, *al-Ruḥ al-Quds*) in Islam is mentioned several times in the Quran, and is interpreted by Muslims as referring to the angel Gabriel.

The Holy Spirit in Ancient symbols (Idols)

The Holy Ghost surpasses the fabulous changes of the classical gods and genii. Indeed many of these fabulous conceptions were drawn from mythological sources.

The Christian's Holy Ghost descended as a dove and alighted on Christ's head at his baptism (**Luke 3:22**). The Holy Ghost in the shape of a bird – a dove or a pigeon – is a very ancient pagan tradition. In India, a dove was uniformly the emblem of the Holy Spirit or Spirit of God.

A dove stood for a third member of the Trinity, and was the regenerator and power. Compare this with **Titus (3:5)**: regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost. A person being baptized under the Brahminical theocracy (Hinduism) from was said to be regenerated and born again, or, they were born into the spirit, or the spirit into them—the dove into or upon them.

In Rome a dove or pigeon was a legendary spirit, the accompaniment of Venus, the emblem of female procreative energy. It is therefore appropriately shown as descending at baptism in the character of the third member of the Trinity. The dove also fills the Grecian oracles with their spirit and power.

In the ancient Syrian temple of Hierapolis, Semiramis is shown with a dove on her head, the prototype of the dove on the head of the Christian Christ at baptism. At the feast of Whitsuntide, the descent of the Holy Ghost was symbolised in London by a pigeon being let fly out of a hole in the midst of the roof of the great aisle of St Paul's Cathedral. It is more than likely that this continues an ancient tradition.

On solemn occasions when the Holy Ghost was expected or invited to descend, it was more than likely that originally no one in the congregation noticed that it did. The custom therefore arose of liberating pigeons or doves at the appropriate moment.

Naturally, these doves would have been actually ascending, having realized that they were no longer constrained, but that would not have bothered the faithful who eventually came to understand the symbolism. In any case, the doves would most likely have been tame ones bred for the purpose and possibly made no great effort to escape, like the pigeons in crowded city plazas. So, it is quite possible that sometimes one of the tame birds did alight on the priest – perhaps they were trained to do just that. The pictures of priests or gods with a dove on their head might be depictions of actual rituals.

The Holy Ghost was the third member of the Trinity in several Eastern religions as well as the Gothic and Celtic nations. This notion of a third person in the the godhead was diffused among all the nations of the earth. Father, Son and Holy Ghost, (**1 John 5:7**) express the divine triad of which the Holy Ghost was the third member. The Holy Spirit was considered the third member of the Trinity.

In these triads the third member was not of equal rank with the other two. In the Theban Trinity, Khonso was inferior to Arion and Mant. In the Hindu triad, Siva was subordinate to Brahma and Vishnu. The Holy Ghost conception of the Christian world is an exact correspondence with these older ideas. It has always stood third in rank after the Father and the Son, a slave doing all the hard work and getting little worship for it. Today it is still seldom addressed in Christian devotion, but perhaps that is because it was so badly treated that it was not too diligent in its tasks. It was not too good, for example, at making the holy book of Christianity infallible.

The Holy Ghost was the Holy Breath which, in the Hindu traditions, moved on the face of the waters at creation, and imparted vitality into everything created. A similar conception appears in the scriptures.

In **Psalms 33:6** the Word of Yahuah made the heavens, and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth. The Brahminical conception of creation by the Divine Breath, the

Holy Ghost, which was breathed into Adam to make him a living soul. The Prana or principle of life of the Hindus is the breath of life by which the Brahma, the Creator, animates the clay to make man a living soul.

Holy Ghost, Holy Breath and Holy Wind were equivalent terms for the sigh from the mouth of the Supreme God, as laid down in pagan traditions. The **Ruach ha Kodesh** was mighty rushing wind from heaven which filled the house on the day of Pentecost (**Acts 2:2**).

The Holy Wind is an accepted term for the Holy Ghost in ancient religions. The doxology, reported by a missionary, in the religious service of the Syrian church runs thus:

Praise to the Holy Spiritual Wind, which is the Holy Ghost; Praise to the three persons which are one true God.

The Hebrew Ruh Elohim, translated Spirit of Yahuah (**Gen. 1:2**) in our version, is literally, Wind of **Yahuah**. The word Pneuma, of the Greek New Testament, is sometimes translated Ghost and sometimes Wind, as suited the fancy of the translators.

In **John 3:5** the word is Spirit, in verse eight both Wind and Spirit, and in **Luke 1:35** the **Ruach ha Kodesh**—all translated from the same word. In the Greek Testament the word Pneuma is used for Spirit, Holy Ghost, breath and Wind so that in the Christian Scriptures they are synonymous. An unwarranted license has been assumed by translators in rendering the same word different ways.

The **Ruach ha Kodesh** appears also as a tongue of fire, which sat upon each of the apostles in **Acts 2:3**.

Buddha, an incarnate God of the Hindus over two thousand years ago, is often seen with a glory or tongue of fire upon his head. The visible form of the Holy Ghost as fire was accepted among the Buddhists, Druids and Etrurians. The Holy Ghost, or Holy Spirit when visible, was in the form of fire or a bird and was always accompanied with wisdom and power. The Hindus, Persians and Chaldeans made offerings to fire, emblem of the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit as the solar fire.

Holy men of **Yahuah**, like some of the prophets, are considered inspired by the **Ruach ha Kodesh** (**2 Peter 1:21; Acts 28:25**). The ancient Celts were moved by the Holy Ghost and also claimed that their Salic laws (seventy-two in number) were inspired by the Salo Ghost or Holy Ghost, known also as the Wisdom of the Spirit, or the Voice of the

Spirit.

The Holy Ghost imparted by the laying on of hands is also an ancient custom. By the putting hands on the head of the candidate, the Celts conveyed the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit.

Baptism by or into the Ruach ha Kodesh accompanied with fire (**Mt 3:2**) is also traceable to a very ancient period. The Tuscans, or Etrurians, baptized with fire, wind (ghost) and water. Baptism into the first member of the Trinity, the Father, was with fire: baptism into the second member of the Trinity, the Word, was with water: baptism into the third member of the Trinity, the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit, was with breath, gas, gast, ghost, wind, or spirit.

In ancient countries, the child was taken to the priest, who named him before the sacred fire. Then he was sprinkled with holy water from a vessel made of the sacred tree known as the Holme. To impart the Holy Ghost by breathing (**John 20:22**), the priest blew his breath upon the child to transfer the Holy Ghost, thus baptizing the child by air, spiritus sanctus or ghost. The practice of breathing in or upon was quite common among the ancient heathen.

The Holy Ghost as the agent in divine conception, or the procreation of other Gods. **Yahusha** was conceived by the **Ruach ha Kodesh (Mt 1:18)**, and we find similar claims of divine procreation via the Holy Ghost in the old religions. In the Hindu myths, Sakya was conceived by the Holy Ghost Nara-an.

Sesostris of Egypt, according to Manetho, asked the oracle: Tell me, O thou strong in fire! who before me could subjugate all things, and who shall after me? The oracle rebuked him, saying, First God, then the Word, and with them the Spirit. And Plutarch, in his Life of Numa, confirms that the incarnation of the Holy Spirit was known both to the ancient Romans and Egyptians. The doctrine was nearly universal.

The origin of the tradition of the Holy Ghost is easily traced to the Brahminical trifold (Hinduism) conception of God. First is the god of power or might, Brahma or Brahm, the Father, second is the god of creation, the Word.

Third is the god of generation and regeneration, the Holy Spirit or Holy Ghost. Under the Brahminical theocracy, the Holy Ghost was the living, vital, active, life-imparting agent.

The Holy Ghost in the Christian Scripture is the agent of Christ's conception, because, as Matthew declares, he was conceived by the Holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost was also the regenerating agent at his baptism, although Luke, who relates it, does not say why the Holy Spirit in the form of a bird, alighted and sat upon his head.

The reason is nevertheless fully disclosed in the older mythical religions. Christians claim baptism imparts a new spiritual life—they are born again. This new spirit appeared as a dove.

The spirit was originally female so that the Trinity consisted of two masculine principles and a feminine one, the latter being the procreative or regenerative principle. At the imposition of Patriarchy the sex of the Holy Ghost altered from female to neuter.

The primary windy idea of the Holy Ghost is traceable to that early period of society when the untutored people of the earth in their ignorance of nature easily believed that movement signified the passage of a god.

The Buddhists had their god Vasus, who manifested himself as fire, wind, storms, gas, ghosts, gusts, and the breath, thus being nearly a counterpart of the Christian Holy Ghost. This god sprang from the supreme, primordial God, who was to Brahmins and Buddhists a fine, spiritual substance—aura, anima, wind, ether, igneous fluid, or electrical fire or fire from the sun, giving rise to baptism by fire. The third member of the Trinity, subsequently seems to have arisen from this being and had the same properties.

What was a sin against the **Ruach ha Kodesh** and why was it unpardonable? It was refusing to allow the **Ruach ha Kodesh** to effect the second birth. Baptism in the **Ruach ha Kodesh** is the only means of redeeming sins against **Yahuah** the Father and **Yahusha** the Son, the refusal or prevention of baptism meant there could be no forgiveness. It was the only route so could not be avoided if sin was to be pardoned. An offense committed against the **Ruach ha Kodesh** barred the door to forgiveness, in this life or that to come. To sin against the **Ruach ha Kodesh** was to block the path by which the door of heaven was to be reached.

Denying that it was the **Ruach ha Kodesh** is the Spirit of **Yahuah** and declaring another Holy Spirit as being the true Spirit of the Creator and Messiah. **Yahusha** said: If you do not have his **Ruach ha Kodesh** then you are not his!

BIBLE

The word "Bible" for The Scriptures or Word was first used about A.D. 400. The papyrus, on which all documents were written, was imported from Egypt through the Phoenician seaport Gebal, which the Greeks called Byblos or Byblus. This seaport was the home of the Phoenician Sun-deity. This city was founded by Baal Chronos and was the seat of Adonis and once contained a large temple of Adonis. The sun-god was associated with the "Lady of Biblos." Both the city of Byblos in Phoenicia and the city Byblis in Egypt were named after the female deity Byblis (also called Byble or Biblis). This deity was the grand-daughter of Apollo, the Greek sun-deity. Byblia was also a name for Venus, an astral goddess and a goddess of sensuality among the ancient Greeks.

Holy and Halo ? are derived from the Greek Sun God Helios, the real term is Kodesh and means "Set Apart" not religious acting

HALLOWED

Identical to the above is another derivative of this word originating from the "divinely honored sun." In our versions the word "hallowed" is also a translation of qodesh or qadash, and hagiazo. The word is also found in "halloween" or "Hallow-even", an old pagan British festival which was adopted by the church.

The great Sun-image of the Krom-druach was specially worshipped at this season. Here again, this word "hallowed" in our versions should be "koshered" to read: "separated".

SACRED

Although this word is not found in the King James Version, it has been used in some instances in the more recent English versions (e.g. Moffatt's Translation, NIV, GNB, NASB) to translate the Hebrew qodesh and the Greek hagios. In the literature and preaching of the churches, however, it is frequently used, as well as in the word "sacrament". Much of the English language, which is one of the Indo-European languages, viz. Sanskrit. Similarly, the English word "sacred" can be traced back to the Sanskrit "Sakra". What or who was "Sakra"? Larousse, World Mythology, pp. 229, 233, reveals to us that Indra was one of the 12 forms of the Sun-deity, and that he was also known as: "Sakra". This startling information is found in other sources too.¹²⁰ In this deity, and in the twelfth form, he is called: Mitra, the origin of the later Persian and Roman Mithra or Mithras, who at first was only associated with the Sun-deity, but later on became the Sun-deity himself as Sol Invictus, the unconquered Sun-deity.

SANCTIFIED

Another word that translates the Hebrew qodesh and the Greek hagios, is the

word "sanctified", which, according to the dictionaries, originates from the Latin sanctus. According to Pauly-Wissowa, Real encyclopaedie, under "Sanctus", the primary meaning and origin is not certain. However, this article quotes a source mentioning Santus as a deity, named deus sanctus, and also states that Sanctus was often used as an epithet or surname of deities (See also this same book's entry: "Sancus"). Augustine in his City of God, reveals to us that the Sabine chief deity, Sancus, was called by some: Sanctus. In the Real encyclopaedie, under "Sancus", we read of a statue of Sancus, representing an archaic type of Apollo, the great Sun-deity of the Greeks. At the end of the article it states that, originally, Semo Sancus was Jupiter itself. Another cognate form Sancius was also identified as Jupiter.

Although we have fewer witnesses here than in the case against the words "holy", "sacred" and "hallow", we still have enough evidence that "Sancus" was the name of a pagan deity, even identified with Jupiter and Apollo. Another "wicked abomination", in the form of the words "sanctified" and "sanctuary", had been fused with the pure Messianic Faith, and we must eliminate them.

GLORY

Where does Grace come from ? The Graces were associated with the underworld and with the Eleusinian Mysteries. Their naked form stands at the entrance of the Acropolis in Athens. Naked frescoes of the Charites adorn homes in Pompeii, Italy which means that they transcended the Greek religion and influenced Rome where they became known as the Gratia. Their appeal, beyond their beauty, gaiety, and sensual form, is that they held mysteries known only to religious initiates. Francis Bacon, as the founder of the Rosicrucians, would have loved them.

No fewer than 25 Hebrew words are rendered by doxa in the Septuagint, the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament. Of these 25 words, 7 are more common, the most important being kabad. This Greek word doxa of the Greek translation of the Old Testament, and the doxa of the New Testament, are usually rendered "glory" in the English versions, a translation of the Latin Gloria. If we first look at the Hebrew Old Testament, we find that kabad has usually been rendered "honor" when applied to man, but rendered "glory" when applied to our Heavenly Father. Why were they so keen to apply the word "glory" to our Mighty One? What is the meaning of the word "glory"?

Funk & Wagnalls, New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, under "glory", gives the religious symbolic meaning, "In religious symbolism, the complete

representation of an emanation of light from the person of a sanctified being consisting of the aureole and the nimbus;" and further on, "The quality of being radiant or shining; brilliancy brightness; luster; as the glory of the sun;" and further on, "A sunburst; any ring of light; a halo."

John Ogilvie The Comprehensive English Dictionary, under "glory", explains it as, "splendour, as of the sun." Similar statements are made by The Oxford English Dictionary and Webster's New International Dictionary. The latter states, "glory is the general term for the aureola and the nimbus"—aureola being the halo or ring round the sun, and nimbus being the sun-disc.

This meaning, as well as the word itself, would be acceptable if the commonly used Hebrew words of the Old Testament, and the Greek word doxa, have had the same meaning of Sun-radiance or circles of light. However, we do not find any trace of sun-radiance or emanation of light in any of these Hebrew words, nor in the Greek doxa. Once more we are rudely awakened to the fact of the adoption of Sun-worship into the Church, the fusion of Sun-worship and the Messianic Faith. In the dictionaries, encyclopedias and ecclesiastical books, we find many illustrations of our Savior, the Virgin, and the saints, encircled with radiant circles or emanations of light around them.

What are the meanings then of the Scriptural Hebrew words? Kabad means honor, dignity or esteem in its figurative sense, as well as weight, in its literal sense. Pa'ar means repute. Halal means praiseworthiness or praise.

Adar and hadar means to make great. Tipharah means repute. Shavak means to esteem. The Greek word doxa simply means opinion, estimation, esteem, repute or dignity, coming from the verb dokeo, which means "to seem".

Thus, the ecclesiastical symbolic meaning of the word "Glory", being that of radiance or emanation of light as from the sun, is totally un-Scriptural. It is strong evidence of the Church's solarization of our Messiah and of His Father. The Church identified Elohim with the Sun deity, which was the prevailing deity of the Roman emperors, the Roman capital and its empire.

However, not only does the concept of "glory" stem from Sun-worship, but we also find proof of "glory" (Gloria) as having been a Roman goddess, discovered in the form of an icon personified by a woman, the upper part of her body almost naked, holding a circle on which are the zodiac signs. Pauly-Wissowa also defines Gloria as a personification of fame, the word being found very frequently on the coins of

Constantine and his successors. Besides the frequent occurrence of the word Gloria on the coins, the image of this goddess is found on two coins, one of Constantius II and one of Constantine II.

We should therefore eliminate the word "glory" from our religious vocabulary for three reasons:

1) We have been commanded in **Exod. 23:13** to "make no mention of the names of other mighty ones, nor let it be heard from your mouth"—especially in our worship, applying these names to the One we love, and His Son.

2) The concept of the word "glory" in religious symbolism, as we read in Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary, is that of the emanation or radiance of light, as of the sun. This is proof of the solarization of our beloved Savior, identifying Him, as well as His Father, with the Sun-deity.

3) The Hebrew words, as well as Greek word doxa, do not carry the meaning of sun-radiance or sunlight at all. Therefore the word "glory" is an incorrect rendering of those words.

What then should we use instead of the word "glory"? Simply what the Hebrew words and the Greek word mean: "esteem", or "high esteem" or "repute". These words carry the meaning of the Scriptural words and do not stem from the names of deities as far as we know, and should be used wherever our versions have "glory".

AMEN

The Hebrew of the Old Testament reveals to us that the Scriptural Hebrew word (which means: so be it, or verily or surely) is "Amein" and not "Amen".

Likewise, the Greek equivalent in the Greek New Testament is also pronounced: "Amein".

Anyone can check on this in Strong's Concordance, No. 543 in its Hebrew Lexicon, and No. 281 in its Greek Lexicon, or in Aaron Pick's Dictionary of Old Testament Words for English Readers. Why then, has this Scriptural word "Amein" been rendered as "Amen" in our versions? Again we can see how the pagans have been made welcome, been conciliated, by adopting the name of pagan deity into the Church.

The Egyptians, including the Alexandrians, had been worshiping, or been acquainted

with, the head of the Egyptian pantheon, Amen-Ra, the great Sun deity, for more than 1 000 years, B.C.E. Before this deity became known as Amen-ra, he was only known as Amen among the Thebians.

This substitution of "Amen" for "Amein" was greatly facilitated by the fact that this Egyptian deity's name was pelt in Egyptian hieroglyphic language with only three letters: AMN, just as we find a similar poverty of vowels in the Scriptural Hebrew, which prior to its vowel-pointing by the Massorettes, also only spelt its AMEIN as : AMN.

However, with the vowel-pointing by the Massorettes the Scriptural word has been preserved for us as AMEIN. On the other hand, the Egyptian deity AMN is rendered by various sources as AMEN, or AMUN, or as AMON. However, the most reliable Egyptologists and archaeologists, such as Sir E.A. Wallis Budge, Dr. A.B. Cook, Prof. A Wiedemann, Sir W.M.F. Petrie, and A.W. Shorter, as well as some authoritative dictionaries, all render the name of this Egyptian deity as AMEN.

This AMEN was originally the Theban "hidden god who is in heaven" "the hidden one, probably meaning hidden sun". Funk and Wagnalls, Standard College Dictionary, describes it, "AMEN: In Egyptian mythology, the god of life and procreation ... later identified with the Sun-god as the supreme deity, and called 'Amen-Ra'." James Bonwick, Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought, repeatedly and frankly calls the Sun-deity of Egypt by its correct name: AMEN. He states on pp. 123-125, "AMEN ... is in a sense, the chief deity of Egypt - supreme divinity. Whatever else he be, he must be accepted as the Sun ... the hidden god, the solar aspect is clear ... there is the disk of the Sun ... the Sun Amen ... His identification with Baal ... establishes him as a solar deity" Smith's Bible Dictionary expresses AMEN as, "an Egyptian divinity ... He was worshiped ... as Amen-Ra, or 'Amen the Sun'." Herodotus recorded for us how the Greeks identified their Zeus with Amen-Ra.

Yahusha calls Himself "the Aman" in **Rev. 3:14**. Substituting a title or name of Yahusha with the name o of the great hidden Sky-deity or the great Sun-deity of the Egyptians, Amen, is inconceivable! The difference is subtle, but it is there. By ending our prayers "Amen" instead of "Aman", one could very well ask: Have we been misled to invoke the name of the Egyptian Sun-deity at the end of our prayers?

BLESS

1: to hallow or consecrate by religious rite or word

2: to hallow with the sign of the cross

1. exalt, hallow, glorify, magnify, beatify.

bless (v.)

O.E. *bletsian*, *bledsian*, Northumbrian *bloedsian* "to consecrate, make holy, give thanks," from P.Gmc. **blodison* "hallow with blood, mark with blood," from **blotham* "blood" (see **blood**).

Originally a blood sprinkling on pagan altars unto Baal. This word was chosen in Old English bibles to translate L. *benedicere* and Gk. *eulogein*, both of which have a ground sense of "to speak well of, to praise," but were used in Scripture to translate Heb. *brk* "to bend (the knee), worship, praise, invoke blessings." Meaning shifted in late Old English toward "pronounce or make happy," by resemblance to unrelated **bliss**. No cognates in other languages. Related: **Blessed**; **blessing**.

The verb *bless* comes from Old English *blædsian*, *blēdsian*, *blētsian*, "to bless, wish happiness, consecrate." Although the Old English verb has no cognates in any other Germanic language, it can be shown to derive from the Germanic.

noun **blōdan*, "blood." *Blædsian* therefore literally means "to consecrate with blood, sprinkle with blood." The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, the early Germanic migrants to Britain, used *blædsian* for their pagan sacrifices. After they converted to Christianity, *blædsian* acquired new meanings as a result of its use in translations of the Latin Bible, but it kept its pagan Germanic senses as well

bless·ed

 [bles-id; especially for 3, 7 blest]

adjective

1. consecrated; sacred; holy; sanctified: *the Blessed Sacrament*.
2. worthy of adoration, reverence, or worship: *the Blessed Trinity*.
3. divinely or supremely favored; fortunate: *to be blessed with a strong, healthy body; blessed with an ability to find friends*.
4. blissfully happy or contented.
5. *Roman Catholic Church* .
6. made holy by religious ceremony; consecrated
7. worthy of deep reverence or respect
8. *RC Church* (of a person) beatified by the pope
9. characterized by happiness or good fortune: *a blessed time*
9. *bringing great happiness or good fortune*
9. *a euphemistic word for damned*

FAITH

The English word 'FAITH' comes directly from the Roman goddess 'FIDES,' the equivalent to the Greek 'PISTIS.'

"FIDES" is often (and wrongly) translated 'faith', but it has nothing to do with the word as used by Christians writing in Latin about the Christian virtue (St. Paul *Letter to the Corinthians*, chapter 13). For the Romans, FIDES was an essential element in the character of a man of public affairs, and a necessary constituent element of all social and political transactions (perhaps = 'good faith').

FIDES meant 'reliability', a sense of trust between two parties if a relationship between them was to exist. FIDES was always reciprocal and mutual, and implied both privileges and responsibilities on both sides. In both public and private life the violation of FIDES was considered a serious matter, with both legal and religious consequences. FIDES, in fact, was one of the first of the 'virtues' to be considered an actual divinity at Rome.

The Romans had a saying, "Punica fides" (the reliability of a Carthaginian) which for them represented the highest degree of treachery: the word of a Carthaginian (like Hannibal) was not to be trusted, nor could a Carthaginian be relied on to maintain his political relationships.

Fides, Roman goddess, the deification of good faith and honesty. Many of the oldest Roman deities were embodiments of high ideals (*e.g.*, Honos, Libertas); it was the function of Fides to oversee the moral integrity of the Romans. Closely associated with Jupiter, Fides was honored with a temple built near his on the Capitoline Hill in 254 BC. In symbolic recognition of the secret, inviolable trust between gods and mortals, attendants presented sacrificial offerings to her with covered hands.

In the later Roman period, she was called Fides Publica ("Public Faith") and was considered the guardian of treaties and other state documents, which were placed for safekeeping in her temple. There, too, the Senate often convened, signifying her importance to the state.

GRACE

In the KJV English we read 'GRACE' (Roman 'Gratiae' goddesses).

Grace, Greek **Charis**, plural **Charites**, Latin **Gratia**, in Greek religion, one of a group of goddesses of fertility. The name refers to the "pleasing" or "charming" appearance of a fertile field or garden. The number of Graces varied in different legends, but usually there were three: Aglaia (Brightness), Euphrosyne (Joyfulness), and **Thalia** (Bloom). They are said to be daughters of Zeus and Hera (or Eurynome, daughter of Oceanus) or

of Helios and Aegle, a daughter of Zeus. Frequently the Graces were taken as goddesses of charm or beauty in general and hence were associated with Aphrodite, the goddess of love; Peitho, her attendant; and Hermes, a fertility and messenger god. In works of art they were represented in early times draped, later as nude female figures dancing in a circle (Church). Their chief cult centres were at Orchomenus in Boeotia, Athens, Sparta, and Paphos. The singular Gratia or Charis is sometimes used to denote the personification of Grace and Beauty.

Gospel of Grace? Gospel of Grace is pagan. It is literally "Gott's spell of Gratia." (regardless of whether Pauilett's claim) there are witness writings that prove the Torah, no "Gospel" .

CHURCH

The Oldest Druid temples were built as circles, a transliteration of circe, to represent their god, the sun. Worse, most every encyclopedia of mythology reveals that Circe was a sun goddess, the daughter of Helios.

http://www.yahuahkingdom.com/uploads/8/3/6/9/8369443/church_the_circle_of_deception.pdf

Hymn - "Hymenaios" - Greek god of marriage ceremonies. Yahuah calls songs Mizmor

HELL

"Hel" - Norse goddess of the underworld. There is a place called the abyss and waiting place called sheol . Neither are full of flames and fire.

<http://www.yahuahkingdom.com/uploads/8/3/6/9/8369443/hell.pdf>

EVE

Beltane is the Sex Sabbat just as Samhain, held six months hence, is the Death Sabbat. All other Beltane (also called May Eve or Walpurgis Night) customs are minor compared with those that explicitly celebrate human sex and fertility. Up to the Protestant Reformation in the 16th Century, marriage vows were conveniently forgotten at Beltane in many rural European villages. Newly formed 'couples' went into the plowed fields at night to lie down together and copulate in order to ensure the fertility of the coming year's crops. The Catholic Church could not stamp out this ancient pagan tradition. It took the dour Protestants who suppressed May Eve celebrations in England by passing and enforcing laws against public gatherings around Maypoles with their accompanying

dances and fertility rites. Her real name was Chawah it means life giver the word can also mean make a declaration .

CROSS

In 100% of the 69 Pre Constantine Koine Greek parchments we have these place holders for the Upright Pillar or "Upright One;" XΣ, XY, XΩ, or they wrote the Greek word for Upright Pole Straus however you now read cross and here is why. General Constantine claimed to have seen a sign in the sky, motivating him to aspire to the imperial throne. Thus dawns the Universal Era of church history. The vision the general claimed to have seen was a fiery cross superimposed in front of the sun. He attests to hearing a voice cry out: "In this sign, conquer."

Crosses attached to or superimposed on circles were the most common Satanic symbols in pagan religions. The Egyptian Ankh, the Hindu Swastika, the Druid "Peace Sign," and the Roman Chi Rho are all examples. The scientific symbol for "woman," a circular sun with an external cross, was first used in Babylon to designate the "Mother of God." The biological male designation, a circle with an arrow emanating from it, is also of Babylonian origin. It signified the sun, represented by the circle, sending a ray, represented by the arrow, out to Mother Earth, impregnating her at the Festival of Ishtar, celebrated on the Sunday nearest the Vernal Equinox (Today's Easter) True to the faith of Constantine, Catholics celebrate the Sun's achievement each year on Easter Sunday, nine months before the Sun God's nativity on December 25th.

http://www.yahuahkingdom.com/uploads/8/3/6/9/8369443/the_cross.pdf

EASTER & CHRISTMAS

Asherah was also called Astarte and Ishtar by the Babylonians and then Venus by the Romans. She was the consort of Ba'al, meaning Lord, the most common Scriptural name for Satan in his sungod manifestation. Worshipped as the Madonna with Child, she was called the Mother of God and the Queen of Heaven. Catholics show reverence to her when they light candles in front of their Madonna statues and when they repeat their ritual Hail Mary prayers. Her primary religious festival was Easter Sunday during the Vernal Equinox, when Mother Earth was impregnated by the sun. In Babylon, nine months later, the son of the sun was born on the Winter solstice, today's Christmas. The name of our planet was derived from a blend of Asherah and Astarte. Mother Nature references are allusions to this goddess as well. Her pictogram is now the scientific symbol for woman - the combination of a circular sun disc and a cross.

When they finished all of this they went out to all of Yisar'el and the cities of of

Yahudah and they found and destroyed the cultic stone pillars cut down the Asherah vestiges and demolished the hill top shrines and alters from all of Yahuah, Binyamym Ephraym, and Manaseh. And when they finished the Children of Yisar'el returned restored each individual to his community with his own inheritance (Dabrah Yowmym / 2 Chronicles 3i:1)

So then they shall not regard or accept altars to gods that are the work of their hands nor what their fingers have made. They will not look to or delight in Asherah and sun images and idols (chamman)." (Isaiah/Yahsayahu 17:8)