

THE COUNTERFEIT NAME "JESUS", TRACED BACK TO SUNWORSHIP

There is not a single authoritative reference source which gives the name **Jesus** or **Iesous** as the original name of **Yahusha**. All of them admit that the original form of the Name was **Jehshua** or **Yehshua** to **Jesus**?

Many Hebrew names of the Old Testament prophets have been "Hellenized" when these names were rewritten in the Greek New Testament. Thus, **Isaiah** became **Isaias**, **Elisha** became **Elissaios** or **Elisseus** (Eliseus), and **Elijah** became **Helias** in the Greek New Testament. The King James Version has retained some of these Hellenized names.

Since the King James Version was published, the newer English versions have ignored these Hellenized names of the Greek New Testament, and have preferred, quite correctly, to render them as they are found in the Hebrew Old Testament, namely: **Isaiah**, **Elisha** and **Elijah**.

Incidentally, the similarity between the Hellenized **Helias** (instead of **Elijah**) and the Greek **Sun-deity** **Helios**, gave rise to the well-known assimilation of these two by the Church. Dr. A.B. Cook, in his book, *Zeus - A Study in Ancient Religion*, vol. I p. 178 - 179, elaborates on this, quoting the comments of a 5th century **Christian** poet and others, on this. Imagine it, **Elijah** identified with **Helios**, the Greek **Sun-deity**!

Returning to our discussion on the reluctance of the translators to persist with all of the Hellenized names in the Greek of the New Testament, one could very well ask: But why did they persist with the Hellenized **Iesous** of **Yahusha**'s Name, and its further Latinized form **Iesus**? It is accepted by all that His Hebrew name was **Yahusha**.

So why did the translators of the scriptures not restore it, as they did with the names of the Hebrew prophets?

It is generally agreed that our successor to **Moses**, **(Y) Joshua**. But **(Y) Joshua** was not the name of the man who led Israel into the Promised Land. The Greeks substituted the Old Testament "**Yehosha**" with **Iesous**, the same word they used for **Yahusha** in the New Testament. Subsequently the Latins came and substituted it with **Josue** (**Iosue**) in the Old Testament (which became **(Y) Joshua** in German and **(Y) Joshua** in English), but used **Iesus** in the New Testament. In the Hebrew Scriptures we do not find the word "**(Y) Joshua**". In every place it is written: **Yehosha**.

However, after the Babylonian captivity we find the shortened form "**Yeshua**" in a few places -shortened, because they then omitted the second and third letters, namely: Everyone who sees the names **Yehoshua** and **Iesous** will agree: there is no resemblance between the names **Yehoshua** and **Iesoua**, **Iesous** or **Iesus** then **500** years ago they introduced the "**J**" to make **JESUS**.

Before we continue with our study of the word **Iesous** and **Iesus**, we would like to point out that we have been led to believe that the correct Name is **Yahusha**. He said in **John 5:43**, "I have come in My Father's Name (**Yahuuah**)".

Again, in **John 17:11** He prayed to His Father, "... keep them through Your Name (**YHWH**) which You have given Me" -according to the Nestle-Aland Greek New Testament, the United Bible Societies' Third Edition, and the Majority Text - all of which are over-whelmingly accepted today as being far more reliable than the Textus Receptus.

Therefore, in **John 17:11** **Yahusha** states that His Father's Name (**YHWH**) had been given to Him. Again He repeats this irrefutable fact in the next verse, **John 17:12**, "...in your Name which You gave Me. And I guarded them (or it)."

See the footnote on these two verses in the Revised Authorized Version.

Read also **John 17:11-12** in any of the modern English versions. So, we have **Yahusha's** clear words, in three tests, that His Father's name (**YHWH**) was given to Him. Paul also testifies to this in **Ephesians 3:14-15**.

What then is His Father's Name (**YHWH**)? Although most scholars accept "**Yahúah**" and many still cling to the older form "**Yehowah**" (or **Jehovah**), we are convinced that the correct form is **Yahúah**.

Two factors contributed greatly to the substitution and distortion of **Yahusha's** Name. The first was the un-Scriptural superstitious teaching of the Jews that the Father's Name (**YHWH**) is not to be uttered, that it is ineffable, that others will profane it when they use it, and that the Name must be "disguised" outside of the temple of Jerusalem.

Because of the Father's name (**YHWH**) being in His Son's Name (**Yahusha**), this same disastrous suppression of the Name resulted in them (? the Greeks) giving a Hellenized, in fact a surrogate name for **Yahusha**. he did warn us in **John 5:43**, "I have come in My Father's Name (**YHWH**) ... if another comes in his own name (**Jesus**), him you will receive."

The second factor was the strong **anti-Judaism** that prevailed amongst the Gentiles, as we have already pointed out. The Gentiles wanted a savior, but not a Jewish one. They loathed the Jews, they even loathed the The Mighty One of the Old Testament.

Thus, a Hellenized Savior was preferred. The Hellenized theological school at Alexandria, led by the syncretising, allegorising, philosophising, Gnosticin doctrinated Clement and Origen, was the place where everything started to become distorted and adapted to suit the Gentiles. The Messianic Faith, and its Savior, had to become Hellenized to be acceptable to the Gentiles.

Where did **Iesous** and **Jesus** come from? In Bux and Schone, Worterbuch der Antike, under "**Jesus**", we read, "**JESUS**: really named **Jehoshua**. **Iesous** (Greek), **Jesus** (Latin) is adapted from the Greek, possibly from the name of a Greek healing **goddess Ieso** (Iaso)." Like all authoritative sources, this dictionary admits to the real true name of **Yahusha**: **Jehoshua** (more precisely: **Yahusha**.

It then states, as most others, that the commonly known substitute, non original, non-real name "**Jesus**" was adapted from the Greek. We must remember that **Yahusha** was born from a Hebrew virgin, not from a Greek one. His stepfather, His half-brothers and half-sisters, in fact all His people, were Hebrews, Jews. Furthermore, this dictionary then traces the substitute name back to the Latin **Iesus**, and the Greek **Iesous**. It then traces the origin of the name **Iesous** back as being possibly adapted from the Greek healing **goddess Ieso** (Iaso).

To the uniformed I would like to point out that **Iaso** is the usual Greek form, while **Ieso** is from the Ionic dialect of the Greeks. This startling discovery, the connection between **Ieso** (Iaso) and **Iesous**, is also revealed to us by the large unabridged edition of Liddell and Scott, Greek-English Lexicon, p. 816, under "**Iaso**". The third witness comes to us in a very scholarly article by Hans Lamer in Philologische Wochenschrift, No. 25, 21 June 1930, pp. 763-765.

In this article the author recalls the fact of **Ieso** being the Ionic Greek **goddess** of healing. Hans Lamer then postulates, because of all the evidence, that "they changed **Ieso** into a regular masculine **Iesous**."

This was even more welcome to the Greeks who converted to **Christianity**." He then continues, "If the above is true, then the name of our Messiah (**Yahusha**) which we commonly use goes back to a long lost form of the name of a Greek **goddess** of healing. But to Greeks who venerated a healing **goddess Ieso**, a savior **Iesous** must have been most acceptable.

The Hellenization was thus rather clever." This then is the evidence of three sourced who, like us, do not hide the fact of the Greek name **Iesous** being related to the Greek **goddess** of healing. The Hellenization of **Yahusha's** Name was indeed most cleverly done.

To repeat **Yahusha's** words of warning in **John 5:43**, "I have come in My Father's Name (**YHWH**) and you do not receive Me; if another comes in his own name (**Jesus**), him you will receive."

There is no resemblance or identifiably between the Name, **Yahusha**, and the Greek substitute for it, **Iesous**.

The Father's Name, **Yah-** or **Yahu-**, cannot be seen in the Greek **Iesous** or in the Latin **Iesus**, neither in the German **Jesus**, nor in the English **Jesus**. President Reagan's name remains the same in all languages. Hitler's name remains the same in all languages. Even **haSatan** has seen to it that all nations know him by his name: **ha Satan** has seen to it that his own name has been left unmolested!

However, let us further investigate the names **Ieso** (Iaso) and **Iesous**. According to ancient Greek religion, Apollo, their great **Sun-deity**, had a son by the name of Asclepius, the **deity of healing**, but also identified with the **Sun**.

This Asclepius had daughters, and one of them was Iaso (Ieso), the Greek **goddess** of healing. Because of her father's and grandfather's identities as **Sundeities**, she too is in the same family of **Sun-deities**. Therefore, the name **Iesous**, which is possibly derived from **Ieso**, can be traced back to **Sunworship**. We find other related names, all of them variants of the same name, **Iasus**, **Iasion**, **Iasius**, in ancient Greek religion, as being sons of Zeus. Even in India we find a similar name **Issa** or **Issi**, as surnames for their deity **Shiva**. Quite a few scholars have remarked on the similarity between the names of the Indian **Issa** or **Issi**, the Egyptian **Isis** and the Greek **Iaso**. In our research on the deity **Isis** we made two startling discoveries. The one was that the son of **Isis** was called **Isu** by some.

However, the second discovery yielded even further light: The learned scholar of Egyptian religion, Hans Bonnet, reveals to us in his *Real lexikon der Agyptischen Religions geschichte*, p. 326, that the name of Isis appears in the hieroglyphic inscriptions as ESU or ES. No wonder it has been remarked, "Between **Isis** and **Jesus** as names confusion could arise." This **Isis** also had a child, which was called **Isu** by some.

This **Isu** and **Esu** sound exactly like the "**Jesu**" that we find the Savior called in

the translated Scriptures of many languages, e.g. many African languages. Rev. Alexander Hislop, *The Two Babylon's*, p. 164, also remarked on the similarity of **Jesus** and **Isis**, "**IHS** - **I**esus **H**ominum **S**alvator - But let a Roman worshiper of **Isis** (for in the age of the emperors there were innumerable worshipers of **Isis** in Rome) cast his eyes upon them, and how will he read them, or course, according to his won well-known system of idolatry: **Isis, Horus, Seb.**" He then continues with a similar example of "skilful planning" by "the very same spirit, that converted the festival of the Pagan Oannes is not the feast of the **Christians Joannes.**" (The Hebrew name of the baptizer, and that of the apostle as well, was Yochanan or Yehochanan).

Thus, by supplanting the Name of **Yahusha** with that of the Hellenized **Iesous** (in capitals: **IHSOUS**), which became the Latinized **Iesus**, it was easy to make the pagans feel welcome - those pagans who worshiped the Greek **Ieso** (**Iaso**), of which he masculine counterpart is **Iesous** (in capitals: **IHSOUS**), as well as those who worshiped the Egyptian **Esu** (**Isis**).

further evidence of syncretism with the **Isis**-system is found in A. Kircher, *Oedipus Aegypticus*, wherein the name of the son of **Isis** is revealed to us as "**Iessus**, which signifies **Issa**, whom they also called **Christ** in Greek."

Another pagan group of worshipers could also be made to feel at home with the introduction of this surrogate name **Iesous** (**IHSOUS**) or **Iesus**, namely the worshipers of **Esus**. Jan de Vries hold that **Esus** was a Gallic deity comparable to the Scandinavian **Odin**. **Odin**, of course, was the Scandinavian **Sky-deity**.

This Gallic or Celtic deity, **Esus**, has also been identified with **Mars**, and by others with **Mercury**, and was regarded to by the special deity of **Paris**. Just as **Iaso, Ieso, Iesous** are derived from the Greek word for healing, **iasis**, we similarly find **Isis** (more correctly: **Esu**) and her son **Horus** (more correctly: **Her**), regarded as deities of healing as well as cosmic deities, or **Sun-deities**, by others.

The most disturbing evidence is yet to follow. The abbreviated form of the name **Iesous** is: **Ies** or in capitals: **IHS**, or in Greek the capital for "e" id "H". This is to be found on many inscriptions made by the Church during the dark Middle Ages. This fact is also well documented and is generally admitted by scholarly sources and ordinary English dictionaries. These dictionaries bear witness to the fact if **IHS** (**Ies**) being an abbreviated form of **IHSOUS** (**Iesous**).

Furthermore, the shocking fact has also been recorded for us that **IHS** was a mystery surname of **Bacchus**, and was afterwards taken as initials for **Iesous**, capitals: **IHSOUS**. We discovered this in a dictionary of mythology and in an

encyclopedia of religion. This revelation was confirmed by a (3) third witness, Dr. E.W. Bullinger, The Apocalypse, footnote p. 396, "Whatever meanings of ... **IHS** may be given, the fact remains that it was part of the name of **Bacchus** ..." We then realized, most painfully, that our beloved **Messiah** was identified with the Greek deity **Bacchus**, by giving **Yahusha** the surname or other name of **Bacchus**, namely: **IHS** or **Ies**! **Bacchus** was well known to be a **Sun-deity**.

Bacchus was also a commonly known name for **Tammuz** among classical writers.

Tammuz, as you will remember, was known to be the young returning **Sundeity**, returning in spring. **Bacchus**, also known as Dionysus, was expressly identified with the Egyptian **Osiris**, the well-known Egyptian **Sun-deity**.

Bacchus was also called **Ichthus**, the Fish. So, yet another group, the worshipers of **Bacchus**, the **Sun-deity**, alias **Ies** (**IHS**), were conciliated, were made welcome, with the foreign-to-the-Greek name of **Iesous** (**IHSOUS**) or **Iesus**. This most appalling revelation startled us, indeed. After being enlightened about the solar origin of the word **IHS** and its fuller form **IHSOUS** (**Iesous**), we are no longer surprised to find the ecclesiastical emblem, **IHS**, encircled by sun rays, commonly displayed on church windows:

No wonder that we read the testimony of the learned **Christian** advocate, M. Turretin, in describing the state of **Christianity** in the **4th** century, saying "that it was not so much the (Roman) Empire that was brought over to the Faith, as the Faith that was brought over to the Empire; not the Pagans who were converted to **Christianity**, but **Christianity** that was converted to Paganism."

A further witness to this paganization of the Messianic Faith is that of emperor Hadrian, who, in a letter to the Consul Servianus, wrote, "There are there (in Egypt) **Christians** who worship **Serapis**; and devoted to **Serapis** are those who call themselves '**Bishops of Christ**.'"

Another testimony comes to us from the letter of Faustus, writing to Augustine, "You have substituted your love feasts for the sacrifices of the Pagans; for their idols your **martyrs**, whom you serve with the very same honors. You appease the shades of the dead with wine and feasts; you celebrate the solemn festivals of the Gentiles, their calends, and their solstices; and as to their manners, those you have retained without any alteration. Nothing distinguishes you from the Pagans, except that you hold your assemblies apart from them."

Yahusha, in His final message to us, the book of **Revelation**, has warned us

of this in **Revelation 17, 18, 19**, and also in **Revelation 13, 14, and 16**.

Babylon, Mystery Babylon. The Great Harlot (Catholic Church) has made "the inhabitants of the earth drunk with the wine of her fornication (Idolatry)," out of the "golden cup" in her hand, "full of abominations and the filthiness of her fornication," **Revelation 17:1-5**.

The is also described as "sitting on a scarlet beast, full of name s of blasphemy," verse 3. **Tammuz**, alias **Bacchus**, had a surname: **Ies** or **IHS**. He was also known as the fish (**Ichthus**), and had the Tau, the cross, as his sign. These three things have survived, and are still with us!

In **Acts 4:12** we read, "Nor is there **salvation** in any other, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be **saved**." This verse clearly tell us that there is only one Name (**Yahusha**) whereby we can be saved - there is none other. It cannot be **Yahusha** as well as **Jesus, Iesous, Iesus, or Ies (Bacchus)**.

There is no resemblance between the names of **Yahusha** and **Jesus**. The one is correct and the other one a substitute. The one contains our Father's Name (**YHWH**) and the other one not. **Yahusha** has said that He came in His Father's name (**YAHUAH**), **John 5:43**.

In the newer translations of the Scriptures, we read in two places, **John 17:11 and 12**, that **Yahusha** said that His Father's Name (**YHWH**) was given to Him. If we believe the Scriptures, if we believe our **Messiah**, if we believe what Peter said in **Acts 4:12**, we cannot be satisfied with any substitute name.

We must believe, accept, and be baptized into the only saving Name: **Yahusha (means YAHU Saves)**.

In the end-time, according to **Joel 2:32**, calling on the Name of **Yahúah** will be necessary for **salvation** and **deliverance**. By believing on, calling on, and being baptized in the Name of **Yahusha**, we do "call on the Name of **Yahúah** ", through His Son, "Who had His Father's Name (**YHWH**) given to Him, by His Father (**YHWH**). "I have come in My Father's Name (**YHWH**), and you do not receive Me; if another comes in his own name (**JESUS**), him you will receive," **John 5:43**.

The writer of Proverbs challenges us in **Prov. 30:4**, "What is His Name, and what is His Son's Name, if thou canst tell?" KJV. a very interesting alternate rendering for **Psalms 72:17** is given to us in the centre column of the Reference King James Version, speaking about he promised **Messiah**, "His Name shall be

as a Son to continue His Father's Name for ever."

As I have stated, there is no resemblance between the Name **Yahusha** and the name **Jesus**. neither is there any resemblance between their meanings.

Yahusha means: "the **Salvation** of **Yah** or **Yahu**." "**Jesus**" is derived from **Iesus**, derived from **Iesous** (**IHSOUS**) derived, most probably, from the Greek goddess of healing, **Ieso** or **Iaso**. her name was derived from **iasis**, which means "healing". Further, the short form, or original source of the name **Iesous** (**IHSOUS**) is **Ies** (**IHS**), the very surname of **Bacchus**, the **Sun-deity**.

Therefore, the two names differ completely in their origin, and in their meaning. And more important: **Yahusha's** name contains the Name of His Father (**YHWH**), which the substitute name does not. Further proof of the Father's Name being in the Son's Name is found in **Ephesians. 3:14-15**

"For this reason I bow my knees to the Father ... from Whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named." Surely, if His family received His Name, His only begotten Son will also have His Name.

Another proof is **Revelation 14:1**, but this should be read in the newer translations, because the King James Version and the Revised Authorized Version have it both wrong. **Revelation 14:1-5** in the NASB reads, "And I looked, and behold, the Lamb was standing on Mount Zion, and with Him (**144,000**) one hundred and forty-four thousand, having His Name (**Yahusha**) and the Name of His Father (**YHWH**) written on their foreheads ... These are the ones who have not been defiled ... These are the ones who follow the Lamb where ever He goes. These have been purchased ... as first fruits ... And no lie was found in their mouth; they are blameless."

The translators of the King James version must have realized the meaning of this passage in **Revelation 14:1**, namely, the similarity between the Lamb's Name and His Father's Name. Therefore they took the liberty , even if wrongfully, to omit the words "**His Name** and" The King James Version therefore only speaks about the Father's Name, while the Greek Text reads, "having His Name and the Name of His Father written on their foreheads."

Do we wish to be part of this first fruit company? Then we are to make quite certain that we have the Father's Name (**YHWH**) and the Lamb's Name (**Yahusha**) on (or in) our Foreheads.

The similarity between their Names is obvious. Whether it will be just one Name, **YAH**, or whether it will be both **Yahúah** and **Yahusha**, is not clearly

indicated, and is less important - as long as we have the essential part of the Name, **YAH**, which transmits its etymological concept of life, everlasting life. Verses 4-5 warn us against defilement, spiritual defilement - the lies that we have inherited, including the lies about the Names.

"**Yahúah** , ... the Gentile shall come to You from the ends of the earth and say, 'Surely our fathers have inherited lies ...' Therefore behold, I will this once cause them to know ... ; and they shall know My Name is **Yahúah** ," **Jeremiah 16:19-21**, a prophecy for the end-time.

"Therefore My people shall know My Name (**YAH**)," **Isaiah 52:6**. "I will bring the one-third through the fire, will refine them as silver is refined, and test them as gold is tested. They will call on My Name (**Yahuah**), and I will answer them. I will say, 'This is My people'; and each one will say, '**Yahúah** is my Mighty One,'" **Zechariah 13:9**.

"For then will I restore to the peoples a pure language, that they all may call on the Name of **Yahúah** , to serve Him with one accord," **Zephaniah 3:9**.

"And **Yahuah** shall be King over all the earth. In that day it shall be '**Yahúah** is one,' and His Name one," **Zechariah 14:9**

He will no longer be called by all those hundreds of names, by which He is known today. His Name will be "one (**YHWH/Yahuah**) And His Son (**Yahusha**), in Whose Name the Father's Name is contained, will subject Himself to His Father in that day, **1 Corinthians 15:28**.