

Elohim's Name: Hebrew Only?

1. Psalm 19:3
2. Genesis 10:8-32 (Mesopotamia [Assyria] was founded by Chushites. The Tower of Babel and the languages being created happened in the generation of Peleg.)
3. Genesis 11 (What language did they speak before Babel? Was it Hebrew? What language did they use to call unto God before Babel and the Flood? If God wanted us all to speak Hebrew why did he confuse the languages? What language did Abraham speak in Ur of the Chaldees? Both Ur of the Chaldees and Harran were under Amorite control during the time Abraham starts his migration. The language spoken in both Ur and Harran at this time Circa 1950 BC was Akkadian/Amorite. Akkadian is an extinct East Semetic Language. Amorite is a Northwest Semetic language [really Hamitic because Amorites were Canaanites). Although Akkad was found by Nimrod a Cushite many Semetic peoples settled in Mesopotamia outnumbering the Proto-Assyrians who were Cushites. Semetic groups such as the descendants of Aram, Arphaxad, and Asshur. Elam lived in close proximity. So Akkadian developed as Semetic language.)
4. Isaiah 23:13 (The Assyrians placed the Chaldeans in Ur. The Chaldeans are gentiles who were roaming the Zagros Mountains [stretching from Western Turkey down] thru Northern Iraq and into Persia/Iran). They sprang from the Guitan. Sumerians regained control [language similar to Akkadian] of Ur during the Third Dynasty The Amorites migrating into Mesopotamia led to the Fall of the Third dynasty circa 2100 BC to 1950 BC. Amorites migration into Ur might have been contributing factor of Abraham leaving. Remember the iniquity of the Amorites.)
5. Genesis 14:13 (Abraham was in confederation with the Amorites.)
6. Genesis 48:22 (Jacob conquered land from the Amorites.)
7. Exodus 1:6:14 (The Pharaoh that arose was an Amorite who descended from an Ancient Amorite Assyrian King. Khiyan. See 430 years notes)
8. Isaiah 52:4 (The Hebrew word for God or the GodHead [Father and Son] is Elohim. It is the plural of El which is the Akkadian/ Canaanite [Amorite] word for God. Naturally since Abraham came from a place where this was the language spoken. Remember the Israelites did not become a nation until after they left out of Egypt. Even while in Egypt they were ruled by the Canaanite/Amorite Hyksos in Egypt who would have spoken Akkadian/Canaanite in conjunction with Old Egyptian. The suffix "ihm" was added to El by the Canaanites for their Pantheon of God's meaning "El" plural. The Hebrews adopted this and Elohim became their word for the Godhead. Similar to the Aramaic Eloah and the Arabic Allah. Arabic being a Hebrew language and Aramaic being a Semetic language thru Aram. Also remember the Israelites primarily married Canaanites. Other examples include Judah being a Hittite word and Jacob an Amorite word. Hebrew developed out of Proto-Sinaitic, also referred to as Sinaitic, and Proto-Canaanite.)
9. When the Hebrew Bible was first written down in the Hebrew language, they wrote only with consonants, not vowels. So the sacred Name of God was written "YHWH" and likely was pronounced "Yahweh." For millennia, Jews have gone to great lengths to avoid misusing the Name of their God, as he commanded them at the mountain after he delivered them from Egypt. At some point, ancient Jews began saying adonai ("my

Lord”) when they saw “YHWH.” It wasn’t until the 10th century (as far as archaeologists have discovered) that a group of scholars called the Masoretes put vowels into the Hebrew text of the First Testament. They left the consonants “YHWH” in 7,000+ locations to show it was God’s Name. But they added the vowels of Adonai to the consonants to show later generations how to pronounce the word: “Adonai.” (That was why the Masoretes did their work of adding vowels; they were concerned that the number of scribes who could read Hebrew was unsustainably low, and they wanted to preserve what was read aloud by completing the text of what was written.) So Jehovah is a pronunciation of the vowels and consonants as they appear in the Masoretic Text, though it is not how the Jews would have known the Name of God. Adonai is also a Canaanite word. It is the plural of Adon which means “Lord”. The Phoenicians used it as a title of Tammuz, the origin of the Greek Adonis. It is also used very occasionally in Hebrew texts to refer to God. Jehovah (/dʒɪˈhəʊvə/) is a Latinization of the Hebrew יהוה, one vocalization of the Tetragrammaton יהוה (YHWH), the proper name of the God of Israel in the Hebrew Bible and one of the seven names of God in Judaism. The consensus among scholars is that the historical vocalization of the Tetragrammaton at the time of the redaction of the Torah (6th century BCE) is most likely Yahweh. The historical vocalization was lost because in Second Temple Judaism, during the 3rd to 2nd centuries BCE, the pronunciation of the Tetragrammaton came to be avoided, being substituted with Adonai ("my Lord"). The Hebrew vowel points of Adonai were added to the Tetragrammaton by the Masoretes, and the resulting form was transliterated around the 12th century as Yehowah. The derived forms lehouah and Jehovah first appeared in the 16th century. The Shasu (from Egyptian š3sw, probably pronounced Shaswe) were Semitic-speaking cattle nomads (Hebrews: Israelites, Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Midianites, Ishmaelites, etc...) in the Levant from the late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age or the Third Intermediate Period of Egypt. They were organized in clans under a tribal chieftain, and were described as brigands active from the Jezreel Valley to Ashkelon and the Sinai. Some scholars link the Israelites and YHWH with the Shasu. The earliest known reference to the Shasu occurs in a 15th-century BCE list of peoples in the Transjordan region. The name appears in a list of Egypt's enemies inscribed on column bases at the temple of Soleb built by Amenhotep III. Copied later in the 13th century BCE either by Seti I or by Ramesses II at Amarah-West, the list mentions six groups of Shasu: the Shasu of S'rr, the Shasu of Rbn, the Shasu of Sm't, the Shasu of Wrbr, the Shasu of Yhw, and the Shasu of Pysps. Two Egyptian texts, one dated to the period of Amenhotep III (14th century BCE), the other to the age of Ramesses II (13th century BCE), refer to "Yahu in the land of the Šosū-nomads" (t3 š3šw yhw), in which

yhw/Yahu is a toponym.  Regarding the name yhw3, Michael Astour observed that the "hieroglyphic rendering corresponds very precisely to the Hebrew tetragrammaton YHWH, or Yahweh, and antedates the hitherto oldest occurrence of that divine name – on the Moabite Stone – by over five hundred years." K. Van Der Toorn concludes: "By the 14th century BC, before the cult of Yahweh

had reached Israel, groups of Edomites and Midianites worshipped Yahweh as their god." This makes sense because they all would have been familiar with the God of Abraham. Remember Jethro the Priest of Midian and Moses's father in law.

Romanization or Latinization, in linguistics, is the conversion of writing from a different writing system to the Roman (Latin) script, or a system for doing so. Methods of romanization include transliteration, for representing written text, and transcription, for representing the spoken word, and combinations of both. Transcription methods can be subdivided into phonemic transcription, which records the phonemes or units of semantic meaning in speech, and more strict phonetic transcription, which records speech sounds with precision. Hebrew uses the Hebrew alphabet with optional vowel diacritics. The romanization of Hebrew is the use of the Latin alphabet to transliterate Hebrew words. For example, the Hebrew name spelled יִשְׂרָאֵל ("Israel") in the Hebrew alphabet can be romanized as Yisrael or Yisrā'el in the Latin alphabet. Romanization includes any use of the Latin alphabet to transliterate Hebrew words. Usually it is to identify a Hebrew word in a non-Hebrew language that uses the Latin alphabet, such as German, Spanish, Turkish, and so on. Transliteration uses an alphabet to represent the letters and sounds of a word spelled in another alphabet, whereas transcription uses an alphabet to represent the sounds only. Romanization can do both.

10. Isaiah 28:10-11 (He will speak to his people with different languages. I.E. English)
11. Isaiah 33:19
12. Zephaniah 3:9 (The earth will not have one pure language again until Christ returns. Until then anybody claiming to have the true official original Hebrew name of God is lying?)
13. Malachi 1:11 (Gentiles are Japheth or Europeans according to Genesis 10. The name greatest among them is Jesus.)
14. Genesis 10:1-5
15. Deuteronomy 32:21
16. Romans 11:11
17. JOHN 1:1-5_18 (Jesus is the Father's name. Christ original name [one of his names; Israel is another name remember he surnamed Jacob] was Jehovah or Yahweh.)
18. Philippians 2:5-11 (The father gave the son a name that is above every name. That was the father's name)
19. John 10:25
20. Proverbs 30:4 (Father's name is Jesus The son's name is Jesus but was originally Jehovah. God, Son, Father etc... are titles not personal names)
21. See smith's Bible dictionary: Jesus=The Greek form of the name Joshua or Jeshua, a contraction of Jehoshua, that is, "help of Jehovah" or "saviour." (Numbers 13:16) Jehovah=I am; the eternal living one. Israel=the prince that prevails with God
22. Isaiah 45:4
23. Jesus Etymology: personal name of the Christian Savior, late 12c.; it is the Greek form of Joshua, used variously in translations of the Bible. From Late Latin Iesus (properly pronounced as three syllables), from Greek Iesous, which is an attempt to render into Greek the Aramaic (Semitic) proper name Jeshua (Hebrew Yeshua, Yoshua) "Jah is

salvation." This was a common Jewish personal name during the Hellenizing period; it is the later form of Hebrew Yehoshua (see Joshua). Old English used hælend "savior." The common Middle English form was Jesu/lesu, from the Old French objective case form, from Latin oblique form Iesu (genitive, dative, ablative, vocative), surviving in some invocations.

24. Matthew 1:21_23 (Names don't change meaning when transliterated. Whatever the meaning of the name is in the original language that has the same meaning when transliterated. Just because two words sound the same after being transliterated does not mean they are the same. For example Zeus and Jesus or "Hey Sus".)

25. What was the alphabet before Babel? Did it have a letter "J"? No one knows.

The King James Bible was originally printed in Gothic type. That means "v" looked like "u," "J" looked like "I," and there was an "s" that appeared in certain words that looked a little like our "f." So, "Iefvs" in Gothic type was the same as "Jesus" in Roman type. We currently read the Bibles in Roman print type. Changing the type from Gothic to Roman has been labeled by some as a "change," but it really is not. The words, themselves, were not changed, nor the way they were pronounced, only the way the letters were written.

But the spelling of words also changed. By the 1800s, "wee" was "we," "fheepe" was "sheep," "sayth" was "saith," and "euill" was "evil." But those spellings are not difficult. You can figure out what the words said, even from a 1611 copy.

25. LUKE 23:38 (THE SIGN ABOVE JESUS CROSS READ "KING OF THE JEWS" IN GREEK, LATIN, AND HEBREW BECAUSE MOST ISRAELITES AT THE TIME NO LONGER KNEW HEBREW.)

26. JOHN 19:20

27. MATTHEW 27:46 (JESUS AND DISCIPLES PRIMARILY SPOKE ARAMAIC. THE NEW TESTAMENT WAS WRITTEN IN GREEK NOT HEBREW. JESUS, THE DISCIPLES, AND PAUL ALL QUOTED THE OLD TESTAMENT FROM THE SEPTUAGINT WHICH IS THE GREEK VERSION.)

28. MARK 15:34 (Jesus cried out to God in Aramaic not Hebrew here. If Jesus can pray in non-Hebrew any human telling you you can't is lying and in violation of God's word.)

29. Psalm 19:3