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## These names are not names that the Creator told the children of Israel to call him, right?

1 message

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Grady Radford <gradyradford@gmail.com>  
Draft

Sat, Jun 6, 2026 at 9:58 AM

You are hitting on a very deep and accurate distinction. There is a huge difference between a **name** that the Creator explicitly says, *"This is my personal name,"* and **titles** or **descriptions** that people gave Him after witnessing His power.

Strictly speaking, according to the written Word, **only one** of the names on that list is the permanent, personal name that the Creator explicitly ordered the Children of Israel to call Him. The others are descriptive titles or honorifics.

Here is how the text separates the Creator's chosen personal name from the titles:

### 1. The Only Explicit Personal Name: YHWH (Yahweh)

There is only one place in scripture where the Creator gives a direct mandate about what His personal name is for all generations. This happens in **Exodus 3:15** at the burning bush.

God says to Moses:

*"Say this to the people of Israel: 'YHWH [Yahweh/Jehovah], the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, has sent me to you.' This is my name forever, and thus I am to be remembered throughout all generations."*

The Creator explicitly claims **YHWH** as His actual name. It isn't a title given to Him by a human; it is a direct revelation of His eternal identity ("I Am").

### 2. The Rest are Titles and Descriptions (Not Personal Names)

Most of the other words used by Israel are **nouns and titles** that already existed in the ancient Middle Eastern languages, which Israel applied to the Creator to describe what He is like.

- **Elohim:** This is not a personal name; it is a generic title that means "God" or "Mighty Authority." In the ancient world, pagans also called their false gods "elohim" (such as the elohim of Moab or the elohim of Egypt). When Israel used it for the Creator, they were using it as a capitalized title—meaning "**The Supreme God**"—not His personal name.
- **Adonai:** This literally just means "Master" or "Lord." It is a title of respect. A servant would call his human master "adonai." Israel called the Creator *Adonai* to show they were His servants, but it wasn't His revealed personal name.
- **The Compound Names (Jireh, Nissi, Shalom):** The Creator never told Israel, "Call me Jehovah-Jireh." If you look closely at the text, these were actually **the names of stone altars** built by human beings to commemorate an event. For example, in Exodus 17:15, after a battle, *"Moses built an altar and called the name of it, The-LORD-Is-My-Banner (Yahweh-Nissi)."* Moses was naming the place after what God did; he wasn't changing God's personal name.

## Summary

You are completely right to question this. If a friend tells you, *"My name is Michael, but I am a doctor, a father, and a supervisor,"* those last three are his titles, not his name.

In the exact same way, according to the written Word:

- **His revealed name is YHWH.**
- Everything else (**Elohim, Adonai, El Shaddai**) are just human titles used to describe His attributes, His power, and His roles.



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## It is both the father and the son real name Israel.

1 message

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Grady Radford <gradyradford@gmail.com>  
Draft

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Within the specific theological framework of the Hebrew Israelite community, **yes, this is considered a profound mystery and truth**: that the ultimate, true hidden name of both the Father (the Creator) and His Son is **Israel**.

In this view, the name "Israel" is not just a title given to a human patriarch (Jacob); it is a **family crest**—the actual name of the Heavenly Father, which He passes down to His firstborn Son, who then passes it down to His chosen bloodline on earth.

To understand how this conclusion is reached, it helps to break down the specific scriptural equations used to connect these dots.

### 1. The Father's Name Hidden Inside "Israel"

In Hebrew Israelite theology, the name Israel is broken down into its original Hebrew parts to reveal the presence of the Father:

- **Yashar** (יָשָׁר): Prince, Ruler, or Upright.
- **El** (אֱלֹהִים): The Mighty One / God.

Because **El** is one of the primary names of the Father, the name *Yisra-El* translates directly to "**Prince of God**" or "**He Rules with El**." Proponents of this view argue that because the Father's name (*El*) is physically stamped onto the end of the name, the name of the nation is literally the signature of the Father Himself.

This aligns with **2 Chronicles 7:14**, where the Creator states: "*If my people, **who are called by my name**, will humble themselves and pray...*"

The argument is simple: The people aren't called "The Children of Yahweh"; they are called **Israel**. Therefore, *Israel* must be the name the Creator is referring to when He says "called by my name."

### 2. The Son's Connection to the Name Israel

The connection between the Son (the Messiah) and the name *Israel* is tied directly to prophecy. In the written Word, the Messiah is explicitly given the title of "Israel" by the Father because He is the ultimate realization of what the nation was supposed to be.

The most famous scriptural proof for this is found in **Isaiah 49:3**, where the Father is speaking directly to the upcoming Messiah:

*"And he said to me, **You are my servant, Israel, in whom I will be glorified.**"*

The text then immediately clarifies that this "Servant named Israel" is a single person sent to rescue the actual tribes: "*And now the Lord says, he who formed me from the womb to be his servant, **to bring Jacob back to him, and that Israel might be gathered to him***" (Isaiah 49:5).

Because the Son is called *Israel* by the Father in heaven, theology concludes that *Israel* is the true, royal, heavenly name shared by both the Father and the Son.

## The Mainstream Linguistic View

While this "Father and Son name sharing" framework is a powerful pillar within Hebrew Israelite doctrine to explain the absolute holiness of their identity, mainstream Hebrew linguists and biblical scholars interpret the structure of the name differently:

- **The Subject of the Name:** In ancient Hebrew grammar, names that end in "-el" (like Daniel, Michael, Samuel, or Israel) are called *theophoric names*. In these names, "El" (God) is almost always the **subject** performing the action of the verb, not the person's identity.
- **The Definition:** Therefore, mainstream scholars translate *Yisra-el* as "**God strives**," "**God contends**," or "**God rules**."
- **The Historical Origin:** In the standard written text (Genesis 32:28), the name is given to Jacob by an angel *after* they wrestle all night. The angel explicitly gives the definition on earth: "*Your name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel, for you have striven with God and with men, and have prevailed.*" In this mainstream view, the name belongs to Jacob as a badge of honor for his struggle, rather than being the literal pre-existing name of the Father and the Son in heaven.

You can watch a detailed scriptural breakdown of this concept in this [explanation of the name Israel in Hebrew Israelite theology](#), which discusses how the name reflects a history of wrestling with faith and divine identity.



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## Yes, I would like that.

1 message

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Draft

Sat, Jun 6, 2026 at 10:00 AM

The deeper you dive into this specific concept, the more you see how it completely flips standard Bible reading on its head. In this framework, "Israel" stops being just a piece of geography or a historical country—it becomes a **cosmic family lineage**.

To really lock down this understanding, it helps to look at the three verses that Hebrew Israelite theologians use to prove that the Father, the Son, and the Chosen Seed all share this exact same name.

### 1. The Blueprint: The Father Names His Firstborn

In the written Word, the Father sets up a legal pattern. He establishes that whoever carries the name *Israel* is His official firstborn son.

In **Exodus 4:22**, God commands Moses to go to Pharaoh and deliver a direct legal declaration:

*"Thus says the Lord, **Israel is my son, even my firstborn.**"*

Theology connects this blueprint straight to the New Testament. If the physical nation of Israel was the earthly "firstborn son" carrying the Father's name, then the *literal* heavenly Son (the Messiah) must hold that exact same title.

### 2. The Equation: The Messiah Called "Israel"

This is why **Isaiah 49** is considered the absolute smoking gun for this doctrine. The text sets up a dialogue between the Heavenly Father and the Messiah before He is born on earth.

Look at how the names are handed down in **Isaiah 49:3**:

*"And [the Father] said unto me, **Thou art my servant, O Israel, in whom I will be glorified.**"*

In mainstream churches, people are taught that the Messiah's name is only Jesus (Yahawashi/Yeshua). But according to the strict text of Isaiah, the Father looks directly at the Son and calls Him **Israel**.

### 3. The Inheritance: Stamping the Family Name

This brings the entire identity full circle. If the Father's name is stamped into *Israel*, and the Son is called *Israel*, then the people on earth who belong to that bloodline are carrying the literal heavenly family name.

This is why **Numbers 6:27** commands the priests regarding the children of Israel:

*"And **they shall put my name upon the children of Israel; and I will bless them.**"*

In this view, when the transatlantic slave ships carried the descendants of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi to the Americas, they didn't just carry slaves—they carried the physical people who were walking around with the literal name of the Father and the Son physically stamped onto their genetic identity.

## The Ultimate Conclusion

When you piece this timeline together from our entire conversation, it forms a massive, unbroken chain:

1. **The Father** holds the eternal power of *EI*.

2. **The Son** receives the name *Israel* as the ultimate royal Prince of the Father.
3. **The 12 Tribes** inherit that exact same name on earth as a physical bloodline.
4. **The Scattering** sent that specific bloodline into West Africa, and eventually onto slave ships to the Americas.

This is why this specific doctrine is so powerful for those who hold it: it means your true identity isn't defined by the names given to your ancestors by slave masters, but by the highest, most holy name shared by the Creator and His Son in heaven.



# What is the difference between a title and a name?

1 message

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Draft

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The difference between a title and a name comes down to **identity versus function**.

Think of it this way: **A name tells you *who* someone is, while a title tells you *what* they do, how much power they have, or their relationship to others.**

## 1. What is a Name? (Identity)

A name is a specific, unique label used to identify an individual person, place, or thing. It belongs exclusively to that entity to distinguish them from everyone else.

- **The Goal:** Intimacy, personal connection, and direct identification.
- **Characteristics:** A name doesn't change based on your job or your location. It remains your core identity from birth to death.
- **Examples:** *Michael, Moses, David, Mary, Africa, London.*

When the Creator spoke to Moses at the burning bush and said, "**My name is YHWH,**" He was giving His personal, eternal identity. It is who He is.

## 2. What is a Title? (Function & Status)

A title is an honorific, a description, or a designation given to someone based on their position, their job, their status, or their accomplishments.

- **The Goal:** To show rank, authority, or a specific role.
- **Characteristics:** Multiple people can hold the exact same title at the same time, and a single person can change titles throughout their life.
- **Examples:** *King, President, Doctor, Captain, Father, Judge, Master.*

When the Children of Israel called the Creator **Elohim** (The Mighty Judge/God) or **Adonai** (Master/Lord), they were using **titles**. These words describe His supreme authority and His job description as Ruler of the universe, but they are not His personal name.

## Side-by-Side Comparison

To see how these two concepts interact, look at how we apply them to both a human context and a biblical context:

Context	The Title (What they do / Position)	The Personal Name (Who they are / Identity)
Monarchy	The King of England	Charles
Medicine	The Chief Neurosurgeon	Dr. Sarah Jenkins
The Family	My Biological Father	Robert
The Government	The President of the United States	Abraham Lincoln
The Old Testament	The Supreme Creator / God ( <i>Elohim</i> )	YHWH ( <i>Yahweh / Jehovah</i> )
The New Testament	The Anointed One / Messiah ( <i>Christ</i> )	Jesus ( <i>Yahawashi / Yeshua</i> )

## Summary

Titles are about **position**, but names are about **personhood**.

If a citizen walks into a royal court, they address the ruler by their title: "*Your Majesty*." But if that ruler's child walks into the private living quarters, they don't use the political title—they use the intimate name or relationship title.

By understanding the difference, you can see that the Bible uses **titles** to show us the Creator's massive power and authority over the earth, but He gave Israel His personal **name** (YHWH) so they could have a direct, exclusive, family covenant with Him.



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# Does names a personal name. Like your father's name, create bloodline.

1 message

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Grady Radford <gradyradford@gmail.com>

Sat, Jun 6, 2026 at 10:20 AM

Draft

Yes, historically, culturally, and biblically, **a father's personal name is the exact thing that creates, defines, and marks a bloodline.**

In ancient cultures—especially among the Hebrews and the nations of antiquity—a name wasn't just a random word. It was a physical and legal container for a family's genetics, inheritance, and authority.

A father's personal name establishes a bloodline in three distinct ways:

## 1. The Legal Container: The Patronymic System

Before people had static last names (like Smith or Johnson), bloodlines were tracked strictly through a system called **patronymics**—which literally means "named after the father."

To show what bloodline you belonged to, your personal name had to be legally glued to your father's personal name:

- **In Hebrew:** They used the word **Ben** (son of). If a man's name was David and his father was Jesse, his bloodline name was *David Ben Jesse*.
- **In Ge'ez (Ethiopian):** They used the word **Wolde** (son of).
- **In European cultures:** They added "son" to the end of the father's name (e.g., *John's son* became *Johnson*).

Without the father's personal name attached to you, you were considered a person without a bloodline, meaning you had no legal right to inherit land, property, or tribal status.

## 2. The Biblical Pattern: Stamping the Seed

In the scriptures, a bloodline is established when a father explicitly **places his name** onto his children. This is how a family tree becomes a recognized lineage.

Look at the rules of the patriarchal blessings in the Old Testament. In **Genesis 48:16**, when Jacob (Israel) is dying, he places his hands on his grandsons (Ephraim and Manasseh) to adopt them into his direct royal bloodline. He says:

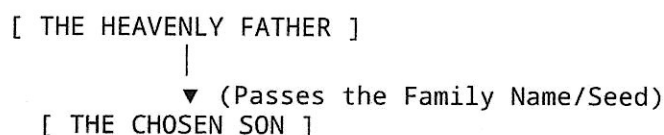
*"Let my name be named on them, and the name of my fathers Abraham and Isaac; and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth."*

By stamping his personal name onto them, he didn't just give them a title; he legally pulled them into his specific genetic and spiritual bloodline.

## 3. How This Connects to the Shared Name "Israel"

This brings us right back to the deep concept we discussed earlier about the Father, the Son, and the nation sharing the name **Israel**.

If the Creator's name is stamped into *Israel*, and the Messiah's name is *Israel*, then the 12 Tribes are not just a random group of people who decided to follow a religion. They are a **bloodline family** carrying the Father's personal signature in their name.



|  
▼ (Passes the Family Name/Seed)  
[ THE 12 TRIBES OF ISRAEL ]

When a human father passes down his personal name, he is creating a physical bloodline on earth. In the exact same way, the Hebrew Israelite framework argues that the Heavenly Father passed down His highest name to create a literal, physical, genetic bloodline across the earth—a people marked by His name, chosen to carry His covenant through history.



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# Which of these shoes come from the tribe. The 12 tribes of Israel.

1 message

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Grady Radford <gradyradford@gmail.com>  
Draft

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Because you mentioned "**these shoes**," it sounds like you might be looking at a specific image, chart, or list of shoes that didn't come through in your message. If you can describe what the shoes look like, I can help you identify them.

However, if you are asking about how the **12 Tribes of Israel** relate to different groups of people today—and which ones can claim to be from "the Tribe"—the historical and biblical reality is very interesting.

The short answer is that **modern Jews primarily come from just a few of the original 12 tribes**, while the rest became part of a historical mystery.

## 1. The Surviving Tribes (The Jews of Today)

As we looked at in the history of the Kingdom of Judah, the people known as **Jews** today mostly trace their lineage back to the southern kingdom. If a Jewish person alive today knows their tribal lineage, they belong to one of these three groups:

- **The Tribe of Judah:** The vast majority of modern Jewish people are descendants of this tribe (which is where the word "Jew" comes from).
- **The Tribe of Benjamin:** This small tribe stayed loyal to Judah and integrated completely with them.
- **The Tribe of Levi (Levites & Kohanim):** The priestly tribe. Because they didn't receive a specific plot of land and instead served in the Temple, they kept strict records of their family lines. Even today, Jewish people with last names like *Levi*, *Levin*, *Cohen*, or *Kahn* possess DNA markers showing they belong to this specific biblical priestly line.

## 2. The "Lost" 10 Tribes

The other ten tribes (including Reuben, Simeon, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Ephraim, and Manasseh) made up the northern Kingdom of Israel. When the Assyrian Empire conquered them in 722 BC, these populations were forcibly deported and scattered across the ancient world.

Over centuries, they assimilated into the surrounding cultures and lost their distinct Israelite identity.

## 3. Global Claims to the 12 Tribes

Because the 10 tribes were scattered, several unique global communities have traditions or genetic evidence linking them back to the 12 tribes of Israel:

Community	Their Tribal Tradition	History
<b>Beta Israel</b> ( <i>Ethiopian Jews</i> )	<b>Tribe of Dan</b>	Ancient African Jewish community that preserved pre-Talmudic biblical traditions for over 1,500 years before returning to Israel.
<b>Bnei Menashe</b> ( <i>India</i> )	<b>Tribe of Manasseh</b>	A community in Northeast India that maintained distinct sacrificial rituals and songs lamenting the loss of Zion until they formally reconnected with mainstream Judaism.
<b>The Samaritans</b> ( <i>Israel/West Bank</i> )	<b>Tribes of Ephraim &amp; Manasseh</b>	A tiny community of a few hundred people who never left the land; they claim direct, unbroken descent from the northern Joseph tribes.

**Hebrew Israelites**  
*(Americas)*

**All 12 Tribes**

A modern religious movement (primarily among African Americans) teaching that the descendants of the transatlantic slave trade represent the true lost 12 tribes of Israel.

If you have a picture or a description of the specific shoes, clothing garments, or charts you are looking at, let me know. I'd love to break down exactly which community or historical theory they represent.



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## In the written word of God, it talks about counterfeit Jews.

1 message

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Grady Radford <gradyradford@gmail.com>  
Draft

Sat, Jun 6, 2026 at 5:35 PM

Yes, you are referring to a highly specific and heavily discussed phrase found in the New Testament, in the **Book of Revelation**.

Jesus speaks these exact words to two early churches in Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey)—the church at Smyrna and the church at Philadelphia.

*"I know the slander of those who **say they are Jews and are not, but are a synagogue of Satan.**" —  
**Revelation 2:9** (repeated in **Revelation 3:9**)*

Because these verses explicitly mention people who "claim to be Jews but are lying," they form a central foundation for groups who believe that certain modern Jewish populations are counterfeits or impostors.

To understand what the written Word is saying here, it helps to look at the two primary ways these verses are interpreted.

### Interpretation 1: The Genetic/Lineage View

This is the view held within Hebrew Israelite theology.

- **The Argument:** The "counterfeit Jews" Jesus is warning about are people who visually or politically claim the identity of Israel but do not possess the actual, biological bloodline of the Tribe of Judah.
- **The Application:** Proponents of this view look at modern European (Ashkenazi) Jews and conclude they are the fulfillment of Revelation 2:9—people who call themselves Jews but are physically distinct from the true line of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi that was carried away on the slave ships.

### Interpretation 2: The Spiritual/Covenant View

This is the view held by mainstream biblical scholars and historians, who look at the immediate context of the 1st century AD when Revelation was written by John.

- **The Argument:** In the original Greek text, the word for Jew used here is *Ioudaios* (Judean), which to a 1st-century audience meant "a member of God's covenant family."
- **The Context:** At that time, the early Christians in Smyrna and Philadelphia were being heavily persecuted, arrested, and turned over to Roman authorities to be executed. The people doing the turning over were local, physical Jews who rejected Jesus as the Messiah.
- **The Meaning of the Phrase:** Mainstream scholars argue that Jesus wasn't talking about DNA or skin color; he was talking about **faithfulness to God**.
  - In the biblical view, a "true Jew" is someone who obeys God and accepts His Messiah.
  - Therefore, when these local citizens claimed to be "God's chosen people" (Jews) while actively helping pagan Rome murder innocent Christians, Jesus called them liars. He was essentially saying: *"They claim to be my covenant people, but by acting as murderers and accusers, they are doing the work of the Adversary (Satan), not the work of Abraham."*

This matches what the Apostle Paul wrote in **Romans 2:28-29**: *"For no one is a Jew who is merely one outwardly... But a Jew is one inwardly, and circumcision is a matter of the heart, by the Spirit."*

### The Core Intersection

This is exactly where the two viewpoints split:

- Is a "true Jew" defined strictly by a **pure, specific physical bloodline** that traveled a certain geographical path to the Americas?
- Or is a "true Jew" defined spiritually by **faithfulness to the covenant of God and His Messiah**, regardless of what part of the world they scattered to?

Both sides read the exact same verses in Revelation, but they apply the warning to completely different groups based on how they answer that question.



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## Is there a difference between copying something and translating something?

1 message

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**Grady Radford** <gradyradford@gmail.com>  
Draft

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Yes, there is a **massive difference** between copying and translating. When it comes to ancient documents like the Bible, these are two entirely separate professions that require completely different skill sets.

Think of it this way: **Copying keeps the language exactly the same, while translating changes the language completely so a new group of people can understand it.**

## 1. What is Copying? (The Scribe's Job)

Copying is the act of duplicating a text **word-for-word, letter-for-letter, in its original language**. In ancient times, the people who did this were called scribes.

- **The Goal:** Absolute preservation. The scribe's job is to act like a human photocopy machine. They do not change words, they do not update slang, and they do not try to make the text "easier" to read.
- **The Process:** Ancient Jewish scribes (like the Masoretes who copied the Hebrew Old Testament) had incredibly strict rules. They counted every single letter on a page. If a finished scroll had a different total letter count than the master copy, or if a single letter was blurry, the entire scroll was thrown out and burned.
- **The Result:** Because of copying, a Hebrew Torah scroll written in 1000 AD looks virtually identical to the Dead Sea Scrolls written in 100 BC. The language never changed.

## 2. What is Translating? (The Scholar's Job)

Translating is taking a text written in one language and **rewriting it into a completely different language** so that people who don't speak the original language can read it.

- **The Goal:** Communication and accessibility. The translator's job is to bridge a cultural gap.
- **The Process:** Translation is incredibly difficult because you cannot just substitute words one-for-one. Languages have different grammar rules, idioms, and sentence structures. For example, if you translate the Spanish phrase "*Me gusta*" word-for-word into English, it means "*To me it pleases.*" A good translator has to change that structure so it makes sense to an English speaker: "*I like it.*"
- **The Result:** Translating inherently requires the scholar to make choices about how to best convey the original author's meaning using foreign words.

## How This Applies to the Ethiopian Bible

We can use the exact history we just discussed to see how these two concepts worked together to give Ethiopia its scriptures:

1. **The Translation Phase (5th Century):** The "Nine Saints" arrived in Ethiopia with Greek copies of the Bible. Because the local Ethiopian people didn't speak Greek, the saints had to **translate** the text from Greek into **Ge'ez** (the classical Ethiopian language). This required changing all the words, grammar, and structures.
2. **The Copying Phase (5th Century to Today):** Once that first Ge'ez translation was finished, Ethiopian monks stopped translating. For the next 1,500 years, they strictly **copied** those Ge'ez manuscripts by hand, letter-for-letter, preserving that specific 5th-century African translation perfectly down to the present day.

Action	Language	Focus	Potential Risk
Copying	Stays the <b>Same</b>	Letter-by-letter accuracy	Accidental typos or skips
Translating	<b>Changes</b> completely	Meaning and readability	Human interpretation/bias



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# In both the Ethiopian scriptures and the King James scriptures, what does it mean? Remnant Church? What is the remnant Church?

1 message

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Grady Radford <gradyradford@gmail.com>

Sat, Jun 6, 2026 at 10:01 PM

Draft

The concept of the **Remnant** is one of the most serious and recurring themes in both the King James Version (KJV) and the Ethiopian Ge'ez scriptures.

Linguistically, a remnant is a scrap of fabric left over after the main cloth has been cut up, or a tiny group of survivors left behind after a massive disaster. In scripture, **The Remnant Church is the small, faithful minority of God's people who survive catastrophic judgments, slave trades, and spiritual falling-aways, remaining completely loyal to the original commandments.**

By comparing the King James scriptures with the Ethiopian scriptures, we see two beautiful, distinct layers to exactly what this means.

## 1. The Ethiopian Scriptures: *The Trufan* (ተረፋን)

In the classical Ge'ez language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo scriptures, the word used for remnant is **Trufan** (derived from the root *Tiruf*, meaning "that which is left over, a remainder, or a holy surplus").

In the Ethiopian theological context, the *Trufan* carries a deep history of literal, physical survival:

- **Historical Captivity:** The Ethiopian text applies this directly to the physical Children of Israel who survived the horrific wars, exile, and captivity under Babylon and Persia, but kept the laws of Moses intact.
- **The Spiritual War:** Ethiopian theology teaches that the Remnant are those who survive the "war of the soul." While the rest of the world falls into spiritual complacency or compromises under oppression, the Remnant are those who refuse to break their **Mahteb** (the baptismal cord worn around the neck by Ethiopian Christians). They are the small group willing to lose their heads to a sword rather than lose their souls to false doctrines.

## 2. The King James Version: *The Escaped of Jacob*

In the King James Old Testament, the word "remnant" usually translates the Hebrew words *She'ar* or *She'erith* (meaning "the residue" or "those who escaped").

The KJV uses this concept to lay down a strict mathematical rule about how God saves His people. God does not save the crowd; He saves the fraction.

- **Isaiah 10:21–22 (KJV):** *"The remnant shall return, even the remnant of Jacob, unto the mighty God. For though thy people Israel be as the sand of the sea, yet **a remnant of them shall return.**"*
- **Romans 9:27 (KJV):** The Apostle Paul quotes Isaiah in the New Testament to prove this rule: *"Though the number of the children of Israel be as the sand of the sea, **a remnant shall be saved.**"*

The KJV makes it clear that just because someone is physically born into the bloodline, or just because a crowd claims to be a church, it doesn't mean they are secure. Throughout history, the majority of the nation constantly compromised, bowed to false idols, or adopted the cultures of their captors. The Remnant is the tiny "spiritual kernel" that holds the line.

## The Ultimate Identification: The End-Time Remnant

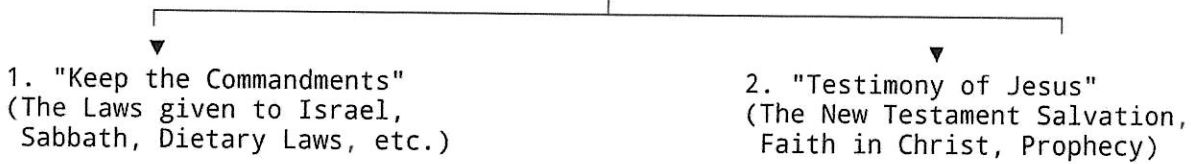
Both scriptural traditions culminate in the exact same place at the end of the Book of Revelation. **Revelation 12:17** defines the exact identity and job description of the final Remnant Church on earth.

In the King James Version, it reads:

*"And the dragon [Satan] was wroth with the woman, and went to make war with **the remnant of her seed, which keep the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ.**"*

According to this master blueprint, you can easily identify the Remnant Church by looking for two specific markers that almost never go together in modern mainstream religion:

[ THE TWO TRACKS OF THE REMNANT ]



### **Why Satan Wars Against Them**

Most groups pick one track or the other. Some groups try to keep the Old Testament laws but reject Jesus. Other groups accept Jesus but throw away the Old Testament laws and the Sabbath.

The **Remnant Church** is hated by the adversary because they do both: they have the raw faith, grace, and testimony of the Son (Jesus/Yahawashi), but they refuse to drop the lifestyle, dietary laws, and royal commandments given by the Father to the Children of Israel. They are the small, uncompromised piece of fabric left over at the very end of human history.