

Is 59: 15-16 [NKJV] says "Then the **LORD** saw it, & it displeased **Him** that there was no justice. **He** saw that there was no man, & wondered that there was no intercessor; Therefore **His** own **arm** brought salvation for **Him**; And **His** own righteousness, it sustained **Him**."

The very first time that God puts **His NAME** in scripture is in the Creation story. Between Genesis 2: 4 & 12:1 **hwhy** is mentioned 50 times.

So, lets look at 'Ha Shem' in Hebrew:

~veh;

The middle letter looks like a 'W' but it definitely doesn't sound like a 'W'! It is called a 'sin/shin.

If it has a dot over the left tooth **f** it makes the sound of 's'.

If it has a dot over the right tooth **V**, it makes the sound of 'sh'.

Did I mention 'teeth'? **What do you do with your teeth? So what do you think God does with His?**

In Ancient Hebrew teeth were always drawn like the letter 'w', & that's still what the shin is a picture of. It means to consume or eat something all up so that it's all gone! That's what Yeshua (Jesus) did. He chewed up death & He swallowed it all gone! (Isaiah 25:8 & 1 Cor 15:54)

When you consume something, you are eating or swallowing it.

What did Adam eat? [Hint: ]

What is Jesus going to give us to eat?

[Hint: It's both in the 2nd chapter of Genesis & Rev 2:7]

And now for the other letter in

~veh;

~ is how one writes m at the end of a word!

& you have to be careful because it's tricky! It has 2 bottom corners. It's very important to

remember those **2 bottom corners**. ~ [You'll see why later.]

When the letter is not at the end of a word it looks like m

Got any ideas about what it's a stick picture of? Try drawing a bunch of upside down 'w's all joined together. What do they look like? MMMMMMMMMMMMM

M's? That's the sound this letter makes.
or did you say 'Mountains'? How about 'waves'?

This MMMMMMMMMMMMM is a picture of 'my-yim' which means 'water' & that's how they used to draw this letter when they first made it....They drew lots of water MMMMMMMMMMMMM with waves! Waves that were as tall as mountains!! Why did they make the waves as tall as mountains? Maybe they were thinking about Noah's Flood. The symbolic meaning for this letter is 'massive power' or 'overpowering chaos', which is exactly what Noah's Flood was all about. And this is where our letter M came from. So because flood water usually has mud in it, we will make our M brown color instead of blue, and we'll also make our m and ~ brown!

(Oh, & by the way, the name of this letter is 'Měm')

And when you put these 2 letters together ^{shēm} ~ve with ^{hă} h, for **God's NAME**

name the

you come up with

'Yeshua with His arms raised, swallowing up sin & death with massive power!!'

And don't forget that when you see His arms raised, the holes in His hands can be clearly seen!

Check this out: 2 Thessalonians 2:8 [& these ones are for the big kids reading this: Rev 2:16, Is 11:4 & Rev 19:15]

And do you know why **God(Elohim, pronounced Ēlōhēm)** sent the **Flood (măbŭl)**? It was because people abandoned **the NAME of God** & started worshipping the names of the Nephilim. It's kind of like what people do now with movie stars, musicians, & sports heroes. **People act like the one that they worship.** If a person worships a movie star, & that movie star does naughty things, so will the person!

Here's what the scriptures say about the Pre Flood people when they first began to meet together in a group to worship God. (Before this they only worshipped Him on an individual basis. This was about 235 years after Adam was created.) (Please remember to read it backwards!)

E'nosh shmo ět yikra va ben yulad hu gam Shet l' oo
 vAna/ Amv:-ta, arqyl w: !BedLyU aWh--G: tve l. W 4`26
 *Enosh/Mortal his-name et calls & son was-born him also Seth to & 'Appointed'
 [something that can die]

YHVH shem b' kro li huchal az
 hwhy>~veB. arq. li lx/h za'
 YAHVEH Name in call to began at-that-time
 to cry for help
 call upon, invoke

*His name implies that they began to comprehend that they were not invincible, & as a result, they began to cry out to **YAHVEH** for help. Maybe some **Behemoth dinosaurs** were walking around in their fields & eating & squashing all the grain. Maybe those **Behemoth dinosaurs** were swishing their tails back & forth & knocking all the fruit trees over. Or what if they had

an itchy back & decided to roll around on their backs in order to stop it from itching? That would certainly squash all the tomatoes & cabbage plants! If I were a farmer in those days, that would certainly make me cry out to **YAHVEH Elohim(God)** for help! or, it could have been that maybe Enosh's parents almost got stepped on by one of those critters!



Later we read the following about how the people in Noah's day began to worship the names of the Nephilim instead of **Ha Shem YHVH** (The NAME of YAHVEH).

^{shem} ^{hă} ^{ahn-shay} ^{olam} ^{may} ^{ăshĕr} ^{giboriym} ^{hă} ^{haymah}
 ~ve h; yvəə; ~lA[me rva] ~yrBGl h; hMhe 6`4
 * name the men old from that mighty/powerful the they-are
 fame/renown/reputation (ancient time)

They made the Nephilim their heroes instead of YHVH, & then they started acting just like their naughty heroes, & they made a mess out of the whole world, so **God(Elohim)** had to clean the whole world up with a flood of water, & **He** washed them all away!!

Here's 2 new Hebrew words. See if you can figure them out.

The first word means 'God' ~yho a/ [Hint: The little dot above the ho makes an ō sound]

and the 2nd one means 'flood' **ל** WBM; [Hint: Look 3 pages back] The new letter **ל** makes

the same sound as 'L', & it's also where 'L' came from. It's name is 'Lăměd'. It's a stick picture of a cattle prod or a shepherd's staff. The original picture was an upside-down shepherd's cane (like a candy cane or a backwards 'j'). it means 'to prod', 'go towards' or 'tongue'.

Whenever you see Lamed **ל** at the beginning of a word, it is usually a word all by itself. It means 'to' or 'to go towards' or 'in' or 'for' or something like that. It has lots of different meanings. Most of the time it just means 'to', except in the following case...

ל (lō) means 'no' or 'not' . {The lamed **ל** is prodding the aleph **א**!}

A Hebrew speaking Mom says "Lo! Lo! Lo! Lo!!" instead of "No! No! No! No!!"

Who is it that carries a lamed?

The shepherd. He's the one who is the boss or the ruler. and He's the one who is the owner of the sheep or oxen.

How do you say that in Hebrew?

tzōn rō-āh
לaco **ה**[ero]

sheep shepherd-of

Ok, so we've got 4 'new-to-us' letters. Let's have a look at them...

ר This guy is called 'rēsh' which means 'head'  {that thing that sits on top of the neck!}

It means the 'head person' or 'the one in charge'.

It makes the sound of 'R'.

In ancient times it was always drawn like a **q**, except the Israelites had a thing about the nose

& made the face part in the shape of a  !



When the Romans got a hold of this letter 'q' they turned it around,
& made a leg? or a staff? or a sword? or a tongue? coming out of **the mouth** !
& that's how we got our capitol **R**.

[Who knows? **Maybe it was** a really big cigar!].

Our little 'r' looks kind of like the modern Hebrew ר, only it's going the other direction.

Do you know why that is?

Letters that originated in the Middle East all face towards **Jerusalem in the East**.

The letters that were invented later were in the West, so they face **Jerusalem from the West**.

Our next letter is [Take a wild guess as to what this is a picture of!!

What if I put 2 of them together? Try it! [[Have you figured it out yet?

No, it's not a couple of butterflies, or a couple of bugs!

Here's some hints: The name of the letter is **'ayin**.

It's only slightly open & the things that have knobs on the ends
sometimes get painted with **thick black paint!**

The part that is slightly open can be **brown**, or **green**, or **blue**,
or even **gray!**

Have you finally guessed it ? Are your eyes open yet?



How about an eye that includes a couple of eye lashes? It used to be drawn as empty circles. Now it has eye lashes! Does the name 'ayin sound like eye?

So what do you think the letter picture [] means?

'To see something', or 'to know about something' or 'to experience something'.

If Yeshua [W]yE is your Shepherd h[er]o (rō-āh) what do the letters say about Him?

It's very profound stuff! Each letter can tell a story about Him all by itself!

A shepherd has sheep & we are His sheep! acozōn.



The first letter in sheep is a picture of an ancient fish hook! **C** Have you ever seen a sheep go fishing? **al** ? I have sheep & I have never seen them go fishing! They don't even like fish! They like pizza, & grass, & oatmeal cookies.



So why does the Hebrew word for sheep start with a fish hook **C**? My sheep are hard to catch when they don't want to come. Do you think I should hook a pizza to a fish hook **C** & reel them in? And check this out! The last letter in this word for sheep is an ancient picture of a snake standing up on his tail! **!** And there is a ram **a** right in the middle of this word!

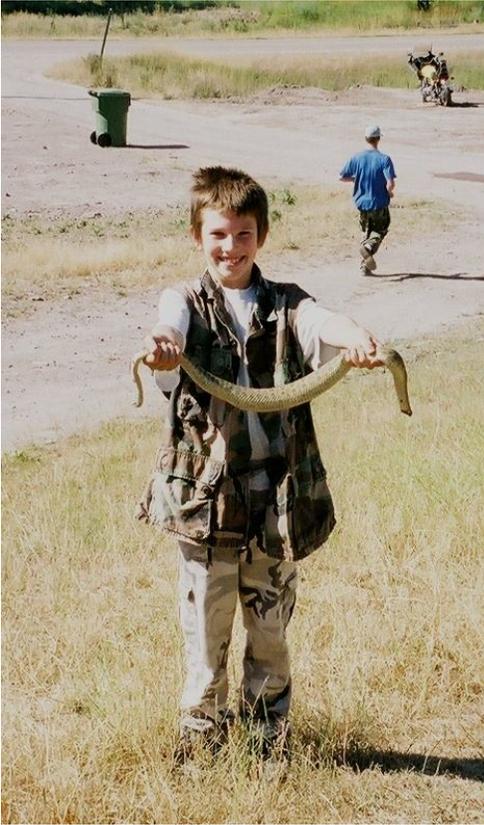
!aco Why do you suppose God designed this word to be spelled this way?

Sheep are 'pictures of people'.

Yeshua said, "Follow Me & I will make you fishers of men!" (Matthew 4:19)

It sounds to me like sheep need to be caught & pulled away from danger!

My sheep definitely need to be protected. There are snakes where I live!



n and **!**

vxN năchăsh snake (masc. 'to hiss')



And there's his **r** rēsh (head!)

[but don't try this, 'cause your mother would have a fit!]

[These 2 brother's Mother wasn't watching when they did this!]

a fish hook **C#** is called tzadi & it makes the sound of **t** & **z** together.

n! is called 'Nun' . It makes the sound of 'n'. It usually is drawn as a stick picture of a coiled

snake **n**. The bottom is the coiled part & the top is the head. When the snake is at the end of

a word, it stands up! **!** In ancient times it was drawn as a stick picture of a snake slithering

along the ground. The symbolic meaning is 'activity', or 'something that is alive & moving

around'. A snake is called a **VXN** năchăsh. The middle letter looks like a Hay, but it's not! It's

called a 'chět'. This is a hay **h**. This is a chet **X**. See how there is a little gap on the left

hand side of the hay? **h** There is no gap in the chet! **X** The chet used to be drawn as an

ancient stick picture of a fence, SO THERE CAN'T BE ANY GAPS OR HOLES in it! The 'ch' in chet is pronounced like the 'ch' in 'Bach' the famous musician, & not like the 'ch' in chicken.

X is a very important letter! **yX** (pronounced 'chī') means life! How does a person get Life?

Do you see the word nachash **VXN**? The hand of the Creator had to destroy the head(the



first letter) of the snake **VXN**



& that's how we get life! yx

He even told us that He was going to do this in Genesis 3: 15:

eeshah hä vain oo ben-chah ah-sheet ayvah v
hV'ai h' !ybe W ^nyBe tyvia' hbyae v 3` 15
 woman the between & between-you I-will-put enmity &
 [mutual hatred]

zarah vain oo zaracha vain oo
H[rz] !ybe W [rz] !ybe W
 her-seed between & your-seed between &
 [masculine singular] [masculine singular]

rosh yeshoofcha hu
varo ^pWv> aWh
 head shall-bruise-your he

ahkev tshoofenoo atah v
bq[] WpWvT. hT'a; v>
 heel will-bruise-his you &

[In Hebrew thinking **V** all by itself represents **yDv; Ia** (ĒI Shād-dī) **God Almighty.**
 The actual geological lay-out of the city of **Jerusalem** is in the shape of a **X**]

zěřă

[rz<?

seed

Why does the Hebrew word 'seed' have different endings?

Hebrew words are made up of 3 'root' letters. Then the other letters around those 'root' letters will tell you all kinds of stuff about each different word. In the Hebrew verse above, Yeshua (Jesus) is called The Seed of the woman. It means that He was born of a virgin!

The first letter in 'seed' is **Z** a Zayin! A Zayin is a weapon & it makes the sound of 'z'. And...

'The Seed of the woman' is God's secret weapon! When **Adam ~d"ă'** sinned, he caused all his seed (his children) to get a sin nature & die too. (Romans 5: 12). Jesus didn't have a

Dad who was a descendant of **Adam**. Matthew 1: 29 says that Jesus was conceived in Miryam's

ködshō rūäch ět
Avdq' xWv ta, [Holy Spirit].
 His-holiness Spirit-of et/the

For this reason Yeshua was born without sin, and He never disobeyed any of God's commandments. He kept them all perfectly with a perfect heart. In other words, He never sinned. Because of this He was able to be the perfect Lamb of God who took away all your sin

when He shed His own blood  amāy

d Dalet is a stick picture of a door. It has the door post on the right, & the lintel at the top, resting on the door post. It's an open door! Why is it open? Because when Yeshua became the perfect Lamb of God, & shed His blood for our sins, He opened the door for us to go to Heaven. The letter makes the sound of 'd'. Both our letter D & d are probably ancient stick pictures of door handles. When they first started drawing this letter, it was either a door handle, or a door key, or an open flap of a tent that looked like a tilted triangle.

(The word for sin is ; chātāt & it means 'to miss the target' ☉. Do you see that

brown letter in the word that looks like a stick picture of a curled snake shaking his tail? 

It makes a 't' sound kind of like a snake that's rattling it's tail "tet, tet, tet, tet!" It's name is 'Tet' & it means 'to twist')

Do you see the purple letter in the word above for 'Holy' Spirit?  This purple letter is 'Kof'. It's what you do when you enter into God's presence. You fall down before Him because

He is Kādōsh!  [Holy!]. It's a stick picture of the back of the head. (And it's where our letter 'q' came from.). There's no nose  in this stick picture, because the nose is buried in the dust!