

Added Scripture Notes for Hebrew Roots Bible - 3rd Edition

Genesis (B'rasheet)

Genesis 1:29 (Note on the word food)

The Hebrew root for the word food can also mean destruction and shows that if you allow the physical things to control your life it could destroy you.

Genesis 3:20

When Eve was created she was simply called eshah or woman, but now since it was prophesied that the messiah would be born from her lineage in verse 15, she has become the mother of all living through the coming messiah.

Genesis 4:16 (Addition to existing note)

From this verse and also verse 14, we can see that there were other human beings on the earth.

Genesis 6:4

The Hebrew root for Nephilim is to fall down, so they were fallen ones.

Genesis 9:1

The same command given in Genesis 1:28.

Genesis 10:5 (Note on the word tongue)

This word can also mean dialect.

Genesis 10:8

Nimrod means rebellion

Genesis 11:1

This can mean they were united in language, speech or purpose.

Genesis 14:2

Ra from Bera means evil and rasha from Birsha is a perpetrator of evil.

Genesis 16:2 (Note on built up)

The Hebrew word here is Baneh ad is where the word ben or son come from, so Sarai is saying she will be completed by the son from her handmaid, the reality was just the opposite.

Genesis 17:15

Both names means princess, but the later name shows she will be a mother of nations and kings.

Genesis 22:1 (Note on testing)

The Hebrew root word here means to lift up, and was a test for others to see. The same root is used in Numbers 21:8 when Moses was commanded to make a Seraph on a pole to lift up the sin of Israel.

Genesis 22:2 (Addition to existing note)

Also, Yahweh states to Abraham to take his only son, when he also had Ismael as a son, but this shows that Isaac was the son of promise (Gal 3:16).

Genesis 31:32

Rachel who stole the idol (vs 19) died later in chapter 35:18-19 according to this word.

Genesis 38:15

In ancient times harlots wore veils and used them to cover their faces not be recognized. The practice of wearing a veil still prevails today in Islamic countries.

Genesis 38:18

The signet ring, the bracelet and the staff were all signs of Judah holding the right of the scepter and it was a serious mistake to use such an important blessing as collateral for such an immoral act.

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Exodus (Shemoth)

Exodus 2:3 (Note on basket)

The Hebrew word used here is “tebah” and was used in Gen 6:14 for the word for ark. The mother used bitumen and pitch as Noah did to make his ark.

Exodus 3:14

Literally, I will be what I will be. This verse used the past, present and future verb tense, showing who was, who is and who is to come the Eternal Yahweh.

Exodus 9:3

The Egyptians worshiped bull gods such as Apis and Hathor.

Exodus 9:31

Northern Egypt which gets virtually no rain barley is sown in August and reaped in February. There is a different growing season in Israel.

Exodus 12:16

Although this is holy time, the first and last days of unleavened are not called Sabbaths, so not to confuse the count to Shavuot and the day of the first fruit omer which is the day after the weekly Sabbath during the days of unleaven (Lev 23:15).

Exodus 16:3

Fleshpots were large pots used for cooking meat. One was found in Shiloh in 2012 that went to the days of the judges.

Exodus 16:13

In the Hula valley in Israel millions of birds including quail stop there each year in their migration traveling in spring and fall.

Exodus 16:19

As with the Passover sacrifice one was to be left till morning showing that Yahweh sustains our daily needs (Ex 12:10).

Exodus 21:1

This will show the personal responsibility involved with the covenant person.

Exodus 23:14

This word for feast is “chagag” and means to move around in a procession in a circle, which was done at Gilgal, which was made with stones in the shape of a sandal with the heel being in a circular pattern for the priest to walk around on during Holy days.

Exodus 23:18

It is clear that only unleavened bread could be used during the Passover ceremony as well as other sacrifices

Exodus 23:21 (Note on transgressions)

Luke 5:20-24; Only by being Elohim and Yahweh the Son could Yahshua have the authority as the Messenger of Yahweh to forgive sin.

Exodus 23:31 (Note on Red Sea)

The Hebrew word used here for Red is soof, and its root indicates it means the furthest border, which would be the Gulf of Aquaba between the Sinai peninsula and Saudi Arabia where Mount Sinai was.

Exodus 24:12

Up to this point only hieroglyphic languages existed, but it would have violated the second commandment to write the Torah in etched pictures of animals so Yahweh states here that He wrote the first alphabet. Dr Miles Jones confirms this in his book the finger of God.

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Exodus 25:5 (Note on tachash)

The Hebrew word is somewhat archaic, but the root can mean a blue color, and the verb form means to move quickly, such as an antelope, which brings the ambiguity of the meaning; See Ezekiel 16:10, and for the verb form Job 31:5

Exodus 27:1

The same wood is used for the altar as the Ark of the Covenant being a hard wood, and the size of the altar is 7 ½ Ft Squared, by 4 ½ feet high.

Exodus 27:2

The horns represented the transferring of the blood from earth to heaven and also were used to bind the sacrifice. (Psalm 118:27)

Exodus 27:20

The oil was beaten rather than crushed for finer quality oil, just as Messiah was beaten but not a bone of His was broken. Exodus 12:46; Psalm 18:28; Psalm 34:20; John 19:36

Exodus 27:21

Although all Levite males could serve, only the sons of Aaron were able to be priests.

Exodus 29:46

Verse 44-46; Yahweh dwelt among the people through His set-apart priesthood of Aaron whom He consecrated.

Exodus 31:34

The word for doing means to expand and work in “Melaka” which is a form of the Hebrew word for Kingdom, so we are not to expand our own Kingdom on Shabbat.

Exodus 32:25

They were exposed and lost their covering as Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. Genesis 3:7

Exodus 33:2

Yahweh will send His Messenger, but He is not the messenger.

Exodus 33:10

Yahweh’s presence brought a spirit of worship.

Exodus 33:12

Yahweh knew Moses by name, and Moses wanted to know the name of the messenger of Yahweh that would be going with them.

Exodus 33:14

Presence in Hebrew “pene” meaning my face, one with equal authority who had his name (Exodus 23:20-21).

Exodus 33:23 (Note on back)

This Hebrew word not necessarily mean a physical back, but the after result, YHWH would allow Moses in vision to see that his request for His presence to be with the Israelites would be granted.

Exodus 34:10 (Note on covenant)

This is written in the present tense showing the covenant hadn’t been ratified before this.

Exodus 34:14 (Note on jealous)

This word in Hebrew “kanna” is only used or Yahweh, meaning He will not put up with rivalry or unfaithfulness. He has the exclusive right to possess Israel in the covenant relationship. It is an act of love, as it shows exclusive devotion to the covenant partner. Sometimes this word is used as zeal.

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Exodus 34:35 (Note on shone)

The Hebrew word “keren” means to radiate, as the sun radiates from heaven to earth. It also means horn, as the horn from the animal radiates up to heaven also; that is why the priests hold the horns of the animal before sacrifice as he is transferring the sins from the horn of the animal up to heaven and that is why a horn is blown on the Holy Days, as joy is being radiated from the horn up to the heavens.

Exodus 40:9

The anointing oil is what sets it apart.

Exodus 40:17

Before YHWH’s presence could be with them there had to be judicial order. (Exodus 19:1)

Exodus 40:38

Yahshua was the presence of YHWH in the Tabernacle. (Exodus 13:21, 33:2, 32:34, 23:20 Numbers 9:15-23 1st Corinthians 10:1-4)

Leviticus (Vayikra)

Leviticus 5:11

An ephah is about 22 liters

Leviticus 5:15 (Note on ignorance)

This Hebrew word does not mean that the person completely did not know what they were doing, but that they were no defiantly doing the sin.

Leviticus 11:6

Chewing the cud had to deal with the method for chewing not the manner of digesting.

Leviticus 15:20 (Note on unclean)

The Hebrew word used here is “Tamaa” and refers to a ceremonial uncleanness.

Leviticus 16:10

This is most amazing parallel on Yom Kippur of the work of the Messiah. Both goats represent Yahshua; the slain goat represents the dying Messiah, and the scapegoat that is let into the wilderness represents the resurrected Messiah. It is also interesting to note this is the only living sacrifice in the Tanach.

Leviticus 19:19

The Hebrew word “shahatnaze” means a forbidden mixture. Just as one should not mix different seed in their field they also would not mix fabrics such as wool (from sheep) and linen (from a plant) as it would violate Yahweh’s judicial order.

Leviticus 19:23

The count starts from the time of the planting of the tree.

Leviticus 20:6

1 Sam 28:3-11 Saul did this.

Leviticus 20:9 (Note on death)

The Hebrew implies blasphemy and maybe even using magic. Mk 7:10, Ex 20:12

Leviticus 20:21

This rule is accepted by the Levirite law (Deut 25:5) but only after the death of his brother and if the widow of the brother was childless and the brother in law was single.

Leviticus 22:2 (Note on apart)

The Hebrew is '*netzar*' and the same root as the word for one who takes a nazirite vow.

Leviticus 23:13 (Note on offering)

The Hebrew word for this offering is '*minchah*' and means a bloodless offering.

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Leviticus 23:13 (Note on flour)

The Hebrew word here for Flour is '*soleth*' and means fine flour milled and sieved many times.

Leviticus 23:14 (Note on ears)

There are three Hebrew words used here for the grain to show the different stages it matures in and it shows that no grain whatsoever could be eaten until the first fruit wavesheaf was accepted.

Leviticus 23:24

Memorial acclamation- ; literally a clamor of shouting with joy, could be with shofars and trumpets.

Leviticus 23:32

This is not only for Yom Kippur, but with the Hebrew calendar, days are from sunset to sunset, therefore the Sabbath is also from sunset to sunset.

Leviticus 23:37

Sukkot is the 7th feast in the 7th month and lasts for 7 days. The first day of Sukkot 13 bulls are sacrificed and each day one less are sacrificed with 7 bulls being sacrificed on the 7th day (Num 29:13-32). Sukkot pictures the millennial reign and 7 is the number of perfection picturing how society will be at that time.

Leviticus 23:40 (Note on valley)

These were used for building the Sookkah.

Leviticus 14:9

The Hebrew word for defense is '*Tzel*' and means shade or shadow. Yahweh's shadow of protection was leaving the people of the land. Also, the reference to the enemy being 'their bread'. Bread was the most basic food and form of subsistence.

Leviticus 14:11 (Note on Defense)

Dispise- this word means to treat with contempt or blaspheme.

Leviticus 14:30

Caleb was from the tribe of Judah and Yahoshua was an Ephraimite, showing the two represented the two Houses of Israel.

Leviticus 14:44

Yahweh's presence only goes with His ordained leadership.

Leviticus 15:39 (Note on He)

The verb "*shall be*" is in the third person future tense and can mean either "*he*" or "*it*", but in context it seems to be speaking of the Messiah being the authority to them by the tassel. (Math 9:20-21)

Leviticus 22:12 (Note on Them)

Yahweh is not saying Balaam could not physically go with them but not to be with them in purpose of cursing Israel.

Leviticus 22:18

Balaam is not saying this out of conviction but simply stating a fact.

Leviticus 27:12

This was Mount Nebo, Abarim means to crossover. Deut 34:1, Deut 3:27.

Leviticus 27:23

The laying on of hands was an important ceremony for transferring power and also the Holy Spirit. 1Tim 4:14, 2Tim 4:1-5.

Leviticus 32:5

Verses 1-5 These lands were good grazing lands

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Numbers (B'midbar)

Numbers 4:10 (Note on Tachash)

Tachash- archaic word that may mean blue or the verb form means to move quickly and could mean a quick animal. Please see note on Ex 25:5.

Deuteronomy (Devarim)

Deuteronomy 2:6

It is interesting as they are going through the land of Esau, that their appears to be no manna present if they need to buy food, and shows the complete lack of blessing for those who sell their birthright.

Deuteronomy 2:10 (Note on Emim)

E'ma in Hebrew means to frighten.

Deuteronomy 4:14

Vs 9-14- It is not enough to just know the commandments but they must be internalized, loved and obeyed.

Deuteronomy 4:15

They did not see an image so they would not try to recreate an idol.

Deuteronomy 4:28

All three major religions worship paganism in some form through stone and wood. Christians have the wooden cross, Muslims have the stone in Mecca and even Judaism bows daily to the stone wall in Jerusalem which is the remains of the Roman Fort Antonia.

Deuteronomy 4:40

This was north and east of the Dead Sea on the east side of the Jordan and again shows that Mount Sinai had to be east of the Sinai Peninsula in Saudi Arabia.

Deuteronomy 4:47

Ruth was from this area and was not a Moabite, but from the tribe of Manasseh.

Deuteronomy 5:3

This shows there was a betrothal but the covenant was never ratified due to the sin of the golden calf.

Deuteronomy 6:3 (Note on Honey)

This phrase is used 14 times in the Torah and 19 times throughout the Tanach and would be a desert wanderers' dream. The milk and honey idiom shows much water and unlimited grazing for animals with sweetness of honey all around, something they did not have in the wilderness. Also it is showing a food source naturally from trees of date palm, pomegranate, and figs and not from having to plant a garden. Is 7:15, Deut 32:13-14

Deuteronomy 6:8

You think with your mind and you do with your hands. This is the opposite of the mark of the beast giving your strength to YHWH. Pr 3:1-3, Ex 13:9, 16, Deut 11:18-20

Deuteronomy 6:17 (Note on Keep)

The Hebrew Shamar means to guard, protect.

Deuteronomy 8:1

Obedience to the Torah is a prerequisite for possessing the land.

Deuteronomy 8:3

Bread sustains life but does not give life.

Deuteronomy 8:8

All of these are part of the seven species for Sukkot and are listed in order of importance.

Deuteronomy 10:6 (Note on Mosera)

Mosera means chastisement and was a province in which Mount Hor was located.

Deuteronomy 11:10

In Egypt due to lack of rain water channels had to be dug out by foot to allow water to flow from reservoirs or cisterns.

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Deuteronomy 11:11

This verse is contrasted with verse 10 showing in Israel Yahweh is giving the land rain from heaven in due season.

Deuteronomy 11:13

Although man thinks in the linear, YHWH works in the circular. The biblical year goes around in a circle from equinox to equinox.

Deuteronomy 11:18

One thinks with the brain and does with the hands. Deut 6:8, Ex 13:9, Pr 3:1-4

Deuteronomy 11:24

The promise given Abraham in Gen 15:18.

Deuteronomy 14:19

VS 11-19- All unclean birds are carnivores.

Deuteronomy 14:22

Tithing is an Elohim given principle that all belongs to Yahweh, and when we receive increase from Him we give 10% tithe on all increase. Math 23:23, Gen 28:18-22, Num 18:21-29, Deut 26:12, Deut 12:5-8.

Deuteronomy 17:12

It is noteworthy to state that one was obligated to listen to the judgment of the priest whether it was correct in their eyes or not.

Deuteronomy 20:18

Yahweh strictly commands that His covenant people do not follow the pagan wicked practices of the people of the land, but only His judgments and Torah. Deut 12:30-32, 18:10-12. Lev 18:3-4, 24-26

Deuteronomy 29:1 (Note on Cut)

Agreements between men are made and broken but covenants are cut and binding and lasting.

Deuteronomy 29:18 (Note on Wormwood)

These were poisonous bitter plants.

Deuteronomy 29:23

Just like what happened at the Dead Sea. Brimstone is a sulfurous gas that comes from a volcanic eruption. You can still find remains of sulfur balls in this area.

Joshua (Yahoshua)

Joshua 6:4

Denotes circular pattern of Yahweh's 7,000 yr plan, that is why three 7's are mentioned as 7 is the number of completion. The Hebrew word for ram's horn is Yobel Keren denoting the Jubilee year.

Joshua 9:14

This was their first mistake as they should have immediately prayed and asked Yahweh what to do.

Joshua 9:18 (Note on Israel)

Once they gave their solemn word they could not rescind even though they were deceived showing the importance of keeping our vows. Num 30:2

Joshua 10:16 (Note on Makkedah)

A town near Bet Shemesh and Azekah, but the exact location is unknown.

Judges

Judges 7:8 (Note on Hold)

The Hebrew indicates they were kept but didn't willingly volunteer. Jud 19:4

Judges 17:10

The Levite was a hireling.

1st Samuel

1st Samuel 11:2

The shield is held with the left hand, covering the left eye. One could not be an archer without a right eye.

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1st Samuel 12:14 (Note on Fear)

To fear: not only to minister to, but also to worship.

1st Samuel 12:17

Usually there is no rain at wheat harvest, so this was a sign and a warning as the rain could have destroyed the crop.

1st Samuel 13:9

Saul was totally outside of Yahweh's judicial order by performing the sacrifice even though he was not a priest.

1st Samuel 13:21 (Note on Pim)

A pim was 2/3 of a shekel or ¼ ounce, or 8 grams.

1st Samuel 28:12 (Note on Man)

The witch apparently had seen a demon who was portraying himself as Samuel as scripture states. Samuel never saw Saul again after he rebuked him (1 Sam 15:35).

2nd Samuel

2nd Samuel 7:19 (Note on Man)

In Hebrew- The Torah of H' Adawm, reverting back to show Adam's purpose was to bring the Torah to mankind.

2nd Samuel 11:14

A letter sent by the King had a small wax seal closing it, and if someone other than the recipient opened it, it would mean death. David also trusted Uriah, which is a sad irony to the story.

1st Kings

1st Kings 2:38

Verses 36-38- By keeping Shimei from crossing the Kidron, it kept him from conspiring with his relatives who revolted against King David in 1 Sam 20.

1st Kings 9:13 (Note on Cabul)

Cabul- means good for nothing

1st Kings 10:1 (Note on Sheba)

She was most likely from east of Arabia in Yemen.

2nd Kings

2nd Kings 4:17

Verses 16-17- This is Aviv-Spring

2nd Kings 18:25

Obviously, he was lying.

2nd Kings 20:20

Hezekiah made a tunnel out of the rock to bring the water inside the city walls in case of a siege. This tunnel was found in the 1890's with the inscription from Hezekiah in Jerusalem near the pool of Shiloam.

2nd Kings 23:6 (Note on Pole)

These were Asherah poles made of wood with a depiction of the false goddess Asherah.

Isaiah

Isaiah 1:22

They were overtaken with a spirit of compromise.

Isaiah 1:29

These were used for cultic worship. 2Kgs 16:4, Hos 4:13

Isaiah 3:16 (Note on Wanton)

The Hebrew word Shakar means painted eyes. In ancient days only prostitutes would paint the eyes and wear lipstick to attack their prey.

Isaiah 6:13

It will be purified by trial but the root will remain. Is 11:1, Gen 17:1, Gen 12:3

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Isaiah 7:22

This is because of the devastation of the land by Assyria.

Isaiah 14:29

The Hebrew word used here is Seraph.

Isaiah 40:11

This is referring to the captives returning from Babylon. Is 52:11-12

Isaiah 40:31 (Note on Renew)

This is an exchange of power from physical to Yahweh's power.

Isaiah 49:8

This verse is referring to the Jubilee.

Isaiah 55:3

Whoever, repents and accepts the shed blood of Messiah (*who is from the lineage of King David*) will inherit the blessings with King David. (Jer 31:31-33, Jer 32:37-40, Ezek 34:24-25, Ps 89:2-5, Acts 13:34)

Isaiah 60:4

Referring to Ephraim's return. Jer 31:1-14, Is 49:18, 22.

Isaiah 60:6 (Note on Sheba)

Sheba- modern day Yemen.

Isaiah 60:18 (Note on Call Out)

To call out- The Hebrew word Qara has the idea of approaching a person and calling Him out by name. This word is also used to invite a famous guest.

Isaiah 63:1

The Hebrew Reads '*Rab Yahshua*'. In Aramaic Raboni means my great one and that is why Yahshua stated not to call any man Raboni, my great one, but Him (Math 23:8).

Jeremiah

Jeremiah 3:18

Ezek 37:15-28, Ezek 36:24, Is 11:12-13, Jer 31:1, 50:4-5, Verses 5-18 are written in the present tense showing the judgment is sure and irreversible.

Jeremiah 4:11

In summer with no rain for at least 7 months this scorching hot wind with sand withers vegetation. The purpose is not to cleanse but to destroy.

Jeremiah 4:15

Mount Ephraim is the southern border of the Israelite kingdom and Dan is the northern border with modern day Lebanon and Syria.

Jeremiah 35:10 (Note on Tents)

There is much proof that these Rechabite Kenites have a lineage going back to Cain (Gen 4:20).

Jeremiah 51:42

Indication that a tsunami may be part of Babylon's judgment.

Ezekiel

Ezekiel 16:10 (Note on Tachash)

"Tachash" an unknown archaic Hebrew word that could be a blue shaded animal skin, or the verb of this root means to move quickly and could describe the type of animal that tachash represents. (Ex 25:5)

Ezekiel 38:5 (Note on Ethiopia)

This is the area of the upper Nile and would include N Sudan.

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Ezekiel 44:9

Yahweh is referring to the above offense of the Levites allowing gentile slaves into the sanctuary to do the menial tasks that they did not want to. He is stating in this coming sanctuary that no non-covenant person will enter His sanctuary only those who are qualified as priests. Whenever the term '*uncircumcised*' is used in scripture it is referring to non-covenant Israelites, and not speaking about physical circumcision.

Ezekiel 46:9

The ancient Hebrew hieroglyphic word picture for repentance is "*to destroy the path to the house*", you leave nothing to go back for, and here they cannot go back the way they came but must continue to move forward.

Daniel

Daniel 1:1

This would be about the year 609BC. Jer 25:1-10

Daniel 2:31 (Note on Image)

Many people have wrongly assumed that the primary fulfillment of this dream was a 500 year history from the Babylonian to Romans empires. However, this chapter clearly shows there is only one image (beast) with 4 leaders to it and also that it is for the time of the end, vs 28, 35, 44.

Daniel 3:2 (Note on Prefects)

Satrap ruled large areas and prefects were Lieutenant Governors.

Daniel 4:1

This is the only chapter in the Bible written by a Pagan King.

Daniel 4:16

As Nebuchadnezzar had made the fire 7 times hotter in 3:19, now he would be like an animal for 7 years.

Daniel 5:1 (Note on Belshazzar)

This was the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, the son of Nabonidus who was 2nd in Kingdom.

Daniel 5:12 (Note on Belteshazzar)

Daniel taught these stargazers about the prophesied star of the Messiah from Num 24:17 who in turn taught others in each proceeding generation. That is why when Yahshua is born the magi come from the east to see the prophesied King Messiah, Math 2:1-2.

Daniel 5:31

This is an amazing fulfillment of prophecy predicted by Isaiah in 44:28, 45:1. The Medes diverted the waters of Babylon from under the gate and overtook the city in one night. There was no mass murdering or fleeing of Jews, which shows that chapters 50 and 51 of Jeremiah were not fulfilled but are end time scriptures .

Daniel 7:1 (Note on Belteshazzar)

This precedes chapter 5.

Daniel 7:13

Showing the duality of the YHWH family.

Daniel 11:1 (Note on Mede)

This is before chapter 10, but after the fall of Babylon.

Daniel 11:24

"Time"- Hebrew- ayth, for a season, whereas vs 29 appointed time is a Holy Day.

Daniel 12:1 (Note on Standup)

A Jewish idiom meaning to protect.

Hosea

Hosea 9:10 (Note on First-Fruit)

The Hebrew word here for first fruit is "*bekorah*" and is a very rare, but sweet tasting fig.

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Hosea 10:14 (Note on Shalman)

Possible may be Shalmanesser V, who conquered Israel.

Joel

Joel 2:1

Hebrew "Karobe" meaning close in place, kindred or time.

Joel 2:17

One must repent before giving offering and entering sanctuary of YHWH. Math 5:23-4.

Amos

Amos 5:26 (Note on Star)

Some have tried to equate this with the modern star of David, but the modern Star of David only goes back to medieval times.

Amos 7:7 (Note on Plumb Line)

A plumb line is a standard by which a wall's vertical accuracy is tested.

Amos 8:1

Probably they were ripe figs.

Amos 8:5

Most store owners lived in their shops and would open for business in the evening after the sun set and the Sabbath was over.

Obadiah

Obadiah 1:3 (Note on Rock)

Speaking of the Edomite town of Kaalat Sela, the secure city of rock.

Micah

Micah 4:8 (Note on Hill)

The Hebrew word is Ophel, the place that Yahweh's sanctuary was built and showing it was on Mount Zion.

Micah 5:2 (Note on Forth)

The Hebrew here has military connotations.

Micah 6:5 (Note on Gilgal)

Shittim was the last camp of the Israelites east of the Jordan River and Gilgal was the first camp in Israel after passing the Jordan.

Micah 6:7

It is a rhetorical question but child sacrifice was actually being done at this time.

Zephaniah

Zephaniah 1:12 (Note on Lees)

"Lees"- The Hebrew word Shemer means something preserved as the settlings of wine. Meaning they think everything will continue as is without YHWH's intervention for the sin being done.

Zephaniah 3:11(Note on Proud)

Proud- The Hebrew word 'gabah' literally means to mount up or to add height. Interesting enough Mount Zion was lowered by Simon the Hasmonian in the 2nd century BC and has not been raised to date. However, in the millennial kingdom it will once again be the highest mountain in Jerusalem Mic 4:1.

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Zechariah

Zechariah 7:5

During the 70 yrs that Israel was captive in Babylon they fasted on the 9th day of the fifth month of Av when the Sanctuary of YHWH was destroyed and also on Yom Kippur in the 7th month, but their hearts were not truly toward YHWH.

Zechariah 8:23 (Note on Nations)

Representation of the Northern Tribes of Israel returning with Judah.

Zechariah 12:1 (Note on Heavens)

As Albert Einstein proved time is not a continuous and although the earth and creation is only about 6,000 years old, by Yahweh stretching the heavens and diameters of space He also can change the relation to time. Is 40:22, Is 42:5.

Malachi

Malachi 3:2

In ancient times a messenger would go before a king to delegation and fix the road of any potholes, etc, to make the path smooth for the king. John the Baptist fulfilled this scripture (Math 11:10) by going before Yahshua preaching repentance to make the path to salvation smoother and there will also be a fore-runner before Yahshua's second coming Rev 11:3-4. The Messenger of YHWH was Yahshua, who will rebuild the sanctuary of YHWH at His return, Zech 6:12-13. See not on Mal 1:1.

Malachi 3:16

One of the first things being recognized with the end time remnant is the acknowledgment of the true name of YAHWEH. Deut 28:58.

Psalms

Psalm 29:10

King David moved the Ark of the Covenant from Gibeon to the City of David (2 Sam 6:12-17), and placed a Tent above the Gihon Spring for it to reside. Recent archaeological excavations in the city of David have found this very place with a stone marking where the Ark of YHWH would have been placed.

Psalm 51:5

This is not stating that David's mother committed a particular sin when he was conceived, but rather a reference to the evil human nature of mankind in general.

Psalm 68:16

VS 15-16- The northern mountain range in Israel is poetically said to be jealous that YHWH has chosen Mount Zion, which is much smaller to dwell in for eternity.

Psalm 71

The Septuagint has here "By David, A psalm sung by the sons of Jonadab and the first taken captive." Jonadab was a Rechabite.

Psalm 74:16 (Note on Light)

The Hebrew here is referring to a small light or the moon.

Psalm 92:10 (Note on Horn)

The Hebrew word for horn 'keren' indicates a horn like a shofar that oil would be held in. This word is also used to radiate as the rays of the sun radiate up to heaven.

Psalm 118:5 (Note on Distress)

The Hebrew word here for distress is metsar and literally means a tight place. It is the same root as Mitzraim (Egypt) meaning narrow.

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Psalm 118:17

Ps 16:10-11- Showing power of the resurrection and every believers hope through Messiah.

Job

Job 1:1

Uz was in modern day Jordan. Gen 36:28, Jer 25:20, Lam 4:21

Job 1:4

Speaking of each ones birthday.

Job 2:11

A descendant of Esau Gen 36:10,15.

Job 29:25

Job was a judge and King in Edom.

Job 31:35

The Kenites or Kainites were descendants of Kain and had a mark Gen 4:13-15.

Job 31:37 (Note on Prince)

The Hebrew word here for prince is 'neged' and implies a religious leader or governor.

Job 38:32 (Note on Constellations)

The Hebrew word for constellation is 'mazzaroth'. Yahweh put the 12 constellations of the mazzaroth in the sky to show the plan of salvation through the twelve tribes of Israel.

Job 42:14 (Note on Keziah)

The name means to peel off or harvest.

Song of Solomon

Song of Solomon 2:6

Showing full security in her bridegroom.

Song of Solomon 4:15

Verses 12-15- Showing imagery like the Garden of Eden.

Song of Solomon 5:6

The bridegroom is here but not visible yet.

Song of Solomon 7:12

Comparing the agriculture of this verse with SOS 2:12, we can see that ½ a year has passed.

Ruth

Ruth 1:2

The plains of Moab was an area located within the land of the tribe of Reuben Num 26:3, Num 35:1.

Ruth 2:12

The son of Boaz and Ruth was named Obed, which means one who works/serves.

Nehemiah

Nehemiah 2:14

This is the result of Jer 39:8.

Nehemiah 12:38

In ancient times during the Holy Days and special occasions the priests would proceed around in a circular procession in praise of Yahweh, who like a circle has no beginning and no end. A circular path like this was found at Gilgal.

1st Chronicles

1st Chronicles 4:8

The Septuagint has at the end of verse 8 for Jabez "and the progeny of the brother of Rechab, the son of Jarin" showing Jabez was from the Tribe of the Rechabites.

1st Chronicles 4:18

Bithiah was Moses stepmother.

1st Chronicles 14:11

Baal Perzim- "The Lord of breaking through". 2 Sam 5:20, Is 28:21

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1st Chronicles 16:39

Although the Ark of the Covenant was moved to Jerusalem, the tabernacle was still in Gibeon.

2nd Chronicles

2nd Chronicles 7:1

Lev 9:23-24- A similar occurrence happened with Moses and Aaron. Also, the house was finished in the 8th month, but dedicated in the 7th at Sukkot 1 Kgs 6:38.

2nd Chronicles 7:11

This is 13 yrs from start to finish 1Kgs 7:1, 9:10, 1 Kgs 6:37-38.

2nd Chronicles 7:12

This is Yahweh's 2nd appearance 1Kgs 9:2.

2nd Chronicles 7:14 (Note on Humbled)

The Hebrew literally means to bend the knee and is why kneeling when praying is a sign of humility.

2nd Chronicles 32:5

He had repaired the Millo fill between the city of David and the Ophel hill where the Sanctuary of Yahweh was built, showing Yahweh's sanctuary was in the City of David and not 1/3 of a mile away where many wrongly place it today.

New Testament

Matthew

Matthew 1:12

No children of Shealtiel are recorded. He probably adopted his brother Pedaiah's son.

Matthew 1:17

The word value for the name "David" is 14.

Matthew 5:18

To write the name Yahshua in Aramaic it begins with the letter 'Yod' and a stroke or line. It is interesting today that most have abolished the true name of our Savior Yahshua for a hybrid Greek name.

Matthew 11:12

The Pharisees in Yahshua's day and Emperor Constantine later tried to hijack the Good News of Yahshua and deceive the people using violent methods.

Matthew 18:6

Donkeys were used to turn millstones for crushing grain as well as olives for oil.

Matthew 18:19 (Note on Agree)

In Aramaic this word can also mean to be worthy.

Matthew 23:8 (Note on Rabboni)

In Hebrew Rabbi means teacher, but in Aramaic Raboni means "my great one".

Matthew 24:32

See note on Amos 8:1-2

Matthew 26:6

The Aramaic word for potter is mistranslated for leper in the Greek, but a leper could not own property, live in Jerusalem, or have guests at his house.

Matthew 27:16

Bar-Abbas means son of the father and he was an earthly insurrectionist who wanted to take the kingdom by force. Interesting enough his first name was also Yeshua and the crowd chose him over Yahshua, the true Son of the Father Yahweh.

Matthew 28:17

They were not doubting His resurrection, as they clearly saw Him, but they doubted why He was not setting up the restored Kingdom then. (Acts 1:6)

Mark

Mark 2:26

David was a Melchizedek priest (Ps 110:1,4) He also wore an ephod and sacrificed animals 2 Sam 6:14-17.

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Mark 9:50

See note on Mathew 5:13

Mark Chapter 13 (No note on any verse)

The word in Aramaic used for the Good News is "Sevartha" which means hope.

Luke

Luke 6:2

This was according to the oral law of the Rabbis, as according to the Torah one could pick a head of grain and eat if he was hungry (Deut 23:25).

Luke 9:36

Verses 29-36- Mathew 17:9 tells us this was a vision.

Luke 11:38

Not that He did not wash at all but that He did not wash according to the oral tradition of the rabbis.

Luke 13:11 (Note on Infirmity)

From the Aramaic it seems she had rheumatism.

Luke 16:20 (Note on Eliazar)

Eliazar was the servant of Abraham (Gen 15:1-2) and this parable is about gentiles having the same covenant promises as Israelites. The Greek calls this man Lazarus which means "without help" wherefore the Aramaic calls him Eliazar meaning "my help is El."

Luke 16:23 (Note on Sheyul)

This word sheyul simply means the grave or dirt that he was buried in. When he lifts his eyes, there is no time element explained but clearly this is the second resurrection (Rev 20:11-13).

Luke 16:24

He is having mental anguish as he realizes that he is not in Yahweh's Kingdom and is about to be thrown into the Lake of Fire. If he was already burning in the fire, then it would be most odd that he is only asking for Eliazar to give him a drop of water and not buckets to put the fire out. The analogy is the water is representing the Holy Spirit

and the rich man was not seeking the Holy Spirit from Yahweh. The Judgment is final.

Luke 18:25

See note on Math 19:24

John

John 7:37 (Note on Feast)

The eighth day, which is a Holy Day.

John 12:41

Referring to Isaiah Chapter 6

John 15:8

The word disciple is used more than 250 times in the New Testament to describe a believer in Yahshua and to qualify to be a disciple one must bear fruit.

John 20:17

Just as no new grain could be eaten until the wave-sheaf was accepted by Yahweh, Yahshua as the firstfruit wave-sheaf offering needed to go to heaven and be accepted by the Father for other believer's to also become firstfruits. Lev 23:9-14, 1 Cor 15:20, 23, Ro 11:16

John 20:19

Shalom Aleichem- Peace to you

Acts

Acts 2:29

The tomb of David in Jerusalem today is directly beneath the Upper Room of The Last Supper where they were meeting.

Acts 2:31

That is why Yahshua was raise ON the third day as by the fourth day His body would have started to rot. See Joh 11:39

Acts 6:9 (Note on Libertines)

Libertine means freed men.

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Acts 6:14

Verses 11-14- They were purposely misquoting Steven as he was not speaking against the Torah but that the Levitical law was fulfilled. His testimony in Chapter 7 proves this.

Acts 7:2 (Note on Beth-Nahrain)

Beth- Nahrain means the land of the two rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

Acts 8:27

Some Greek translations mistranslates the Aramaic word Mhaimna “*faithful or believing one*” for Mehaimna which means ‘*eunuch*’.

Acts 16:7

Paul was given the ministry primarily to the gentiles as where the Apostles were to the lost sheep of Israel where displaced Israelites lived north of these areas. See note on 1 Peter 1:1.

Acts 18:21

Clearly, Paul's custom was not only to keep the feast but to keep it in Jerusalem according to scripture (Deut 16:16). Most likely this is referring to Passover as this is the winter of the year 51 or 52 AD.

Acts 28:1

Melita is Malta

Acts 28:2

All new Greek speaking people were called Barbarians. They were very civilized Phoenicians but also very Romanized.

1st John

1st John 2:22

Some falsely claim Yahshua and Yahweh the Father are the same being. This is called the doctrine of anti-messiah.

Judah

Judah 1:17

Judah is one of the last epistles in the New Testament to be written and he is warning the brethren in the end times to follow the judicial order set out by Yahshua and the leaders whom He ordained.

Judah 1:23

A believer must discern who can be helped and who can not, but he must be quick in such decisions as not to be effected by such bad attitudes.

Hebrews

Hebrews 1:1

Historical records show the Book of Hebrews was written by the Apostle Paul. From the context we can see that the Sanctuary in Jerusalem has not yet been destroyed by the Romans and Paul is giving a clear picture of the changing of the Levitical order in the first covenant to the Melchizedek one in the New Covenant.

Hebrews 11:31 (Note on Innkeeper)

See note on Joshua 2:1.

Romans

Romans 1:1 (Note on Slave)

This word also means servant.

Romans 1:1 (Note on Set Apart)

Set apart- in Aramaic “*Perysh*”. The root of this word is the same as for Pharisee.

Romans 1:2

Some falsely claim that Paul spoke against the Torah and in this epistle alone there are more than 80 quotes from the Old Testament or Tanach.

Romans 1:28

Since mankind has a fallen nature when he abandons the Torah for his own morality it will always end up with perversion.

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Romans 3:25 (Note on Atonement)

The Hebrew is Kappereth- The cover of the Ark of the Covenant. See note on Lev 16:2

Romans 5:12

Verses 11-12- Since Adam failed to instruct mankind in the Torah all have followed in his footsteps of sin and self-rule.

Romans 5:20 (Note on Increase)

This was because there was more accountability since the Torah taught them right from wrong.

Romans 6:11

Verses 2-11- 10 times Paul states that the believer is to die to sin, never once did he ever say a believer is to die to Law (Torah).

Romans 6:12

Sin as righteousness is a mindset.

Romans 6:15

Grace (unmerited forgiveness for breaking the Torah) does not give one a license to continue to break the Torah.

Romans 7:18

Paul is contrasting his humans nature before conversion compared to the Holy Spirit after conversion. Math 26:41

Romans 7:21

In this life we have to fight against Satan the devil, the world around us, and our own evil human nature.

Romans 7:25

No human effort can ever justify us before Yahweh; only the sacrifice of Yahshua can.

Romans 8:9

The way to receive the Ruach H' Kodesh (Holy Spirit) is by baptism and the laying on of hands by

an ordained elder. Acts 8:12- 19, Acts18:1-6, Acts 2:38, Joh 14:16-17, 26

Romans 8:30 (Note on Called)

Called = sanctified

Romans 10:5

The Torah is cause and effect, you reap what you sow.

Romans 10:15

Ambassadors are sent thye do not just go out on their own. For this reason Yahshua has ordained a ministry (Eph 4:11-14) to guide and lead His work throughout the ages. In this end time Laodicean period (*Laodicean means ruled by the people*) many in western society do not want to be under any form of leadership and many do not even want to be part of local congregations any longer.

Romans 15:20 (Note on Another)

"Another" -This word can also mean foreign.

1st Corinthians

1st Corinthians 15:28

Verses 24-28- Clearly showing Yahshua the Son and Yahweh the father are 2 separate distinct beings. Acts 7:55-56

2nd Corinthians

2nd Corinthians 6:18

It is spiritual adultery to be joined with people of the world. They will effect your judgment in an adverse way.

2nd Corinthians 12:2

Paul tells us in verse 1 that this is a 'vision' and not actually happening as we know no man has gone up to the third heaven where Yahweh dwells Joh 3:13. A similar situation also happened to John in the book of revelation as he was also seeing a vision that was in the future and told in the vision to come up to heaven. See Rev 1:10, and Rev 4:1-3.

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2nd Corinthians 13:5

Rejected- literally a reprobate.

Galatians

Galatians 2:7

Paul primarily went to the nations who were physically uncircumcised, and Peter and the other Apostles went to the lost sheep of Israel living in Diaspora. See Acts 16:6-8, also Math 10:5-6, Jac 1:1, 1 Pe1:1

2nd Thessalonians

2nd Thessalonians 1:10

The wicked are not judged at their death but in the 2nd resurrection Rev 20:11-15.

1st Timothy

1st Timothy 1:13

There is greater accountability to YHWH once He opens one's mind to the truth. Acts 17:30, Luk 12:47-48, Heb 10:26

1st Timothy 3:11 (Note on Wives)

Although women are not ordained, since the wife is "one" with her husband, in order to receive recognition for ordination a man's wife also had to have righteous character for him to be considered. (Pr 31:23)

2nd Timothy

2nd Timothy 2:6

The breadwinner eats first (fathers), then the bread makers (mothers), and then the bread eaters (children).

2nd Timothy 3:3 (Note on Self-Control)

It is frightening to think that these characteristics are defining people who are supposed to be brethren.

Revelation

Revelation 1:13

This shows Yahweh's standard of modesty. Ex 20:26, Gen 37:3

Revelation 8:11 (Note on Wormwood)

Chernobyl where the nuclear accident happened means wormwood.

Revelation 9:18

This could possibly be referring to nuclear war.

Revelation 11:4

The two witnesses stand before the Elohim of all the earth. Since no man has ascended to heaven (Joh 3:13) these men cannot be human beings. When we look at the clues given that they are the two olive trees and the two candlesticks it shows that these are two cherubs. There were 2 cherubs one to the right and one to the left of the Ark of the Covenant in the sanctuary both made from olive tree, 1Kgs 6:23-28. Also see Luk 1:5-11, 19 for the name of one of the cherubs standing before Yahweh. Zech 4:1-6, 11-14.

Revelation 11:8

Speaking of Jerusalem.

Revelation 11:13

Today there are almost 1 million people living in Jerusalem: at this time only 70,000 would have been left, less than 10%.

Revelation 13:3

Rev 17:11,16- The deadly wound is probably the fall of Babylon.

Revelation 19:8

Righteousness- *literally 'straight way'*- Rev 3:5, Rev 16:15, Eccl 9:8, Mat 22:1-14

Revelation 21:1

The source of evil is destroyed Rev 13:1, Rev 18:21, Rev 20:13.