

# The Sacred Name of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

I. Questions to be answered:

- a. Are we damned if we get the holy name of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob wrong?
- b. Is the widely-accepted name Yahweh (YHWH) the correct holy name of God? If not, then what is?

- II. Some of the commonly-used names for the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.
- a. “Most people are taught that in the original Old Testament, the name of the creator appeared as "YHWH" or perhaps YHVH, and then people add vowels between each letter, in order to translate it into either Yahweh, Jehovah or some other variation of the Y names such as Yehovah, Yahshua, Yeshua, etc. All of these names & hundreds of variations are based upon the letters of YHWH or JHWH. And this is why many people believe that "Jesus" should be written as "Yeshua" or some other Y name variant.” I will refer to these as the “Y names” in this study. <https://www.isawthelightministries.com/sacrednames.html>
  - b. The *Y names* coming from the Hebrew roots crowd are based on the tetragrammaton which consists of 4 paleo-Hebrew letters (translated as *YHWH* in English) that are found in the Dead Sea Scrolls which are the oldest known fragments of the Old Testament. These documents were found in Qumran Caves in Palestine in the 1940s. The fragments are dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The majority of the text in these fragments were written in Aramaic and some also written in Greek. Within these fragments the tetragrammaton (so-called name of God), where it is found, is written in paleo-Hebrew (not to be confused with modern Hebrew).
  - c. The *Y names* are based on incorrect assumptions of the proper pronunciations of these paleo-Hebrew characters.

שור חטאות יאשא עט יא חחרים כען וכו  
עזר לט א א א א עינא שפוס יארין י-הן  
כד יאל טס שפוס חנה לוי וטס ולו, וט  
יא כליל א א א שופרכו עלנח עליו וכו  
שא לוי וכו: וזרח כליל א א א ושאפרכו כט  
כשאפכ ושאור יאפכ וטיאכ כענה ועד  
שור חטאות לדוד ש  
טת א א א כלך שפוס חחרים כען וכו  
שפוס וכו שפוס חנה כען שחטו לו שט  
שפוס וכו שפוס חחרים לטת א א א כו  
שפוס כטת לטת דוד שפוס שפוס וכו  
חטך וכו שפוס כחולך ושפוס כפוס וכו  
שפוס וכו שפוס כחולך לטת א א א ח  
דבר לך  
שפוס וכו

### III. Does the 4-letter name belong in scripture?

- a. The word does not appear once in the Greek Septuagint which is the oldest known Old Testament literature dating from 285BC.
  - i. The name was also never mentioned by Israelite historians such as Philo, Josephus or Eusebius.
- b. It wasn't until 1000 AD that the Masoretic Hebrew text compiled from Jewish rabbis was accepted as authoritative by the Roman Catholic church in which the tetragrammaton was placed over 6000 times as the sacred name of God.
  - i. The Masoretic text was written in the bastardized Assyrian Script and had many changes, and omissions of both verses and entire books of scripture. The eastern half of Christendom rejected it as fraudulent and still use the Greek Septuagint to this day.
  - ii. In the 2nd century A.D., hundreds of years before the time of the Masoretes, Justin Martyr investigated a number of Old Testament texts in various Jewish synagogues.

He ultimately concluded that the Jews who had rejected Christ had also rejected the Septuagint, and were now tampering with the Hebrew Scriptures themselves:

    - i. "But I am far from putting reliance in your teachers, who refuse to admit that the interpretation made by the seventy elders who were with Ptolemy [king] of the Egyptians is a correct one; and they attempt to frame another. And I wish you to observe, that they have altogether taken away many Scriptures from the [Septuagint] translations effected by those seventy elders who were with Ptolemy, and by which this very man who was crucified is proved to have been set forth expressly as God, and man, and as being crucified, and as dying" (~150 A.D., Justin Martyr, Dialogue with Trypho the Jew, Chapter LXXI)  
<https://arizonaorthodox.com/2017/11/16/masoretic-text-vs-original-hebrew/>
- c. For argument sake, we will analyze the 4-letter word regardless of whether we think it even belongs in scripture or not.

## IV. Linguistics Analysis

### a. Assyrian Script

- i. Modern Hebrew, known as Ktav Ashuti in the Jewish Talmud or “Assyrian Script”, is not the same as original or paleo-Hebrew. What Jews use today is not the same Hebrew as was used by the true Hebrews. It is based on the Aramaic alphabet which was forced upon the Israelites during their captivities in Assyria and Babylon. Both empires used Aramaic. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ktav\\_Ashuri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ktav_Ashuri)
- ii. This is the script used in the Jewish Mishna and Talmud but almost certainly not what our ancestors, the true Hebrews used.
  1. Moses, or whoever was the author of the Pentateuch, certainly didn't write it using modern Hebrew since it didn't come to the Israelite people until the time of the captivities in Assyria and Babylon. Modern Hebrew is a mongrelized language that developed when the Israelites mixed their native Phoenician language with the Aramaic of their captors.

- iii. The fact that the Dead Sea Scrolls show God's name in paleo-Hebrew vs the Aramaic or modern Hebrew with which the rest of the text was written reveals a reverence the transcriber had for his true roots and for his God. Even though the Israelites were scattered and captive in Assyria and Babylon and had their language likely forcibly changed, they still held on to some of their history. Paleo-Hebrew was banned in these two empires. The Chaldeans also used the Aramaic or Assyrian Script

<https://www.atour.com/education/20080622a.html>

1. Daniel 1:4 "youths in whom was no defect, who were good-looking, showing intelligence in every wisdom, endowed with understanding and discerning knowledge, and who had ability for serving in the king's court, and he ordered to teach them the literature and language of the Chaldeans." (Daniel was taken to Babylon). Chaldean was the 11<sup>th</sup> dynasty of Babylon during the captivity of the Hebrew people. Chaldean means "moon worshippers" so not only was the language and writing of the Hebrews changed, but they were conquered by an empire of pagans.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaldean\\_dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaldean_dynasty)

- a. I will offer an answer to the first question at this point. In some languages (Assyrian Script or modern Hebrew for example) there are certain names that refer to pagan gods. I believe it is important for us not to associate those names with our God even if we don't exactly know His true name. Calling Him by the name of a pagan God would truly be an insult I believe. Yahweh is the name of a pagan god.
- b. It is a known fact that Daniel wrote Daniel 1:1 until Daniel 2:4 in paleo-Hebrew, but after that he started writing in Assyrian/Babylonian Aramaic reflecting perhaps the change of language was required by his captors. No one truly knows why the change in languages happened in Daniel's writing, but it certainly shows the difference in the languages.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biblical\\_Aramaic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biblical_Aramaic)

2. Jews to this very day speak the Assyrian Script and not paleo-Hebrew! People proclaiming the *Y names* for the sacred name of God are using the linguistic rules of a foreign language to the Israelites. They are using the language of the Assyrian/Babylonian/Edomite Jews. As we'll see, paleo-Hebrew is significantly different and so are the pronunciations.
  - a. The scriptures have been translated many times throughout history in many languages, and that was even true during our people's captivities in Assyria/Babylon when the scriptures were translated from paleo-Hebrew to what was effectively Babylonian modern Hebrew. The Aramaic translation of the scriptures is known as the Targum.  
<https://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/1707-aramaic-language-among-the-jews>
    - i. All of the Strong's Concordance of "Hebrew" uses the modern Hebrew. The Strong's Concordance even says "Aramaic" dictionary, and older versions say "Chaldean" dictionary! This fosters an improper pronunciation of the tetragrammaton whether or not you believe it belongs in scripture. which lends strong argument to using exclusively the Greek LXX for study of the OT which will further be strengthened when comparing Greek to the paleo-Hebrew.

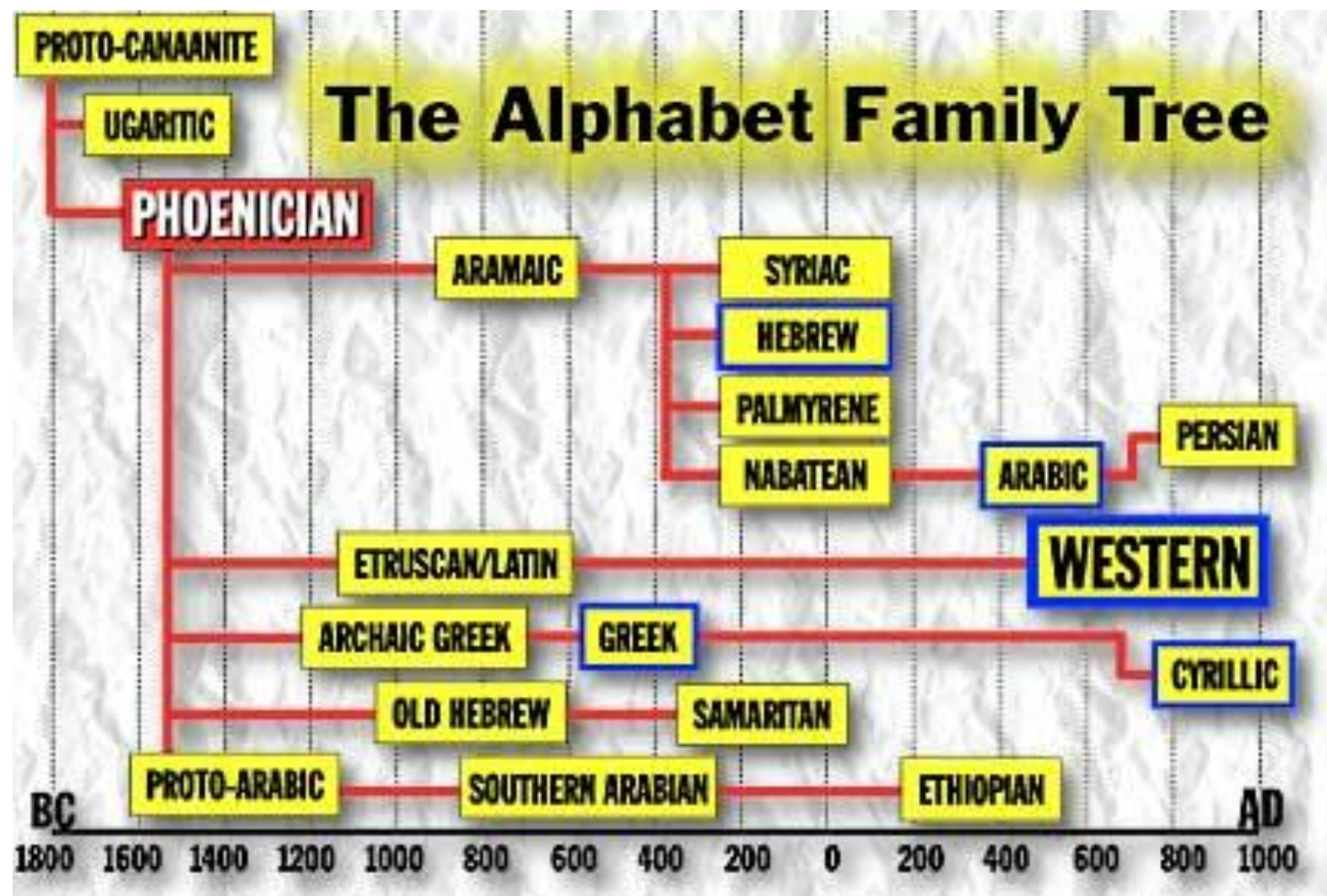


## b. Alphabet Family Tree

i. “The ancient **Aramaic alphabet** was adapted by [Arameans](#) from the Phoenician alphabet and became a distinct script by the 8th century BC. It was used to write the Aramaic languages spoken by ancient Aramean pre-Christian tribes throughout the Fertile Crescent. It was also adopted by other peoples as their own alphabet when empires and their subjects underwent linguistic Aramaization during a language shift for governing purposes—a precursor to Arabization centuries later—including among Assyrians who permanently replaced their Akkadian language and its cuneiform script with Aramaic and its script, and among Jews (but not Samaritans) where the Aramaic language also became the vernacular of the Jews at that time and its Aramaic alphabet also displaced the Paleo-Hebrew alphabet, itself a derivative of the Phoenician alphabet, for the Jewish writing of Hebrew itself up until today. The letters all represent consonants, some of which are also used as [matres lectionis](#) to indicate long vowels.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aramaic\\_alphabet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aramaic_alphabet)

1. Assyrian/Babylonian Aramaic looks almost identical to modern Hebrew (Assyrian Script)



𐤏 𐤍 𐤏 𐤎

Paleo Hebrew

יהוה

Modern Hebrew

# Imperial Aramaic alphabet

Compared to Hebrew

Letter name	Letter form	Hebrew
Ālaph	𐤀	א
Bēth	𐤁	ב
Gāmal	𐤂	ג
Dālath	𐤃	ד
Hē	𐤄	ה
Waw	𐤅	ו
Zain	𐤆	ז
Hēth	𐤇	ח
Tēth	𐤈	ט
Yudh	𐤉	י
Kāph	𐤊	כ
Lāmadh	𐤋	ל
Mim	𐤌	מ
Nun	𐤍	נ
Semkath	𐤎	ס
'Ē	𐤏	ע
Pē	𐤐	פ
Sādhē	𐤑 𐤒	צ
Qoph	𐤓	ק
Rēsh	𐤔	ר
Shin	𐤕	ש
Tau	𐤖	ת

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aramaic\\_alphabet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aramaic_alphabet)

- ii. Comparing the Greek and paleo-Hebrew we see that they are so closely related that they appear almost identical! Jesus and his apostles used the Greek Septuagint because it was identical to their native tongue of paleo-Hebrew. Modern Hebrew, or the Assyrian Script was very much different and foreign to them. Jesus called Himself the Alpha and Omega! The original settlers of Greece were none other than the Tribe of Dan. The original Greeks were Hebrews.

<https://www.isawthelightministries.com/DanGreekExodus.pdf>

THE ALPHABET

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Α	ΔΑ		ΔΑ	ΔΑ		ΔΑ		Α			alpha
Β	ββγ		Β	β*Β		βΒ		Β			beta
Γ	ΓΓΑ		Γ	ΓΑ		Γ(		Γ			gamma
Δ	ΔΡ		Δ	Δ		ΔD		Δ			delta
Ε	εε	ε	εΕ	εΕ		εΕ		Ε			epsilon [upsilon]
Ζ	ΖΥV	υ	ΥV	Υ	υ	ΥV	υ	Υ			(digamma)
ΖΖ	Ι		Ι	Ι		Ι		ΙΖ			zeta
ΗΘ	ΘΗ	Η	Η	ΘΗ		ΘΗ	Η	Η			eta
Θ	ΘΟ		ΘΟ	ΘΟ		ΘΟ		Θ			theta
Ι	ΙΣ		Ι	Ι		Ι		Ι			iota
Κ	ΚΚ		ΚΚ	Κ		Κ		Κ			kappa
Λ	ΛΑ		Λ	Λ		Λ		Λ			lambda
Μ	ΜΥ		Μ	Μ		ΜΜ		Μ			mu
Ν	ΝΥ		ΝΝ	Ν		ΝΝ		Ν			nu
Ξ			Ξ					Ξ			xi
Ο	Ο		Ο	Ο		Ο	ο	Ο			omikron
Π	ΠΡ		ΠΠ	Π		ΠΠ		Π			pi
Ρ	ΡΥ										(san)
ΡΡ	ΡΡ		Ρ	ΡΡ		ΡΡ		Ρ			(koppa)
Σ	ΣΡ		Ρ	ΡΡ		ΡΡ		Ρ			rho
Σ	Σ		Σ	Σ		ΣΣ		Σ			sigma
Τ	Τ		Τ	Τ		Τ		Τ			tau [upsilon]
Φ			ΦΦ	ΦΦ		ΦΦ		Φ			phi
Χ			Χ	Χ		Χ+	Χ	Χ			khi
Ψ			ΥV			ΥV	Χ	Ψ			psi
Ω			Ω					Ω			omega

1= North Semitic alphabet (Paleo-Hebrew)

2=Earliest Greek character (9<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C.)

4=Eastern branch (Ionic)

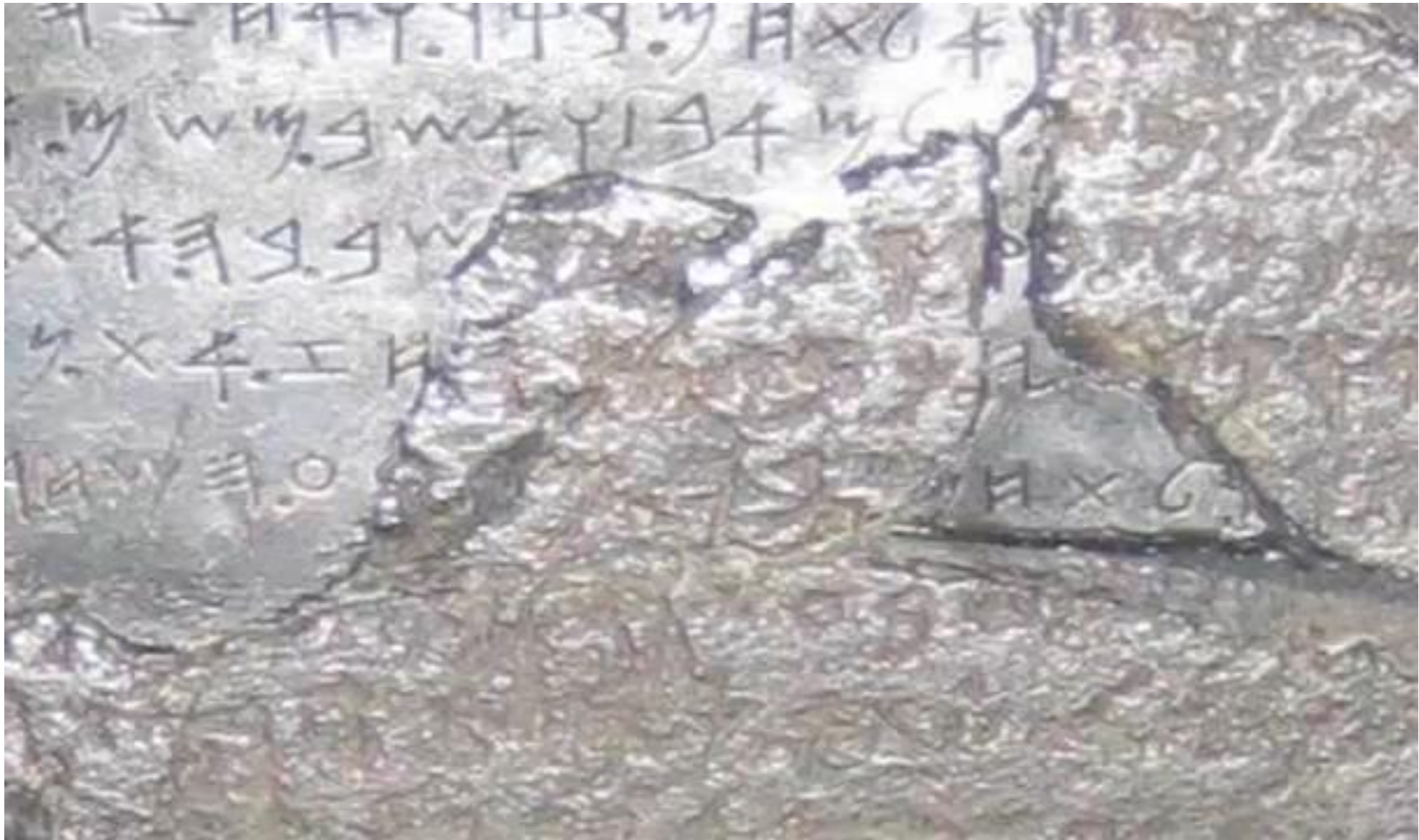
5=Eastern branch (Attic)

7=Western branch

9=Classic Greek

10=Names of the Greek Letters (those in parentheses = names of letters now discarded in classic Greek)

- The Hebrew roots people claim that Hebrew doesn't have vowels, but again they are referring to modern Hebrew and not the actual original language of the Hebrew people which does in fact have vowels.



[Click Here for video comparing Paleo Hebrew to Greek](#)

- c. This paleo-Hebrew pronunciation analysis of the sacred name letters was taken from [isawthelightministries.com](http://isawthelightministries.com). The first letter, reading from right to left which is how Hebrew is read, is the ancient Hebrew Jot/Jota/Jud. This is commonly pronounced “yod” based on the sounds found in the Assyrian language, but is paleo-Hebrew that closely related to Assyrian?
1. Actually, the pronunciation of this paleo-Hebrew character was dependent upon what other sound it was connected to. It looks like a Z with a line through it. It can express the sound of an English J, I or E depending on the word structure. It does not express a Y sound. Since it is connected with the vowel sound of the next letter, as we’ll see next, it must have the J sound. The rule of this J sound applies to Latin, Greek and paleo-Hebrew.  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20190407144925/http://www.orbilat.com/Languages/Latin/Grammar/Latin-Pronunciation-Syllable-Accent.html>
- d. The second letter, looks like a backward E or F and it had the E or EH sound.
- e. “ The next letter almost looks like Y but the top portion of the letter looks like C instead of a pointed Y. In fact, the letter C was sometimes used to represent a sound similar to the S sound. In some scrolls, it looks more like a U on the top instead of C. In other scrolls it looks like an S on top of the stick. So whether it looked like a S, C or U, in all cases there are curves. This is **not** a Y like we use today in English & also not the Yod they use in Assyrian Aramaic. If we look at all 4 letters of the divine name & render this letter as only a U sound without any consonant sound, then we would have 4 vowel sounds together which would be impossible to speak as a name. The fact is that some letters represented both vowel & consonant sounds, such as is true with the first letter. Language & how to write was constantly evolving & continues to evolve even to this day. In ancient times, they were having a problem determining how to write sounds such as this sound of the **S sound in combo with the U sound**. Therefore it sometimes looked like a U and sometimes looked like a S.”
- f. The final letter is the backward E again.



⌘ ⌘ ⌘ ⌘

= ⌘ ⌘ ⌘ ⌘  
= J E S U E

= J E S U E S (*masculine*)

= J E S U S

- g. “So in conclusion, we have the 4 letters "JEUE" or "JESE" but the truth is that the Hebrew sound of the 3rd letter would need to be represented by 2 English letters for us modern day speakers. Thus in our modern way of writing, it would be "**JESUE**". JEUE/JESE is the original 4 letters written for the Creator's Name. Remember that the 3rd letter has both an S & U sound. English doesn't have **one** letter that adequately represents the 3rd letter, so we must use both the S & U letters. (JESUE is also pronounced with 2 syllables. The 1st syllable sounds like the plural of the letter G, as in saying the sentence "Google has 2 G's". But it would **not** be correct to write the letter G in this name, but it has the sound. The 2nd syllable continues & confirms the S sound of the plural of the G sound, and then moves onto the short u sound of the word "us" without the final S of the word "us". Thus we have the total sound of "G's-u" without a long U, but rather with a short u sound.) All 4 letters of JEUE were considered "vowels", even the J because the Jot/Jota/iota character could be used to have either the J sound, or the E or I sound, depending on the other sounds within the word. Since it was connected with 3 other vowels, it must have the J sound, that's the rule of language. The U was also a semi-vowel having both the short u vowel sound & consonant S sound. But all 4 letters were considered vowels since they had the connection of possible vowel sounds in certain cases. But it would be illogical to think that we could **pronounce** the holy name as 4 vowel sounds, even though it was written with 4 vowels. We must have consonant sounds in a word/name. It also would not make any sense to pronounce JEUE with a consonant sound at the beginning followed by 3 vowels without having another consonant sound. In this particular structure of letters, we really need 2 consonant sounds. So we must pronounce the U/S with both the U and S sounds. Thus we have the name of JESUE, **not** pronounced "JE-SUE" but rather "JE's-u" or "G's-u". Remember that the u is short, not long, and is the same short u sound in "us". The problem with Y name followers is that they try to **force** every Assyrian so called "Hebrew" pronunciation upon every Paleo-Hebrew letter, which is impossible to accurately do, because Paleo-Hebrew and Aramaic are 2 distinct, mostly unrelated languages, as shown in the charts on this page. As I have proven, it is more accurate to place ancient Greek pronunciations upon Paleo-Hebrew.”
- i. Read this article for more information as the author goes into detail on the translation of the words “I AM that I AM” in **Exo 3:14**. as well as the pagan/edomite origins of the name Yahweh. <https://www.isawthelightministries.com/sacrednames.html>

h. “The name, "Jesus," is the proper English pronunciation for His true Greek name of IESU. It was a IESU who led the Israelites across the Jordan into Canaan, their promised land. And it will be IESU again who leads God's people from this kingdom of World into the Kingdom of Heaven. To use the Aramaic pronunciation, namely "yahshua," is a mistake. Jesus, his disciples, and everyone else spoke Greek.” writes Roger Hathaway of [israelect.com](http://israelect.com)

## V. Los Lunas Decalogue Stone or “Mystery Stone” near Albuquerque, New Mexico

a. The Los Lunas stone is claimed by some to be evidence of a pre-“native”, pre-Columbus Hebrew people living in North America. It is an abridged inscription of the Ten Commandments carved in paleo Hebrew with some Greek letters mixed in.

i. No comprehensive archeological excavation of the area has ever been performed. Many believe it is a hoax created by archeologist Frank C. Hibben and/or some of his students in the 1930s given Hibben’s sullied reputation after being involved in fraudulent representation of evidence in the “Sandia Man” affair.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandia\\_Cave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandia_Cave)

1. There is an inscription on the base of the stone reading (Eva and Hobe 3-13-30)

ii. Other skepticism of the stone’s authenticity hang on the fact that nowhere in the world to people leave one inscription and nothing else is found to corroborate or date it. Other petroglyphs (rock carvings) in the area are heavily patinated (green or brown film indicating weathering over time) whereas the Mystery Stone is not. Although the lack of patina could easily be due to the thousands of visitors touching the stone since its discovery in the 1930s.

- iii. James Tabor, chair of the Department of Religious Studies at the University of North Carolina, says there is corroborating context to be found at the top of the mountain where there are dwellings, and there is a star map engraved on one of the stones that records a solar eclipse dated to Sept. 15, 107 BCE. This was the date of the Hebrew new year.
- iv. There are mixing of letter forms from two separate alphabets as well as some odd appearance and problematic errors in some of the characters.
  1. Michael Skupin, after analyzing the orthographic errors of the text, concludes that it appears to have been written by a person whose language was Greek, who had a secondary, but verbal comprehension of paleo Hebrew.
  2. Archeolinguist Cyrus Gordon has proposed that the stone is a Samaritan mezuzah (a monolith like a stone containing scripture as opposed to scrolls). Samaritan shipowners were known to live in Greek communities at the time of Theodosius I circa 390 A.D. and Gordon proposes that the most likely age of Los Lunas inscription is the Byzantine period during the time of Emperor Justinian's persecution of the Samaritans. <https://www.asc.ohio-state.edu/mcculloch.2/arch/loslunas.html>

3. In response, after studying the inscriptions, archeologist Titus Kennedy writes, *“For anyone familiar with Semitic inscriptions, a first look at this inscription immediately gives the impression that it is a poor forgery because it is not comparable to any other Semitic inscription discovered. This is due not only to the odd mixture of scripts, but also because of the appearance of the characters themselves. Yet, if this inscription was made in the late 19th or early 20th century, near the time of its 1936 discovery, the mixture of letters may be explained by the lack of extensive knowledge about the Phoenician script.”* Kennedy goes on to say, *“The... evaluation of the Los Lunas **Decalogue Stone** suggests that it was not composed by a professional scribe in antiquity, but (a) composed by someone with a limited or no knowledge of Hebrew, (b) who did not follow the form of any other known ancient Semitic inscription, (c) who positioned the stone in an implausible location for a monumental inscription; further, (d) the inscription was written after the rediscovery of the Phoenician script in the late 19th century, and (e) was made with modern tools.”*

<http://www.faculty.ucr.edu/~legneref/biados/Decalogue%20Stone/Decalogue%20Stone.htm>

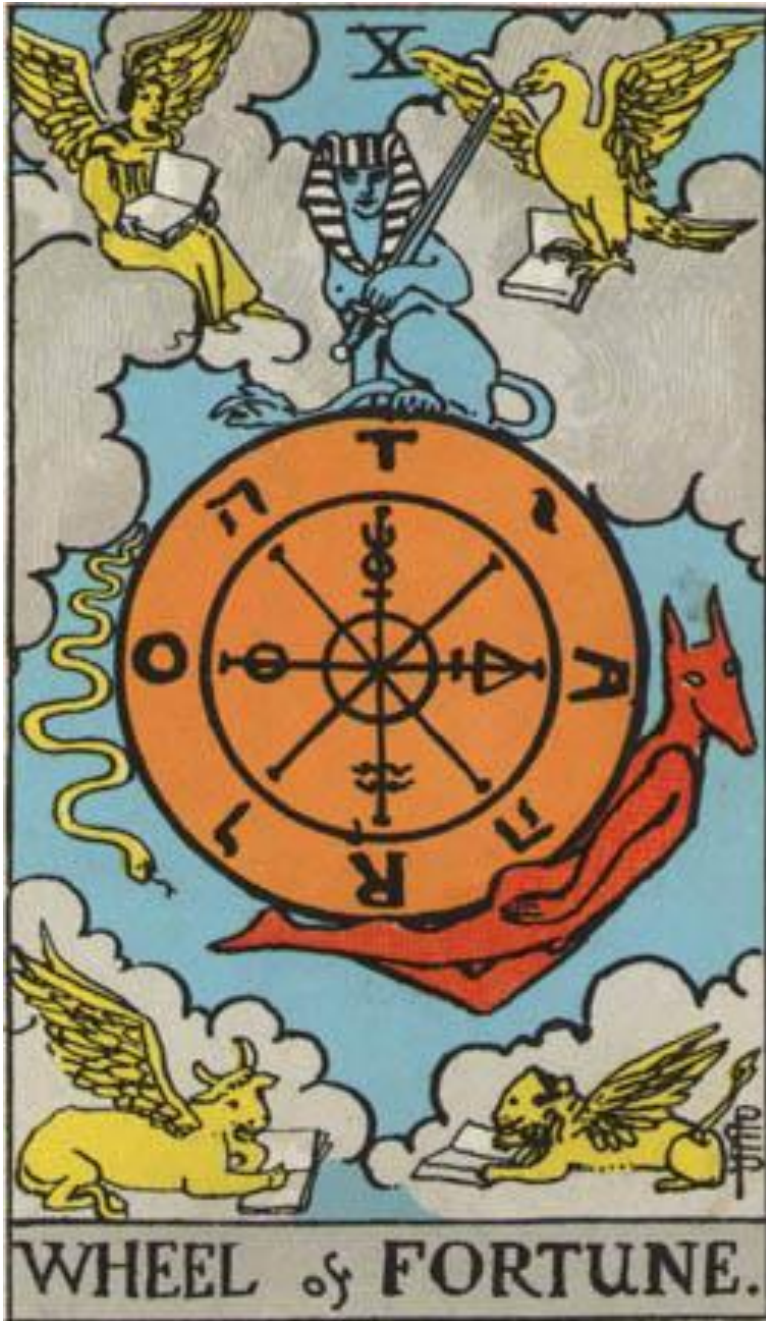
b. Claims of Yahweh in the inscription.

- i. Regardless of its authenticity, the stone, being largely written in what most closely resembles paleo-Hebrew, and assuming that’s the case, we can refer to the above linguistic analysis of the proper pronunciation of the name using the proper paleo-Hebrew pronunciation to conclude that Yahweh is not the name being invoked here either. Rather, the proper name would be more akin to IESU or JESUS.

## VI. So who is Yahweh?

a. Below are some quotes from a book entitled **Gates of Light** by Rabbi Joseph Gikatilla who was born in 1248 AD.

- i. *"Gates of Light is an encyclopedia of God's Names as well as a map which reveals the connections between the words in the Torah and the Names of God." (p. xvii)*
- ii. *"The ineffable Name YHVH represents God's core and proves God's unmediated link between His core and the Jewish people." (p. xix)*
- iii. *"The one who knows which Name of God to petition for what he wishes is like one who has the proverbial keys to the kingdom." (p. xx)*
- iv. *"those who want their needs fulfilled by employing the Holy Names should try with all their strength to comprehend the meaning of each Name of God as they are recorded in the Torah, names such as EHYE, YH, YHVH, AdoNaY, EL, ELOH, EloHIM, ShaDaY, TZVAOT. One should be aware that all the names mentioned in the Torah are the keys for anything a person needs in the world." (p.5)*
- v. *"you need to know that there are fifty-four quadrilateral Names connected to YHVH which add up to two hundred and sixteen letters. These fifty-four Names contain the secret for drawing from the power of all that exists in the world; they are like the soul of the two hundred and sixteen letters which are contained in the verses [of Exodus 14:19-21]. Everything created is included in these fifty-four Names, and these Names are the means for fulfilling the needs of every creature through the intercession of AdoNaY." (p. 15)*



1. It's pretty clear that the Edomite/Babylonian jews hold this name Yahweh sacred and believe to use this, among many other pagan god names, to help them attain material earthly wealth and power. In other words, they use this among other names as incantations in what I believe is satanic black magic and is expressly anti-Christ in nature. When we embrace the Babylonian modern Hebrew translations instead of the original Greek, we are once again dupes of the jews. The Septuagint is the oldest known translation of the Old Testament and the Masoretic text is a jewish obfuscation of our God's Word and name. We can even see the modern Hebrew characters for YHWH used in satanic taroh cards.



- b. Here are some more quotes that highlight the pagan nature of the tetragrammaton and the name Yahweh.
- i. "The Tetragrammaton was considered to be connected with awesome mysteries. The 'wonder- workers' of the Middle Ages, and later times, were believed to have known how to pronounce the Tetragrammaton. Such a wonder-worker was called a 'Baal Shem' meaning master of the name." (The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia; Vol. 10, article 'Tetragrammaton'.)
  - ii. "The idea common to all magic is that words, names, and sounds have special powers and this applies particularly to names of gods, angels, and demons. To know the name and how to pronounce it and use it made it possible to utilize its power. It is an ancient widespread belief that a secret name can have power over everything in the universe. This belief is especially held by the Jews, and the names of God are frequently used in the practice of magic. This is why the pronunciation of the Tetragrammaton is so important. The correct pronunciation is absolutely essential for the working of magic." (The Supernatural Magic, Words, and Numbers, Editorial Consultants: Colin Wilson and Uri Geller, p. 68.)
  - iii. "The Talmud makes no bones about the magic of the names of God. According to it, the divine names of God were used to perform miracles by those who knew their combinations." (The Jewish Encyclopedia, article, 'Names of God'.)
  - iv. "In the 11th century A.D., the Jewish scholar, Hai Gaon, claimed that the use of God's name should be restricted to the Holy Land (The Jewish Encyclopedia, article, 'Shem ha-Meforash'). Physicians even tried to learn the pronunciation of the name of God, because of its marvelous powers, and it is in conjunction with magic that the YHWH was introduced into the magic papyri". (The Jewish Encyclopedia, article, 'Tetragrammaton').  
<https://geocities.restorativland.org/Athens/Forum/1611/name41.html>

- v. “The chief evil arose from the fact that the Ba’als were more than mere religious fantasies. They were made the symbols of the reproductive powers of nature, and thus their worship ministered to sexual indulgences, which it at the same time legalized and encouraged. Further, there was placed side by side with the Ba’al a corresponding female symbol, the Ashtoreth (Babyl. “Ashtar”) and the relation between the two deities was set forth as the example and the motive of unbridled sensuality. The evil became all the worse when in the popular view Yhwh himself was regarded as one of the Ba’als and the chief of them (Hosea ii. 16). “Baal and Baal Worship,” *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, p.380
- c) Isa 14:14 & Mat 4:9
- d) “The Christian cannot read his Bible except through Jewish spectacles, and, therefore, reads it wrong.” (*The International Jew*, Vol. IV, 238)

## VII. Conclusion and Discussion

- a. Is Yahweh the name of the God of the Israelites?
- b. Are we damned if we get His name wrong?