

- Glossary and Foundational Essentials -

Most of us are probably used to reading a certain bible translation, whether it is King James, NIV or Amplified, just to name a few. However, when starting our journey to know our Creator and Savior more, it's essential that we begin with understanding the true meanings in their original language.

Through time, religions, doctrines and multiple translated languages, the essential understandings can and have become watered down and even changed. The below list includes names, titles, and phrases to give you a better understanding of His Word. We also highly recommend reading and studying from the most accurate translations. [Here](#) are the list of our suggested resources.

- Hebrew Names -

- The Father -

The letters YHWH are known as the Tetragrammaton and are the English letters representing the Hebrew Name of our Creator. His Hebrew Name consists of the letters Yod-Hey-Vav-Hey which, in modern Hebrew looks like this: יהוה and in Paleo Hebrew look like this: 

Hebrew reads from right to left. The pronunciation of His Name has been a great debate for many years and even some feel it should not be pronounced, although that idea has no scriptural basis.

When we examine the pronunciation, we can easily compare His Name with the name of the tribe of Judah. The original Hebrew letters for the tribe of Judah are Yod-Hey-Vav-Dalet-Hey; יהודה which is pronounced Y-ah-oo-d-ah. The only difference between these two names is the Dalet or D. If we then remove the D we have Y-ah-oo-ah. A transliteration would spell the name like Yahuah or Yahuwah. Transliterate means to spell it how it sounds. Translate means defining a word in a different language. Note that names should not be translated, but rather transliterated.

Look at the Hebrew word HalleluYah. HalleluYah means "Praise be to Yah".

So when we are "translating" our Creator's Name we are in-turn changing it, which is against scripture. It has been changed, misused, and corrupted throughout history. It's also been replaced with titles like "God" and "Lord", which are not scriptural and even have pagan origins. Since the 3rd Commandment very clearly states that we are not to use His Name in vain (to make meaningless, useless and of no effect), then it's best to call on the One and only true Name.

While there are some who pronounce His Name Yahweh and others Yahuah, what is important is that we can all agree on ‘Yah’ and we are all learning, growing, and studying our way out of deception. What is most important, is that we seek Him with all our hearts.

- The Son -

Just as in the case of our Creators Name, our Messiah’s Name has also been replaced with the name Jesus. Remember, names do not translate as most falsely claim that calling Him Jesus is His English name.

First, the letter J is less than 500 years old, and the newest letter added to the English language. That fact alone should get us all raising our eyebrows and searching for truth. Second, Acts 4:12 states “And there is no deliverance in anyone else, for there is no other Name under heaven given among men by which we need to be saved”. So, names are important and especially His.

Scholars agree that the “translated” name of Joshua is the same Name as our Messiah. Joshua’s true Hebrew name is pronounced “Y-ah-oo-sh-oo-ah which could be transliterated to spell **Yahushua** in English letters. Hebrew names have meaning, and Yahushua means “Yah saves” or “Yah is salvation”. The short version is also used as Yahusha or Yahshua.

The name “Jesus” is not Hebrew, Greek nor Aramaic. That name has also been known to tie in with pagan deities. So, it’s important to be careful what name we call on and pray to.

To learn more about Names, I recommend a book in the “Walk in the Light” series entitled “[Names](#)”, by Todd D. Bennett.

- The prophets and patriarchs -

Here again, the names of majority of the prophets and patriarchs have also been changed. Hebrew names have meaning and purpose. In fact, most Hebrew names proclaim whom they serve, Yah!

We now know that names do not translate, so changing a Hebrew name only encourages erasing Yah’s Name from history. You will notice in all our blogs, we include both the common names as well as the original names in parentheses. Click this link: <https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/names/index.htm> for a list of the true names of the prophets and patriarchs in Scripture and their meanings.

Quick Examples:

Jeremiah = Yirmeyahu = Yah lifts up

John = Yohanan = Yah provides protection

Matthew = Mattityahu = Gift of Yah

- Hebrew Titles & Words with descriptions -

Elohim:

“The Hebrew word used to describe the Almighty in the Scriptures is Elohim. Elohim is plural and accurately identifies the Creator of the universe Who said, “Let Us make man in Our image.” Beresheet 12:26.

While Elohim reveals Himself in different ways, at the same time He is One and His name is One. (Zekaryah 14:9) When we look at the Hebrew Scriptures, we find the word Elohim whenever the text references what is generally termed God in an English “Bible”. Source: [Names](#) by Todd D Bennett

Adon / Adonia: Master / my Master

ha’Mashiach: the Messiah

qodesh: set apart (instead of “holy”)

qadosh: set apart (sanctify/sanctified)

Shabbat: Sabbath - further explanation below

Talmid: taught one (disciple) - further explanation below

Talmidim: taught ones (disciples)

Torah: Commandments, instructions (first 5 books in Scripture) - further explanation below

Yisra’el: The correct term for the Covenant people. Those who guard the Commands (live the Torah) of YHWH through the blood of the Messiah, Yahushua. “The House of Yisra’el”

Israel: “The Jewish State of Israel was founded upon the philosophy of Zionism, not the Torah and the Covenant.” - Source: [The Final Shofar](#) by Todd D Bennett

Jew(s): The title has been widely misused and misunderstood. It should refer only to those from the tribe of Judah (Yahudah), someone who lives in the region known as Judea or someone who practices Rabbinic Judaism.

- Further Explanations -

Torah:

Torah is the Hebrew word for instructions. The Torah has been incorrectly translated into the English word “law”, although it’s clear that the Torah is more accurately translated as instructions. It is known as the first 5 books of Scriptures, the books of Moses.

To learn more about the importance of the Torah:

[The Awakening](#)
[The Law and Grace](#)

TaNakh:

The books compiled into what we know as the “Old Testament” is called the TaNaKh. The TaNaKh (Tanak) comes from a Hebrew acronym TNK.

T = Torah (instructions)
N= Nebi'im (prophets)
K= Ketubim (writings)

All of these books (now canonized into one) were previously individual scrolls. Each scroll was read to the followers of YHWH.

Talmud:

The word Talmud means doctrine/teaching. However, there is an additional book titled the “Talmud” written and taught by Judaism. Those in Judaism have elevated this book above the Scriptures. It consists of their oral law, additions to the Torah and traditions of men.

We do not subscribe to this teaching but only to the true Word of Elohim which is the Torah, TaNaKh and the Brit Chadash (see below) in their most accurate translated versions.

Brit Chadash:

The more accurate title for the compiled scrolls we know as the “New Testament” is the Brit Chadash. Brit in Hebrew means Covenant and Chadash means Renewed. So, it is more rightly titled “The Renewed Covenant”.

Renewed does not mean to wipe away something old and create something new. Think of it as hitting the refresh button on your computer. You are not deleting anything when refreshing, you are simply rejuvenating what was already there.

Shabbat / Sabbath:

The weekly Shabbat (Sabbath) is the 7th day of the week (Genesis / Bereshith 2:2,3; Exodus / Shemoth 20:9-11; Deut / Debarim 5:13-15) from Fri evening, sunset to Sat evening, sunset.

The Sabbath is an everlasting sign throughout all generations (Exodus / Shemoth 31:13-17) . To learn more about the Sabbath we suggest:

[The Sabbath](#) by Todd D Bennet

[Turn and be Saved](#) by Carrie Elaine Forman

Appointed Times:

The Appointed Times of YHWH are described in the books of Exodus (Shemoth), Leviticus (Wayyiqra), Numbers (Bemidbar) and Deuteronomy (Debarim). There are 7 Appointed Times that are annual events. They consist of High Sabbaths (no work), feasts, remembrance, and future rehearsals.

To learn more about these wonderful Appointed Times we recommend:

[The Appointed Times](#) by Todd D Bennett

[Seven Calendars - which one are you observing?](#) By Torahcalendar.com