

A Foundational Walk With The Messiah

If you Love the Messiah Learn His Commandments

A Foundational Walk With The Messiah

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Dedication page.

The book is dedicated to the spreading of the Words of
Yahuah.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank our Father, Yahuah for giving us the wisdom, knowledge and understanding to put this book together to be a help to ישראל^(Yashraal/Israel). Lamadyahu was the primary writer and editing with Rodney and Efraiyim doing the editing and design.

Our prayer is this book will help with the basic and foundational understanding of the Messianic Hebrew Faith. Again all praise, honor and esteem goes to יהוה^(Yahuah) our Alahiym^(God).

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RIGHTEOUSNESS

What is Righteousness צדקה^(Tsadiq)? (Being Just and lawful)

- Debariym 6:24–25^(Deuteronomy) Righteousness was understood from the very beginning that we should keep the commandments and the Laws of the Father. This was what the Mashiyach^(Messiah) meant when He said, “If you love me Keep my Commandments” more on that later.
- Yash’yahu 51:7^(Isaiah): in this verse it is talking to people that understands what righteousness is. Righteousness should be, “in Your Heart.” We are not to worry about what others say or think about us. For the scriptures let us know that while doing His commandments and laws, there will be people who will try to talk you out of keeping His Laws and Commandments. They want you to be Lawless (Not doing the Law), which the Mashiyach^(Messiah) tells us not to be. We will see this later.
- Tehilliyim 119:172^(Psalms) Daud^(David) States that Keeping the Commandments are Righteousness. Just off of these few examples, scripture clearly teaches that Laws and Commandments are righteousness. Later we will see that It gives us

long life, Access to the Tree of Life, good for reproof, Instructions to salvation (The Messiah), spiritual and Blessed. So a question should come to mind. Something that is spiritual and Set-apart, should we do away with it? You may say well No one could keep it. Let us look at the next scripture to answer this question.

- Luke 1:6 Zachariah and his wife Elisabeth were able to keep the Commandments and judgments BLAMELESSLY. I would like to add that the Father would not give His people Laws and Commandments that they could not keep. *See 1 Yahuchanan or 1 John 5:3. His Commandments are not grievous.*



SIN AND INIQUITY

Sin is one of the most misinterpreted words in the Scriptures. In order to better understand this word, we need to define it according to its original language, in both Hebrew and Greek.

H2403

חטאה חטאת

Chatta'ah Chatta'ath

khat-taw-aw', khat-tawth'

From [H2398](#); an *offence* (sometimes habitual *sinfulness*), and its penalty, occasion, sacrifice, or expiation; also (concretely) an *offender*: - punishment (of sin), purifying (-fication for sin), sin (-ner, offering).

H2398

חטא

Chatta

khaw-taw'

A primitive root; properly to *miss*; hence (figuratively and generally) to *sin*; by inference to *forfeit*, *lack*, *expiate*, *repent*, (causatively) *lead astray*, *condemn*: - bear the blame, cleanse, commit [sin], by fault, harm he hath done, loss, miss, (make) offend (-er), offer for sin, purge, purify (self), make reconciliation, (cause, make) sin (-ful, -ness), trespassive

G266

αμαρτία

Hamartia

ham-ar-tee'-ah

From [G264](#); *sin* (properly abstract): - offence, sin (-ful).

G264

αμαρτάνω

Hamartanō

ham-ar-tan'-o

Perhaps from [G1](#) (as a negative particle) and the base of [G3313](#); properly to *miss* the mark (and so *not share* in the prize), that is, (figuratively) to *err*, especially (morally) to *sin*: - for your faults, offend, sin, trespass.

After reading each definition carefully, there are some words that should stand out to you. “Offence or offend, lead astray, miss the mark, not to share in the prize, and trespass.” So the question here is who or what are you offending, or trespassing there by missing the mark, and not being able to share in the prize? It is His Torah, Laws, and Commandments. We will read this in the scriptures in just a minute.

To better appreciate this information we need to add another word in the equation. This word is Iniquity. Why this word? Iniquity will cause you not to make it into the Kingdom according to the scriptures. Let’s define Iniquity:

G458

ανομία

Anomia

an-om-ee'-ah

From **G459**; *illegality*, that is, *violation of law* or (generally) *wickedness*: - iniquity, X transgress (-ion of) the law, unrighteousness.

G459

ἀνομος

Anomos

an'-om-os

From **G1** (as a negative particle) and **G3551**; **lawless**, that is, (negatively) *not subject to* (the Jewish) *law*; (by implication a *Gentile*), or (positively) *wicked*: - **without law, lawless, transgressor, unlawful, wicked**.

Did you catch it? Iniquity is being LAWLESS, a Transgressor of the Law, Violation of the Law. These actions will prevent you from making it into the Kingdom.

- Mattithyahu 7:21-23^(Matthew) What is the Will of the Father? To keep His Torah, Laws, and Commandments. Verse 23 states I never knew you those who work iniquity. That Greek Word for iniquity is Anomia, which means to be **lawless** or a transgressor of the law, this word is the Same word found in 1Yahuchanan3:4^(1 John) which states,**sin is Transgression of the Law**.

- Who is described as the lawless one in the scriptures? “Satan”

2 Thessalonians 2:7-8 [7] for the secret of the lawlessness doth already work, only he who is keeping down now will hinder -- till he may be out of the way, [8] and then shall be revealed the Lawless One, whom יהוה^(Yahuah) shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the manifestation of his presence,

The Mashiyach^(Messiah) said in Mattithyahu 7:21^(Mathews) That the only ones that would make it into the Kingdom are those who do the will of the Father. Let us take the time to see what is the Will of the Father. See also Righteousness Debaryim 6:24–25^(Deuteronomy) in the beginning of this booklet).

Shemoth 20:1-17^(Exodus) These 10 Commandments are pretty clear. There are two Commandments that has always being neglected in some Congregations and Churches, which is Keeping the Shabbath^(Sabbath) and Taking His name in vain. The Fathers Shabbath’s are on the Seventh Day of the Week. And His Feast Days are also called Shabbath’s, See Wayiqra or Leviticus Chapter 23 for more details. What does it mean to take His name in vain? Typically we would say to curse it, but there is a far more and deeper understanding then you and I may think. Let’s take a quick look at the word vain;

- The sense of *desolating; evil* (as *destructive*), literally (*ruin*) or morally (especially *guile*); figuratively *idolatry* (as false, subjectively), *uselessness* (as deceptive, objectively; also adverbially in *vain*): - false (-ly), lie, lying, vain, vanity.

Did you get it? When we do not use His Name you make it useless; it is being ruined do to those that change His Name, replace His name or do not give praise to His Name (The Lord, God, etc are not His name, but replacements!). Some may say it does not Matter He knows my heart. I would encourage you to rethink your words. Those words are not in the scriptures. Here are some scriptures to consider: Shemoth 3:15^(Exodus); 9:16; Wayiqra 19:12^(Leviticus)

[Note profane means to *dissolve*. You dissolve His name by replacing it with another].

Mal'aki 2:2^(Malachi);

His Name is VERY important. I cannot over emphasize calling on His Name. His name is a Strong Tower. Some may say I do not speak Hebrew. Look at these letters “Yahuah.” These are English letters that is transliterated from the Hebrew ^(Yahuah) יהוה See how easy that is. Why not call on His original name? I am sure that you would not like it if your name was changed. If you have children, you would be the one who gave them a name. Your children cannot Name you. That is the same thing with the Father. He

came before us, and we are called children. We as Children cannot rename the Father or the Son.

We will have separate booklets on these two matters.

Let's focus back on the Fathers will.

- Shemoth 34:1-9^(Exodus) This scripture talks about the Ten Commandments, and how we need to take heed to them. Also to pardon our iniquity and our sin. So do you remember what Sin is? And what is Iniquity? If not you should go back in this booklet and reread it, and ask the Father to Help you in His word.
- The soul that sins (violation or transgression of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)) shall die Yakezqa'al 18:20^(Ezekiel)
- Our sin (violation or transgression of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)) separates us from Alahiym^(God) Yasha'yahu 59:2^(Isaiah)
- The wages of sin = death. Spiritual death = Separation from Alahiym^(God) Romans 6:23
- If we don't repent of our sins (violation or transgression of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)) we will experience eternal separation from Alahiym^(God). (Hebrews 9:27)

- Yahuchanan^(John) states that SIN is TRANSGRESSION of the LAW.
1Yahuchanan3:4^(John)
- When we sin (violation or transgression of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)), we bring a curse upon ourselves. Debariym 28:15^(Deuteronomy)
- When we obey Alahiym^(God) (keep the Torah), we bring blessing upon our lives Debariym 28:1-14^(Deuteronomy)

When we don't repent from our sins (violation or transgression of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)), our sins (violation or transgression of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)) brings Alahiym's^(God) judgment upon our lives. So, sinning without repentance brings the judgment of Alahiym^(God) which is the curse of the law of Alahiym^(God). These curses brought about, are the ordinances which Alahiym^(God) specified in His Torah for sinning that are against us (the curse for violating the Torah^(Instructions Laws, Commandments)).

One might Ask, well then what is Grace? Traditionally we were taught that No one could keep the Law, so the Mashiyach^(Messiah) died so that we do not have to do the Law and that we are under grace. This sounds really good, except that is a modern concept and not according to scripture. Grace in the scripture is for those that fall short of keeping His Commandments and Laws, and that we can ask for forgiveness. The Forgiveness that He gives is Grace. Grace does not replace Law and

Commandments, but gives you a chance to repent from breaking the Laws and Commandments. So we might want to know the purpose of the Law! Let us look in Romans 3:20. by the Law it gives us the knowledge of SIN (violation or transgression of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)).



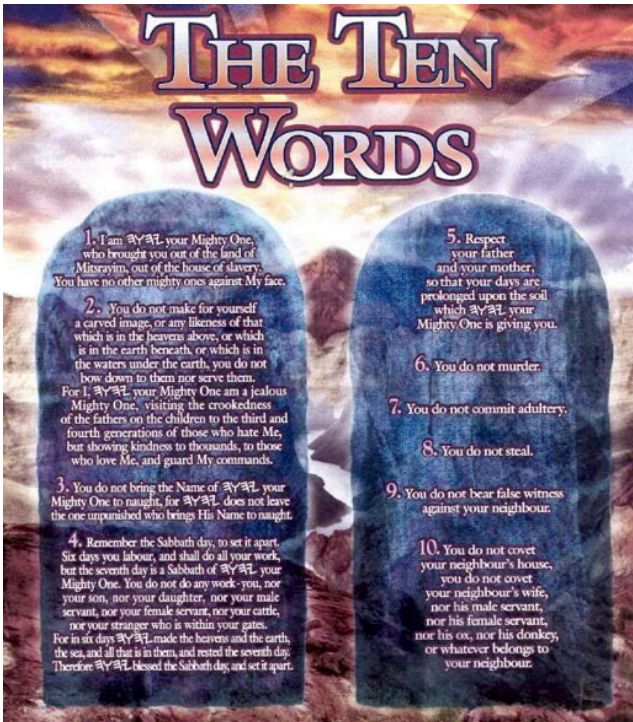
LOVE

What is Love אהב^(ahab)? (Keeping the commandments of יהוה^(Yahuah))

Debariym 5:29^(Deuteronomy) This is about your heart. Your heart needs to change. You need to Fear the Creator and Keep His Commandments. We do not have the liberty to pick the ones we like or want to do, but must keep ALL the Commandments. Search your Heart and see if this is what יהוה^(Yahuah) wants you to do. We will see that the Mashiyach^(Messiah) is asking the same thing, He is the Word that became flesh, is He not? So we know He does not change according to Mal'aki 3:6^(Malachi), this being the case why would we think that He made a mistake by giving us His Laws and Commandments, and then decided to take them away? We will see later that this is far from the truth.

- Mishle 3:1–4, and 7:1–3^(Proverbs) יהוה^(Yahuah) Wants our Hearts to Keep His Commandments.
- Shemoth 20:6^(Exodus) this verse is coming from the 10 Commandments. What is interesting to note is this was the exact quote from the Mashiyach^(Messiah), see next scripture(s).

- Yahuchanan 14:15,23-26 and 15:10-12^(John)
None of these commandments that the Mashiyach^(Messiah) is asking us to keep is hard to do. We have to break our ways and conform to His. As we read later these Commandments are what you need to get into the Kingdom See **Revelation 14:12 and Revelation 22:14.**



Messiah

How do you know יהושע^(Yahusha) is the Mashiyach^(Messiah)? By Belief and the TANAK^(Old Testament)

- Debariym 18:18, 19^(Deuteronomy) Acts 3:22-23 and Acts 7:37 This is a clear picture in the Law of מושה^(Mushah/Moses) That he was referring to the Mashiyach^(Messiah). The TANAK^(Old Testament) is full of places where it talks about the Mashiyach^(Messiah). Yahuchanan 5:46^(John) **For had you believed Moses, you would have believed me: for he wrote of me.**
- The TANAK^(Old Testament) is a Witness of the Mashiyach^(Messiah) It would be a foolish thing to think that Mashiyach^(Messiah) came to do away with the very thing that points to Him. You will never find where the Mashiyach^(Messiah) states He came to do away with the “Old Testament”. He was the very Being that was in the “Old Testament” that gave the Israelites His Commandments, Law, and Torah^(Instructions)
- Yahuchanan 12:49, 50^(John) The Mashiyach^(Messiah) Let us know that the words that He speaks is not His but the Fathers words. Not only that but the Fathers words are life.

Now we see that the Mashiyach^(Messiah) taught what the Father told Him to say or speak. Do you think the Father would go against Himself, when He asked us to learn and Keep His commandments in the TANAK^(Old Testament) ? The Father is not double minded nor is His thoughts like our thoughts.

- Yasha'yhau 8:20^(Isaiah) If the Mashiyach^(Messiah) did not teach the Word (Laws, Commandments etc). He would be looked upon as someone that has No light in Him.
- Mal'aki 2:6–9^(Malachi) Verse 6 is clearly talking about the Mashiyach^(Messiah), it also speaks of Him turning many from Sin. Do you remember what Sin is? This is the Key to understand why יהושע^(Yahusha) came in the first place. Because of SIN (violation or transgression of the To-rah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)). He died for the re-mission of sin. I pray we are starting to see the big picture. The Fathers instructions, Laws and Commandments are very, very important.

PURPOSE

Understanding the purpose of the Mashiyach^(Messiah) from a Hebrews perspective.

- Mattithyahu 5:17-23^(Matthew) The Mashiyach^(Messiah) said “He did not come to de-

stroy the Laws and the Prophets, but to fulfill. This is a two-part understanding. I will answer the first part in this bullet, and the second part in the next bullet. We will let scripture interrupt scripture. Verses 18-19 is very crucial in understanding what the Mashiyach^(Messiah) was saying here. “Until Heaven and Earth pass away not one jot or tittle of the Law will pass away until ALL is complete. Questions to consider. Has the Heaven and Earth passed away? Answer: NO and is ALL complete? Answer: NO If both or even if one of your answer(s) are NO, let us see what verse 19 states; If anyone breaks the least of these commandments AND TEACHES people so shall be called Least in the Kingdom, But whoever Keeps (Practice) AND TEACHES the commandments shall be Great in the Kingdom. Has the Kingdom come? NO, so what does this mean? This is a future event, if you do the Law and Commandments and Teach people to them, when the Kingdom comes you will great in it. Please do not turn your back on the Fathers Laws and Commandments. There are serious penalties if you do.

- Mattithyahu 1:22, 2:5, 15, 17, 35^(Matthew) Now after reading these verses, let us break down the second part of Matthew 5:17. The second part is what did he fulfill? He came to fulfill everything

that was written about Him. Go back into these verses that you just read in this bullet and hear them say “To FULFILL” Praise Yah.

Now we can see the Big picture, that the Mashiyach^(Messiah) did not come to destroy the Laws and Commandments but that they still stand today, and if we violate any of them we can ask for forgiveness (Grace). Finally, that He came to fulfill what was spoken of Him in the TANAK^(Old Testament).

- Luke 24:22,44-53 Now that יהושע^(Yahusha) died and rose again on the third day, He opens the minds of the disciples to understand the scriptures [The only scriptures that they had was Genesis to Malachi. Matthews through Revelations did not exist]. Wow, He wanted the disciples to teach the world about Him from just out of the Tanak or “Old Testament. I wonder can some of us do that today? What did Shaul^(Paul) use to preach the good news of the Mashiyach^(Messiah)? Keep reading!
- Acts 17:2, 11
- Acts 18:28
- Acts 28:23

According to these words Shaul^(Paul) used the Law of Moses and the Prophets. These were called scripture during their time.

2 Timothy 3:15 In this verse we need to break some things down. First what were scriptures during this time? The “Old Testament, which is the TANAK. So if all scriptures are inspired then they would have to be talking about the TANAK^(Old Testament). This is not to say Matthews-Revelations are not, that is Far from what I am saying. For truly they bare witness of the TANAK^(Old Testament). I want us to understand what was going on in their time and what was expected to be the foundation for their teaching, which should also be ours. Just as Shaul^(Paul) would say follow me as I follow the Mashiyach^(Messiah).

In 2 Timothy 3:15-17, it states the following concerning the scriptures

1. To make one wise unto salvation through Faith in Mashiyach^(Messiah)
יהושה׳^(Yahusha)
2. Profitable for doctrine
3. For reproof
4. For correction
5. For instructions in righteousness
6. For good works

I would like to add five more to the list coming out of Romans 7:12, 14

1. The Law is Set-Apart^(Holy)
2. Commandments Set-Apart^(Holy)

3. Righteous or Just
4. They are Good
5. The Law is Spiritual

Since the Laws and the Commandments are Righteous Set-apart and spiritual, do you think He wants to do away with them? Absolutely Not. Can you see just how important His Commandments are?

- In 1Yahuchanan or 1 John 2:6 It states, “The one who says he remains in Him should walk just as He walked.”

You know I have a question. Did the Mashiyach^(Messiah) walked lawlessly, breaking Commandments and laws? NO, then if we walk even as He walked should we be breaking Laws and Commandments? NO

- 1Yahuchanan 2:4 “He that says, I know him, and keep not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.”



Salvation

1. Repentance Must Precede Salvation

- Tehillim 119:155^(Psalms): **“Salvation is far from the wicked: for they seek not your statutes.”**

This text doesn't mean that the Most High is incapable of saving the wicked, because Scripture teaches that He does. What this means is that **salvation is not available to the wicked when there is no willingness to give up sin - disobedience**. But, salvation can be had - by anyone - if they are willing to turn from sin (violation of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)). Bear in mind that salvation is a free gift which comes through יהושע^(Yahusha) the Mashiyach^(Messiah). No one deserves Salvation. It is a free gift made available by the loving kindness of the Most High. This is an unequivocal fact, יהוה^(Yahuah) will save only those who repent of their sins (violation of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)) and turn from their evil ways. Those who refuse to repent are treading on very dangerous ground. Thus it is true to say: **“Salvation is far from the wicked.”** יהושע^(Yahusha) ... **The Salvation of יהוה^(Yahuah)**

- All the metaphors about Salvation in scripture are linked to יהושע^(Yahusha) the Mashiyach^(Messiah). He is יהוה^(Yahuah's) Agent for Salvation. He is the **WAY**, the **TRUTH** and the **LIFE**. Even his name – יהושע^(Yahusha) - **means salvation!** He came to save us from our sins (violation of the Torah^(Instructions, Law, Commandments)) and from the penalty of sin - eternal death.

2. He is our salvation.

- It is quite impossible to over-emphasize this fundamental fact of the Scriptures. It is the most important truth in all the scriptures. You might ask how, does a person receives salvation from Alahiym^(God)? What does one have to do to obtain salvation? The answer to these vital questions is encapsulated in this magnificent text:

Yahuchanan3:16^(John): **“For Alahiym^(God) so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believes in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.”**

A key phrase in this passage is **‘whosoever believes in Him.’** Millions of sermons have been preached on this key text of Salvation. Yes, **faith in יהושע^(Yahusha) Mashiyach^(Messiah) is the key and doorway to salvation.** A word of instruction however about the **kind of faith** that alone is acceptable. It comes from the pen of the Apostle Ya’aqub^(James).

- Ya’aqub 2:17^(James): **“Even so faith, if it has not works, is dead, being alone.**
- 18: Yea, a man may say, You have faith, and I have works: show me your faith without your works, and I will show you my faith by my works.
- 19: You believe that there is one Alahiym^(God); you do well: the devils also believe, and tremble.
- 20: But will you know, O vain man, **that faith**

without works is dead?

- 21: Was not Abraham our father justified by works, when he had offered Isaac his son upon the altar?
- 22: See you how faith wrought with his works, and **by works was faith made perfect?**
- 23: And the scripture was fulfilled which says, Abraham believed Alahiym^(God), and it was imputed unto him for righteousness: and he was called the Friend of Alahiym^(God).
- 24: You see then how **that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only.**
- 25: Likewise also was not Rahab the harlot justified by works, when she had received the messengers, and had sent them out another way?
- 26: For as the body without the spirit is dead, **so faith without works is dead also.”**

3. The Joy of Salvation

Of all the people on this earth we as believers should be the happiest of souls; because **salvation always brings with it JOY.** Here is proof:

- Romans 14:17: “For the Kingdom of Alahiym^(God) is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and **joy** in the Set-Apart^(Holy) Spirit.”
- Galatians 5:22: “The fruit of the Spirit is love, **joy, peace...**”
- Romans 15:13: “Now the Alahiym^(God) of hope fill you with all **joy and peace in believing, that**

you may abound in hope, through the power of the Set-Apart^(Holy) Spirit.”

- Tehilliyim 35:9^(Psalms): “And my soul shall be **joyful** in ^{Yahuah}יהוה: it shall **rejoice** in his salvation.”
- Yash'yahu 35:10^(Isaiah): “And the ransomed of יהוה^(Yahuah) shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting **joy** upon their heads: they shall obtain **joy and gladness**, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.”

This of course is a prophecy about the state of absolute joy and gladness, which the ransomed host is scheduled to experience. But even now as we walk this troubled life, we already experience inner joy and gladness far beyond the joys of this world can afford. **This is a spiritual joy - the Joy of Salvation!** It is a product of heaven and cannot be bought, manufactured, inherited or stolen. Joy is a gift from Alahiym^(God); it is the fruit of His Set-Apart^(Holy) Spirit. To be forgiven of past sins, to be granted eternal life, to be an heir of the Kingdom, a joint heir with Mashiyach^(Messiah), these are realities which will bring joy to the believing soul.

Revelation 14:12 The patients of the Saints are those Keeping the Commandments and the Witness of the יהושע^(Yahusha) the Mashiyach^(Messiah)

Revelations 22:14 The ONLY way in the Kingdom, a right to the Tree of Life, and have everlasting life is to Keep His Commandments.

In closing I would like for you to consider what this last scripture means to the Father and does it apply to you.

- Mishle 28:9^(Proverbs) He that turns away his ear from hearing the Law, even his prayers shall be an abomination.

Because I spoke not from myself, but the Father who sent me has given me a command, what I should say and what I should speak. And I know His commands is everlasting life. Therefore, whatever I speak, as the Father has said to me, so I speak (Yahuchanan 12:49-50^(John))

Peace and Blessing to All

from Lamadyahu וְלֵאמֹרֵיהֶם Rodney Bracey , and Efraiyim Bridges

❁❁ What We Believe ❁❁

We believe that all the Torah (the word of Yahuah), His Commandments and Laws are still operational and has not been done away with. The Seventh Day is the True Sabbath (Shabbath) of Yahuah and all of His Feasts should be observed by the Body of Mashiyach^(Messiah).

We believe in a “born from above” experience through the act of tashuba (repentance of sin and returning to the Torah of Yahuah), through belief in Mashiyach’s^(Messiah’s) sacrifice and immersion in His Name (Yahuah) that one is restored to the Kingdom of Heaven. We believe that we should Call on His Name, and that once you have knowledge and understanding of His name that you should do the utmost to respect His Great and Set-apart Name, which is ^(Yahuah)יהוה and the Son’s Name ^(Yahusha)יהושע.

We believe in the Messiah’s death on the tree, His burial, and physical resurrection after three days in the earth and His ascension to the Father. There He sits at the right hand of the Father as Sovereign and High Priest (Kohen HaGadol) after the order of the Melek Tzaddik over ALL ^(Yashraal/Israel)ישראל.

In the atoning blood of the Lamb of Yahuah, Messiah Yahusha as the means of atonement for our sins (breaking Torah). And that His blood will be applied to the Lid of Atonement in Heaven at the “end of the world.”

The Renewed Covenant ratified in His blood was made with Yahudah (the Yahudiym) and The House of ^(Yashraal/Israel)ישראל (Ephraim) and those who would attach themselves to ^(Yashraal/Israel)ישראל through the Mashiyach^(Messiah) and the Torah of ^(Yahuah)יהוה.

Hebrew to English

שמות Shemoth The Book of Exodus
ויקרא Wayiqra The Book of Leviticus
דברים Debariym The Book of Deuteronomy
תהלים Tehilliym The Book of Psalms
משלי Mishle The Book of Proverbs
ישעיהו Yash'yahu The Book of Isaiah
יחזקאל Yakezqa'al The Book of Ezekiel
מלאכי Mal'aki The Book of Malachi
מתתיהו Mattithyahu The Book of Matthews
יהוחנן Yahuchanan The Book of John
יאקוב Ya'aqub The Book of James

יהוה The Father's Name Yahuah
יהושע The Messiah's name Yahusha
אלהים Alahiym is rendered GOD or Mighty One(s)
משיח Mashiyach Messiah in the English
מושה Means Moses in English
שאול Shaul The Apostle Paul
דוד Daud The name of King David

שבת Shabbath Means Sabbath or Seventh in English
תורה Torah Means Instructions
אהב Means Love in English
צדיק Means Righteousness in English

תנך TANAK Commonly called the Old Testament
שקדש Set-Apart Commonly called Holy

