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## **Historical Facts and Findings**

### **Radical, Biblical, Apostolic, Christianity**



Bishop D.R. Vestal, PhD

Larry L Yates, ThD, DMin

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## HISTORICAL FACTS & FINDINGS

Ab - A word in Hebrew meaning master, teacher, father, counselor, and wise man.

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Abaddon - Means destruction. It is interpreted as the place of destruction by the Rabbis. A name also given to the region of the dead. In Revelation 9:11, it is in the Greek APOLLYON and means the destroyer.

Abdiel - A Hebrew word meaning Servant of God. It is a name of an angel mentioned by Jewish cabalists.

Acacia - The acacia arabica grew abundantly in the vicinity of Jerusalem. It is also called the shittim tree. It looks like the mulberry tree, attains great height, and has hard wood. The gum obtained from it is the gum Arabic. The acacia is called in the Bible Shittim, which is the plural of Shittah. It was a sacred wood among the Hebrews. The acacia is the symbol of immortality of the soul, and a symbol of innocence.

Acelanda - From the Syro-Chaldair, meaning "field of blood."

Adam - The name of the first man. The Hebrew word ADAM, signifies man in a generic sense, the human species collectively, and is said to be derived from ADAMAH, the ground, because the first man, who was made out of the dust of the earth, or from ADAM, to be red, in reference to his ruddy complexion. Adam was the man whom the earth produced. According to some traditions, Adam was created, man and woman at the same time, having two faces, turned in two opposite directions, and that during a stupor, God separated HAVVAH, his feminine half, from him, in order to make a distinct person. Thus, were separated, the primordial androgen or first man-woman. This hardly finds support in the Biblical account of creation. Other traditions state that the dead body of Adam should be kept above ground, till a fullness of time should come to commit it to the middle of the earth by a priest of the most high God. This traditional prophecy was fulfilled by the body of Adam, having preserved in a chest, until

about 1800 B.C., when Melchizedek buried the body in Salem.

Adonai - In Hebrew, pronounced ad-o-noy, being the plural of excellence for Adon, meaning to rule, and signifying the Lord. The Jews, avoided the pronunciation of the sacred name Jehovah, and were accustomed to substitute for it the word, Adonai. As to the use of the plural form, instead of the singular, the Rabbis say, "Every word indicative of dominion, though singular in meaning, is made plural in form." This is called the "Pluralis Excellentiae." The Tetragrammaton is called Shem hamphorash, the name that is separated or explained and set forth by the word, Adonai.

Aglā - One of the cabalistic names of God, which is composed of the initials of the words of the following sentence "Atah Gibor Lolam Adonai," meaning "Thou art mighty forever, O Lord." This name, the cabalists, arranged seven times in the center and at the intersecting points of two interlacing triangles, which figure they called the Shield of David, and used as a talisman, believing it would cure wounds, extinguish fires, and perform other wonders.

Allah - Assyrian ilu, Aramaic elah, Hebrew eloah. It is the Aramaic name of God.

Almighty - In Hebrew, pronounced Ale shad-dahee. The name by which God was known to the patriarchs before He announced Himself to Moses by His tetragrammatonic name of Jehovah.

Almighty refers to His power and might as the creator and ruler of the universe. The word, Tetragrammaton, is used for the four constants of the sacred name YHWH.

### The Hebrew Alphabet

Aleph	A	1	The Hebrew alphabet
Beth	B	2	can be found in the
Gimel	G	3	Heading of verses in
Daleth	D	4	the 119 <sup>th</sup> Psalm.

He	H	5
Vau	V or O	6
Zain	Z	7
Cheth	Ch	8
Teth	T	9
Jod	I or Y	10
Caph	C or K	20
Lamed	L	30
Mem	M	40
Nun	N	50
Samech	S	60
Ain	Guttural	70
Pe	P	80
Tzaddi	Tz	90
Koph	Q or K	100
Resh	R	200
Schin	Sh	300
Tau	T	400
Final Caph	C or K	500
Final Mem	M	600
Final Nun	N	700
Final Pe	P	800
Final Tzaddi	Tz	900

Altar - Altars among the ancients were generally made of turf stone. Altars were erected long before temples. Noah erected one as soon as he came forth from the Ark. Altars were of two kinds:

1. for incense
2. for sacrifice

Among the ancients, the altar was always invested with peculiar sanctity. Altars were places of refuge, and the supplicants who fled to them were considered as having placed themselves under the protection of the deity to whom the altar was consecrated, and to do violence even to slaves and criminals at the altar, or to drag them from it, was regarded as an act of violence to the deity himself, and was hence, a sacrilegious crime. Marriages, oaths, contracts, and treaties were done at the altar.

Amen - Used in England and the U.S.A., means, "so mote it be." In Hebrew, it means, "verily, truly, certainly."

Anchor - The Christian symbol of immovable firmness, hope, and patience. Hebrews 6:19. Life is a stormy voyage and Christ is our anchor.

Ancient of Days - A title applied, in the visions of Daniel, to Jehovah, to signify that His days are beyond reckoning.

Anointing - The act of consecrating any person or thing by the pouring on of oil. The olive oil is a symbol of strength, for it was used by the ancient athletes as an ointment to increase the bodily vigor. A symbol of light, because of use in lamps, symbol of health, because practicable for food and medicine. The ceremony is a symbol of sanctification, or the designation of the person so anointed to a sacred use, or to the performance of a particular function.

Apocalypse - The Greek word, apocalypses means a revelation and thus is applied to the last Book of the New Testament.

Areliim - Isaiah 33:7, means valiant ones, mighty men. It is formed from Ariel, meaning in Hebrew, "the lion of God."

Ark - 1. The ark of safety, or of Noah.

It was constructed by Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

2. The Ark of the Covenant, or of Moses

It was constructed by Moses, Aholiab, and Bezaleel.

3. The substitute ark or the ark of Zerubbabel.

It was discovered by Joshua, Haggai, and Zerubbabel.

The ark of safety was called "A tabernacle of Jehovah."

Ark of the Covenant - It was a chest constructed by Moses at God's command, in which were kept the two tables of stone on which were engraved the Ten Commandments. The ark also contained a golden pot of manna, and Aaron's rod. It was first placed in the most sacred place of the Tabernacle and afterward placed by Solomon in the Sanctum of the Temple, and was lost upon the destruction of that building by the Chaldeans.

The later history of the ark is buried in obscurity. It is supposed, carried to Babylon, but of its subsequent fate, all traces have been lost.

It is certain it was never brought back to Jerusalem by Zerubbabel. The Talmudists say that there were five things which were the glory of the first Temple that were wanting in the second; namely, the Ark of the Covenant, the Shekinah, or Divine Presence, the Urim and Thummin, the holy fire upon the altar, and the spirit of prophecy.

Josephus says that in the second Temple, the Holy of Holies, was empty, or contained only the stone of foundation, which marked the place which the ark should have occupied. The Covering of the ark was called a Hebrew word pronounced KAP-

PO-RETH, from the word pronounced KAW-FAR and meaning, "to blot out or pardon," and hence, its English name of mercy-seat, as being the place where the intercession for sin was made.

Lightfoot gives a Talmudic legend in his prospect of the Temple, that it was fancied by the Jews, that Solomon, when he built the Temple, foreseeing that the Temple should be destroyed, caused very obscure and intricate vaults underground to be made, wherein to hide the ark when any such danger came, that howsoever it went with the Temple, yet the ark, which was the very life of the Temple, might be saved, and they understood that passage in II Chronicles 35:3, "Josiah said unto the Levites, put the holy ark into the house which Solomon, the son of David, did build;" etc., as if Josiah, having heard by the reading of Moses' manuscript, and by Huldah's prophecy of the danger that hung over Jerusalem, commanded to convey the ark into this vault that it might be secured.

We do not know what happened to the ark at the burning of the Temple by Nebuchadnezzar. The idea of the concealment of an ark and its accompanying treasures always prevailed in the Jewish Church.

Aurora - In Hebrew, the light is called AUR, and in its dual capacity, AURIM. Hence, Urim, lights- as, Thme, Thummim, perfections. Thme is the divinity of truth and justice.

Azazel - Scapegoat, the goat that departs. Two he-goats were brought forward on the day of atonement. The urn was shaken and the two lots cast; one was for the Name, and the other for the Azazel. A scarlet tongue shaped piece of wood was twisted on the head of the goat to be sent away, and he was placed before the gate and delivered to his conductor. The high priest, placing his two hands on the goat, made confession for the people, and pronounced THE NAME clearly, which the people hearing, they knelt and worshipped, and fell on their faces and said, "Blessed be the Name, the honor of His kingdom forever and ever." The goat was then led forth to the mountainside and rolled down to death.

Azrael - From the Hebrew, meaning “help of God.” The name of an angel. He is also known as Raphael and with Gabriel, Michael and Uriel, are identified as the four archangels.

Baal - He was the chief divinity among the Phoenicians, the Canaanites, and the Babylonians. He was worshipped as the sun and Baalim, in the plural, were the sun, moon, and stars, “the host of heaven.” In Tyre, Baal was the sun, and Ashtaroth, the moon.

Babel - Means to confound, according to the Genesis writer. The true meaning is Babel, meaning the gate of El, or the gate of God.

Babylon - The ancient capital of Chaldea, situated on both sides of the Euphrates, and once the most magnificent city of the ancient world. It was here that upon the destruction of Solomon’s Temple by Nebuchadnezzar in the year of the world, 3394, the Jews of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, were captives for seventy-two years, until Cyrus, King of Persia, issued a decree for restoring them, and permitting them to rebuild their Temple under the superintendence of Zerubbabel, the prince of the captivity, and with the assistance of Joshua, the High Priest and Haggai, the Scribe.

Babylon the great was situated four hundred and seventy-five miles in a due east direction from Jerusalem. It stood in the midst of a fertile plain on each side of the Euphrates river. It was surrounded with walls eighty-seven feet thick, three hundred and fifty feet high, and sixty miles in compass. Twenty-five gates on each side, made of solid brass, gave admission to the city.

From each of these gates proceeded a wide street, fifteen miles in length, and the whole was separated by means of other smaller divisions, and contained six hundred and seventy-six squares, each of which was two miles and a quarter in circumference. Two hundred and fifty towers, placed upon the walls, afforded the means of additional

strength and protection. Babylon became the favorite theme of the historians of antiquity. Babylon was taken in 538 B.C., after a siege of two years by Cyrus, King of Persia.

Breastplate - Called in Hebrew Kho-Shen or Kho-Shen Mish-Paw, the breastplate of judgment, because through it, the high priest received divine responses, and uttered his decisions on all matters relating to the good of the commonwealth. It was a piece of embroidered cloth of gold, purple, scarlet, and fine white, twined linen. It was a span, or about nine inches square, when doubled, and made thus, strong to hold the precious stones that were set in it. It had a gold ring at each corner, to the uppermost of which were attached golden chains, by which it was fastened, to the shoulders of the ephod - the vestment worn by the high priest over his tunic; while from the two lowermost, went two ribbons of blue, by which it was attached to the girdle of the ephod, and thus, held secure in its place.

In the breastplate were set twelve precious jewels, on each of which was engraved the name of one of the twelve tribes. The stones were arranged in four rows, three stones in each row. The order in which they were placed, according to the Jewish Targums were as follows:

LEVI	SIMEON	REUBEN
ZEBULUN	ISSACHAR	JUDAH
GAD	NAPHTALI	DAN

The breastplate, which was used in the first Temple, does not appear to have been returned after the captivity, for it is not mentioned in the list of articles sent back by Cyrus. A new one was made for the services of the second Temple, which, according to Josephus, when worn by the high priest, shot forth brilliant rays of fire that manifested the immediate presence of Jehovah.

One of the names given to the Jewish breastplate was the Memorial, because it was designed to remind the high priest how dear the tribes, whose names it bore, should be to his heart.

Broken column - Among the Hebrews, columns, or pillars, were used metaphorically to signify princes or nobles, as if they were the pillars of a state. Thus, in Psalms 11:3, the passage, reading in our translation, "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" is, in the original, "When the columns are overthrown," that is, when the firm supporters of what is right and good have perished. So, the passage in Isaiah XIX, 10 should read: "her (Egypt's) columns are broken down," that is, the nobles of her state.

Canopy, Celestial - Like the sand of the sea, the stars of heaven are used as a symbol of numbers. We know that our earth is but a fraction of one part of, at least 75,000,000 worlds. In addition, to the luminous heavenly bodies, there are countless others invisible to us from their great distance, smaller size, or feebler light; there are many dark bodies which now emit no light. Thus, the floor of heaven is not only thick with patines of bright gold, but studded also with extinct stars, once probably as brilliant as our sun.

Captivity - The Jews reckoned their national captivities as four: the Babylonian, Medean, Grecian, and Roman.

Catacomb - A grotto for burial; a sepulchral vault, a subterranean place for the burial of the dead, consisting of galleries or passages with recesses excavated at their sides for tombs. The term is chiefly applied to those lying about Rome, the principal ones lying along the Appian Way. For three centuries, pagan Rome would not permit Christians to meet above ground.

Cedars of Lebanon - In Scriptural symbology, the cedar tree was the symbol of eternity, because its substance never decays or rots. The Ark of the Covenant was made of

cedar. The grove of trees, known as the Cedars of Lebanon, consists of about four hundred trees. They are regarded by the native inhabitants as living records of Solomon's power.

Celts - The early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain. They left Asia during one of the Aryan emigrations and spread over these countries of Europe.

Censer - A small vessel of metal fitted to receive burning coals from the altar, and on which the incense for burning was sprinkled by the priest in the Temple.

Cephas - A word which in the Syriac signifies a rock or stone, and is the name which was bestowed by Christ upon Simon.

Chaldea - A large tract of country, lying in a nearly northwest and southeast direction for a distance of four hundred miles along the course of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, with an average width of one hundred miles. The kingdom of Chaldea, of which Babylon was the chief city, is where the Jewish captives were conducted after the destruction of Jerusalem. At that time, Nebuchadnezzar was the king. His successors, during the captivity, were Evilmerodach, Neriglissar, Labosordacus, and Belshazzar.

Cherubim - The second order of the angelic hierarchy, the first being the seraphim. They have wings.

Circle - The circle, being a figure which returns into itself, and having therefore, neither beginning nor end. The circle has been the symbolical of the Deity, God having neither beginning or ending.

City of David - A section in the southern part of Jerusalem, embracing Mount Zion, where a fortress of the Jebusites stood, which David reduced, and where he built a new palace and city, to which he gave his own name.

Clean Hands - Clean hands are a symbol of purity. Pilate washed his hands before the Jews, indicating he was free of the blood of Jesus.

Corn, Wine, and Oil - Corn, wine, and oil are the elements of consecration. They were the most important productions of Eastern countries; they constituted the wealth of the people, and were esteemed as the supports of life and the means of refreshment. David enumerates them among the greatest blessings that we enjoy, and speaks of them as “wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengthened man’s heart” ( Ps. CIV:15 ).

Cyrus - Cyrus, King of Persia, was a great conqueror, and after having reduced nearly all of Asia, he crossed the Euphrates, and laid siege to Babylon, which he took by diverting the course of the river which ran through it. The Jews, who had been carried away by Nebuchadnezzar on the destruction of the Temple, were then remaining as captives in Babylon. These, Cyrus released in 538 B.C., and sent back to Jerusalem to rebuild the House of God, under the care of Joshua, Zerubbabel, and Haggai. Cyrus never besieged Babylon, it opened its gates to his general without battle in 538 B.C. Cyrus had learned that a disaffected conquered people imported into a kingdom was a constant menace and danger, and he returned the Jewish exiles to Jerusalem to rebuild their city and be a fortress and check upon Egypt. The nations, which had been brought from east and west, were restored to their lands along with their gods. So, it was, with the captives of Judah. His dominions extended from the Hellespont almost to India.

Cyrus was a worshipper of Merodach, originally the sun-god, who is mentioned and intended by the name, Bel.

God consecrated Cyrus to be His instrument in restoring His chosen people to their land, not because the king of Elam was a monotheist, but because the period of prophecy, “ten weeks of years,” was closing.

Cyrus ascended the throne in 559 B.C., and was slain in battle against the Massagetae in 529 B.C. He was followed by Cambyses, his son, until 521 B.C., when he was succeeded by Smerdis. Smerdis reigned for seven months and was killed by Darius I and his friends.

Darius obtained the throne in 521 B.C., he reigned for 36 years, and died in 485 B.C.

Daniel - A Hebrew prophet, contemporary of Ezekiel about 600 B.C. He was carried captive to Babylon in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, but selected for instruction in all the learning of the Chaldeans by order of the Court. He became Governor of Babylon under Nebuchadnezzar, and was the first ruler of the whole Medo-Persian Empire, inferior only to Darius, then the king. Under Cyrus, he was Grand Master of the palace and interpreter of visions. He did not return to Judea with his countrymen. Tradition says he died in Sushan when he was ninety.

Darius - The successor of Cyrus on the throne of Persia, Babylon, and Media. He pursued the friendly policy of his predecessor in reference to the Jews, and confirmed the decrees of that monarch by a new edict. In the second year of his reign, Haggai and Zechariah, encouraged by this edict, induced their countrymen to resume the work of restoring the Temple, which was finished four years afterward.

Decalogue - The Ten Commandments of the law are so called.

Dedication of the Temple - There are five dedications of the Temple of Jerusalem which are recorded in Jewish history:

1. The dedication of the Solomonic Temple, 1004 B.C.
2. The dedication in the time of Hezekiah, when it was purified from the abominations of Ahaz, 726 B.C.
3. The dedication of Zerubbabel's Temple, 513 B.C.
4. The dedication of the Temple when it was purified after Judas Maccabaeus had driven out the Syrians, 164 B.C.
5. The dedication of Herod's Temple, 22 B.C.

The fourth of these is still celebrated by the Jews in their Feast of the Dedication.

Destruction of the Temple - The Temple of King Solomon was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, King of the Chaldees, during the reign of Zedekiah, 588 B.C., and just four hundred and sixteen years after its dedication. Although the city was destroyed and the Temple burnt, the deep foundations of the Temple were not affected.

Easter - Easter Sunday, being the day celebrated by the Christian Church in commemoration of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus. The western Churches, or those not identified with the Jewish race, generally keep Easter as the first day of Holy Week following the Friday of the crucifixion, while the eastern churches, as a rule, keep Easter as the fourteenth day of April, immediately following the general fast. With the Jews, the Christian thought of Easter bears significant resemblance to the paschal Lamb. Easter signifies, to the entire western Church world, the resurrection of Christ, the name being derived from the Latin pascha which, in turn, came from the Chaldee or Aramaean form for the Hebrew word meaning Passover (Exodus 12:27). The name is derived from Eostre or Ostara, the name of the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring. The New Testament makes no mention of an observance of Easter.

Eben Bohan - The stone which Bohan set up as a witness-stone, and which afterwards served as a boundary mark on the frontier between Judah and Benjamin.

Eben-Ezer - A Hebrew word meaning, "stone of help." A stone set up by Samuel between Mizpeh and Shen in testimony of the Divine assistance obtained against the Philistines (I Samuel 7:12).

Eheyeh Asher Eheyeh - I am that I am, and is one of the Pentateuch names of God. The name Eheyeh signifies "Being" and is derived from Heyeh, the verb of "Existence." In essence, God told Moses to explain to Israel, I am what I am," my being is within myself, independent of every other, different from all other beings.

Eight - Among the Pythagoreans, the number eight was esteemed as the first cube, being formed by the continued multiplication of 2 by 2 and signified friendship, prudence, counsel, and justice. Christian numerical hymnologists have called it the symbol of the resurrection, because Jesus rose on the 8th day, and because the name of Jesus in Greek numerals, corresponding to its Greek letters, is 10, 8, 200, 70, 400, 200, which, being added up, is 888. Hence, they call it the Dominical Number.

EI - One of the Hebrew names of God, signifying the mighty One. It is the root of many of the other names of Deity.

Elohim - A name applied in Hebrew to a deity, but sometimes also to the true God. It is an expression used throughout the first chapter of Genesis, as applied to God in the exercise of His creative power, and signifies the Divine Omnipotence, the Source of all power, the Power of all powers, which was in activity at the creation.

Elul - The sixth month of the ecclesiastical and the twelfth of the civil year of the Jews.

Emanuel - One of the names applied in Scripture to the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a Greek form from the Hebrew, Immanuel, and signifies God is with us.

Enoch - He was the seventh of the Patriarchs, the son of Jared, and the great-grandfather of Noah. He lived a short life here on earth and was translated bodily to heaven. His name in the Hebrew language, Henoch, signifies to initiate and to instruct. The years of his life here on earth were 365, being exactly equal to a solar revolution.

Of the early history of Enoch, we know nothing. Like the other descendants of the pious Seth, he probably passed his pastoral life in the neighborhood of Mount Moriah. From the Patriarchs, he differed only in this, that, enlightened by the Divine knowledge which has been imparted to him, he instructed his contemporaries in the practice of those rites, and in the study of those sciences, with which he had himself become acquainted.

One tradition states that he received from God the gift of wisdom and knowledge, and that God sent him thirty volumes from heaven, filled with all the secrets of the most mysterious sciences. The Babylonians supposed him to have been acquainted with the nature of the stars and attribute to him, the invention of astronomy. The Rabbis maintain that he was taught by God and Adam how to sacrifice, and how to worship the Deity aright. Tradition says, he was the first to give instruction on the celestial bodies; that he foretold the deluge that was to overwhelm his descendants; and that he built the pyramids, engraving thereon, figures of artificial instruments and the elements of the sciences, fearing lest the memory of man should perish in that general destruction.

The Jewish writer, Bar Hebraeus, asserts that Enoch was the first who invented books and writing; that he taught men the art of building cities; that he discovered the knowledge of the Zodiac and the course of the planets; and that he inculcated the worship of God by fasting, prayer, alms, votive offerings, and tithes.

Ephod - The sacred vestment worn by the priest of the Jews over the tunic and outer garment. It was without sleeves, and divided below the armpits into two parts or halves, one falling before and the other behind, and both reaching to the middle of the thighs. They were joined above on the shoulders by buckles and two large precious stones, on which were inscribed the names of the twelve tribes, six on each. The ephod was a distinctive mark of the priesthood. It was of two kinds, one of plain linen for the priests, and another, richer and embroidered, for the high priest, which was composed of blue, purple, crimson, and fine linen.

Ethanim or Tishri - The seventh sacred month, or the first month of the Hebrew civil year, commencing with the new moon in September.

Exodus - The date of the Exodus has been determined by the excavations recently made at Tel-el-Maskhuta. This is the name of the large mounds near Tel-el-Keber, excavated by M. Naville for the Egyptian Exploration Fund, wherein he found

inscriptions showing that they represent the ancient city of Pithom, or Succoth, the “treasure-cities” (Exodus 1:11), and that Ramses II was the founder. This was the pharaoh of the oppression. From Pithom, or Succoth, where the Israelites were at work, they started on their Exodus toward Etham (Khetam), then to Pihaciroth (Exodus xiv:2), and so on north, and east. The Exodus took place under Meneptah II, who ascended the throne in 1325 B.C., and reigned but a short period. It was along the isthmus that the Egyptian army perished pursuing the Israelites as they crossed between Lake Serbonis and the waters of the Mediterranean, amidst the “sea of papyrus reeds.”

Ezra - There are two persons named Ezra who are mentioned in Scripture.

1. Ezra, a leading priest among the first colonists who came up to Jerusalem, with Zerubbabel, and who is mentioned by Nehemiah (xii:1).
2. Ezra, the Jewish scribe and restorer of the law, who visited Jerusalem forty-two years after the second Temple had been completed.

Fifteen - A sacred number symbolic of the name of God, because the letters of the holy name, JAH, are equal, in the Hebrew mode of numeration by the letter of the alphabet to fifteen.

Fish - The Greek word for fish is ixore, meaning, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour. Hence, the early Christians adopted the fish as a Christian symbol, and is to be found on many of their tombs.

Forty - The multiple of two perfect numbers - four and ten. This was deemed a sacred number, as commemorating many events of religious signification.

Gabriel - In Hebrew, means “a man of God,” the name of one of the arch-angels. The angel who could speak Chaldee and Syriac. The Talmud speaks of him as the Prince of Fire, the Spirit presiding over thunder.

Gibe - A Hebrew word signifying a “hill” and giving name to several towns and places in ancient Palestine. It was the residence, if not the birthplace of King Saul.

Golgotha - Greek, from the Hebrew, Gulgoleth, “a skull.” The name given by the Jews to Calvary. The place of Christ’s crucifixion and burial.

Habakkuk - In Hebrew, means, a struggler, a favorite. The eighth of the minor prophets. He is believed to have flourished about 630 B.C.

Haggai - According to Jewish tradition, he was born in Babylon during the captivity. He came to Jerusalem with Joshua and Zerubbabel, to aid in the rebuilding of the Temple.

Hallelujah - (Praise the Lord). An expressio of applause. It is the same in every language.

Holiness to the Lord - In Hebrew, Kodesh Layehovah. It was the inscription on the plate of gold that was placed in front of the high priest’s miter.

Horns of the Altar - In the Jewish Temple, the altars of burnt-offering and of incense had each at the four corners, four horns of shittim wood. Among the Jews, the altar was considered holy and privileged; and hence, when a criminal, fleeing, took hold of these horns, he found an asylum of safety.

I Am that I Am - The name which God directed Moses to use that he might identify himself to the Israelites as the messenger sent to them by God. It is one of the manifestations of the Tetragrammaton, and as such, in its Hebrew form of eheyeh asher eheyeh. The original Hebrew words are actually in the future tense, and grammatically mean, I will be what I will be; but all the versions give a present signification. Thus, the Vulgate has it, I am who am; the Septuagint, I am he who exists; and the Arabic, I am the Eternal, who passes not away (Jehovah). This expression seems intended to point out the eternity and self existence of God.

Iconology - The science which teaches the doctrine of images and symbolic representations.

Idolatry - The worship paid to any created object. It was, in some one of its forms, the religion of the entire ancient world, except the Jews.

Ijar - The eighth month of the Hebrew civil year.

Immanuel - A Hebrew word, signifying "God with us," from Immanu, "with us," and el, "God."

Incense - The use of incense as part of Divine worship was common to all the nations of antiquity. In Scripture, incense is continually spoken of, both in the Old Testament and the New Testament, as a symbol of prayer.

Ineffable Name - It was forbidden to the Jews to pronounce the Tetragrammaton or sacred name of God; a reverential usage. Hence, the Tetragrammaton is called the Ineffable Name.

Jah - It is often called the "two lettered" name, since the Hebrews had no vowels. Thus, JH. It was derived from the Tetragrammaton. It is translated in the Bible by the word, Lord, being thus considered as synonymous with Jehovah.

Jasher, Book of - Called the Book of the Upright. One of the lost books of the ancient Hebrews, which is quoted twice in Joshua 10:13, and 2 Samuel 1:18. A Hebrew minstrelsy, recording the warlike deeds of the national heroes, and singing the praises of eminent or celebrated men.

Jehoshaphat - East of Jerusalem, between Mount Zion and the Mount of Olives, lies the Valley of Jehoshaphat. In Hebrew, it means "the judgment of God."

Jehovah - In Hebrew, it consists of four letters, JHVH, and is hence, called the Tetragrammaton, or four lettered name; and was forbidden to be pronounced by the Jew.

Jephthah - A judge of Israel, and the leader of the Gileadites in their war against the Ephraimites.

Jerusalem - The capitol of Judea, and the place where was erected the Temple of Solomon. It was the Salem of which Melchizedek was king.

Joppa - A town of Palestine and the seaport of Jerusalem, from which it is distant about forty miles in a westerly direction.

Jordan - A river of Judea.

Josephus Flavius - A Jewish author, who lived in the first century, and wrote in Greek, among other works, a "History of the Jews."

Joshua - The high priest who, with Zerubbabel, the prince of Judah, superintended the rebuilding of the Temple after the Babylonian captivity.

Kislev - The third month of the Hebrew civil year.

Korah - The son of Izar, uncle of Moses, who was famed for beauty and wealth. He rebelled against Moses and was swallowed up by the earth.

Koran - The sacred book of the Mohamedians.

Lebanon - A mountain, or rather a range of mountains in Syria, extending from beyond Sidon to Tyre, and forming the northern boundary of Palestine. Lebanon is celebrated

for the cedars, which it produces, many of which are from fifty to eight feet high.

Levites - Those descendants of Levi who were employed in the lowest ministerial duties of the Temple.

Lily - The plant so frequently mentioned in the Old Testament under the name of lily, as an emblem of purity and peace, was the lotus lily of Egypt and India.

Maccabees - A heroic family, whose patriotism and valor form bright pictures in the Jewish annals. The name is generally supposed to be derived from the letters M.C.B.I., which were inscribed upon their banners-being the initials of the Hebrew sentence, "Mi Camocha, Baalim, gods, O Jehovah," WHO IS LIKE UNTO THEE AMONG THE GODS O JEHOVAH.

Magi - The ancient Greek historians, so term, the hereditary priests among the Persians and Medians.

Maher-shalal-hash-baz - Four Hebrew words, which the prophet, Isaiah, was ordered to write upon a tablet, and which were afterward to be the name of his son. They signify, "make haste to the prey, fall upon the spoil," and were prognostic of the sudden attack of the Assyrians.

Melchizedek - King of Salem, and a priest of the Most High God. Some theologians, along with the Jewish Talmud, have supposed him to have been Shem, the son of Noah. The sacrifice of offering bread and wine is first attributed to Melchizedek. He abandoned the sacrifice of slaughtered animals, and offered bread and wine as a type of Christ. Hence, in the New Testament, Christ is represented as a priest after the order (manner) of Melchizedek.

Michael - Who is like unto God. The chief of the seven angels. He is the leader of the celestial host, as Lucifer is of the infernal Spirits, and the especial protector of Israel.

Miter - The head-covering of the high priest of the Jews was called METZNEPHET, which, coming from the verb, NAPHAT, to roll around, signified something rolled around the head, a turban, and this was really the form of the Jewish miter.

Mizraim - The ancient Hebrew name of Egypt.

Moloch - Chief god of the Phoenicians and a god of the Ammonites. Human sacrifices were offered to him. Solomon built a temple to Moloch upon the Mount of Olives. Manasseh made his sons pass through the fire kindled in honor of this deity.

Moriah, Mt. - An eminence situated in the southeastern part of Jerusalem. In the time of David, it must have been cultivated, for it is called, "the threshing-floor of Ornan, the Jebusite," from whom that monarch purchased it for the purpose of placing there, an altar. Solomon erected there, his magnificent Temple.

Moses - which means, drawn out; but, the true derivation is from two Egyptian words Mo and Oushes, signifying "saved from the water."

Myrrh - A resinous gum of a tree growing in Arabia, valued from the most ancient times.

Nazareth - A city of Galilee, in which Christ spent His childhood and much of his life.

Nebuchadnezzar - About 630 B.C., the empire and city of Babylon were conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, the king of the Chaldeans, a nomadic race, who, descending from their homes in the Caucasian mountains, had overwhelmed the countries of Southern Asia.

Nineveh - The capitol of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, and built by Nimrod.

Odem - The carnelian or agate in the high priest's breastplate, of a red color.

Olive - The olive plant is a symbol of peace and victory, but in its primary sense, it was a symbol of resurrection and immortality.

Peleg - division. A son of Eber. In his day, the world was divided (the land masses).

Pharisees - A school among the Jews at the time of Christ, so called from the Aramaic Perushim, separated, because they held themselves apart from the rest of the nation.

Rabbinism - The system of philosophy taught by the Jewish Rabbis subsequent to the dispersion, which is engaged in mystical explanations of the oral law.

Rabboni - Literally, "my master" equivalent to the pure Hebrew, Adoni.

Sabaism - The worship of the sun, moon, and stars, the TSABA HASHMAIM, "the host of heaven."

Sadducees - A sect, called from its founder, Sadoc, who lived about 250 B.C. They denied the resurrection, the future state, and the existence of angels.

Samaria - A city situated near the center of Palestine, and built by Omri, King of Israel about 925 B.C. It was the metropolis of the Kingdom of Israel, or of the 10 tribes, and was, during the exile, peopled by many pagan foreigners sent to supply the place of the deported inhabitants. Hence, it became a seat of idolatry and was frequently denounced by the prophets.

Sanhedrin - The highest judicial tribunal among the Jews. It consisted of seventy-two persons beside the high priest. It is supposed to have originated with Moses, who instituted a council of seventy on the occasion of a rebellion of the Israelites in the wilderness.

Scroll - The written portion of the Jewish law, read at stated periods before the congregation, and preserved in the synagogue with great security.

Seraphim - Singular SERAPH, signifying “burning, fiery.” Celestial beings in attendance upon Jehovah mentioned by Isaiah. They are similar to the Cherubim. Their specific office is to sing the praises of the Holy One, and convey messages from heaven to earth.

Shekinah - derived from SHAKAN, to dwell. A term applied, by the Jews, to the Divine glory which dwelt in the Tabernacle and the Temple, and which was manifested by a visible cloud resting over the mercy-seat in the Holy of Holies. The Shekinah disappeared after the destruction of the first Temple, and was not present in the second.

Shem - The Name. The Jews, in their sacred rites, often designated God by the word, Name, but they applied it only to Him in His most exalted character as expressed by the Tetragrammaton, JEHOVAH. To none of the other titles of God, such as El, Eheyeh, or Adonai, do they apply the word. Thus, Shemchah Kadosh, Thy Name is Holy, means, Thy Name Jehovah is Holy.

Shem Hamporasch - The separated name. The Tetragrammaton is so-called because all the names of God are derived from His works, except the Tetragrammaton, which is called the Separated Name, because it is derived from the substance of the Creator, in which there is no participation of any other thing. That is to say, this name indicates the self-existent essence of God, which is something altogether within Himself, and separate from his works.

Shibboleth - The word which the Gileadites under Jephthah made use of as a test at the passages of the river Jordan after a victory over the Ephraimites. The word has two meanings in Hebrew. First, an ear of corn, and secondly, a stream of water. As the Ephraimites were desirous of crossing the river, it is probable that this second meaning suggested it to the Gileadites as an appropriate test word on the occasion. The proper

sound of the first letter of this word is sh, a harsh breathing which is exceedingly difficult to be pronounced by persons whose vocal organs have not been accustomed to it. Such was the case with the Ephraimites, who substituted for the aspiration, the hissing sound of s. Their organs of voice were incapable of the aspiration, and therefore, they “could not frame to pronounce it right.”

Shield of David - Two interlaced triangles, more commonly known as the Seal of Solomon, and considered, by the ancient Jews, as a talisman of great efficacy. The most usual form of the shield of David was to place in the center of the two triangles, and at the intersecting points, the Hebrew word, AGLA, which was compounded of the initials of the words of the sentence, Atah Gibor Lolam Adonai, “Thou art strong in the eternal God.” Thus, constructed, the shield of David was supposed to be a preservation against all sorts of dangers.



Silver Cord - In the beautiful and affecting description of the body of man suffering under the infirmities of old age. Given in the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes, we find the expression “or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the picture be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern: then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it.” Dr. Clarke explains these beautiful metaphors. The silver cord is the spinal marrow; its loosening is the cessation of all nervous sensibility; the golden bowl is the brain, which is rendered unfit to perform its functions by the approach of death; the picture means the great vein

which carries the blood to the right ventricle of the heart, here called the fountain; by the wheel is meant, the great artery, which receives the blood from the left ventricle of the heart, here designated as the cistern.

Sinai - A mountain of Arabia between the horns of the Red Sea. It is the place where Moses received the Law from Jehovah, and where he was instructed to build the Tabernacle.

Soter - A Greek appellation implying, "Saviour."

Stone, White - Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, sentence was given in courts of judicature by white and black stones or pebbles. Those who were in favor of acquittal cast a white stone, and those who were for condemning, a black one.

Talmud - Hebrew signifying doctrine. The Jews say that Moses received on Mt. Sinai, not only the written law, which is contained in the Pentateuch, but an oral law, which was first communicated by him to Aaron, then by them to the seventy elders, and finally by them to the people, and thus transmitted, by memory, from generation to generation. This oral law was never committed to writing until about the beginning of the third century, when, Rabbi Jehuda the holy, finding that there was a possibility of its being lost, from the decrease of students of the law, collected all the tradition laws into one book, which is called the MISHNA, a word signifying "repetition," because it is, as it were, a repetition of the written law. The Mishna was at once received with great veneration and many wise men among the Jews devoted themselves to its study. Toward the end of the fourth century, these opinions were collected into a book of commentaries, called the GEMARA, by the school at Tiberias. The Mishna and its commentary, the Gemara, are, in their collected form, called the TALMUD.

Thammuz - Spelled also Tammuz. A deity worshipped by the apostate Jews in the time of Ezekiel.

Theism - Theological writers have defined theism as being the belief in the existence of a Deity, Who having created the world, directs its governments by the constant exercise of His Beneficent power, in contradistinction to Atheism, which denies the existence of any such creative and superintending being.

Uriel - Hebrew, meaning “the fire of God.” An archangel, mentioned only in 2 Esdras. Michael Glycas, the Byzantine historian, says that his post is in the sun, and that he came down to Seth and Enoch, and instructed them in the length of the years and the variations of the seasons. The book of Enoch describes him as the angel of thunder and lightning.

Urim and Thummin - The Hebrew words, AURIM and THUMIM, have been variously translated by commentators. The Septuagint translates them, “manifestation and truth,” the most generally received interpretation is “light and truth.” What the Urim and Thummim were has also been a subject of as much doubt and difference of opinion. Suddenly introduced by Moses in the command Exodus 28:30), “and thou shalt put in the breastplate of judgment, the Urim and Thummim” - as if they were already familiar to the people - we know only of them, they were sacred lots to be worn concealed in or behind the breastplate, and to be consulted by the high priest alone, for the purpose of obtaining a revelation of the will of God in matters of great moment.

Vessels of Gold and Silver - For the service of the first Temple, were almost numberless, according to Josephus thus:

	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>
Vessels of gold	20,000	40,000
Candlesticks	4,000	8,000
Wine cups	80,000	-----
Goblets	10,000	20,000
Measures	20,000	40,000

Dishes	80,000	160,000
Censers	<u>20,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	234,000	318,000

Vestments for the priests	21,000
Musical instruments	600,000
Stoles of silver for the Levites	200,000

The vessels and vestments were always protected by a guardian.

White Stone - Revelation 2:17. In this passage it is supposed that John alluded to the stones or tesserae, which among the ancients and the early Christians, were used as tokens of alliance and friendship.

Zion - Mt. Zion was the southwestern of the three hills, which constituted the high table-land on which Jerusalem was built. It was the royal residence, and hence, it is often called "the City of David." The name is sometimes used as synonymous with Jerusalem.

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