## A Study on Yahuah's "Book of the Covenant" Calendar

## Rightly Divide

 the WORD
of TRUTH

The CWhon! (Th, the Cloon! Pis

## Everyone Wants to kNow the Truth

## Aloout the Moon! Oh, the Moon!

Part 5: "OYahuak's Mfonth! Oh, GYahwah's Mlonthl"
OrI Question: Oh <chodesh> H2320!
Shall we trust your definition in comparison to Moses \& Torah? ${ }_{2}$
"Among the ancient Israelites, as among the Greeks, the day was reckoned from sunset to sunset.

"There is, however, evidence that this was not the custom at all times ..." \{Delitzsch in Dillmann's commentary on Gen. i. 5.\}


## Watt 23:13

But woe unto you, scríbes and Pharisees, hypocrítes! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven agaínst men: for ye neíther goin yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go im .

What have we learned so far about the moon?

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { H3391 } \\
\text { <yerach> } \\
\text { (verb) }
\end{gathered}
$$

[primitive root of]

## M3394 <yareach> (noun)

## What lessons will we learn today?

## Comparisons between:

1) H2320 chodesh (kho'-desh)
2) H2318 chadash (khaw-dash') [a primitive root]
3) One is a noun!
4) One is a verb!

Question:


Are chodesh \& chadash synonyms for yareach \& yerach?

## Moon Hebrew Word \#s \& Grammar

1. H3394 = 26 listings <yareach>
$\mathbb{N O U N}-\operatorname{LITERAL} \mathbb{M O O N}$
2. H 3391 = 2 listings <yerach> VERB - LUNATION CYCLE
3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> AD) JECTIVE - COLOR 4. $\mathrm{H} 7720=1$ listing <saharon> ${ }^{\text {S }}$ SIMILE - COMPARISON
4. $\mathrm{H} 2320=20$ listings <chodesh> Total of 52 references.

VERB - REPETITION
QUESTION: ARE THERE REALLY 2 VERBS \& 2 NOUNS FOR ONE LITERAL "MOON"?

It is now time to examine the Hebrew word \#H2320 <chodesh> from the Strong's Concordance!


Be prepared for some surprises!

## Taking a Closer Look

## \#5 H2320 <chodesh> MOON??

Is this a noun that aligns to a repetitive occurrence?
References Found:
Strong's: only 20
Englishman's: We'll find out!


## Englishman's Concordance Comparisons ~ H3394

| Strong's: "moon" or "moons" | Englishman's: by Hebrew Word \# |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> | 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> |
| 2. H 3391 | 2. H 3391 |
| 3. H 3842 | 3. H 3842 |
| 4. H 7720 | 4. H 7720 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Englishman's Concordance Comparisons ~H3391



## Englishman's Concordance Comparisons ~ H3842

| $R$ | Strong's: "moon" or "moons" | Englishman's: by Hebrew Word \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> | 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> |
| $E$ | 2. H3391 $=2$ listings <yerach> both were "moon" | 2. H3391 $=13$ listings <yerach> 11 as "month" |
|  | 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> | 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> |
| $V$ | 4. H7720 | 4. H7720 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Englishman's Concordance Comparisons ~H7720



## Strong's Concordance ~H2320



## Strong's Total Listings for moon(s)

| Strong's: "moon" or "moons" | Englishman's: by Hebrew Word \# |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> | 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> |
| 2. H3391 $=2$ listings <yerach> both were "moon" | 2. H3391 $=13$ listings <yerach> 11 as "month" |
| 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> | 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> |
| 4. H7720 $=1$ listing <saharon> | 4. H7720 $=3$ listings <saharon> |
| 5. H2320 = 20 listings <chodesh> |  |
| Total of 52 references for moon(s). |  |

## Englishman's Concordance ~ H2320

| Strong's: "moon" or "moons" | Englishman's: by Hebrew Word \# |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> | 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> |
| 2. H3391 $=2$ listings <yerach> both were "moon" | 2. H3391 $=13$ listings <yerach> 11 as "month" |
| 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> | 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> |
| 4. H7720 $=1$ listing <saharon> | 4. H7720 $=3$ listings <saharon> |
| 5. H2320 = 20 listings <chodesh> |  |
| Can we expect to find about 20 listings in the Englishman's Concordance? |  |
| Total of 52 references for moon(s). |  |

## Englishman's Concordance ~ H2320

| Strong's: "moon" or "moons" | Englishman's: by Hebrew Word \# |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> | 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> |
| 2. H3391 $=2$ listings <yerach> both were "moon" | 2. H3391 $=13$ listings <yerach> 11 as "month" |
| 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> | 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> |
| 4. H7720 $=1$ listing <saharon> | 4. H7720 $=3$ listings <saharon> |
| 5. H2320 = 20 listings <chodesh> | 5. $\mathrm{H} 2320=283$ matches <chodesh> This set has 263 extra listings translated as month. Only 20 of the matches ( $7 \%$ ) are translated as moon[s]. |
| Can we expect to find about 20 listings in the Englishman's Concordance? |  |
| Total of 52 references for moon(s). |  |

## Concordance Summary ~moon/month

| Strong"s: "moon" or "moons" | Englishman's: by Hebrew Word \# |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> | 1. H3394 $=26$ listings <yareach> |
| 2. H3391 = 2 listings <yerach> both were "moon" | 2. H3391 = 13 listings <yerach> 11 as "month" |
| 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> | 3. H3842 $=3$ listings <lebanah> |
| 4. H7720 $=1$ listing <saharon> | 4. H7720 $=3$ listings <saharon> |
| 5. H2320 = 20 listings <chodesh> | 5. $\mathrm{H} 2320=283$ matches <chodesh> <br> This set has 263 extra listings translated as month. Only 20 of the matches ( $7 \%$ ) are translated as moon[s]. |
| Total of 52 references for moon(s). | Total of 328 references (54 = moon[s]; $274=$ month[s]) |

## There Seems to be a Problem!

Facts: [for the words moon/moons]

1. When cross-checking the five Hebrew numbers through the Englishman's Concordance, 328 Scripture references are found.
2. 276 occurrences are actually translated as month - NOT moon.


That's $84 \%$ for month!

## Ar Investitigation is Jmperative!

## Qurneitiloris:

1. Are the 20 verses (listed as H 2320 in Strong's) translated correctly using the word moon[s]?
2. Do these 20 verses actually verify, beyond a shadow of any doubt, that the Biblical month begins with any phase of the moon?

## Englishman's: by Hebrew Word \#

1. H3394 = 26 listings <yareach>
2. H3391 = 13 listings <yerach>
3. H3842 = 3 listings <lebanah>
4. H7720 $=3$ listings <saharon>
5. $\mathrm{H} 2320=283$ matches <chodesh> This set has 263 extra listings translated as month. Only 20 of the matches ( $7 \%$ ) are translated as moon[s].

Total of 328 references

$$
(54=\operatorname{moon}[s] ; 274=\operatorname{month}[s])
$$

When searching the word "moon" in Strong's ~ the word "moon" is connected to H2320 <chodesh> 20 times.

## When

 searching H2320 in the Englishman's Concordance,"month" is used 263 times!

We need to find the answer to this confusion:
Does H2320 have the definition of "moon"?? ~ or "month"??

## Stay Alert! Proceed with Caution!

" So far we have completed only part of the H 2320 definition from Strong's.

- As we work through every part of this definition, we need to remember that James Strong is not perfect, and he definitely can lay definitions with overtones of Jewish Talmud traditions for worship, etc.
- H2320 is one of these cases where we have to be very mindful of many different aspects and twists before we can discern the correct definition.
- We will proceed slowly and carefully.
- Do pay attention to what is about to be revealed as H2320 is going to expose a serious problem that has to do with the "new moon"!

For Yahuah's moon/month we found: H3394
<yareach>
(noun)

## "(coon)

 H3391<yerach>
(verfo)
[primitive rooti]


Will Yahuah's creation/festal month also have the noun and verb components?

## [tts About Tine

H2320 <chodesh> is understood @ccording to Moses \& the

## Toraో

guidelines!

## Statistics for H2320 <chodesh>

KJV Translation Count for H2320 - Total usage: $276 x$
The KJV translates Strong's H2320
in the following manner:

1. month (254x)
2. new moon (20x)
3. Monthly (1x)
4. another (1x)


## Investigating H2320 <chodesh> \#!

Will we find Moon? or Month? H2320 starts out this way:

1. H2320 CHODESH (kho'-desh); FROM H2318 ...
(Let's look at H2318 at this point before going any further.)
2. H2318 CHADASH (khaw-dash'): a primitive root; TO BE NEW: CAUSATIVELY, TO REBUILD: KJV - renew, repair.

- The primitive root is telling us that H2318 is the ACTION word, or the verb component for "something" that will be Re-NEWed.
- The words "repetitive occurrence" would be a summary of this action. Will H2320 define the noun component?


## Investigating H2320 <chodesh> \#己

## A DECISION will have to be made to determine the correct meaning of <chodesh>! So far we have:

* H2320 CHODESH: FROM H2318 ... [a primitive root; TO BE NEW; CAUSATIVELY, TO REBUILD: KJV - renew, repair.]
Do note: So far there is nothing in the "root definition" of H 2318 to bring in the idea that H2320 means only the "new moon."
Then after (H2318), Strong's H2320 goes on to say this: the new moon ...
- (But ... the Strong's H2320 definition is not completed yet. Next there is some investigating to do around this "new moon" piece of information before going further.)


## Investigating H2320 <chodesh> \#3

Pleerse note: The definitive parts of H 2320 are going to be dealt with piece by piece for a full understanding of «chodesh>.

H2320 CHODESH (kho'-desh); FROM H2318; [CHADASH (khaw-dash'): a primitive root; TO BE NEW; CAUSATIVELY, TO REBUILD: KJV - renew, repair.];

## GHEN the definition peads like this:

 the new moon:by implication, a month:
month (-ly), new moon.
In this definition what does your eye pick up first?

## Investigating H2320 <chodesh> 棰家

WHEN we read this part of the H2320 definition why is it that our eyes are attracted to the
© "new moon" words first? "thenew moon;

## by implication, a month:

## month (- I y ),

It is because we have been tran ned that sightedmogn H2320 automatically means new moon!

Remember, Strong's H2320 says this:
(FROM H2318); the new moon ...

- The question must be posed of why Strong's chose to insert the words "the new moon" first after the root word definition when H2318 says nothing about a "new moon."
- Or did Mr Strong just follow the wording of the 1611 KJV translation, paying no attention to the root definition of H2318?

Question: How can the "new moon" receive first \& last mention in the H 2320 <chodesh> definition when the Scriptures refer to the ...

moon only $8 \%$ ? ... \& ... MROn世h hers 9జ\%!

## WHY DIDN'T STRONG'S SAY THIS?

\&H2320 <chodesh> IS FROM H3394 which means the "Iiterall moon"?

Or: Why didn't Strong's say this? H2320 <chodesh> ...
\&IS FROM H3391; which is listed as: $\left(1^{\text {st }}\right)$ as lunation [cycle] (2 "moon" Scriptures)
( $\left.2^{\text {nd }}\right)$ as [lunar] month ( 11 "month" Scriptures)
Either choice of H3394 OR H3391 would have been closer to the definition of "new moon" than H2318 will ever be!

## SOME ANSWERS ARE:

-The primitive root of H2320 (chodesh) is not H3394 nor H3391.
-H3394 <yareach> and H3391 <yerach> are:

1) family words
2) close in "number sequence"
3) <yareach> and <yerach> are close in "phonetics."

* H 2320 <chodesh> and H231. <chadash> are not family words with H3394/3391, nor close in number or phonetics.


## Investigating H2320 <chodesh> \#5

Now that we know "the new moon" is not part of H2318 and only qualifies for $8 \%$ of the verses using the H 2320 definition, we can move to the next challenge in the H2320 definition which is the word:

H2320 CHODESH (kho'-desh); from H2318; [CHADASH
(khaw-dash'): a primitive root; TO BE NEW: CAUSATIVELY, TO REBUILD: KJV-renew, repair.]:

## the new moon: by implication.

a [lunar?] month: month (-ly), new moon.

## BY IMPLICATION??

Let's look at the meaning of "Implication" and a round of questions that need answers.
what's the meaning of implication?

> insinuation, inference, suggestion, association.

is Strong's saying <chodesh> means new moon, implying H2320 is a lunar month?
it sounds like new moon is implied but remember "month" is used 92\% of the times for H2320! ... new moon only 8\%!

if H3394 \& H3391 have their own lunar month, why does H2320 \& H2318 have to be used again to describe the exact same lunar month?
i dunno?! maybe someone doesn't know the Creator has another month that doesn't start with a moon!

i hear there are 20 verses in the Old Testament that should be translated as "new month" instead of "new moon"?

i've seen those verses! did you know these verses are bundled with the Creator's appointed worship times?

but these verses use the
term "new moons" as if it's the same as the Creator's appointed worship times for new months!

i fully recognize this problem! yet no one will admit it. i strongly suspect someone has been tampering with the instructions of how the definition for H2320 <chodesh> was to be written.
what? you've got to be kidding!! who did this and how can we know for sure?
i know this may be a shock to you, but there's no kidding!! the only way we can know for sure is to go back to Moses and the Torah!


Yes Moses!! He never once used H2320 <chodesh>

## Moses???

 to mean a new moon month! everything has to go back to Torah, remember?
oh yeah? Torah, Torah, Torah! got it!

hey wait! maybe the problem word really is "implication"?

Moses never implies anything. he's very specific!
listen to this ...
that's right! the word implication leads one down a muddy path.

## WARYOG

Somepne hastuilly ad justed the 12320 <chodesh > definition to suit theirielisious preference of new moon months :That is precisely, why there is no alignment with Moses \& Torah!

## What About

\% Does their definition seem somewhat deceiving?

VerdaBlocict
Tifi
Rrown:Drwar-Rrocs
Hibrawand Evershilaxcon
Complete and Unabridged Electronic Idition F.Brown,S.Diverfand C. Briys

## coded with Strongs

 Concordance Numbers and Prepered to Work Interactively with the JPs Hebrew Englih Tanakh- | Brown-Driver-Brigg's Hebrew Lexicon [definitions]

OT:2320

## chodesh --

the new moon, month, monthly
a) the first day of the month
b) the lunar month

What Would Moses Say?

## hote:

: The reader is not even referred back to the original root of H2318.

* The "new moon" holds the $1^{\text {st }}$ position acting as the primary definition of <chodesh> promoting the "new moon" as the month commencement for Yahuah's calendar.


## Whert Abourt

Gesenius' Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament Scriptures

## hote:

This time the reader is referred back to the original root of H 2318 .
*But ... the "new moon" retains its $1^{\text {st }}$ position acting as the primary definition of «chodesh».
Through even MORE words the "new moon" is still in charge of the festival month.

חוֹדֶש chódesh, kho'-desh; from H2318; the new moon; by implication, a month: -month(-ly). new moon.

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon [?]
 the day of the new moon, the calends of a lunar month which was a festival of the ancient Hebrews, Num. 29:6; 1 Sam. 20:5; 18:24; Ex. 19:1, ש่าูที่ "יָּ "on the third calends"(the third new moon), i. e, the first of the third lunar month. Hos. 5:7, שֶׁר "now shall a new moon devour them," i.e. they shall be destroyed at the time of the new moon.
(2) a lunar month, beginning at the new moon. Gen. 8:5; Ex. $13: 5$, etc. a month (see Dי్ָサי). Gen. 29:14; Nu. 11:20, 21.
(3) [Hodesh], pr.n. f., 1 Ch. 8:9.

## What Would Moses Say?

## Word/Phrase/Strong's Search

## What Abouts

## The Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament

OT:2320
$613 \mathrm{~b}^{+}$OT:2320 Vd\#j) ( $\mu$ cedes̆ $)^{4}$ month, monthly, new moon.

|  | Over <br> 2000 <br> Theological <br> Wordobok <br> of the <br> old testament |
| :---: | :---: | | words |
| :--- |
| for the |
| new |
| noon! |

## OT:2318 (TWOT)

$613^{+}$oT:2318 $\mathrm{Vd}^{\wedge} \mathrm{j}^{*}\left(\mu^{2} \mathrm{das}\right)^{*}$ renew, repair. (ASV and RSV also restore.)
$613 \mathrm{a}^{+}$OT:2319 $\mathrm{Vd}^{*} \mathrm{j}^{*}\left(\mu^{1} \mathrm{~d}^{1} \mathrm{~S}\right)^{*}$ nesw, new thing, fresh.
$613 \mathrm{~b}^{4}$ OT:2320 Vd茾) ( $\mu$ Cedes $)^{\frac{7}{2}}$ month, monthly, new moon.
$\boldsymbol{\mu}^{4}$ daš is used in the sense of "repair" or "rebuild" referring to cities (Isa 61:4), the temple (2 Chron 24:4,12), and the altar (2 Chron 15:8). It is also used figuratively. Under Samuel the kingdom was renewed at Gilgal ( 1 Sam 11:14). David wanted a right spirit, equivalent to a clean heart, renewed within him ( $\mathrm{P} s 51: 10\left[\mathrm{H}^{*} 12\right]$ ). The prophet asked for renewal as of old ( $\mathrm{Lam} 5: 21$ ). God renews the face of the ground, that is, gives it new life (Ps 104:30), and he renews one*s youth (Ps 103:5). Job complained that God was bringing new witnesses against him (Job 10:17). The use of the verb as well as its derivatives is attested in Ugaritic (see UT 19:no. 843.)
$\mu^{7} d^{\prime} \mathbf{s}$. New, new thing, fresh. This adjective, usually attributive, describes, as in English, a variety of physical objects (e.g., house, wife, cords, sword, garment, cruse, meal offering, king, gate, ete.). It is also used for non-material things as name (Isa 62:2), song (Ps 149:1), covenant (Jer 31:31), God's mercies (Lam 3:23), heart, and spirit (Ezek 36:26). While suffering, Job longed for the time when his glory was "fresh" in him (Job 29:20).
$\mu \check{\mu}{ }^{\text {es. }}$. Month, monthly, new moon. Although this word properly means "new moon," it is commonly used as an equivalent to our word "month" because the month began when the thin crescent of the new moon was first visible at sumset. It was used along with the more rare yera $\mu$, from $y^{1}$ rçap meaning "moon." (Note especially 1 Kings $6: 1,37,38 ; 8: 2$ where the terms are used interchangeably. Although yera $\mu$ is never used as a numbered month, its use as a named month is attested in Ugaritic as well as the OT. See UT 19: no. 1151.) The Hebrew calendar used a lunar month fitted into a solar year. This was done by adding an extra month approximately once every three years because it was about eleven days less than the solar year. In early Israel the first of each month, or new moon, was determined by observation and proclaimed officially by the blowing of trumpets. The month was considered to be thirty days (note Gen 7:11; cf. Gen $8: 3-4$ ), unless the new moon was observed earlier.
Only four of the names of the months used in Israel's carlieg history are recorded in the Old Testament: Qbib, the first month

The first month, Abib/Nisan, began in the spring with the vernal equinox. This was commanded in Ex $12: 2,18$. But according


Deut 18:9 ... thou shalt not learn to do after the abominations of those nations ... [moon worship]

Yes! What Would

## Moses Say ...

1. Using H3394 <yareach> \& H3391 <yerach> there are no instructions in Torah for any phase of the moon to begin Yahuah's creation and festal months.
2. H 2320 echodesh> is never used in Torah to align with the beginning of the moon month.
3. The "new moon" portion inserted into the H2320 definition is based on pagan traditions. This is in direct defiance of my instructions before I died.

## Deut 37:29 For 1 know that after my death ye will

 utterly corrupt yourselves, and turn aside from the way which I have commanded you; and evil will befall you in the latter days; because ye will do evil in the sight of Yahuah, to provoke him to anger through the work of your hands ... [moon idols etc.]
## Investigating H2320 <chodesh> \#6

In order for the H2320 definition to be in alignment with Moses and Torah, H2320 should read like this:

H2320 CHODESH (kho'-desh); FROM H2318; [CHADASH (khaw-dash'):
a primitive root; TO BE NEW: CAUSATIVELY, TO REBUILD: KJV - renew, repair.]:
a month: [renew] month (-ly).
For uthmost consideration:
The "new moon" does not belong in the <chodesh> definition! That is precisely why it must be taken
i can't remember why we have to know all of this stuff?
because in future lessons

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { we will be dealing with } \\
& 20 \text { verses using } \mathrm{H} 2320
\end{aligned}
$$

to mean new moon[s]!
therefore we need to be very clear on the Hebrew definition according to what Yahuah has preserved in the Torah!

There is no implied "month."
That also means H2320 never refers to the rebuilding of "any new moon month."


The month that is to be understood as being renewed is
Vahuah's creation/festal "month" from the $1^{\text {st }}$ day of creation!


## 

- The new moon can also be 'a' new month ONLY when there is a "qualifier" in the context to indicate there is a pagan element of worship according to the pagan new moon.
- eg: Isa 47:13 - the monthly [H2320] prognosticators ... of Babylon were the ones that wanted to know the ancient pseudo science of astrology of the new moons.
- The Babylonian stargazers carefully studied the heavens for omens [or signs] of coming events - which of course included the phases of the moon.


## Scriptures urith "cuclifiers" <br> The following Scriptures all translate H2320 <chodesh> as "new moon(s)" instead of "new months."

1. Isaiah 1:13 \& 14
2. Hosea $2: 11$
3. Amos $8: 5$

- In each case Yahuah's apostate people are running after pagan new moons and worship practices in place of staving true to Yahuah's statutes as written in Torah.

- The context of each verse has the "qualifier" making it very clear what was happening at that point in time in history.


## Investigating H2320 <chodesh> \#T



* H2320 always comes from the root word H 2318 which simply means to "renew."
? This is exactly what every creation \& festal month does.
There is nothing in H 2318 that implies the definition refers to the new moon month or that it should have $1^{\text {st }}$ place in the H 2320 definition with only $8 \%$ usage.
* The usage for "new moon" in H2320 should be 0\%!

Rebuilding Yahuah's Agricultural Lunar Month

|  |  |  | ctober 2016 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{26}$ |  |  | $29$ | $30$ | 1 <br> New Moon |
| $2$ | $3$ | $4$ | $5$ | $6$ |  | $78$ |
|  | $10$ | $11$ | $12$ | $13$ | $14$ | $15$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & \text { Full Moon, 00:29 } \end{aligned}$ | $17$ | $18$ |  | $20$ | $21$ |  |
| $23$ | $24$ |  | $26$ | $27$ | $28$ | $29$ |
|  | $31$ <br> The s |  | nar cycle | $3$ <br> s stretche |  | days. |

## Rebuilding Yahuah's Creation/Festal Month

| L | ${ }^{2}$ | \% |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 |  | + |  | ${ }^{\text {an }}$ - ${ }^{4}$ |
|  | , | 10 | " | 12 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right\|_{18} ^{14}$ |
| 15 | 16 | 10 | 18 |  | - [n \|r |
| 22 | 12 | ${ }^{14}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | $\cdots 0^{20}$ |
| 29 | 130 |  |  |  |  |

Neither H3394 \&yareach or H3391 \&yerachs qualifies for Yabuahs sreation / festal momtho BUT

Yahuah's 30 day creation / festal month has:

1) H 2320 <chodesh> as the noun


The New
Month
renews
when the $30^{\text {th }}$ day ends.

For Yahuah's moon/month we found:

## H3394 <br> <yareach> (noun)

## $((\theta) O)$ ( $(0$ ) $)$

## H3391 <yerach> (verlo)

[primitive root]


How do we find the noun and verb components for Yahuah's creation/festal month?

Proper Placement of Definitions

| $1^{\text {st }}$ Day | $2^{\text {nd }}$ Day | $3^{\text {rd }}$ Day | $4^{\text {th }}$ Day | $5^{\text {th }}$ Day | Prep. Day | Sabbath |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{H} 2320 \\ & \text { schodesh> } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 H3394 <yareach> | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 Noun Creation Month | 9 | 10 | $11 \frac{\text { Noun }}{\text { Moon }}$ | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | $24$ <br> Verb | 25 | 26 | $27$ <br> Verb | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 1 H2318 <chadash> renew | 2 | 3 | 4 H3391 <yerach> "rebuild" | 5 |

"rebuild, renew and repair" is at traclitionell treaching

## that has been handed down

 to us from the "moon gazers."Who would adopt such a pagan teaching except the apostate Jewish Rabbi moon-gazers themselves? and many in the world wander after!!

## Corrected Statistics for H2320 <chodesh>

KJV Translation Count for H2320 - Total usage: 276x H2320 should be found in the KJV in the following manner:

1. month (274x)
2. new moon ( $0 x$ )
3. Monthly ( $1 x$ )
4. another (1x)


## A Note About Janes Strong \& H2320

OF THE BIBLE
Jantes Strong LL.D., ST.D.
WORDS OF CHRIST HICHIIGIBD Fam-Tak Thumb--Iuler Refervux System
Topial Index to the Bible Eny-to-Read Print

James Strong could not change the wording of the "new moon(s)" in the 20 controversial verses but he did not have to insert the words "new moon" into the H2320 Hebrew definition!

Think of the consequences for this decision! Exactly "who" was James Strong?

The following information is from Chapter 7, pg. 161, titled "Strong Delusion" of Hazardous Materials, by Dr Gail. A. Riplinger, 2008.


[^0]STRONG DELUSION

Summary: James Strong of Strong's Concordance

1. Strong was a member of the Westcott and Hort Revised Version Committee (RV) of 1881 and worked in masterminding this corrupt version.
2. Strong was also a member of the American Standard Version Committee, finally published in 1901. It said that Jesus Christ was a creature, not the Creator.
3. On these committees Strong joined Unitarians (e.g. Thayer), a child molester (Vaughan), foilowers of Luciferian H.P. Blavatsky (e.g. Ginsburg, Schaff), and a horde of Bible critics (e.g. S. R. Driver), who together changed nearly 10,000 words of the text.
4. Strong's Concordance definitions are often the very words of these corrupt versions and also the Koran.
5. Strong also gathered his definitions from Gesenius' corrupt Hebrew Lexicon. His work also accesses the corrupt lexicons of Liddell-Scott, Thayer, Brown, Driver, and Briggs. All merit chapters in this book.
6. Strong's Greek text is not always that which underlies the King James Bible.
7. Strong's various definitions may not give anywhere near a literal translation of the Greek.
8. Some of the latest editions of Strong's Concordance are not even Strong's original. In the Greek and Hebrew lexicons in the back section, they contain even more corrupt definitions from new version editors. In the main body of the concordance, which originally was correct, new editions omit important KJB usages of the word 'Jesus' in order to match corrupt new versions.

## Some final comments from:

## http://www.jesusisprecious.org/wolves/james_strong.htm

"James Strong's ... corrupt Greek and Hebrew definitions pepper today's preaching, as if his lexicon was the final and $67^{\text {th }}$ book of the Bible. His liberal definitions are used as quick and weak patches to fill a void in sermons. The space would be better filled by a laborious looking up of all the Bible's usages of a word."


# 66 People will spend time with those most similar to themselves. 99 



Attention: Proceed with caution before using the study tools of people that have another agenda.


# Where is this "other agenda" leading to? 

## The Beast Knows the $1^{\text {st }}$ part of the agenda ...

 Anything connected to the sun for the purposes of "worship" is to be shunned, including:1. The day: SUNday sacredness (or any other day besides the $7^{\text {th }}$ day Sabbath).
2. The hour: SUNset sacredness on the day before any Sabbath given in the instructions of the Book of the Covenant - engraved on the Tables of Stone.

## The Beast Wants Her Apostate Daughuers Back rysun Path <br> - Out of the 41,000t ouf they do NOT "Christian" protestant delnominations, the majority of them forsake SUNday and return to Vahuah's 4. Saboath, they serve Yanother máster."

 honor SUNday as theirholy day of rest to their creator.

## this is all aibout

 Tuciferian worship!
## The Beast Knows the other part of the agenda ...

 Anything connected to the moon for the purposes of "worship" includes:1. Moon phase: of every kind adored by the Wiccans.
2. The day: of the new moon [of any phase];
3. The 12-13 months: of the moon/month based calendar for the purpose of honoring feasts and festivals (for who??).

The Beast Wants Daughters Bact \% , con Path

- Out of the \% off



## "Christian"

 Sabbath keepers, most do net honor Yahuah's feasts \& festivals.Result? Worship of the
MOON goddess (or Ashtoreth).

## What about the change of the calendar so Sunday was the $1^{\text {st }}$ day of the week?

Rome started out with the $1^{\text {st }}$ day of the week as Saturn's Day [Saturday].

- $2^{\text {nd }}$ day: Sun's Day
- $3^{\text {rd }}$ day: Moon's Day
- When Sunday was moved
 to the position of the $1^{\text {st }}$ day of the week, the Moon Day retained her position!
- That's important to remember right now.



# What if there is a change of the calendar go Sunday is the $7^{\text {th }}$ day of the week? 

## Connection to MOON day

- Now, MOONday [Monday] holds the $1^{\text {st }}$ day of the week - another coveted position.
- This gathers in all the people that have been giving sacred regard to the moon, whether they think so or not. How \& why?
- The moon is connected to the words lunation, lunar, leuk, lux, AND Lucifer.
The:Moond_Sostronglyminkedio Lueiferian worship!


## Worship of the MOON god?

## Worship of the SUN god?

Which is of more danger
betweenthese two choices?

## Worship of the sun god is serious!

- For the Sabbath keepers, they know SUNday is NOT Yahuah's day of worship.
- But most of them still don't know that SUNset commencement for Sabbath is also part of SUN worship as far as the beast and Yahuah are concerned.


## Worship of the moon entity

 is very serious?- For those that want to honor Yahuah's Sabbath and Festivals they know the "beast's feasts" are a counterfeit of Yahuah's feasts.
- But most of them still don't know that the MOON-month commencement for their feasts is also part of MOON worship as far as the beast and Yahuah are concerned.
- Sacred regard for any type of worship connected to the moon simply boils down to


Agenda: have the whole wovld in "hisi hands through sun \& moon worship!

## The "Feasts" of the "Beast" \& Worship

 Beast sun god worship:Anything connected to the sun, including Sunday, sunset, sunrise, "sun" everything!

Beast moon goddess worship: Anything connected to the moon, including moon/month, new moon day, "moon" everything!


The beast has apostate worship covered on both the $1^{\text {st }}$ and $7^{\text {th }}$ days of the week $\frac{15}{1}$

## With others do You Want to kNow

the truth aloout the woons when

## With Others do You Want to kNow

## the truth aloout the Woons ... Then

 YOU SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH DTIE TRUTASNUM MLKE VOUFRES
## Finding the Truth for

## Yahuah's Covenant Calendar


te's still Torah. Torah, Torah! Worship THE Creator of all things!

What does all of this explosive information mean?

1. Jusit because there is a problem with "some of the definitions in the lexical aids does noil mean We need fo be fearful or throw everything out!
2. Remember the enemy's plan ... to mix a "little" error with "mostly" truth.
3. For the Covenant Calendar research project we will continue to use the study tools available to us, with the guidance of the Ruach.
4. However ... when there seems to be a problem, the definitions must align with the words of Moses in Torah.


All 20 controversial verses in the non=Toraln books using H2320 <chodesh> as new moon will be investigated \& broken open in:

"What Happened to Yahualis's wisn lhip
The Mgonl Oh, the Moon!

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\begin{aligned}
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& \text { The End }
\end{aligned}
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[^0]:    http://www.jesusisprecious.org/wolves/iames_strong.htm

