

The Meaning and Themes to the Annual Feast

Yom Teruah (Day of Blowing *Trumpets*)

Sept. 17, 2021

[PPt slide: Moses with Covenant Stones]

All the annual appointed times (moedim) were written into the Covenant from Yahuah to the nation of Israel, as they were camped at the base of Mount Sinai (the 11th campsite). The wording “three times a year” is used to mean three ‘festival seasons’ of the year, that the people were to come together on these set-apart and appointed festivals of Yahuah. (**Exodus 23:14-19**) One of the main themes in the Torah for these seasons, refers to times of harvest also.

The Leviticus writing was more specific to teach Israel how to celebrate Yahuah’s set-apart times. The beginning of the fall festival season is Yom Teruah (Day of Trumpets):

[PPt slide: Lev 23]

Lev 23:24 Yahuah spoke to Moses, saying, “Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first *day* of the month, shall ye have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation. (KJV)

(NASB) “Speak to the sons of Israel saying,... In the seventh month on the first of the month you shall have a rest (sabbath), a reminder by blowing (***‘of trumpets’ is in italics***), a holy convocation.”

It is very important to notice words that are in italics, because they are the words that ‘were added’ supposedly to add understanding or to aid in the flow of English sentence structure. And NOT all translations highlight these words into italics, such as the most common King James ‘version’. Hmm...

First directive in Leviticus was the ‘Date & Timing’ on the Calendar

It is to be on the 1st day of the 7th month; which ends up being the 181st day counting from the New Year, the day after the Equinox/Tequfah in the spring = and it is half way through the count up to 360 which completes a perfect, shanah, covenant year].

Yahuah's year (shanah) is perfect mathematically. So that Who He IS and ALL of His functioning and moving forward of His plans are in a 'SET' allotted timing within perfect repetitive cycles. Hence, we can say that these moeds that He says are important, can be called 'SET-APART'. They are set-apart and 'appointed' like highlights within TIME itself. This should be a big clue, that these days cannot simply be done-away with, or fulfilled and no longer having a function.

[PPT Slide: 1) Gears within Gears photo; 2) Daily Clock with minutes, seconds; 3) then calendar of Weeks/Months of a Year; 4) then 50 of those becomes a Jubilee of set purposes of Yahuah] + 5) Mazzaroth cyclical rotations.

Second directive was that it should be a "memorial OR reminder"

[PPT slide: Israel's journey]

It is significant to be "reminded" from generation to generation, of how Yahuah brought the Israelites out of Egypt, and how He saved them from the harsh treatment there. 'Egypt' is a simile for 'the world and its ways' that are contrary to Yahuah's, and leads to destruction and death. And their 'wilderness' journey was a depiction of the common worldly challenges and pit-falls. We are supposed to learn from them, overcome, and grow in understanding Him, which ought to change our heart to love and faith. Remember the 42 campsites of their journey to the promised land?

Yahuah used these annual festivals as a tool, a tutor, to teach and rehearse future concepts, to help people understand how, He will provide for and save His people; "Israel of Yahuah", who are the believers of Him and His Way.

[PPT slide: Past/Present/Future: themes, analogies, patterns]

Yahuah reveals his plan of salvation in the themes of each annual Set-Apart appointed time. Those who learn and commemorate these days, ought to come to understand more fully Yahuah's timing of His plans, and what He requires of us. The theme of these days always refers back to how He delivered Israel out of their bondage in Egypt. From that time, those same lessons and patterns taught the people the concepts of 'covenant keeping' and 'redemption'. It all pointed forward to the Messiah, Son of Elohim, who would come to earth to redeem mankind back to Himself, IF a person chooses that. And since then, those lessons

and patterns point forward prophetically to the Messiah coming a second time, to ultimately redeem and save Yahuah's people unto the spiritual promised land, where we have eternal life.

Third directive in Lev. 23 was the description and/or the name of this feast – Yom Teruah – Day of Blowing

As pointed out above, the words “of trumpets” is in italics, or added for assumed clarification. So it properly should read: “**a reminder by blowing**, a holy convocation.”

In Strong's Concordance #H8643 “teruah”

Outline of Biblical Usage
1. alarm, signal, sound of tempest, shout, shout or blast of war or alarm or joy
1. alarm of war, war-cry, battle-cry
2. blast (for march)
3. shout of joy (with religious impulse)
4. shout of joy (in general)

That word for “blowing” comes from the original Hebrew text, “teruah” and it is a verb (an action). ‘Yom Teruah’ simply means ‘The Day of Blowing’, and is NOT a noun, as in an instrument. So the translators implied that the blowing was with trumpets. See the Interlinear of it.

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Tim will show more variance in the word usage of “teruah” in his work.

[PPT slide: silver trumpets]

Numbers 10:1-10 gives further specific instruction for the time that the Tabernacle was completed, while they were still camped at Mount Sinai.

Instruction was given to the craftsman for the Tabernacle to make 2 silver “trumpets” (the added word used in Leviticus 23), and that they would be used for summoning the congregation, and for directing the movement of the camps, as they would move to continue their exodus journey to the promised land. They were also blown for gathering the leaders of the tribes, and for sounding an alarm.

[PPT slide: Read all 10 verses.]

So we could conclude then, that in the original writings, they were instructed to make 2 things ...for “blowing” into – a verb -, and to make them out of silver. Silver, being a precious metal that could be shined to be very brilliant, a quality device or instrument for Yahuah’s purposes- a noun.

In Hebrew the verb is usually the prevalent ROOT word. But when we look at the root word definition for “shofar”, it is “shafar” (with an “a”) we find that it means : “to be beautiful, be fair, be pleasant, be comely, and to glisten”. And Gesenius’ Lexicon adds that, with “the notion of being ‘bright’, is also applied to brilliancy of sound”.

From that word “teruah”, it seems clear that the concept for “blowing” became more known for the device or instrument they used, to magnify those blowing signals.

A “SHOFAR”, was most likely the common device, or horn of choice, after Solomon’s temple was destroyed (586/587 BC) and all temple furnishings and everything valuable was taken to Babylon. That is when synagogues were built to function as a replacement of the temple, as the people were all dispersed farther east (where Iraq is today).

[PPT slide: maps of Babylonian Empire + Babylon in Mesopotamia]

From what I researched, it was there in Babylon that the schools to train all Rabbis were established, based more on their Oral Talmudic principles and traditions than on the Torah. All the dispersed people looked to this as their guidance and religion. And a mix of little tradition along with truth is likely what came back with Ezra to re-establish the Temple and the city of Jerusalem.

Can we see that even on this topic, there is an evolution of the language around the concept of “blowing” signal sounds or vocalizing messages out to the mass population in an area. In order to magnify the sound of those important signals, trumpets were either made, or they could use what worked in a similar way, and more attainable was the shofar, or horn of a ram (or more commonly now is from an African goat).

Next, Tim will explain another aspect of Yom Teruah, that is not supposed to be; however, over time Jewish TRADITION took over, that it became known as the Head of the New Year, and called ROSH HASHANAH. The word “rosh” to mean “head” and “Ha Shanah” meaning “the Year”.

[Tim’s PowerPoint Link [HERE](#)]

Jeanette’s Continued:

Let's take a look at Numbers 10 verse 9 again.

"When you go to war in your land against the enemy who oppresses you, then you shall sound an alarm with the trumpets and you will be remembered before [Yahuah] you [Elohim], and you will be saved from your enemies."

Let's remember that this was still in the time when the people were being taught as babes how to remember and trust in Yahuah and to build love and faith in Him. The usage of physical items helped them visualize what Yahuah was trying to teach them. Just like incense rising upward gave them the visual concept of their prayers rising upward to Yahuah in the heavens, so to is the concept of showing how our invisible breath or blowing a vocalized sound can create a connection with Yahuah's throne in heaven. These symbolic physical tools to build understanding and faith are still viable concepts that were taught in the Torah.

And then when the era came that the Messiah Yahusha was here and gave the new covenant and His Ruach, spirit-helper, believers did not need to rely as much on such physical props and reminders. There may still be some (possibly traditional Jews) who still have a belief that they need to depend on using the tutor-type tools physically to be the worship or the link to Yahuah. Without accepting a Messiah AND His gift of the Ruach – maybe they are left feeling inadequate to have power in their prayers so they still lean on the traditional props for a visual act or display of worship. This is also a word of CAUTION for US too!

[PPT slide: 1st 2 para. of Balashon article]

I discovered an online study paper by 'Balashon – Hebrew Language Detective'. From Sept. 25, 2011. It outlines a distinction between the types of trumpet blasts mentioned in these verses. Basically, there are two different ones referred to: a long blowing, or the short blasts. Next is from this Balashon article:

In the section of the Torah detailing the laws of the trumpets (Bamidbar 10:1-10), a distinction is made between the *tekiah* תקיעה - "the long blast" and the *teruah*, "the short blast". The *tekiah* is used for gathering the camp together and happy occasions, whereas the *teruah* indicates the camp should move, and is used at

times of war. However, the verse (10:5) uses a combination of the roots to describe the blowing of the *teruah*: וַתִּקְעֵתֶם תְּרוּעָה (*ut'kat'em teruah*). Milgrom, in his JPS commentary there, explains as follows:

short blasts: Hebrew *teru'ah*, verbal form *heri'a*, in contrast to "blow long blasts," *taka'*. It should be noted that the term "blow long blasts" is expressed simply by the verb *taka'* (vv. 3-4), but "blow short blasts" requires the compound expression *taka' teru'ah* (vv. 5-6). The reason for these distinct forms is twofold.

[next slide]

(1) The term *teru'ah* and its corresponding verb *heri'a* refer elsewhere to a vocal shout by warriors (e.g. Josh. 6:5,10, 16, 20) and worshipers (e.g. Pss. 47:2; 95:2), whereas the sole verb signifying the blowing of a horn is *taka'* (e.g. Josh. 6:13).

Hence when the text wishes to express the idea of blowing the *teru'ah* signal on the trumpet it must either use the verb *taka'*, signifying blowing on an instrument, and the object *teru'ah* to indicate the appropriate signal, or, if it uses the verb *heri'a*, it must specify that the sound was produced by a trumpet (v. 9).

[next slide]

(2) *Teru'ah* can refer to a battle cry (cf. Amos 1:14, Jer. 14:19); and hence, its use in breaking camp implies signaling the Israelites to move from an encamped peaceful position to a mobile battle formation. Thus, the trumpets taken into the Midianite war are actually called "the trumpets of *teru'ah*" (31:6, cf. 2 Chron 13:12 [-15-18 in a civil war the men of Judah raised a war cry...then it was that Yahuah routed Jeroboam and all Israel, before Abijah and Judah. Israel fled before Judah; Yahuah gave them into their hand...and 500,000 men of Israel fell slain. The sons of Judah conquered because they trusted in Yahuah, the Elohim of their fathers.]).

So we see from Milgrom that *teruah* (or the verb *heria* הריע) can be used to refer both to the noise of a trumpet/shofar, or the noise [voice] of people.

Voices also can Trumpet a message, either TO Yahuah OR to other people!

[PPT slide: Announcer]

Are the clues in the article helpful in understanding what type of sound would be appropriate on Yom Teruah? The long sounds or the short blasts? Or maybe even both?

There may have been times in the past when this day could have been for celebration and with no apparent warnings, but we are very near the end of prophetic events now, and judgement of our condition is very near also. In the time-line of salvation revealed by Yahuah's Appointed Times, this Day of Blowing is the day that a warning signal is given as a wake-up call. That would be the "short blasts" that is actually differentiated as "teruah". On this day especially is to alert ALL that an urgent, blast of revelation or knowledge of truth will set us free from strongholds of the enemy, and his attacks against the saints.

So far what is important to be revealed today is:

- 1) The explanation on how this day was named, as Yom Teruah, and that Rosh HaShanah is a traditional counterfeit which has obscured the true meaning of this important Appointed Time of Yahuah.
- 2) A clearer understanding of shofars and trumpets, and that we ought to caution ourselves of the Messianic/Judaism traditions that have so much focus on the shofar, that it almost becomes an idol item, having a certain power in itself as the pagans may have thought.
- 3) Let's remember that the silver trumpets were instructed by Yahuah and intended for use along with the meaning of all the other Tabernacle items and furnishings, that ALL point to our Messiah High Priest. And how the silver trumpets may be a more accurate image of the trumpets in the heavens as in Revelations. After all, let's remember that the earthly tabernacle resembled the heavenly tabernacle.
- 4) If it was only the priests (Aaron's sons) who were aloud to blow the 2 silver trumpets, then maybe now the Priesthood of Righteousness

(Melechtsedek) are the ones to trumpet the urgent messages that are necessary for all the nations to learn of Yahuah's truths, before Yahusha returns very soon. This day signals to everyone that the day of judgement/ Atonement is in 10 days – the 10th day of the 7th month. Each year people are to take a serious look at their own inner temple, of their attitudes and actions, and judge themselves, lest they bring judgement upon themselves.

(____) Isaiah prophesied that John the Baptist would come, "like a voice in the wilderness calling out for repentance and baptism – **"to make ready 'The Way' of Yahuah; make His paths straight"**". Ezekiel warned:

"Therefore I will judge you, O house of Israel, every one according to his ways, says [Yahuah Elohim]. Repent and turn from ALL your transgressions, lest iniquity be your ruin and so shall they not be a stumbling block to you." (Ezek 18:30) The final Day of Atonement is the day of Yahuah's judgement upon us and the decision made whether our name is either 'confirmed' or 'removed' from the Book of Life. James 4:12(a) "There is ONE Lawgiver and Judge Who is able to save and to destroy." Rev. 3:5 "He who overcomes will thus be clothed in white garments; and I will not erase his name from the book of life, and I will confess his name before My Father and before His angels".

- 5) (1 Thess. 4:16-18) "For [Yahusha] Himself will come down from heaven, with a "teruah/blowing" – a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trumpet [or loud sound] of [Yahuah], and the dead in Messiah will rise first. After that, we who are still alive and are left will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet [Yahusha] in the air. And so we will be with [Him] forever. Therefore encourage one another with these words." Further in chp 5 vs:6, "...So then let us not sleep as others do, but let us be alert and sober. Vs 8, "...let us be sober, having put on the breastplate of faith and love, and as a helmet, the hope of salvation."
- 6) This day, Yom Teruah is to be a WAKE-UP CALL. "Wake up, O sleeper, rise from the dead [destructive ways], and Messiah will shine on you. Be careful, then, how you live – not as unwise but as wise, making the most of every opportunity, because the days are evil." (Eph. 5:14-16) "And do this, understanding the present time. The hour has come for you to wake up

from your slumber (rouse to reality), for salvation (final deliverance) is nearer now than when we first believed (on Yahusha Messiah).” (Rom. 13:11 Amplified V.)

A thought, I have wondered about is, if the 2 silver trumpets could represent the voices of the 2 sticks, the 2 houses of Israel coming together trumpeting in unison, the end time battle signals and warnings? Maybe they are the 2 witnesses in Revelations? And even better yet, could they possibly represent both Man and Woman coming together in unison, and trumpeting out the end-time messages that will save many people, and together have the empowerment to drown out or even stop the voices of the enemy? The fall in the Garden became a house divided amongst itself, that has been a rift in every generation since then. Scripture says that ALL things must be restored before Yahusha returns, so why not this one?

In Peter’s 2nd sermon in Acts chapter 3(vs19), he says to repent and return, so that your sins may be erased, wiped clean, in order that times of refreshing, recovery and revival, may come from the presence of the Messiah Yahusha who is retained in heaven until the time for the **complete restoration of all that Yahuah spoke by the mouth of all His holy (qodesh) prophets from the most ancient time**. Moses said that Yahuah would raise up for you again, a Prophet from among you, whom you shall listen and heed. [Don’t you think there are more Prophets even today that speak the same words of Moses, the Melechzedek at that time? We must prove out what is spoken by the scriptures, written from the very beginning, and seeking deeper study to properly discern truth as in the original intent.] Vs. 23 -Every soul that does not listen or heed what Yahuah’s Prophets have spoken since the beginning, shall be destroyed from among the people. Truth has been spoken to those who are the heirs of the Covenant since Abraham, all believers of this Covenant now, being Melechzedek righteous teachers and priests; and in your seed, your heirs, shall all the families of the earth be blessed. And it was to you first that Yahuah sent His Son, and sent Him to bless you by turning everyone one of you from your wicked ways. (a combined wording of NASB and Amplified)

The main point there, was that “ALL things must be completely restored of all that Yahuah spoke since the Garden of Eden!”

[PPt slide: same 1st pic of vineyard]

I think it is clear, the connection of the word “Teruah” meaning “a loud clear voice” giving a certain warning or signal that the people in the camp ought to heed. Maybe it could be the words and voices exposing information that is like a “make it or break it” kind of truth or cause, that we need to move forward with, like a hill to die on (as we say today). Some things are worth stepping up and fighting for. Like taking up our battle positions for the sake of Yahuah’s will”.

Doesn’t Yahuah still have prophetic voices speaking out today, trying to summon us, to get our attention and direct us in a better way? I am quite convinced, that this is how we ought to heed to the meaning of this appointed time. As issues arise, there too will be voices that ring out the truth in each situation. Yahuah hears our cries, just like the Israelites in Egypt. The truths we need for every situation are available, if we seek, we will find them. **But will we listen?**

We may have only heard a certain slant or bias on something all our life, and we think we don’t need to enquire or spend time to learn more. Maybe it is so engrained into the fabric of our society beliefs, that we don’t recognize the need for change. Yet **Yahuah has made provision for the better way; the life more abundant.** He is the Way, the Truth and the Life more abundant – here and for our eternity! He requires us to be in a proper relationship with Him, and likewise to also be in proper relationship with others.

That’s what will make it or break it for us; whether our name will be in that Book Of Life or not; or whether we are at the wedding supper with Yahusha, or not.

Aligning ourselves into our Creator’s own likeness, as we were created to do, is the key. This is the likeness of the Kingdom of heaven, and Yahuah will judge our likeness to His own. He will be looking for how much we overcame the world challenges and pit-falls, and enduring the trials and pressures until we become a reflection of Him. Remember the Refiner’s Fire analogy. Our focus must be on understanding Him, and worshipping Him, which ought to change our heart to

love and faith. And the greatest of all, is the 1 Corinthians 13 definition of love. Not man's definition! Our world has been bombarded with man's definition of love! And it does not create Kingdom of Heaven here, nor will it pass the tests to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. I believe this is **the call of the hour**. Proper relationships and behavior are required, the way Yahuah intended in the very beginning. The most basic relationship has been the enemy's target ever since the Garden of Eden, between man and woman. The everlasting effect has been that the woman's voice was silenced, overtaken by the man. Even though Yahuah specially gifted women with words, and a capacity to organize the ongoing multiple thoughts per second. She was destined to become a shadow in a man's world, rather than a spokesperson for Yahuah's will and purposes.

We need to ask the obvious question about the judgement against mankind for propagating the deceptive doctrines of women to be minimized and cut off from their responsibility, for their Created abilities. Yahuah does not take lightly when man changes or distorts what He created.

Have you ever considered how Yahuah's very own, Covenant gospel message, is greatly hindered because of this deception? Or how limited families were because of this handicap? This, I believe, is the prevalent "cry in the wilderness for our day", because it is so overdue. It is time to reveal the truth behind the scriptures of Yahuah's women teachers, and just what was their created likeness to Yahuah? THIS is one of Yahuah's most foundational pieces of Who He Is and what He intended for Man and Woman. This is a truth that should be restored also, before that great and terrible day of Yahuah!

And we do have a couple voices, from in our midst, who will begin to unravel that tangled web, even today. After a short break with questions and comments on this portion, Jacquie will explain how the Hebrew word "Rosh" has been improperly translated to mean "head" as in 'man to be the head over woman'. It seemed appropriate to begin here since we already uncovered an improper usage of the word "Rosh to mean the Head of the Year" for Yom Teruah.

This topic will continue to be voiced or trumpeted, tomorrow. Don't miss this timely message, on the Covenant Calendar schedule this Shabbat, that just so happens to follow this great Day of Blowing a Trumpets-type of message.

How the Head (kephale/rosh) of a Woman Affects Her Teruah (voice)

A look at 1 Cor 11:3 Yom Teruah
2021

Prayer

Our Father, Yahuah, You are the Creator of all things, including man and woman. Your truths are a light to this fallen world. Father, I ask that you work in the hearts of each of us watching this presentation. Unstiffen our

necks. Soften our hearts that the soil of our hearts be good soil, that we

hear Your Word and understand it. That we bear fruit that yields a hundred fold for your Glory and the Glory of Your kingdom. Give us strength to persevere til the end.

Examination of 1 Corinthians 11:3

And I wish you to know that the head of every man is the Messiah, and the head of woman is the man, and the head of Messiah is Elohim.
(The Scriptures 2009)

◀ 1 Corinthians 11:3 ▶

1 Corinthians 11 - Click for Chapter

2309 [e]	1161 [e]	4771 [e]	1492 [e]	3754 [e]	3956 [e]	435 [e]	3588 [e]	2776 [e]	3588 [e]	5547 [e]	1510 [e]
Theō	de	hymas	eidenai	hoti	pantos	andros	hē	kephalē	ho	Christos	estin
3 Θέλω	δὲ	ὑμᾶς	εἰδέναι	ὅτι	παντὸς	ἀνδρὸς	ἡ	κεφαλὴ	ὁ	Χριστός	ἐστίν ,
I want	however	you	to know	that	of every	man	the	head	-	Christ	is
V-PIA-1S	Conj	PPro-A2P	V-RNA	Conj	Adj-GMS	N-GMS	Art-NFS	N-NFS	Art-NMS	N-NMS	V-PIA-3S

2776 [e]	1161 [e]	1135 [e]	3588 [e]	435 [e]	2776 [e]	1161 [e]	3588 [e]	5547 [e]	3588 [e]	2316 [e]
kephalē	de	gynaikos	ho	anēr	kephalē	de	tou	Christou	ho	Theos
κεφαλὴ	δὲ	γυναικὸς	ὁ	ἀνὴρ ,	κεφαλὴ	δὲ	τοῦ	Χριστοῦ	ὁ	Θεός .
[the] head	now	of [the] woman [is]	the	man	[the] head	now	-	of Christ	-	God
N-NFS	Conj	N-GFS	Art-NMS	N-NMS	N-NFS	Conj	Art-GMS	N-GMS	Art-NMS	N-NMS

4

1 Corinthians 11:3 (from Interlinear, direct Greek translation)

I want however you to know that every man the head of Christ is [the] head now of [the] woman [is] the man [the] head now of Christ God.

The red words in brackets were added to the Greek when translated to English. What does it read without the additions?

I want however you to know that every man the head of Christ is head now of woman the man head now of Christ God.

How differently this verse reads now.

◀ 1 Corinthians 11:3 ▶

1 Corinthians 11 - Click for Chapter

2309 [e]	1161 [e]	4771 [e]	1492 [e]	3754 [e]	3956 [e]	435 [e]	3588 [e]	2776 [e]	3588 [e]	5547 [e]	1510 [e]
Theō	de	hymas	eidenai	hoti	pantos	andros	hē	kephalē	ho	Christos	estin
3 Θέλω	δὲ	ὑμᾶς	εἰδέναι	ὅτι	παντὸς	ἀνδρὸς	ἡ	κεφαλὴ	ὁ	Χριστός	ἐστίν ,
I want	however	you	to know	that	of every	man	the	head	-	Christ	is
V-PIA-1S	Conj	PPro-A2P	V-RNA	Conj	Adj-GMS	N-GMS	Art-NFS	N-NFS	Art-NMS	N-NMS	V-PIA-3S

2776 [e]	1161 [e]	1135 [e]	3588 [e]	435 [e]	2776 [e]	1161 [e]	3588 [e]	5547 [e]	3588 [e]	2316 [e]
kephalē	de	gynaikos	ho	anēr	kephalē	de	tou	Christou	ho	Theos
κεφαλὴ	δὲ	γυναικὸς	ὁ	ἀνὴρ ,	κεφαλὴ	δὲ	τοῦ	Χριστοῦ	ὁ	Θεός .
[the] head	now	of [the] woman [is]	the	man	[the] head	now	-	of Christ	-	God
N-NFS	Conj	N-GFS	Art-NMS	N-NMS	N-NFS	Conj	Art-GMS	N-GMS	Art-NMS	N-NMS

6

Definitions of kephale G2776

- Strong's: the head; (a) the head, (b) **met**: a corner stone, uniting two walls; head, ruler, lord.
- NAS exhaustive concordance: the head

- ● Thayer's Greek Lexicon: **the Sept. for (rosh) רֹאשׁ; the head**, both of men;...**metaphorically**, anything **supreme, chief, prominent**; of persons, **master, lord**: τίς, of a husband in relation to his wife, of Christ, the lord of the husband,
- ● Strong's exhaustive concordance: From the primary kapto (in the sense of seizing); the head (as the part most readily taken hold of), literally or figuratively -- head.

Definitions of kephale G2776

Two things highlighted in the definitions:

1. The Greek word kephale was translated into Greek from the Hebrew word rosh.
2. After the physical head (above our shoulders), the definitions are metaphorical, or figurative, meaning a figure of speech, not literal; a thing is regarded as symbolic of

something else, especially something abstract.

8

Defintions for ראש Rosh H7218

- ● Strong's concordance: head
- ● NAS Exhaustive concordance: bands (1), beginning (11), beheaded* (1), best (1), best things (1), bodyguard* (1), captains (3), census (7), chief (35), chief men (6), chiefs (3), companies (7), company (5), corner (1), count (1),

distant (1), divisions (1), ends (2), every (1),
faced* (1), favor* (1), finest (2), first (12), full (2),
hair (3), head (256), heads (129), laughingstock*
(1), leader (4), leaders (8), leading man (1),
leading men (2), masters (1), released* (1), ridge
(2), rivers (1), sum (2), summit (7), themselves
(1), top (51), topmost (2), topmost* (1), tops)15(
Notice the number of times each of these
meanings for “rosh” is used. “Leader” and
different types of leaders are used, less frequently
than other uses. I do not see “authority” as a use,
which is how it is taught in religion. However, I
understand “authority” and “leader” to mean
different things anyway.

Rabbit trail: Definitions of authority and leader

Authority (Noah Webster's Dictionary 1828)

1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; as the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children. Power; rule; sway.
2. The power derived from opinion, respect or esteem; influence of character or office; credit; as the *authority* of age or example, which is submitted to or respected, in some measure, as a law, or rule of action. That which is claimed in justification or support of opinions and measures.

3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies; as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our authorities for the miracles of Christ.
4. Weight of testimony; credibility; as a historian of no *authority*
5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity; as a magistrate of great *authority* in the city.
6. Warrant; order; permission. By what *authority* dost thou these things. [Matthew 21:23](#). [Acts 9:14](#).
7. Precedents, decisions of a court, official declarations, respectable opinions and says, also the books that contain them, are call authorities, as they influence the opinions of others; and in law, the decisions of supreme courts have a binding force upon inferior courts, and are called authorities.
8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as the local authorities of the states.

11

Leader (Noah Webster
Dictionary 1828)

1. One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor.
2. A chief; a commander; a captain.
3. One who goes first.
4. The chief of a party or faction; as the *leader* of the whigs or of the tories; a *leader* of the Jacobins.
5. a performer who leads a band or choir in music.

These definitions of leader seem to line up better to the ways rosh is used, than the definitions of authority seen in the previous

slide. Lets continue to look at how others
sources define “rosh.”

Leaving rabbit on its trail to get back to rosh...

13

Rosh H7218 (con.) Brown-Driver's-Briggs

- ● head; head, of human being, man, woman, under figure of armed man, of idol, of gates, personified;

- ● head of animals, especially of animals of sacrifice;
- ● top of a mountain, of rocks, tower, stronghold, ladder, bough, lampstand, of stone, tabernacle or wall, pillar, high priest's robe;
- ● height of stars;
- ● head=chief (man); =chief (city), =chief nation; place/position;
- ● =head of family, first in series;
- ● =front, a leader's place; Of time, of night; Of things, riverheads; chief, choicest best of spices; Division of army

Rosh H7218 (con.): Strong's Exhaustive Concordance

band, captain, company,

From an unused root apparently meaning to shake; the head (as most easily shaken), whether literal or figurative (in many applications, of place, time, rank, etc.) -- band, beginning, captain, chapter, chief(-est place, man, things), company, end, X every (man), excellent, first, forefront, ((be-))head, height, (on) high(-est part, (priest)), X lead, X poor, principal, ruler, sum, top.

15

Soooo many possible
meanings, so what does

kephale/rosh mean in 1 Cor
11:3?

Don't just take a verse, but take a chapter; better yet, take a book; and better yet, take the whole book.

17

Context of 1 Corinthians 11:3

This section of his letter to the Corinth church, Paul is addressing:

- ● Gender issues in public ministry
(11:2-16)
- ● Instructions about communion
(11:17-34)
- ● Diversity of YHVH's gifts within the
body (12:1-11)

- ● Unity within the body of Messiah
(12:12-31)
- ● Love as the motive in ministering to
others (12:31-13:13)
- ● Giftings of tongues and prophecy
(14:1-25)
- ● Instruction for corporate worship
(14:26-40)

Context of 1 Corinthians 11:3

What Paul *does not* address:

- ● Marriage
- ● Submission
- ● Authority, except when it comes to
“the authority a woman has over
her own head” (in appearance)
- ● Leadership

“In Greek, the word is *kephale*. Like its English equivalent, it is used to refer to the part of the body that sits above our shoulders and is also used in several metaphorical meanings. When it comes to these various meanings, we enter a real battleground between Greek experts. Some of these word warriors believe it could mean “authority over,” as it does in English when we say “the *head* of a department.” Others think this Greek word was primarily used to convey the idea of “source” or “origin,” as it does in English when we speak of the *headwaters* of a river. On the one hand, Liddell and Scott list 48

English meanings for *kephale* in their dictionary, and not one of them means “leader,” “authority,” “first,” or “supreme.” On the other hand, Bauer’s lexicon give “superior rank” as one of its meanings. How could experts disagree over the meaning of a word?” --Cunningham/Hamilton, *Why Not Women?*, pg 162

20

“The word for “head” in Hebrew is *ro’sh*. As in English, *ro’sh* can mean part of the body, or it can mean “leader” or “ruler.” When *ro’sh* meant

a physical head in a passage of the OT, the Septuagint translators chose *kephale* (the word Paul used in 1 Cor 11:3) to translate it 226 out of the 239 times, or about 95 percent of the time. However, when *ro'sh* clearly meant “ruler” or “leader,” the Septuagint translators used some other word 171 times out of 180. They used *kephale* for “ruler” or “leader” only 5 percent of the time.

To put it simply, it is possible that Paul used *kephale* in 1 Cor 11:3 to mean that man should be the “leader” or “ruler” over woman, but that would be a rare usage of the word, as seen by the evidence of the Septuagint.” --Cunningham/Hamilton, pg 163

“On the other hand, we find many, many times in ancient literature where

head/kephale meant “source” or “origin.”

This came from the ancient’s idea that semen, the *source* of life, was produced in the male brain, which is, of course, located in the

head....Likewise, *kephale* was the word used for the source of a river. This is why the Greeks and Romans often set up the bearded head of a man or a bull at a fountain or at the source of a river. This meaning was carried over into Latin and later into English, so that we still refer to the

source of a river as its *headwaters*.” --
Cunningham/Hamilton, pg.163

Look how the beliefs of the origin of life of the Greek pagans differ from what the Bible says.

22

Greek Pagan Belief of Origin of Women

“According to [Greek poet/philosopher] Hesiod, a time existed on earth when men lived blissfully without any women. This paradise was lost when Prometheus stole fire from the Olympian gods and shared it with other men. In a vindictive rage, Zeus conceived the most horrifying punishment possible. Woman was created as man’s eternal curse. Zeus ‘made an evil thing,’ a woman named Pandora, ‘a beautiful evil...not to be withstood by men.’ He said, ‘From her is the race of women...the

deadly race...who live amongst mortal men to their great trouble....

Semonides [another Greek philosopher, influenced by Hesiod], said, 'From the beginning the god made the mind of woman a thing apart.' There is no common ground between her and man, no shared origin."

-Cunningham/Hamilton, pg 74

Greek Pagan Belief of the origin of woman

“Every woman Zeus created came from one of ten sources: a long-haired sow, the evil fox, a dog, the dust of the earth, the sea, the stumbling and obstinate donkey, the weasel, the delicate and long-maned mare, the monkey, or the bee.”

--Cunningham/Hamilton, pg 74

24

Greek Pagan Belief of the origin of woman

In *Timaeus* Plato wrote, ““All those creatures generated as men who proved themselves

cowardly and spent their lives in wrongdoing were transformed, at their second incarnation, into women...In this fashion, then, women and the whole female sex have come into existence.' Hell didn't exist in Plato's teaching. The fear of being reincarnated as a woman was enough to keep any man from sinning."

"Aristotle wrote that the female is a 'monstrosity,' a 'deformed male,' and 'a deformity...which occurs in the ordinary course of nature.' He said, 'The male is by nature superior and the female inferior, the male ruler and the female subject.'"

--Cunningham/Hamilton, pg 77

25

Do you recognize any of these ideas
or attitudes about women?

Have you heard any of them in church?

26

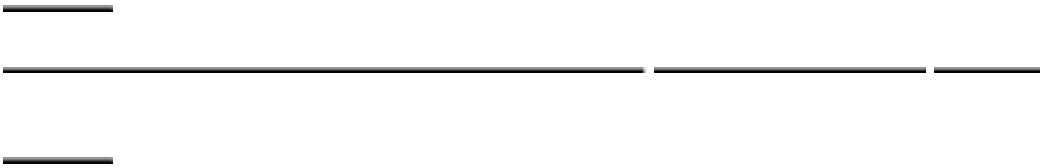
Let's take a look at what the Bible says how woman was created.

27

Biblical source of life for woman

And Elohim said, “Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness, and let them rule over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the heavens, and over the livestock, and over all the earth and over all the creeping *creatures* that creep on the ground.” And Elohim created the man in His image, in the image of Elohim He created him – male and female He created them. And Elohim blessed them, and Elohim said to them, “Be fruitful and increase, and fill the earth and subdue it, and rule over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the heavens, and over all creeping *creatures* on the earth.” Genesis 1:26-28

28



Biblical source of life for woman

And יהוה Elohim formed the man out of dust from the ground, and breathed into his nostrils breath of lives. And the man became a living being. Genesis 2:7

And יהוה Elohim said, “It is not good for the man to be alone, I am going to make a helper for him, as his counterpart.” Genesis 2:18

Biblical source of life for woman

So יהוה Elohim caused a deep sleep to fall on the man, and he slept. And He took יהוה one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh in its place. And the rib which Elohim had taken from the man He made into a woman, and He brought her to the man. And

the man said, “This is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh. This one is called ‘woman,’ because she was taken out of man.”

Genesis 2:21-23

30

Origin of woman: Pagan vs.
Bible

Pagan:

- ● Woman was created by gods out of rage

- ● Woman is an eternal curse to man
- ● Woman is an evil thing; a deadly race
- ● Woman is made as separate from man, no shared origin
- ● Woman is the reincarnate of cowardly men
- ● Woman is inferior to man

YHVH's Word:

- ● Woman was created by the loving Living Elohim
- ● Woman was created as a helper to man, a counterpart
- ● Woman was the mother of all the living
- ● Woman was made from the rib of a living man, in the likeness of YHVH
- ● Woman was a new creation from a man who ruled over the fishes of the sea, birds of heaven, and creeping things on land

- ● Woman is equal to man, not inferior

31

How is Paul using kephale?

Is Paul using “kephale” in 1 Cor 11:3 to mean “ruler” or “life source”? Let's look at two diagrams to help us to think about it.

32

Is Paul talking about a hierarchy (authoritarian model)

This is the model religion teaches us, it is
hierarchical: YHVH

Messiah Men

Women



Hierarchy

It was/is the practice of paganism to exclude
women, and the religions found in mosques,
synagogues, and cathedrals/churches also

relegate women to be silent observers of men worshipping and teaching.

Are these practices the intention of YHVH?

34

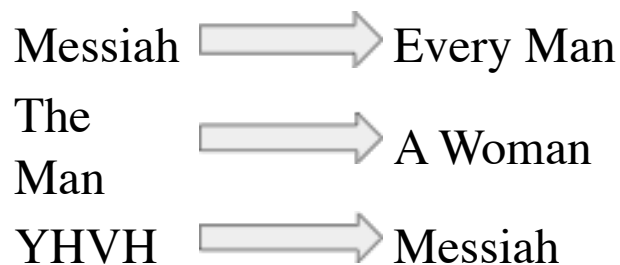
Or, is Paul using kephale as an origin or source?

Paul is actually distinguishing that woman has the same origin as man, as we read in the verses of Genesis:

“And I wish you to know that the head (kephale/ rosh) of **every man** is the **Messiah**, and the head

(kephale/rosh) of woman is the man, and the head (kephale/rosh) of Messiah is Elohim.”

We can diagram this in the following way:



35

To show it another way....

36



Top illustration: Hierarchical model The pole represents YHVVH. The yellow yarn is wrapped directly around the pole represents man. The orange yarn wrapped over the yellow represents woman. This illustrates a man inbetween a woman and YHVVH.

Bottom illustration: Origin model The pole represents YHVVH. The blue yarn represents

man; the orange woman. This illustrates how man and woman are wrapped together around the pole, both of them in direct contact with YHVH.

37

A couple of notes:

The top illustration, the hierarchical model, also demonstrates how a hierarchy sets people up for idolatry.

In religion, the priest/rabbi/pastor is between the believer and YHVH, setting the believer up to idolize a priest/rabbi/pastor.

In marriage, the husband is between the wife and YHVH, setting the wife up to idolize her husband.

So, these authoritarians are leading people into a direct violation of YHVVH's commands. A millstone comes to mind. For women, it is very difficult to stay freed from these man-made authoritarian beliefs and attitudes. Once we get that chain off of us, someone is forcing it back onto us making it difficult to walk our faith as YHVVH/Yahushua leads us under His authority.

The Romans believed similarly to Greeks

“Never having a sacred fire which belonged to her, she had nothing of what gave authority in the house. She never commanded; she was never even free, or mistress of herself. She was always near the hearth of another, repeating the prayer of another; for all the acts of religious life she needed a superior, and for all the acts of civil life a guardian....Since a woman wasn’t a real worshiper in her own right, she didn’t have other rights. Like Greek women, [Roman women] never came of age, but rather passed from the guardianship of her father to that of her husband or, if widowed, to another male relative. This was because women were considered mentally inferior.”

--Cunningham/Hamilton, pg 89

39



Questions to think about:

Does YHVH desire for His daughters to have a second hand relationship with Him as the hierarchical model illustrates?

OR

Does YHVH desire for His daughters

to have an intimate, one on one relationship with Him alongside her husband, as the origin model illustrates?

Although one might be overpowered, two withstand him. And a threefold cord is

40

not readily broken. - Ecclesiastes 4:12

YHVH Wants One-on-One with Women

YHVH/Yahushua interacted directly with women individually in many cases, here are a few:

- • Eve (individual and with husband)

- ● Sarai/Sarah (individual and with husband)
- ● Miriam (individual and with brothers)
- ● Esther
- ● Mary (Yahushua's mother)
- ● Mary of Magdelene
- ● Mary and Martha
- ● The woman caught in adultery
- ● The woman with bleeding
- ● The woman at the well

“Believers were simply to be the first to live [the equality of men and women] out. Freedom from centuries of oppression was to begin with the house of [YHVH], then permeate society.

[Yahushua] inaugurated and Paul promoted a whole new order of equality in the world not known since Genesis 3. The aim was to restore [YHVH's] original plan--the partnership for which He created men and women...

Men and women have been created by the same wise and loving [YHVH] to minister together. We shouldn't be sniping at one another, despising one another, feeling superior, or excluding one another. There is no place for this in the family of [YHVH], according to Paul. In [YHVH], the sex war is over." --Cunningham/Hamilton, pg.174-175

42

Why is it important to understand the rosh/kehale of a woman?

The ideas and beliefs of the Greek poets/philosophers “were repeated for many generations by Greeks, Romans, Jews, Arabs, and Europeans, shaping politicians [and laws], artists, educators, architects, generals, and entrepreneurs, but their influence has been huge....The ideas of these men have insidiously clouded the clear understanding of the Bible for many, setting us up to view women as an inferior, subordinate ‘other.’”

--Cunningham/Hamilton, pg 78

Do you recognize any beliefs or attitudes about women that have seaped into the body of Messiah and your beliefs and attitudes that are similar to the pagans?

Is the Father's Word parallel to these Greek and Roman pagan ideas about women?

44

1 Cor 11:3

Paul is trying to help the Corinthians to let go of their pagan beliefs and practices in order to live by the Torah which describes woman being created by a loving Elohim pulled out of a living man for a purpose for YHVH's kingdom and glory.

“Translating *head/kephale* as “origin/source” also answers the question, who is “the man” in 1 Cor 11:3? Paul started by saying that [Messiah] was the origin/source of every man, then went on to say “the man” was the origin/source of woman. Who else could that man be but Adam? Adam was the origin/source for Eve. **Once again, Paul was denying the teaching of the Greek philosophers, who claimed that women had a separate and inferior origin [to men].** No, Paul said, woman came from man, making her fully human and fully equal to man.” -- Cunningham/Hamilton, pg. 166

Why understanding origin is important: Context

This section of his letter to the Corinth church, Paul is addressing:

- ● Gender issues in public ministry
(11:2-16)
- ● Instructions about communion
(11:17-34)
- ● Diversity of YHVH's gifts within the
body (12:1-11)
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If women are under the authority of men who have pagan beliefs and ideas of women, are women able to be under the authority of Yahushua to do their part in worship and walk out His commands (e.g., go and make disciples of the nations)?

47

Why is it important to understand origin?

Not only do the doctrines for authority over women affect our contribution in the body, but it also affects our relationship with YHVH. As I said earlier, it is very difficult to stay freed from these authoritarian beliefs and attitudes. Once YHVH removes that chain from a woman, these ideas/attitudes are forced back onto her making it difficult to walk out our faith as YHVH/ Yahushua leads us under His authority.

It affects women individually, our marriages, our parenting, the body of Messiah, and in society as a whole. It is very different from other stumbling blocks we are all familiar with overcoming.

