

Where Do the Titles "God" and "Lord" Come From?

An exhaustive or analytical concordance to the Bible along with the evidence that we have presented, will verify that the names and titles which Christianity uses today, are substitutes for the personal name of YAHOWAH our Creator, and His only born Son YAHO-Hoshu-WAH the True Messiah. Even the Bible center reference of the King James Version, and the forward to most Bibles contains sufficient evidence to show that these names and titles are not from YAHOWAH but are admittedly a substitution by man and Satan.

People today worship and pray to "God" the deity of fortune in ancient Babylon and Syria. YAHOWAH prophesied of this in Isaiah 65:11 (see marginal reference). This title "Lord" is the deity of fate called "Wyrd" in the Anglo Saxon "Hlfwyrd", which was later called "Halford" and still later "Lavered", and the contracted to "Lovered" which is where our word "Lord" is derived. The word "Wyrd" was still used as an Anglo Saxon word for fate after the word "Lord" was used to designate the feudal chiefs of England, and both words wyrd and lord contemporaneously in the poem "Beowulf". The word Wyrd has finally died out in modern English, but it has left its offspring "Lord" for the churches of Christianity and other false religions to pray to. Not unlike the Canaanites who left their pagan images to defile ancient Israel. For further evidence on the origin of this word see the Oxford English Dictionary, vol. 6, 1978 edition, page 370. Ibid vol. 12, page 272. See Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged, 1961 edition, page 1263. Ibid page 1337. The Oxford English Dictionary, vol. 6, 1978 edition, page 442. The Webster International Dictionary on the word "Norn" a Scandinavian mythological goddess of fate. The Little & Ives Webster Dictionary and Home referenced Library Unabridged, 1962 edition, page 891. Finally see the Readers Digest Encyclopedic Dictionary, 1975 edition, page 921.

Isaac Leeser's Hebrew translation Hosea 2:18;

18 וְהָיָה בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא קָאִמְרָהּ לַאֲשֵׁרִי וְלֹא תִקְרָאֵנִי עוֹד בַּעֲלִי׃

→ Thus says ISH, MY HUSBAND

↖ This says YAHOWAH not THE LORD.

→ This says BAALI= MY LORD, THE LORD.

18 ¶ And it shall happen at that day. saith the Lord, that thou shalt call me Ishi [my husband], and shalt not call me any more Ba'ali [my lord].

14 That is, My husband.
16 That is, My lord.

16 And it shall be at that day, saith the LORD, that thou shalt call me 14 Ish'i; and shalt call me no more 16 Bā'al-i.

17 For I will take away the names of Bā'al-Im out of her mouth, and they shall no more be remembered by their name.

The King James Version
of Hosea 2:16,17;.....

THE
INTERNATIONAL,
STANDARD
BIBLE
ENCYCLOPAEDIA
VOLUME I
845 846 847
1939
Edition

BAALIM, bā'a-llim (בַּאֲלִים, *ba-b'ālim*): Plur. of **BAAL** (q.v.).

BAAL, bā'al:

- I. NAME AND CHARACTER OF BAAL
- II. ATTRIBUTES OF BAAL
- III. BAAL-WORSHIP

Baal (בַּאֲל, *ba'al*; Βάαλ, *Baal*, or Βαάλ, *Baal*): The Bab Belu or Bel, "Lord," was the title of the supreme god among the Canaanites.

I. Name and Character of Baal.—In Babylonia it was the title specially applied to Merodach of Babylon, which in time came to be used in place of his actual name. As the word in Heb also means "possessor," it has been supposed to have originally signified, when used in a religious sense, the god of a particular piece of land or soil. Of this, however, there is no proof, and the sense of "possessor" is derived from that of "lord." The Bab Bel-Merodach was a Sun-god, and so too was the Can Baal whose full title was Baal-Shemaim, "lord of heaven." The Phoen writer Sanchuniathon (*Philo Byblius, Fragmenta II*) accordingly says that the children of the first generation of mankind "in time of drought stretched forth their hands to heaven toward the sun; for they regarded him as the sole Lord of heaven, and called him Beel-samēn, which means 'Lord of Heaven' in the Phoen language and is equivalent to Zeus in Gr." Baal-Shemaim had a temple at Umm el-Awamid between Acre and Tyre,

THE HOLY BIBLE

CONTAINING THE
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS

REVISED STANDARD VERSION

NELSON

We are not to ADD and TAKE AWAY from YAHOWAH'S Word wilfully etc. For if we do we are "CURSED", and our name can be taken out of the Book of Life. See Deut. 4:2; See Deut. 12:32; See Joshua 1:7; See Proverbs 30:5,6; See Ecclesiastes 12:13; See Galatians 1:6-9; See Revelation 22:18,19;

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL TONGUES
BEING THE VERSION SET FORTH A.D. 1611
REVISED A.D. 1881-1885 AND A.D. 1901
COMPARED WITH THE MOST ANCIENT AUTHORITIES
AND REVISED A.D. 1952

PREFACE

A major departure from the practice of the American Standard Version is the rendering of the Divine Name, the "Tetragrammaton." The American Standard Version used the term "Jehovah"; the King James Version had employed this in four places, but everywhere else, except in three cases where it was employed as part of a proper name, used the English word LORD (or in certain cases GOD) printed in capitals. The present revision returns to the procedure of the King James Version, which follows the precedent of the ancient Greek and Latin translators and the long established practice in the reading of the Hebrew scriptures in the synagogue. While it is almost if not quite certain that the Name was originally pronounced "Yahweh," this pronunciation was not indicated when the Masoretes added vowel signs to the consonantal Hebrew text. To the four consonants YHWH of the Name, which had come to be regarded as too sacred to be pronounced, they attached vowel signs indicating that in its place should be read the Hebrew word Adonai meaning "Lord" (or Elohim meaning "God"). The ancient Greek translators substituted the word *Kyrios* (Lord) for the Name. The Vulgate likewise used the Latin word *Dominus*. The form "Jehovah" is of late medieval origin; it is a combination of the consonants of the Divine Name and the vowels attached to it by the Masoretes but belonging to an entirely different word. The sound of Y is represented by J and the sound of W by V, as in Latin. For two reasons the Committee has returned to the more familiar usage of the King James Version: (1) the word "Jehovah" does not accurately represent any form of the Name ever used in Hebrew; and (2) the use of any proper name for the one and only God, as though there were other gods from whom He had to be distinguished, was discontinued in Judaism before the Christian era and is entirely inappropriate for the universal faith of the Christian Church.

NOT TRUE

The King James Version of the New Testament was based upon a Greek text that was marred by mistakes, containing the accumulated errors of fourteen centuries of manuscript copying. It was essentially the Greek text of the New Testament as edited by Beza, 1589, who closely followed that published by Erasmus, 1516-1535, which was based upon a few medieval manuscripts. The earliest and best of the eight manuscripts which Erasmus consulted was from the tenth century, and he made the least use of it because it differed most from the commonly received text; Beza had access to two manuscripts of great value, dating from the fifth and sixth centuries, but he made very little use of them because they differed from the text published by Erasmus.

We now possess many more ancient manuscripts of the New Testament, and are far better equipped to seek to recover the original wording of the Greek text. The evidence for the text of the books of the New Testament is better than for any other ancient book, both in the number of extant manuscripts and in the nearness of the date of some of these manuscripts to the date when the book was originally written.

These pagan idols of fate have been substituted for the Name of the Great Father and Creator of Heaven and Earth, YHWH, YAHOWAH. Man has been worshipping and honoring pagan idols in the place of the inspired, scriptural accurate, YAHOWAH. However, these thousands of substitutions, throughout the scriptures fulfill prophecy. As we read in Jeremiah 8:8-9 (including the center reference of the original Hebrew from the KJV) "How do we say we are wise, and the Law of YAHOWAH is with us? Lo certainly in vain made he it, for the false pen of the scribes worketh falsehood. The wise men are ashamed, they are dismayed and taken: lo, they have rejected the word of YAHOWAH, and what wisdom is in them?" Again YAHOWAH prophesied the biblical teachers would do against Him in Isaiah 43:27 (Including the center reference of the original Hebrew from the KJV) "Your first father has sinned, and your teachers (interpreters, in the original Hebrew) have transgressed against me". Isaiah 65:11 accuses the people in the past, now, and for a time yet in the future. "But you are they that forsake YHWH YAHOWAH, that forget My Consecrated Mountain for GD גַּד (Gawd, Gad, and today God see center reference: the Deity of fortune), and pouring out a drink offering to Meni (fate)."

From the Book "A Critical Lexicon and Concordance to the English and Greek Testament", by E. W. Bullinger, on page 331, under the title "God", we find that it means: "1. Θεός, (Theos), God. A name reclaimed from the heathen, and used in NT... for the true one..." The Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 10, 1947 edition, under the topic God tells you that the word is "a common Teutonic word for a personal object of religious worship. It is thus like the Greek Theos and Latin Deus, applied to all superhuman beings of heathen mythologies who exercise power over nature and man; and also to images of supernatural beings of trees, pillars... used as symbols. The word "God" on the conversion of the Teutonic races to Christianity, was applied to the one supreme being..."

The Hebrew word for God is Gimel גַּ Dalet דַּ written this way גַּד, which is GD, Gawd, Gad. Gimel Dalet גַּד means: 1. Fortune; with art., specially *the divinity of Fortune*, worshipped by the Babylonians and by the Jews exiled among them; elsewhere called BAAL, i.e. the planet Jupiter, regarded in all the East as the giver of good fortune, (the greater good fortune). Isa. 65:11. In the other Hemistich, there is mentioned probably the planet Venus, called in the East, the lesser good fortune. (Information taken from the book "Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon" by Gesenius, on Page 157). Clearly then man has applied the pagan idol of God to the Family of YAHOWAH,

GOD, the common Teutonic word for a personal object of religious worship. It is thus, like Gr. *θεός* and Lat. *deus*, applied to all superhuman beings of heathen mythologies who exercise power over nature and man; and also to images of supernatural beings or trees, pillars, etc., used as symbols. The word "god" on the conversion of the Teutonic races to Christianity, was applied to the one Supreme Being, and to the Persons of the Trinity.

Popular etymology has connected the word with "good." This is exemplified by the corruption of "God be with you" into good-bye. In Gothic it is *Guth*; Dutch has the same form as English; Danish and Swedish have *Gud*, German *Gott*. According to the *New English Dictionary*, the original may be found in two Aryan roots, both of the form *gheu*, one of which means "to invoke," the other "to pour"; the last is used of sacrificial offerings. The word would thus mean the object either of religious invocation or of religious worship by sacrifice.

See RELIGION; HEBREW RELIGION; THEISM, etc. 460

A CRITICAL
LEXICON AND CONCORDANCE
TO THE
English and Greek New Testament,
FOUNDED WITH

AN INDEX OF GREEK WORDS,
AND
SEVERAL APPENDICES.
TENTH EDITION
1871
BY
ETHELBERT W. BULLINGER, D.D.

GOD (-s.)

1. θεός, God. A name reclaimed from the heathen, and used in N.T. for the true God. Various derivations, ancient and modern, have been proposed, but it is nearly certain that its origin is from the East and comes from the Sanscrit root, DIU-S (pronounced dyus,) which means (1) masc., fire, the sun, (2) fem., a ray of light, day,* (3) neut., the sky, heaven. DIV-S also means (1) as adj., brilliant, (2) as fem. subst., sky or heaven.

[Wherever the Sun shines in the world he has been or is, worshipped as God, because he gives light to Heaven and life to earth; and heaven was in turn worshipped as the abode

of the Sun, but the object of adoration was Light and Life,* or heaven either as the abode of the Sun, or as personified. Then DIAUS was procreating or generative power dwelling in heaven. The Father of light and life. Hence came Lat., DEUS; Doric, ΣΔΕΥΣ, and ΖΕΟΣ; Lacedæmonian, ΣΙΟΣ; Eolic, ΔΕΥΣ, or ΖΕΥΣ; and Attic, ΘΕΥΣ and ΓΕΟΣ. †

† Kindred with these is DIES-PITER, or DIU-PITER (Jupiter), i.e., Heaven-father; and from DIV proceeds the adj. DEVAS, Lat. Divus, i.e., one of DIV, (Heaven) traceable in the Eng. DIV-ine. Hence also the old Icelandic TIFI or TIVI a god, and modern Icelandic DIF-IL a devil.

* Hence Lat., Dies (fem.) day.

"ISAAC LEESER'S HEBREW TRANSLATION"

YAHOWAH NOT LORD

ISAIAH (YASHA-YAHO) 65:11;

↓ CAP. 65. יִשְׁעִיה סֵה 736

18 בְּקֶרֶךְ לְעַמִּי אֲשֶׁר דָּרְשׁוּנִי : וְאַתֶּם עֹבְרֵי יְהוָה הַשְׂכַּחְתֶּם
 אֶת־דֶּרֶךְ קִדְשֵׁי הָעֲרָבִים לְנֶגַח שְׁלַחַן וְהַמְּמַלְאִים לְמִנִּי
 736 ISIAIAH, LXV. 19 מִמְּסַךְ :

11 But ye who forsake the Lord, who forget my holy moun-
 tain, that set out a table for the god of Fortune, and that fill
 for Destiny the drink-offering:—

What the Hebrew letters
 "GIMEL, DALETH = גל mean
 and where it originally
 came from when dealing
 with Isaiah (Yasha-YAHO)
 65:11;

HEBREW CHALDEAN LEXICON OF
 THE OLD TESTAMENT, THIRD
 EDITION BY DR. JULIUS
 FUERST, 1867 EDITION.

גַּד I. (with suff. in the proper name
 גָּדִי, from גַּד I.) m. same as גַּד fortune,
 then the name of the fortune-bringing
 deity of the Babylonians, of their planet
 Venus (עֲשֵׂתָרָה, נִצְנִיזָה) or of Jupiter
 (צִדְקָה) favourable to the fortunes of in-
 dividuals, to both of which the Israelites
 offered worship in exile Is. 65, 11. Comp.
 in Punic the proper name גַּדְעֵלִין (Gada-
 lius i. e. Gadalyun, *Gad is Elyon*) *Harduin*,
 acta conc. II. 878; Syr. גַּד the same,
 גַּדְעֵלִין temple of fortune, and pl. גַּדְעֵלִין
 great and small fortune; Ar. جَدّ, the
 same. 262

Smith's Bible Dictionary, 1979 edition, on page 220, comments on the substitution on the word "Lord" for the Heavenly Family name "YAHOWAH" stating: "The substitution of the word Lord is most unhappy for it in no way represents the meaning of the sacred name". From the Emphasized Bible translation on page 24 of the introduction, Joseph Bryant Rotherham had this to say about the people who substituted the true family of Heaven's name "1. Because its suppression was a mistake, so grave a mistake cannot be corrected too soon, an unwarrantable liberty has been taken; the path of humility is to retrace our steps."

WE END THIS STUDY WITH A WARNING TO THOSE WHO WILL USE THIS WORK FOR EVIL PURPOSES, ACCORDING TO YAHOWAH'S WORD.

Romans 1:18 has a warning for us...

v.18 FOR THE WRATH OF THE HEAVENLY FATHER YAHOWAH IS REVEALED FROM HEAVEN AGAINST ALL IMPIETY AND UNRIGHTEOUSNESS OF MEN, WHO HOLD BACK THE TRUTH IN UNRIGHTEOUSNESS.

YAHOWAH our Father warns those who will add or take away from his Word, as we read in the book of Revelation 22:18,19...

v.18 FOR I TESTIFY UNTO EVERY MAN THAT HEARETH THE WORDS OF THE PROPHECY OF THIS BOOK, IF ANY MAN SHALL ADD UNTO THESE THINGS, YAHOWAH SHALL ADD UNTO HIM THE PLAGUES THAT ARE WRITTEN IN THIS BOOK

A Study Where do the titles of "God" and "Lord" come from?

- 7 -

v.19 AND IF ANY MAN SHALL TAKE AWAY FROM THE WORDS OF THE BOOK OF PROPHECY, YAHOWAH SHALL TAKE AWAY HIS PART OUT OF THE BOOK OF LIFE (meaning FROM THE TREE OF LIFE cf. KJV Bible), AND OUT OF THE CONSECRATED CITY, AND FROM THE THINGS WHICH ARE WRITTEN IN THIS BOOK.

We all pray that the information given here, will help you in your studies, for YAHOWAH is merciful in giving us the opportunity **NOW** to repent and turn to His Son for Help!

PRAISE YAHOWAH FOREVER MORE IN YAHO-Hoshu-WAH'S NAME,
ALWAYS GIVING THANKS, AND HONOUR TO OUR GREAT FATHER, YAHOWAH.

AMEN.

The Bishop and the Assembly.