

WHAT DOES THE BOOK OF MORMON TEACH?

Class 2

Language and Learning

Part 2



Colbern Rd. Sunday School

January 17, 2021

Series: What Does The Book of Mormon Teach?

Class 2: How Could a Farmboy Know??

Colbern Road Class Notes at:

<http://www.RestoredGospel.com/ClassNotes/Colbern2021/>



Recommended study

Ancient-Hebrew.org

<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/learn/learn-the-ancient-pictographic-hebrew-script.htm>

Books: 'His Name is One', 'The Living Words' 'Ancient Hebrew Lexicon'
by Jeff Benner

(Links at class notes)

(Review from last week)

Finished files are the result of years of scientific study combined with the Experience of many years.

How many found 3?

(Review from last week)

Finished files are the result of years of scientific study combined with the Experience of many years.

First Verse of the Book of Mormon sets stage

1 Nephi 1:1

I, Nephi, having been born of goodly parents, therefore, I was taught somewhat in all the learning of my father.

And having seen many afflictions in the course of my days, nevertheless, having been highly favored of the Lord in all my days,

Yea, having had a great knowledge of the goodness and the mysteries of God,

Therefore, I make a record of my proceedings in my days.

Yea, **I make a record in the language of my father,**

which consists of the learning of the Jews,

and the language of the Egyptians;

(Review from last week)

Ancient Hebrew was actually 'Pictograph' not 'letters' taken from Egypt.



Over 700 Egyptian hieroglyphics, Moses people determined to use 22 of these.

That is why eventually, the Hebrew modern language has 22 Hebrew characters. They all started from Egyptian hieroglyphics.

<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/ancient-alphabet/ancient-pictographic-alphabet.htm>

(Review from last week)

Early Hebrew

20th-12th Century BC (1900-1100 BC)

Selected Egyptian Pictographs



(Review from last week)

Middle Hebrew

About the 12th Century BC-5th Century
Prior to Babylonian Conquest

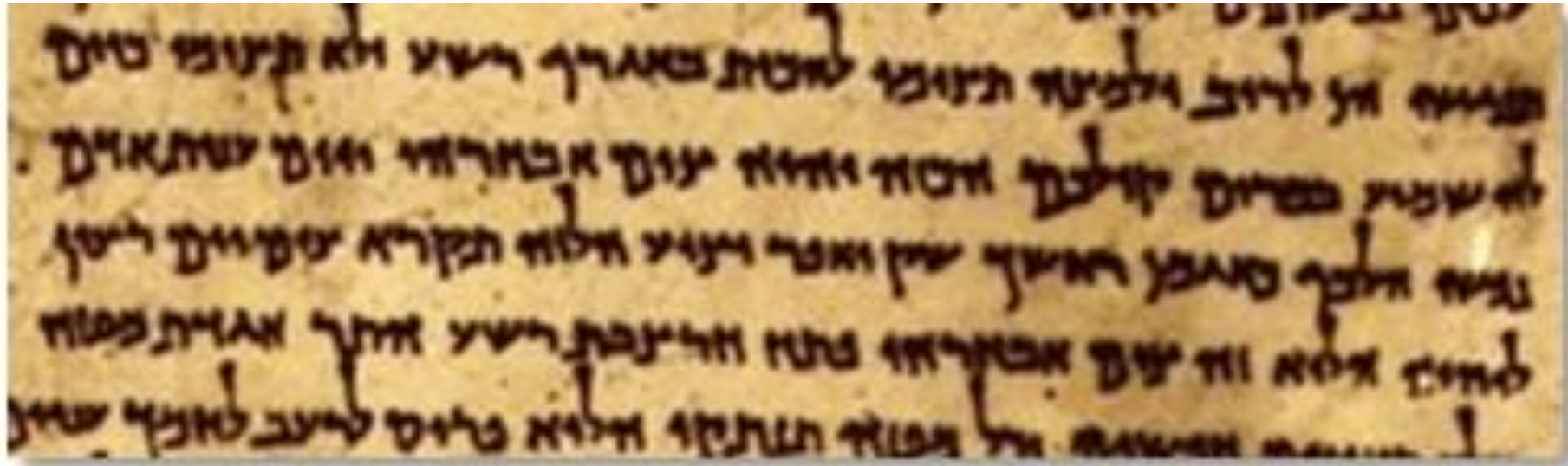


(Review from last week)

Late Hebrew

4th-1st Century BC

After Babylonian Conquest



(Review from last week)

Modern Hebrew

After 11 th Century AD



(Review from last week)











So what was used in Lehi's Day?

Closer to Egyptian Script

How would minimally educated
1800's rural New York state
teenager have known this?



(Review from last week)

Aleph Image: Ox Head Meaning: Strong, Power, Leader					Lamed Image: Shepherd Staff Meaning: Teach, Yoke, Bind, Toward				
Boyt Image: Tent Meaning: Family, House, In					Mem Image: Water Meaning: Chaos, Mighty, Blood				
Gimel Image: Foot Meaning: Gather, Walk					Nun Image: Sprout Meaning: Continue, Weir				
Dalet Image: Door Meaning: Move, Hang, Entrance					Samekh, Sin Image: Thorn Meaning: Grab, Hate, Protect				
Hey Image: Man with arms raised Meaning: Look, Reveal, Breath					Ayin Image: Eye Meaning: Watch, Know, Shade				
Vav Image: Tent Peg Meaning: Add, Secure, Hook					Pey Image: Mouth Meaning: Blow, Scatter, Edge				
Zayin Image: Mattock (Hoe) Meaning: Food, Cut, Nourish					Tsadey Image: Man on his side (Trail?) Meaning: Wait, Chase, Snare, Hunt				
Hhet Image: Wall Meaning: Outside, Divide, Half					Quph Image: Sun at the horizon Meaning: Condense, Circle, Time				
Tet Image: Basket Meaning: Surround, Contain, Mud/Clay					Resh Image: Head of a man Meaning: First, Top, Beginning				
Yud Image: Arm and closed hand Meaning: Work, Throw					Shin, Sin Image: Two front teeth Meaning: Sharp, Press, Eat, Two				
Kaph Image: Open palm Meaning: Bend, Open, Allow, Tame					Tav Image: Crossed Sticks Meaning: Mark, Sign, Monument				

(Review from last week)

Describing a Pencil to 'Westerners'

We love adjectives.

Long, round, yellow, skinny, eraser is pink.



(Review from last week)

If asked 'Eastern' (Hebrew thinking) People:

Hebrews would say:

It writes and erases words.



(Review from last week)

Western Mind:

- Sees as object first—WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE

Eastern Mind:

- Sees as purpose first—WHAT IT DOES

(Review from last week)

To be Angry....in Hebrew

Pictograph of anger was a Nose.

Why?

Because when angry (really angry) the nose flares.

English translators scramble to translate...Challenge is more than words, it is always to connect Hebrew Culture to Western culture.



Extensive use of 'Adjectives'...(joke)

[Alma 27:30](#) "And now behold, I say unto you,
I fear **exceedingly** that the judgments of God will come upon this people
because of their **exceeding** slothfulness,
Yea, even the slothfulness of our government
and their **exceeding** great neglect toward their brethren,
yea, toward those which have been slain.

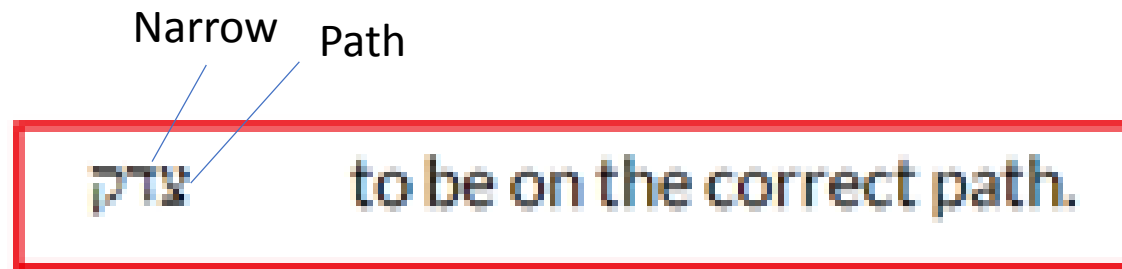
(Review from last week)

Hebrew 'Righteous' was a Strait Narrow Path

2 Nephi 13:11 And again, it (baptism) showeth unto the children of men the **straitness** of the **path** and the **narrowness of the gate** by which they should enter, He having set the example before them;

2 Nephi 13:25 And then are ye in this **strait** and **narrow path** which leads to eternal life;

Narrow Path



קָטָן to be on the correct path.

(Review from last week)

Ancient Hebrew Definition of 'Correct' =

- Means to be on the **Straight and Narrow Path**

Ancient Hebrew Definition of 'Iniquity' =

- **Means to be Crooked or Twisted.**

(Review from last week)

Look what the Book of Mormon says...(AND HOW it says it)

Alma 5:34


Yea, I perceive that **ye are making
His paths strait;**

I perceive that it hath been made known unto you
by the testimony of His word
that He **cannot walk in crooked paths,**

Remember...

Strong's concordance Didn't Exist in JS day

- Not first published until 1890
- Hebrew (Greek) meaning of words in English.
- Strong was not a fan of King James Bible—wanted to write new version
- Book of Mormon first published 1830

A dark, textured, organic shape, possibly a shadow or a splash, is positioned on the left side of the image. The shape is irregular and has a grainy, almost crystalline appearance. The background is white, with several small, dark, circular specks scattered across it, particularly in the upper right quadrant. The overall composition is minimalist and abstract.

Class 2: Start
Here January
17

Mark Twain and the Book of Mormon...

Mark Twain once joked that

‘...if Joseph Smith had left out the many instances of “and it came to pass” from the Book of Mormon, the book would have been only a pamphlet.’

(Roughing It, Hartford, Conn.: American Publishing Co., 1901, p. 133.)

Significance??

garu/
Salem

Today's Class:

The Many Names of God.....

But How Did JS Know??

Mark Twain also said.....

**The man who has good books
and does not read them,
has little advantage over the man who cannot read.**

—Mark Twain (paraphrased)

Question to ponder....

So...

**What is the difference between
someone who rejects the Book of Mormon without reading it
and therefore will not believe it;**

versus

**Someone who
believes The Book of Mormon to be God's Word,
yet will not accept what it says?**

Keep this in mind....

The Book of Mormon came to Gentiles first. **That is us.**

Title Page 1:4

Written and sealed up and hid up unto the Lord,
that they might not be destroyed.

To come forth by the gift and power of God, unto the interpretation thereof;

Sealed by the hand of Moroni and hid up unto the Lord, **To come forth in
due time by the way of Gentile,**

the interpretation thereof by the gift of God -

Why Did it come to Gentiles first?....

1 Nephi 3:183

And after that the **Gentiles do stumble exceedingly** because of the most plain and most precious parts of the gospel of the Lamb which hath been kept back by that abominable church which is the mother of harlots, saith the Lamb,

Wherefore, I will be merciful unto the Gentiles in that day, ' saith the Lamb, 'Insomuch that I will bring forth unto them in Mine own power much of My gospel, which shall be plain and most precious, ' saith the Lamb.

The Egyptian Name for God











To Objects from the Egyptian

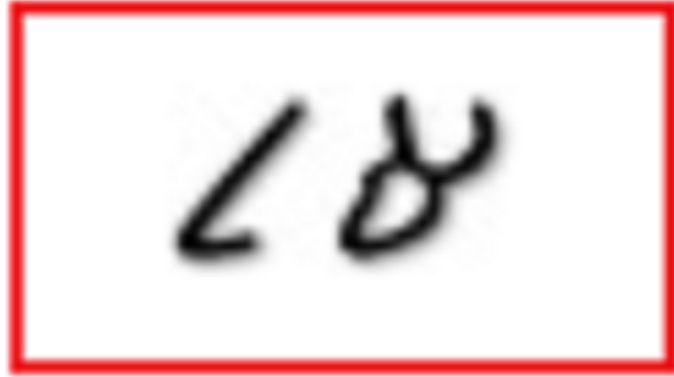
- Shepherd's Staff
- Ox Head

18

A verse you know, and now can see...

Elohim (אלהים)

<p>𐤀 -ALEPH: God/Strength (Ox Head) </p> <p>𐤋 -LAMED: To Lead (Shepherd's Staff) </p> <p>𐤅 -HEY: Grace/Behold (Man w/Open Arms) </p> <p>𐤅 -YOD: My Hand/Efforts (Hand/Arm) </p> <p>𐤇 -MEM: Waters/Nations (Water) </p>	<p>Shepherd Lord</p> <p> </p> <p>I shall not want</p> <p></p> <p>He leads me by still waters</p> <p> </p>
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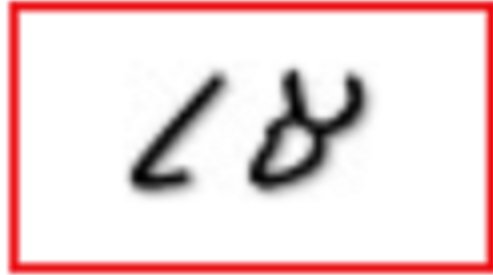


Shepherd Staff Ox Head



Egyptian Morphed into Hebrew

Ancient Hebrew (Egyptian)



Shepherd Staff Ox Head

Modern Hebrew



Pronounced 'El'

el

Egyptian Morphed into Hebrew

You hear God's Name 'el' in Isra-'el'

- 'El' means God
- (more on this to come)

In the Book of Mormon

Many (all) Words have meaning derived from Ancient Hebrew.

More than just a name.....

Question:

Who said from the Book of Mormon....this (fill in the blanks)

I _____ being _____ in stature.....

Word Plays—Double Meaning...(from a ‘linguist’...lol)

“...some of my favorite word plays from Hebrew literature show a deliberate use of language for suggesting multiple ambiguities, sometimes even **steganographic** – hiding things in plain sight – and often **paronomasic** – having connections in both sound and meaning. *Genesis* 1:1-2 is one such passage rich in poetic nuances.”

--Patrick Hunt. “Subtle Paronomasia in the Canticum Canticorum: Hidden Treasures of the Superlative Poet”

[2] Gary Rendsburg, “**Word Play in Biblical Hebrew**” in Scott Noegel, ed. *Puns and Pundits: Word Play in the Hebrew Bible and Ancient Near Eastern Literature*. Bethesda, MD: CDL Press, 2000.

Hebrew writers loved 'double meaning'.....

I _____ being _____ in stature.....

(fill in the blanks if you know)

The root 'Nephi' is used in Hebrew Old Testament 'Nephillium' word for giants.

The Hebrew root word '**Nephi**' means **large/tall**.

Hebrew writers loved 'double meaning'

The **Hebrew** root word '**Nephi**' means **large/tall**. Only one other time is someone's stature mentioned.

[1 Nephi 1:47](#) And it came to pass that **I, Nephi**, being exceeding young, nevertheless, **being large in stature**, And also having great desires to know of the mysteries of God,

[1 Nephi 1:135](#) And now **I, Nephi**, **being a man large in stature**, and also having received much strength of the Lord, Therefore, I did seize upon the servant of Laban and held him that he should not flee.

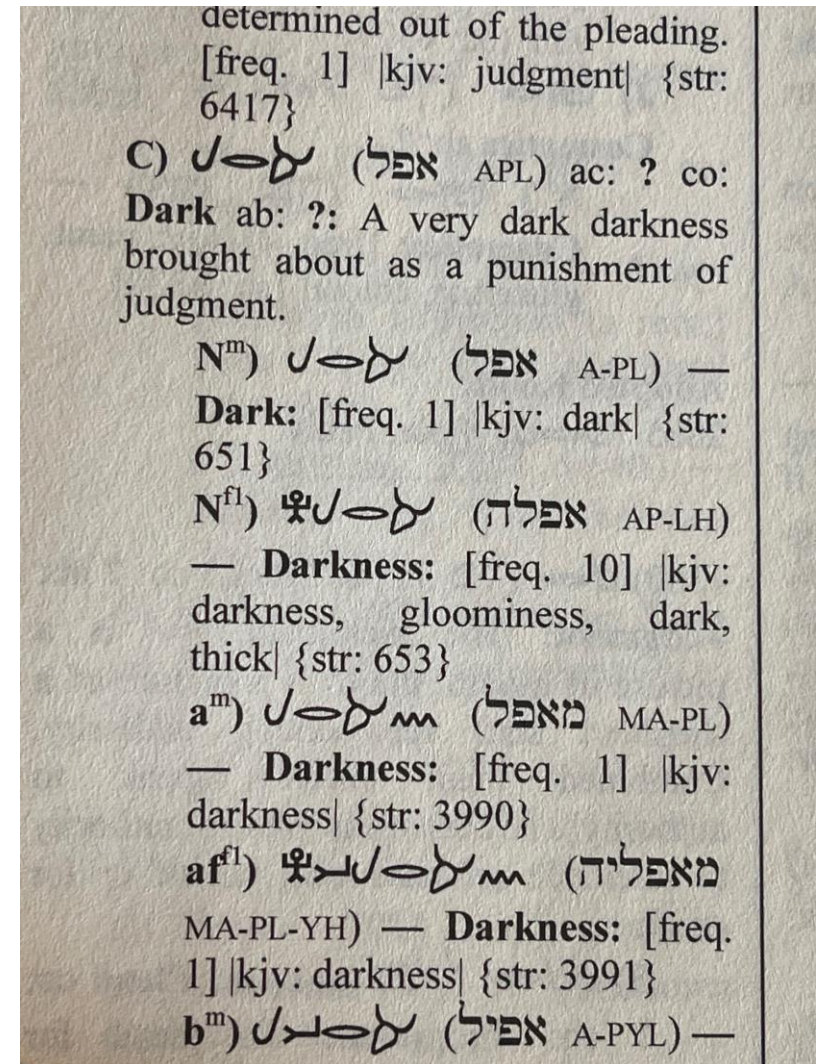
Hebrew Prophets loved 'double meaning'WHY?

- Demonstrates Mastery of language.
- Exhibits Wit.
- Drives home understanding to those who know the nuance of the language.
- But to 'get it' as Westerners, have to understand the language.

The Book of Mormon demonstrates Ancient
Hebrew Authenticity Throughout.

Modern Hebrew Dictionaries

Illustrate both the modern and the ancient Hebrew.



Strong's 651--Gloomy

- [Amos 5:20](#)

[HEB:](#) לֹא-אֹר וְאִפֹּל וְלֹא-נֶגֶה

[NAS:](#) of light, *Even gloom* with no

[KJV:](#) and not light? *even very dark*, and no brightness

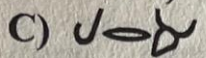
[INT:](#) no of light *gloom* no brightness [1 Occurrence](#)

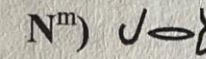
From Pictograph means without the light of God

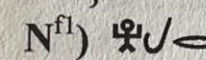
Mosiah 11:192

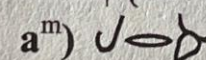
I was in the **darkest abyss**,
but now I behold the
marvelous **light of God!**

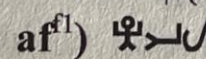
determined out of the pleading.
[freq. 1] |k|j|v|: judgment| {str:
6417}

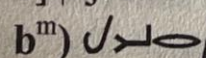
C)  (אפל APL) ac: ? co:
Dark ab: ?: A very dark darkness
brought about as a punishment of
judgment.

N^m)  (אפל A-PL) —
Dark: [freq. 1] |k|j|v|: dark| {str:
651}

N^{fl})  (אפלה AP-LH)
— **Darkness:** [freq. 10] |k|j|v|:
darkness, gloominess, dark,
thick| {str: 653}

a^m)  (מאפל MA-PL)
— **Darkness:** [freq. 1] |k|j|v|:
darkness| {str: 3990}

af^{fl})  (מאפליה
MA-PL-YH) — **Darkness:** [freq.
1] |k|j|v|: darkness| {str: 3991}

b^m)  (אפיל A-PYL) —

Hebrew Word....Translated in the Bible and Book of Mormon...'**Thick Darkness**'...

From King James and Inspired Version:

Exodus 10:22

And Moses stretched forth his hand toward heaven;
and there was a **thick darkness** in all the land of Egypt three days:

Exodus 20:21

And the people stood afar off,
and Moses drew near unto the **thick darkness** where God was.

Book of Mormon uses Thick Darkness too....

So....fill in the Blank again....

3 Nephi 4:18

And it came to pass that there was thick darkness upon the face of all the land,

insomuch that the inhabitants thereof which had not fallen could the vapor of darkness;

Fill in the Blank again....

3 Nephi 4:18

And it came to pass that there was thick darkness upon the face of all the land,

insomuch that the inhabitants thereof which had not fallen could feel the vapor of darkness;

What is the point? Hebrew had a word for 'Darkness' that could 'Be Felt.'

BUT...King James and Inspired Version Never mention a darkness that you can 'feel.'

However...

Go to original Egyptian/Ancient Hebrew pictograph and meaning...

Thick Darkness 'can be felt!'

It is a darkness

that CAN BE FELT.

EXACTLY AS THE BOOK OF
MORMON STATES.

3067) אֶרְפָּל (עַרְפָּל GhRPL) ac: ? co:

Dark ab: ?: [from: עֵנָנִים - dark clouds]

N^m) אֶרְפָּל (עַרְפָּל GhR-PL) —

Thick Darkness: A heavy darkness that can be felt. [freq. 15] |k|j|v|: thick darkness, darkness, gross darkness, dark cloud, dark| {str: 6205}

~~~~~

(From Jeff Benner's [Ancient Hebrew Lexicon](https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/ahlb/aleph.html))

<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/ahlb/aleph.html>

# How can someone know this without understanding the Nuance of Hebrew when these words did NOT EXIST in the BIBLE?.

## 3 Nephi 4:18

And it came to pass that there was thick darkness upon the face of all the land, insomuch that **the inhabitants thereof which had not fallen could feel the vapor of darkness;**

3067) שֶׁ-חֹמֶה (ערפל GhRPL) ac: ? co:

**Dark** ab: ?: [from: חֹמֶה - dark clouds]

N<sup>m</sup>) שֶׁ-חֹמֶה (ערפל GhR-PL) —

**Thick Darkness:** A heavy darkness that can be felt. [freq. 15] |kjb: thick darkness, darkness, gross darkness, dark cloud, dark| {str: 6205}

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(From Jeff Benner's Ancient Hebrew Lexicon)
<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/ahlb/aleph.html>

You hear God's Name 'el' in Isra-'el'

- 'El' means God
- 'Isra' comes from the story of Jacob contending with the angel.
- Jacobs name is changed to 'Israel'.
- In Hebrew, 'Isra' means 'to Contend'
- Israel's name literally means 'God Contends'

God's Famous verse to Israel.....(king James LORD=Elohim)

[Isaiah 49:25](#) But thus saith the LORD,

Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered:

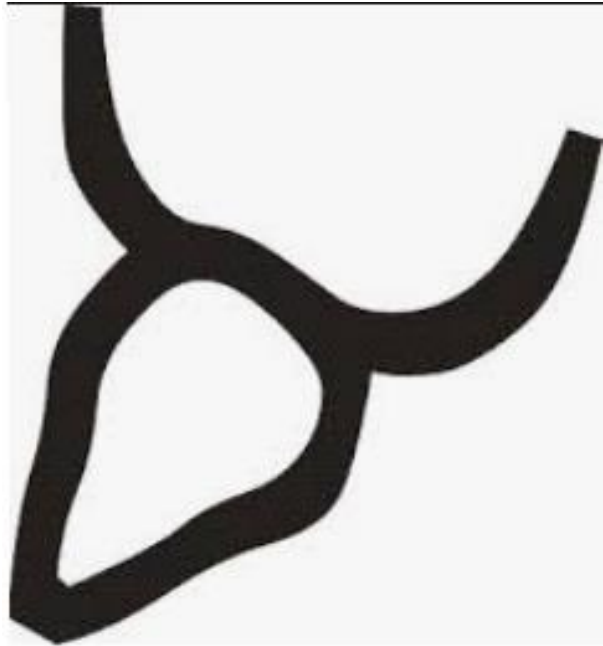
for I will contend with him that contendeth with thee,
and I will save thy children.

[2 Nephi 5:43](#) For thus saith the Lord:

I will contend with them that contendeth with thee,
And I will feed them that oppress thee with their own flesh.

The Ancient Hebrew Name for God

First Part= Ox Head



What was the golden Idol Israelites made in the wilderness?

It was a 'calf' (male cow, or OX)

Why?



The language of Egypt associated OX as a symbol of THEIR GOD.

Early
Hebrew



Middle
Hebrew



Late
Hebrew



Modern
Hebrew



Ancient Name: Lam?

Pictograph: Shepherd Staff

Meanings: Teach, Yoke, Bind, Toward

Sound: L

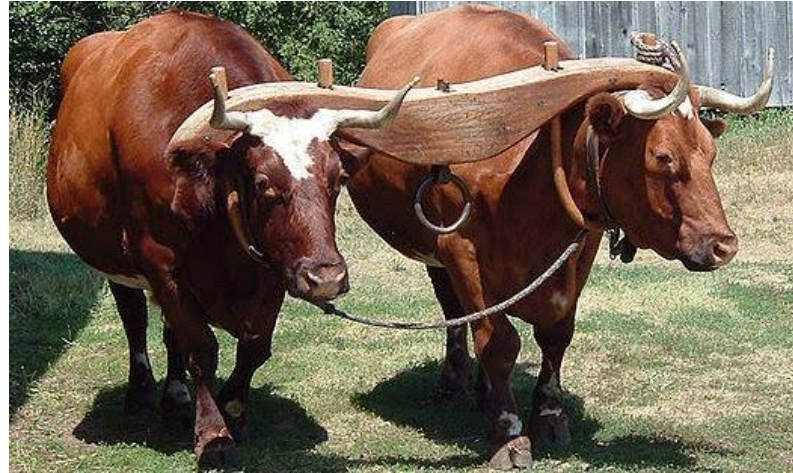
By **Jeff A. Benner**

The Ancient Hebrew Name for God

Second Part= Shepherd Staff, also meant Yoke



L sound



Yoke....

Or...



Staff...

The Staff Represented **Authority**

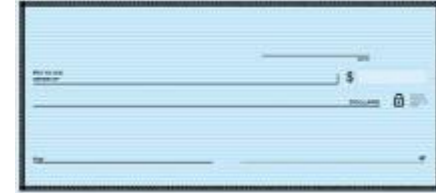
What did Jesus Say?

Take my yoke upon you....

When Jesus Commissions Disciples....

What did Jesus Permit his disciples to carry on their missions?

Why?



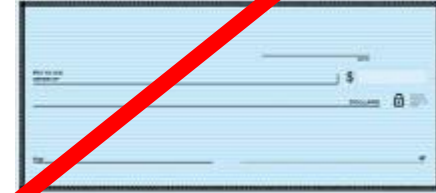
Why??

- You Get a Staff (only)



Why?? Because it represented God's Authority in Them

- You Get a Staff (only)



Statement during Baptism

DC says....

[DC 17:21c](#) Having **been commissioned** of Jesus Christ, I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Statement during Baptism

But Book of Mormon (Jesus) states....

[3 Nephi 5:25](#)

And now behold, these are the words which ye shall say,
calling them by name, saying,

'Having authority given me of Jesus Christ,

I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the
Holy Ghost.

Amen.'

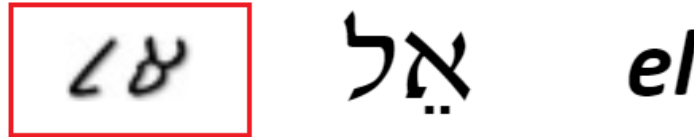
Put them together—God is Strong Authority



Ancient Hebrew Name for God

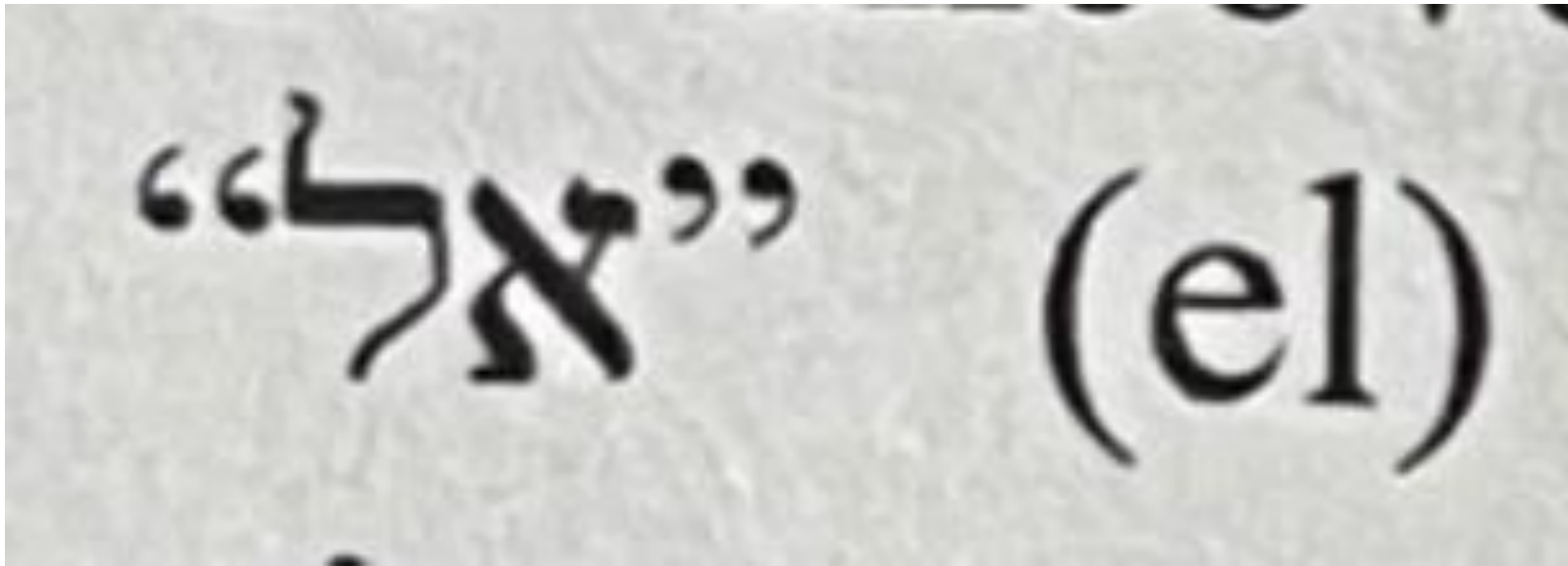
God

By **Jeff A. Benner**



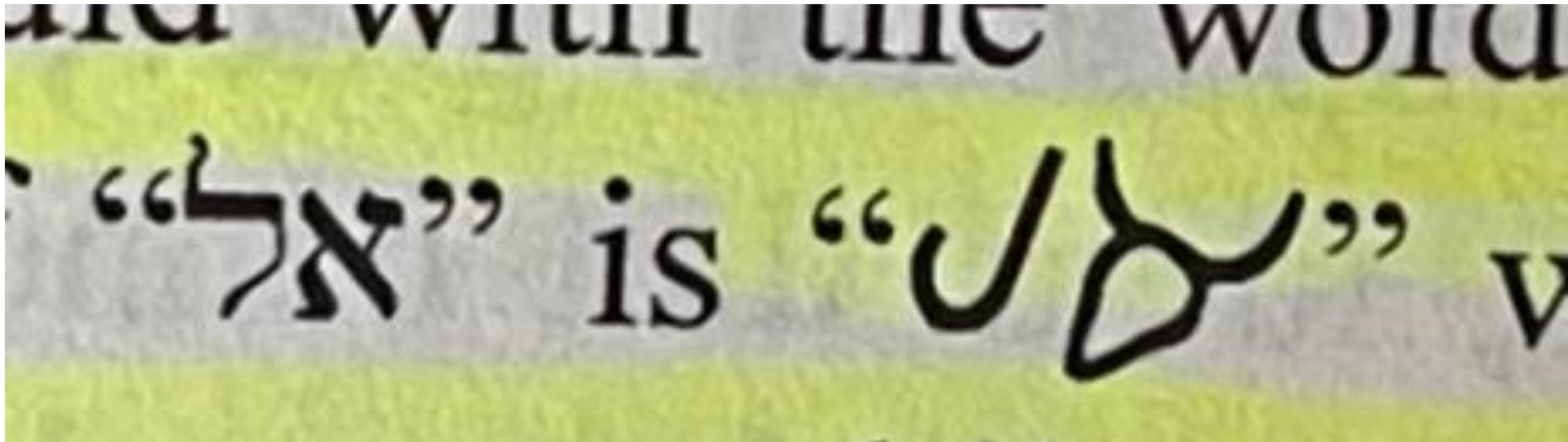
When reading the Bible it is better to have an Ancient Hebrew perception of Elohiym rather than our modern western view. The word el was originally written with two pictographic letters, one being an ox head and the other a shepherd staff. The ox represented strength and the staff of the shepherd represented authority. First, the Ancient Hebrews saw Elohiym as the strong one of authority. The shepherd staff was also understood as a staff on the shoulders, a yoke. Secondly, the Ancient Hebrews saw Elohiym as the ox in the yoke. When plowing a field two oxen were placed in a yoke, one was the older more experienced one, and the other was the younger and less experienced. The younger would then learn from the older. The Hebrews saw

Ancient Hebrew—Spelling of ‘God’ (El)



Ancient Hebrew—Spelling of ‘God’ (El)

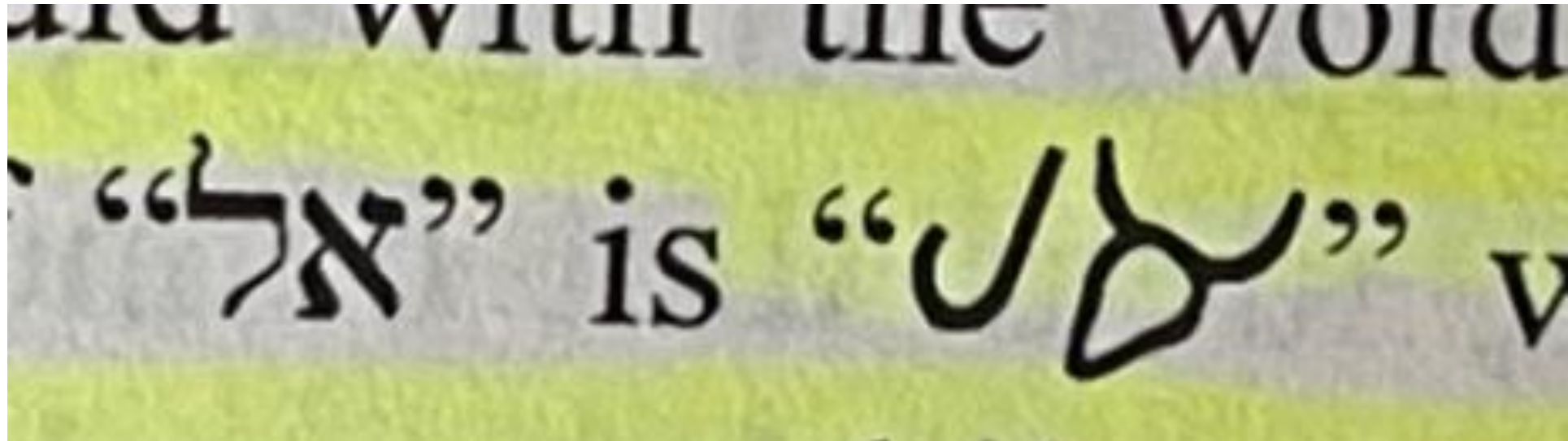
- Ox head
- Shepherd Staff



(From Jeff Benner's [His Name is One](https://www.ancient-hebrew.org))
<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org>

God is 'Strong Authority'

- Ox head=Authority
- Shepherd Staff=Strength



(From Jeff Benner's [His Name is One](https://www.ancient-hebrew.org))
<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org>

God—Elohiym—STRONG AUTHORIT(IES) (PLURAL)

“אלה” (eloah) is made
(iym) to the end of
1 “אלהים” (elohiym), a

In Western thinking...

PLURAL is QUANTITY

We think of ONE meaning has to be an object.

And ELOHIM (Plural Gods) causes consternation...

But...we are reading words written by Hebrews...

In Eastern (Hebrew) thinking...

QUALITY can be PLURAL

God NOT Quantitatively Plural, but Qualitatively Plural

because of the use of the plural suffix, it is incorrect. The verb in this verse is “ברא” (bara) and would be literally translated as “he created,” a masculine singular verb. If the subject of the verb, “אלהים” was in fact a plural, the verb would have been written as “בראו” (bar) and would be literally translated as “they created,” a masculine plural verb. Since the verb is singular, the word “אלהים” (elohiym) is singular in number, but is understood as being qualitatively plural rather than quantitatively plural.

The English language, as well as other Western languages, uses the plural to identify quantity, such as two “trees.” The ancient Hebrew language on the other hand uses the plural to identify quality as well as the quantity. For instance, the Hebrew language can say “two trees” identifying the quantity, as well as “one trees,” identifying its quality as being larger or stronger than the other trees.

(From Jeff Benner’s His Name is One)
<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org>

Ancient Hebrew Names for GOD are all QUALITIES of GOD.

אדוני יהוה	Adonai Yehu	Adonai of Yehu	Genesis 15:2
יהוה אלהים	Yehu Elohiym	Yehu of Elohiym	Genesis 2:4
יהוה יראה	Yehu Yireh	Yehu sees	Genesis 22:14
יהוה נסי	Yehu Nisi	Yehu is my standard	Exodus 17:15
יהוה שלום	Yehu Shalom	Yehu is completeness	Judges 6:24
יהוה צדקנו	Yehu Tsid'qanu	Yehu is our righteousness	Jeremiah 23:6
יהוה צבאות	Yehu Tseva'ot	Yehu of the armies	1 Samuel 1:3
אלהים צבאות	Elohiym Tseva'ot	Elohiym of the armies	Psalms 80:7

<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/god-yhwh/hebrew-names-of-god-in-the-bible.htm>

Ancient Hebrew Names for GOD are all QUALITIES of GOD.

אל	El	mighty one	Genesis 14:19
אלוה	Elo'ah	power	Deuteronomy 32:15
אלהים	Elohiym	powers	Genesis 1:1
יהוה	Yehu	he exists	Genesis 4:1
אהוה	Ehyeh	I exist	Exodus 3:14
אדוני	Adonai	lords	Genesis 18:27
אחד	Ehhad	one	Zechariah 14:9
מלך	Melekh	king	Psalms 47:6
אב	Av	father	Isaiah 64:8
מושיע	Moshi'ah	deliverer	Isaiah 45:15
רוח	Ru'ahh	wind	Genesis 1:2
בורא	Borey	creator	Isaiah 40:28

LOOK AT THIS—THIS IS THE BOOK OF MORMON WORD 'MOSIAH'—IS HEBREW WORD 'DELIVERER' OR 'SAVIOR'

Westerners (Wrongly) Argue....

We argue 1 or 3 people?

But $1+1+1$ NOT = 1

Then we try to explain like...

$1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$ (which makes no sense)

What were they saying?

Hebrew writers were saying....

Elohim wasn't plural Gods or more than one people.

It was still 'One' God to the Hebrew.

The Plural was qualitative, meaning

“God has all these Qualities”

Plural Amplification

—adding IM to Hebrew word made it (masculine) plural,
but also to suggest greatness beyond understanding.

(shared in previous classes, but have learned more since)

So what does the Book of Mormon say?

[1 Nephi 3:197](#) For **there is one God and one Shepherd** over all the earth;

[2 Nephi 13:32](#) And now behold, this is the doctrine of Christ, And the only and true doctrine of the **Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, which is one God without end. Amen.**

[Mosiah 8:31](#) 29

And **because He dwelleth in flesh, He shall be called the Son of God;**

30 And having subjected the flesh to the **will of the Father**, being the Father and the Son - The Father, because He was conceived by the power of God, and the Son, because of the flesh, **thus becoming the Father and Son,**

And They are one God, yea, the Very Eternal Father of heaven and of earth -

Hebrew writers saw many things as ONE....

2 Nephi 1:95

For there is a God and He hath **created all things** -

Both the **heavens and the earth and all things that in them is,**

“IS” is correct Hebrew because they saw the Heavens and Earth as ONE Creation

Hebrew writers saw many things as ONE....

2 Nephi 1:95

For there is a God and He hath **created all things** -

Both the **heavens and the earth and all things that in them is,**

“IS” is correct Hebrew because they saw the Heavens and Earth as ONE Creation

Hebrew Language uses masculine and feminine Nouns AND Verbs.

Heaven is a masculine (noun), earth is a feminine (noun), the TWO are one.

Hebrew language—

The Feminine and Masculine must AGREE.

More on this later

TIME: The Western Concept of Time is LINEAR, a
'Dimension'

Westerners make TIMELINES to describe Time.

The Hebrew Concept of TIME was a (one) CIRCLE

And correspondingly the language of the Book of Mormon:

1 Nephi 3:32 Wherefore, the **course of the Lord is one eternal round.**

Alma 5:35 Neither doth He vary from that which He hath said, Neither hath He a shadow of turning from the right to the left, Or from that which is right to that which is wrong,

Therefore, His course is one eternal round.

Alma 17:42 ...For He doth counsel in wisdom over all His works,

And His paths are strait,

And His course is one eternal round.

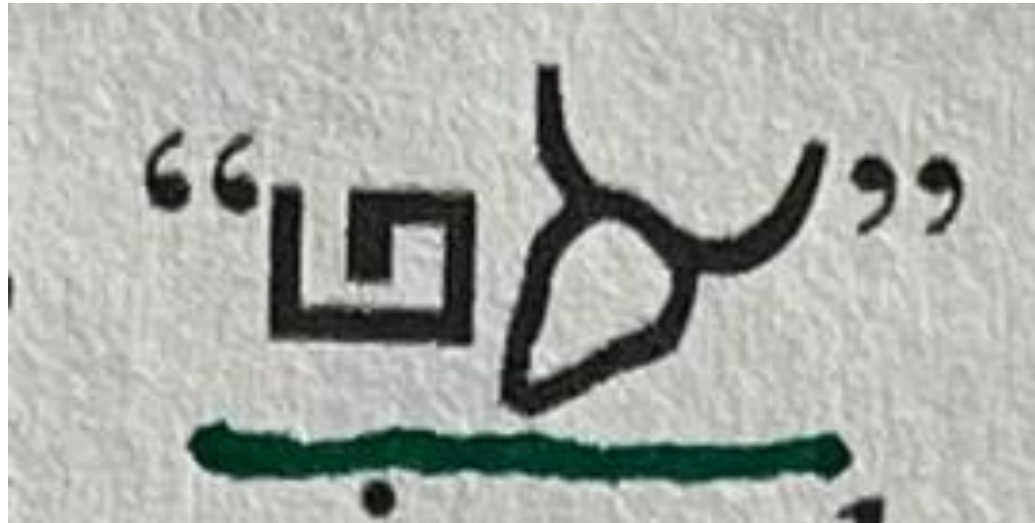
See more for Hebrew concept of Time

<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/philosophy/concepts-in-time.htm>

Ancient Hebrew—Spelling of ‘Father’ (abh)



FATHER = Oxhead AND Tent



Father means = **Authority** of the Home



Ancient Meaning of Father and Nephi's Intellect.....

1 Nephi 1:41 – 45 (Laman and Lemuel murmuring)

.....did murmur because they knew not the dealings of that God who had created them;

And it came to pass that my father did speak unto them in the Valley of Lemuel

with power, Being filled with the Spirit until their frames did shake before him;

And he did confound them, that they durst not utter against him;

Wherefore, they did do as he commanded them;

(LEHI SPEAKS WITH AUTHORITY OF FATHER)

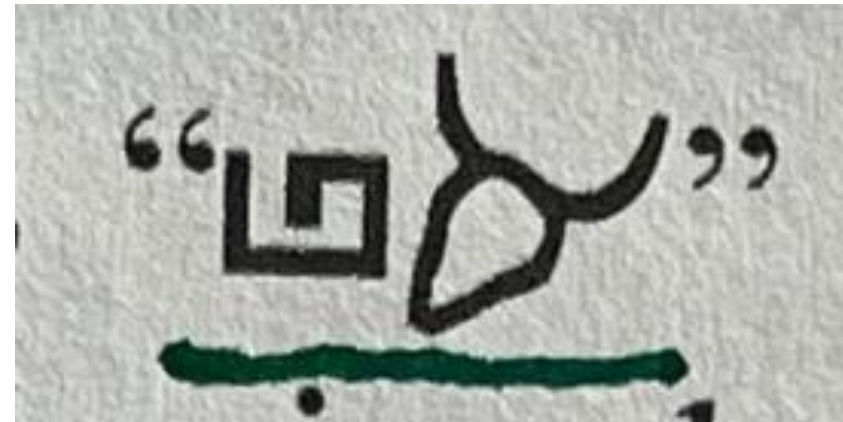
Then what does Nephi say next????

Nephi makes Perfect Hebrew word play on The Word 'Father'

1 Nephi 1:46

And my father dwelt in a tent.

Not coincidentally, Nephi mentions his father 'living in a tent' over 10 times in his writing.



(tent, Authority =Father)

Nephi mentions this many times...demonstrating
the Ancient Hebrew meaning of Father

[1 Nephi 1:46](#) And **my father dwelt in a tent.**

[1 Nephi 1:59](#) And it came to pass that I, Nephi, returned from speaking
with the Lord to **the tent of my father.**

[1 Nephi 2:37](#) And it came to pass that we did come down unto
the tent of our father;

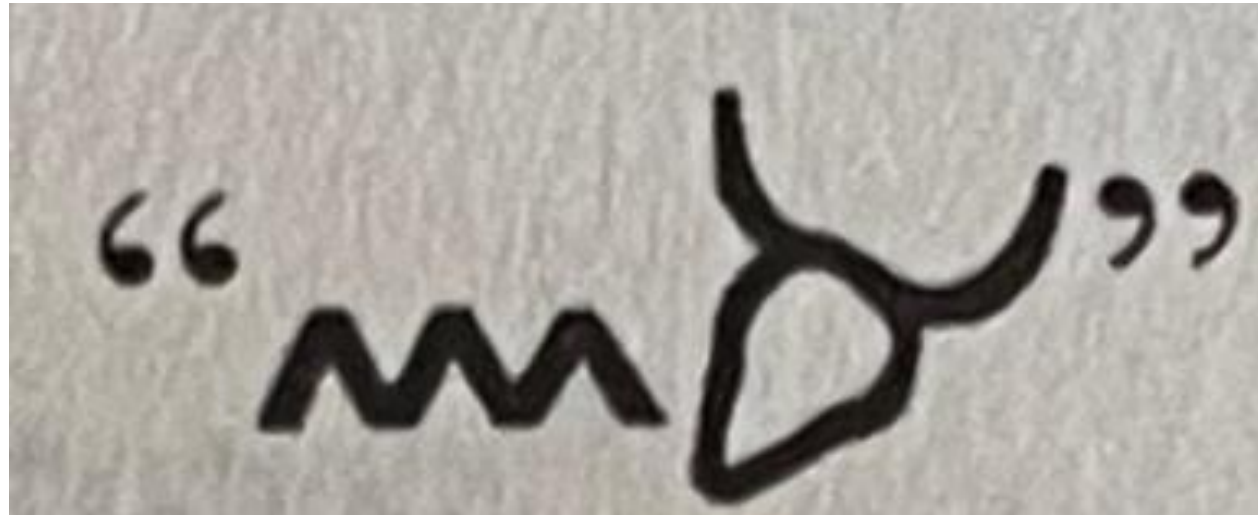
[1 Nephi 3:22](#) And all these things of which I have spoken were done as
my father dwelt in a tent in the Valley of Lemuel.

Hebrew Word Plays....hardest for us to see.

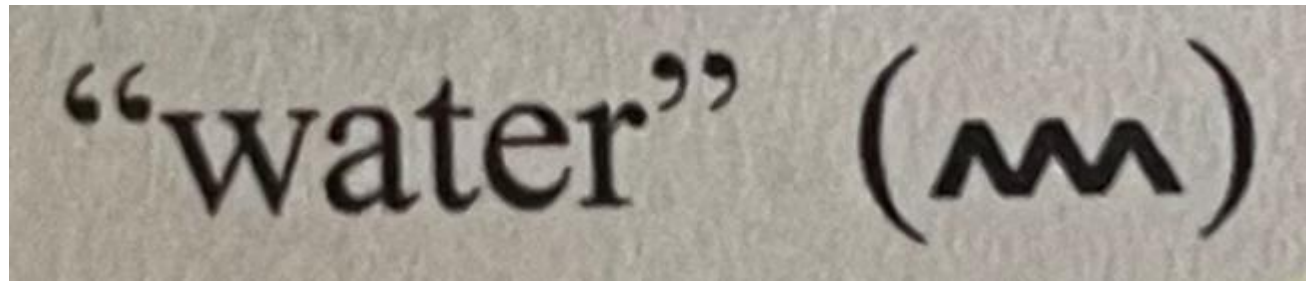
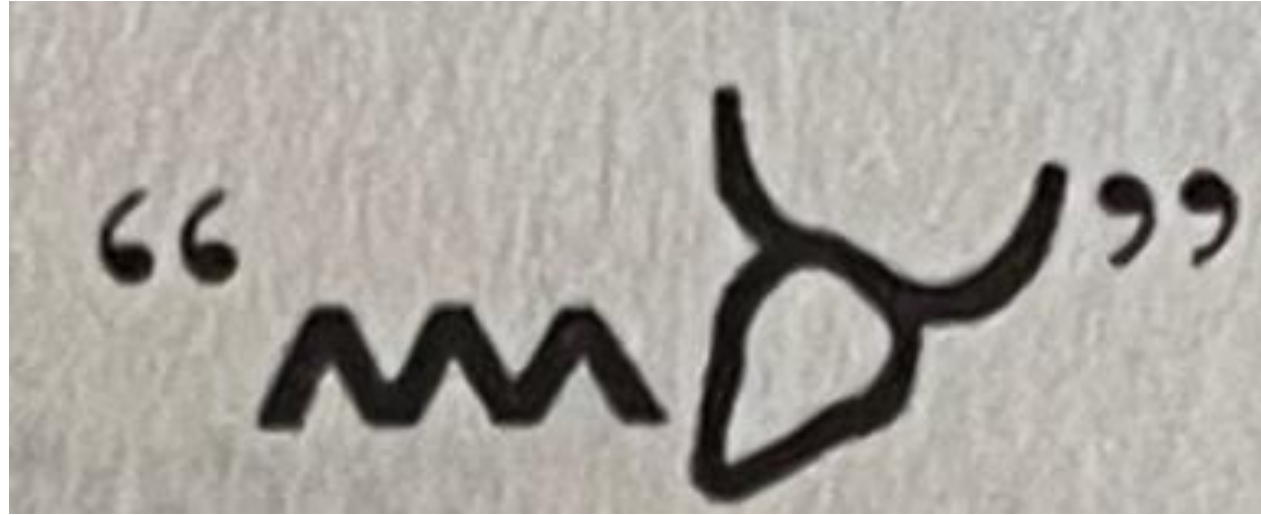
..If we don't know the original language.

Where the Book of Mormon becomes Evident of its Hebrew Authenticity is in the Poetic forms, begin to discuss next classes.

Ancient Hebrew Word—'Woman'

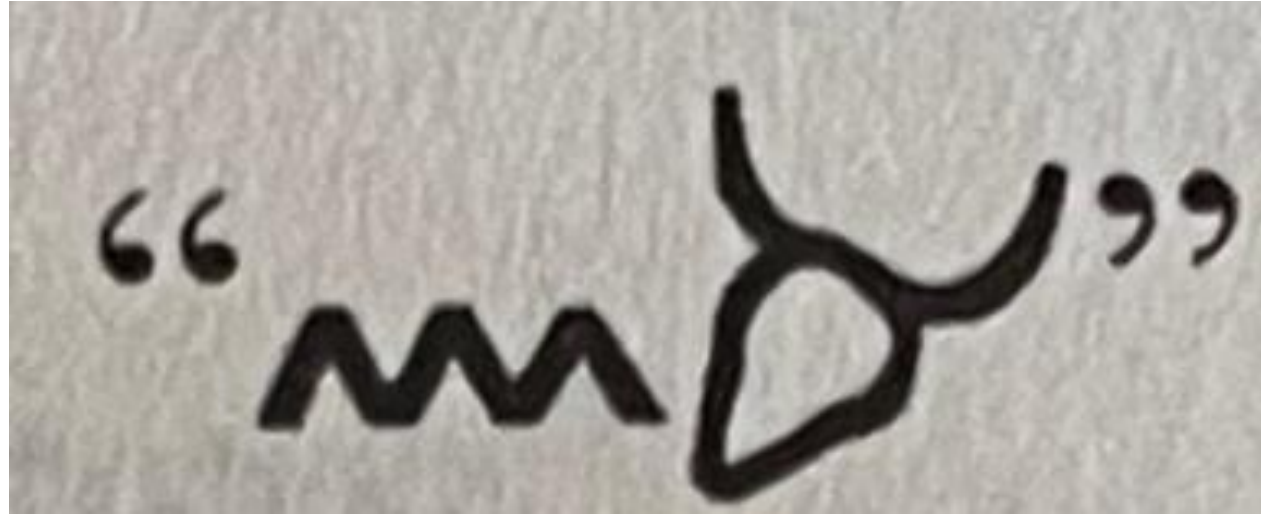


Hebrew—'Woman'



Strong, Sticky Water.....one who 'BINDS' the home together.

Woman = 'Strength' of the home.

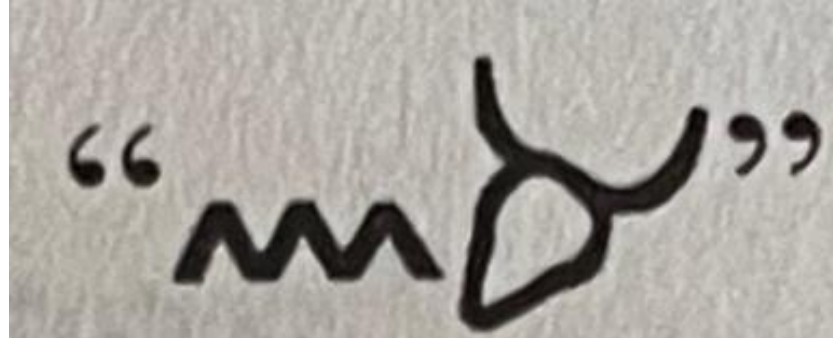


Woman meant 'Strength'.....one who 'BINDS' the home together, or literally 'The STRENGTH of the HOME'

Nephi writes the only place in scripture (I know of) that Women are referred to as 'STRONG'

1 Nephi 5:57

(speaking of the women in the wilderness) **they were strong**, yea, even like unto the **men**;



Woman meant 'Strength'.....one who 'BINDS' the home together, or literally 'The STRENGTH of the HOME'

Word meaning brings deeper understanding

Ancient meanings:

God = is the 'Strong Authority'

Father = 'Authority' of Home Mother (woman) = 'Strength' of Home.



Word meaning brings deeper understanding

Again, the meaning of “ONE”

The **man** and **woman** (masculine and feminine) are ‘**ONE**’ deriving Authority (from God) and ‘Strength’ (also from God).

Both need each other, the Strength from God, and Authority from God be ONE to have a home.

Will come back to other meanings of God's name....

But First..... Hebrew Pronouns

What is a Pronoun in English?

- He, She, His, Her, Their.....

Restored Gospel Phrase Search....

Show...

'Proper' Hebrew Grammar

Pronominal Suffixes

- In Hebrew, pronouns used for **possession and direct object**
- are ordinarily attached as suffixes to the noun (in case of possession) and verb (in case of direct object).

Grammar

Pronominal Suffixes

In Hebrew, In instances of possession, therefore,
one cannot say “**his house and family and friends, etc.,**”

but rather, one is obliged to say “**his house and his family, and his friends,**”

attaching the pronominal **suffix “his” to each noun.**

So What Did Lehi Take camping?

And it came to pass that he departed into the wilderness.

And he left his house,

and the land of his inheritance,

and his gold,

and his silver,

and his precious things .

(Pronoun 'His' is attached to every noun.)

Alma 21:42

(Moroni) ...And he fastened on

his headplate and

his breastplate and

his shields and girded on

his armor about **his loins**,

And he took the pole which had on the end thereof his rent coat and he called it the title of liberty.

3 Nephi 5:15

And it came to pass that the multitude went forth
and did thrust their hands
into **His side**
and did feel the prints of the nails
in **His hands** and in **His feet**;

1 Nephi 1:38

To leave the land of their inheritance and their gold and their silver and their precious things and to perish in the wilderness;

Mosiah 7:6

And he laid a tax of one fifth part of all they possessed:

A fifth part of their gold and of their silver,

And a fifth part of their ziff and of their copper and of their brass and their iron,

And a fifth part of their fatlings,

And also a fifth part of all their grain;

Mosiah 10:3

And it came to pass that they could find no way to deliver themselves out of bondage, Except it were to take

their women and **children** and

their flocks and **their herds**

and **their tents** and depart into the wilderness,

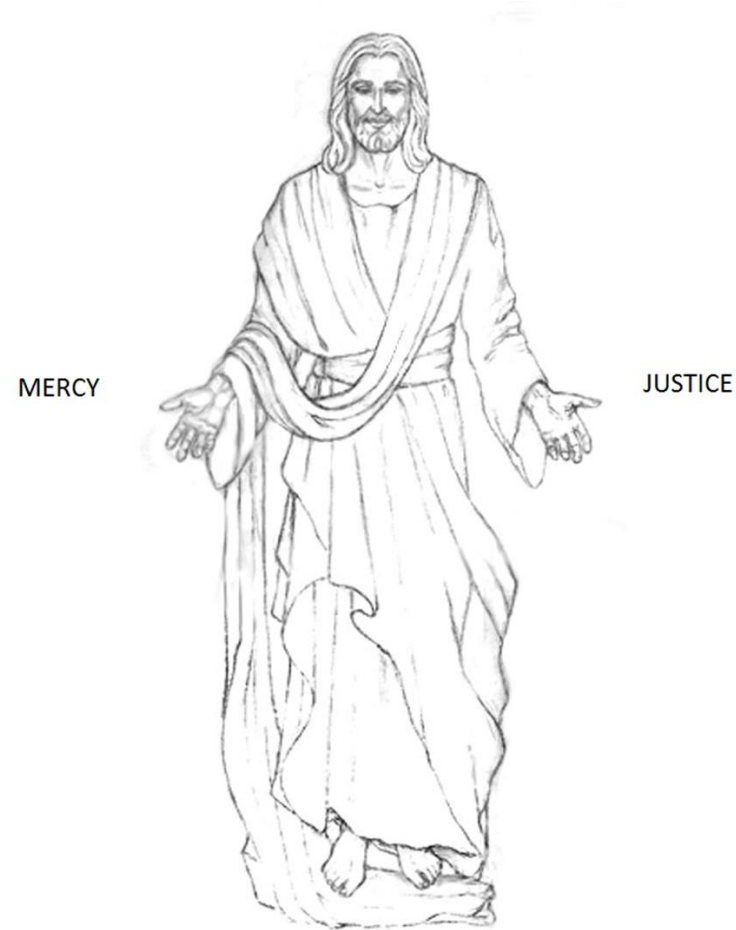
Alma 12:11

Nevertheless, they departed out of the Land of Zarahemla and took **their swords** and **their spears** and **their bows** and **their arrows** and **their slings**;

Meanings of God's Multiple Qualities

Left Hand of God--**Justice**

Right Hand of God--**Mercy**



MERCY, JUSTICE

Alma 16:217

And thus **mercy** can satisfy the **demands of justice**,
and encircles **them in the arms of safety**,
while he that exercises no faith unto repentance,
is exposed to the whole law of the **demands of justice**;
therefore, only unto him that has faith unto repentance,
is brought about the great and eternal plan of redemption.

MERCY, JUSTICE

What are These?

Elohim

Adonai

MERCY, JUSTICE

God's Names:

Elohim has roots in the Hebrew word Justice

Adonai has roots in the word Mercy

MERCY, JUSTICE

God's Names:

Elohim and Adonai Represent the WHOLE of God.

He is full of Justice. He is full of Mercy.

MERCY, JUSTICE

In Hebrew, words are rooted in Gender.

Some words are Masculine

Some words are Feminine.

Heaven is Masculine



Earth is Feminine Together is one.



MERCY, JUSTICE

The Two—Heaven and Earth—come together as ONE someday.

The Marriage of man and woman, the Marriage of God and the Church.

MERCY, JUSTICE

In Hebrew, words are rooted in Gender.
Some words are Masculine.

JUSTICE (root of ELOHIM) IS MASCULINE

MERCY (root of ADONAI) is FEMININE.

MERCY, JUSTICE

Mercy

NAS Exhaustive Concordance

Word Origin

from chamal

Definition

compassion, mercy

NASB Translation

Mercy Examples

HEB: יְהוָה עָלָיו בְּחַמְלַת שְׁתֵּי בָנוֹתָיו

NAS: daughters, *for the compassion* of the LORD

KJV: the LORD *being merciful* unto him: and they brought him forth,

INT: of his two daughters *the compassion* of the LORD and they

Isaiah 63:9

HEB: הוּא גִאֲלָם וּבְחַמְלָתוֹ הוֹשִׁיעָם בְּאַהֲבָתוֹ

NAS: them; In His love *and in His mercy* He redeemed

KJV: them: in his love *and in his pity* he redeemed

INT: saved his love *his mercy* He redeemed

Strong's Concordance

tsadeq or tsadoq: to be just or righteous

Original Word: צַדִּיק

Part of Speech: Verb

Transliteration: tsadeq or tsadoq

Phonetic Spelling: (tsaw-dak')

Definition: to be just or righteous

NAS Exhaustive Concordance

Word Origin

denominative verb from [tsedeg](#)

Definition

to be just or righteous

NASB Translation

acquit (1), acquitted (1), declare you right (1), do justice (1), give him justice (1), just (2), justified (5), justifies (1), justify (5), justifying (2), lead the to righteousness (1), made your appear righteous (2), properly restored (1), proved right (1), proved...righteous (1), right (4), righteous (9), vindicated (1), vindicates (1).

MERCY, JUSTICE

The Justice and Mercy represent the WHOLE of Christ.

BUT...

Remember Hebrew (must) use Pronouns???

MERCY, JUSTICE-

The Book of Mormon uses perfect Hebrew gender Pronouns describing GOD. The Masculine Justice, the Feminine Mercy. How would someone have known?:

[Alma 19:106](#) And thus they are restored into His presence,
to be judged according to their works,
according to the law and **justice**;
For behold, **justice** exerciseth all **HIS** demands,
And also **mercy** claimeth all **which is HER** own;
And thus, none but the truly penitent are saved.

How Could a New York Farm Boy known to have chosen the exact matching Gender for Mercy and Justice and to even use Pronouns to describe them, and wrap it all together...?

MERCY, JUSTICE

Elohim and Adonai—the names of God, roots describe Justice and Mercy.

This is the only place in all Bible or Book of Mormon where **His** and **Her** are used in same verse

Perfectly parallels the Hebrew meaning of the masculine and feminine words Justice and Mercy, which perfectly depict the meanings of the names of God, which perfectly represent the right hand and left hand of God.

Which represents the ULTIMATE destiny of man—to experience fully the mercy of God or the Justice of God.

But wait....there is more!

...in Ancient Hebrew Mercy means ...to be wrapped in Arms for Protection

רחם (common, רחם / r.h.h.m) **Translation:** HAVE.COMPASSION (V)
Definition: Literally to cradle in ones arms to protect or cherish. By extension to have or show sympathy or sorrow. **KJV Translations:** mercy, compassion, pity, love, merciful **Strong's Hebrew #:** h.7355

<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/ahlb/hhet.html>

Alma 16:217

And thus **mercy** can satisfy the **demands of justice**, and encircles them in the arms of safety, while he that exercises no faith unto repentance, is exposed to the whole law of the **demands of justice**; therefore, only unto him that has faith unto repentance, is brought about the great and eternal plan of redemption.

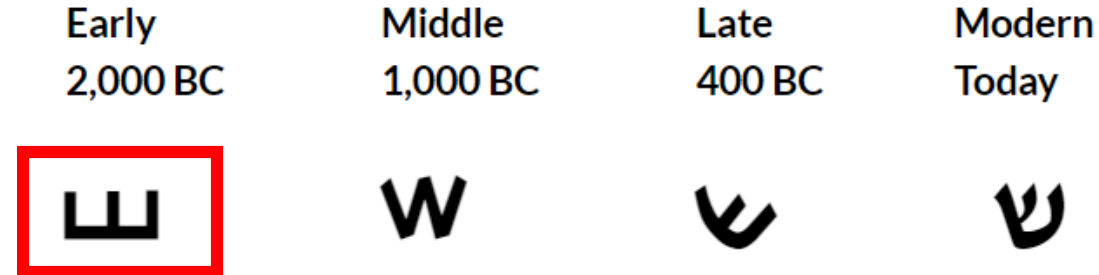
Arms and Mercy appear NOWHERE together
in BIBLE verses.

See RestoredGospel for more:


<http://www.restoredgospel.com/Scriptures1/Words/Merciful.php>

One last word for God (for this class that is)...

(Review from last week)



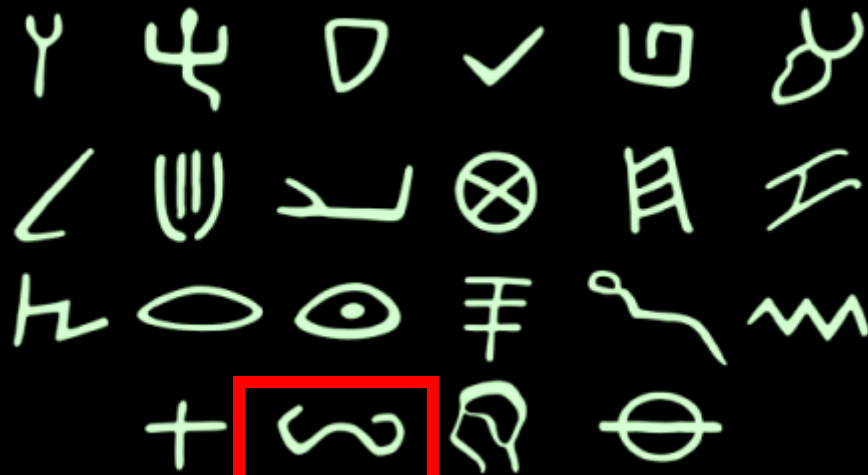
Shin

The Ancient picture for this letter is , a picture of the two front teeth. This letter has the meanings of teeth, sharp and (from the function of the teeth when chewing). It also has the meaning of two, again, both or second from the two teeth.

The modern Hebrew name for this letter is shin, a Hebrew word meaning tooth. Hebrew and Arabic agree that the sound of this letter is "sh".

What does this look like?

Paleo Pictographs



One last word for God (for this class that is)...

The parent root for this word is “שד” (shad). The original pictographs for this word are, “שד.” The “ש” (sh) is a picture of the two front teeth and has the meaning of “sharp,” “press” (as from chewing) as well as “two.” The “ד” (d) is a picture of a tent door with a meaning of “hang” or “dangle” as the door is hung or dangles down from the top of the tent.

The combined meanings of the “ש” and “ד” would be “two danglers.” The goat was a very common animal within the herds of the Hebrews. It produces milk within the udder and is extracted by the goat kid by squeezing and sucking on the two teats dangling below the udder. The function of these teats is to provide all the necessary nourishment for the kids, as they would die without it. The Hebrew word “שדי” (shaddai) also has the meaning

This word is....El Shaddai

Hebrews Understood this 'to nourish'

The word "שד" (teat) is often coupled with the word "אל" (mighty, strong) creating the phrase "אל שד" (el shaddai) literally meaning the "mighty teat," hence we can see the translator's reluctance to literally translate this phrase in this manner and instead using the more sanitized "God Almighty."

El Shaddai Literally means 'Mighty Breasts'

But Why would this be a word for GOD?

The Hebrews saw breasts representing the PERFECT NOURISHMENT.

An human infant can survive first year of life on breast milk, they saw breasts (animal or human) as the perfect source of Nourishment.

But what does Book of Mormon say??

I used to think this was one of the most 'out of place' scriptures in the Book of Mormon.

Now realize it is a beautiful proof of its authenticity

But then, Nephi writes out of place statement

..starts writing about the amount of (breast) milk the women made for their children.

WHY??

But what does Book of Mormon say??

1 Nephi 5

56 And we did travail and wade through much affliction in the wilderness;
And our women bore children in the wilderness;

57 And so great were the blessings of the Lord upon us that while we did live upon raw meat in the wilderness,
our women did give plenty of suck for their children and were strong,
yea, even like unto the men.

And they began to bear their journeyings without murmuring.

=

But what does Book of Mormon say??

1 Nephi 5:

58 And thus we see that the commandments of God must be fulfilled;

59 And if it so be that the children of men keep the commandments of God, He doth nourish them and strengthen them and provide ways and means whereby they can accomplish the thing which He hath commanded them;

60 Wherefore, He did provide ways and means for us while we did sojourn in the wilderness.

Ancient word for God—who nourishes

Remember, they saw a pencil and thought not yellow, but action.

El Shaddai appears only few times, one is in the blessing of JOSEPH
(Nephi is a descendent of Joseph)

**This is God referred to as El Shaddai—the
one who nourishes**

Literally means 'Mighty Breasts'

This didn't mean Hebrews saw God with Breasts or was an 'androgenous being'
But this was not strange or awkward for Hebrews because they saw this as PURPOSE
not OBJECT (remember the pencil—it writes and erases)

באל	Ba'al	master	Isaiah 54:5
עושה	Oseh	maker	Isaiah 54:5
קנא	Qana	jealous	Exodus 34:14
אל שדי	El Shaddai	mighty breasts	Genesis 17:1

<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/god-yhwh/hebrew-names-of-god-in-the-bible.htm>

And Perfect Parallelism.

(will talk about Parallels next week)

Parallel of (earthly) women nourishing their children with plenty, to (eternal) GOD nourishing his children with PLENTY.

A teenage boy couldn't have known any of this. But someone writing about God Nourishing like Breastmilk could only be one acquainted with the Ancient meaning of the Hebrew word.

It would be to 'risky' to make up something like that otherwise.

There is a parallel with breastmilk—complete nourishment for the 1st year of life.

El Shaddai conveyed the idea of SUFFICIENCY.

Total dependence, but total reliance without concern

Hebrew word for blameless.

Blameless, innocent, the one who is fed only from its mother's milk, is the one spiritual comparison to one that relies solely on our Heavenly Father, one who lives without sin.

Nephi shares this as they are embarking on a journey of total reliance.

His response, our GOD IS TOTALLY SUFFICIENT.

A breastfeeding mother can not forget she has a nursing child. God can not forget to meet your needs. HE IS THE ONE WHO MAKES THIS COMPARISON of HIMSELF to prove to us his promise.

- **Almighty God**

- "Almighty God" (Heb. El Shaddai)

- (1) The etymological signification of Almighty God (El Shaddai) is both interesting and touching. God (El) signifies the "Strong One" (See Scofield "[Genesis 1:1](#)"). The qualifying word Shaddai is formed from the Hebrew word "shad," the breast, invariably used in Scripture for a woman's breast; e.g. [Genesis 49:25](#) ; [Job 3:12](#) ; [Psalms 22:9](#) ; [Song of Solomon 1:13](#) ; [4:5](#) ; [Song of Solomon 7:3](#) [Song of Solomon 7:7](#) [Song of Solomon 7:8](#) ; [Song of Solomon 8:1](#) [Song of Solomon 8:8](#) [Song of Solomon 8:10](#) ; [Isaiah 28:9](#) ; [Ezekiel 16:7](#) . Shaddai therefore means primarily "the breasted." God is "Shaddai," because He is the Nourisher, the Strength-giver, and so, in a secondary sense, the Satisfier, who pours himself into believing lives. As a fretful, unsatisfied babe is not only strengthened and nourished from the mother's breast, but also is quieted, rested, satisfied, so El Shaddai is that name of God which sets Him forth as the Strength-giver and Satisfier of His people. It is on every account to be regretted that "Shaddai" was translated "Almighty." The primary name El or Elohim sufficiently signifies almightiness. "All-sufficient" would far better express both the Hebrew meaning and the characteristic use of the name in Scripture.

Calling the Hebrew God 'The Mighty Breast'??

But the translators had a hard time with this one—couldn't say God was the mighty breast, because we see as objects rather than purpose.

So instead, they called him **'The Almighty'**

But to the Hebrews it was El Shaddai the one who nourishes.

Finally....Dead Sea Scrolls....

To a nation that saw purpose vs. object, this made perfect sense and did not make the mind wander or question....

Dead see Scrolls...Remember they saw as
PURPOSE, not OBJECT

The Next Verse was found in Dead Sea Scrolls. Epitomizes the essence of Hebrew Understanding of God's ability to NOURISH.

No Presider would likely use this next verse as call to worship in Restoration worship....but this is how the Hebrews understood God...

Dead see Scrolls...Remember they saw as PURPOSE, not OBJECT

10. תשמח נפשי בכבודך VSM fgh

TRANSLATION

1. I recall you, O **Zion**, for (the purpose of) blessing:
with all my might I love you,
blessed forever is your memory.
2. What you hope for, O **Zion**, (is) great,
that peace, the **deliverance** you long for (lit., the expectation of
your **deliverance**), will come.
3. Generation after generation will dwell in you,
faithful generations (in) your wonder.
4. Those who desire the day of your **salvation**
will rejoice in your great glory
5. They will suckle at the **nipple** of your glory,
and toddle in your glorious squares.
6. May you remember the faithful (acts) of your **prophets**,
since through the deeds of (or, in the works of) your faithful you
are glorified.