

conquering King of kings who will come again at the end of the Great Tribulation.

Adding to this amazing Gospel story that is locked into the symbolism of Gemini and Taurus and their decans is the possibility that the center of the visible Universe may be located somewhere in the area of Taurus - around the star called "Al Cyone" or "The Center" in the Pleiades. Even if the Universe has no center as some claim, however, could it be that the ancients saw this star cluster near the junction of Taurus and Aries as the allegorical seat of God's throne in the Third Heaven where God dwells? Interestingly, though, no structures in the desert southwest of Giza have yet been found that correspond to Al Cyone or the Pleiades, these may be buried underneath the shifting sands of the desert - waiting to be found. Since the Pleiades symbolize six of the Seven Churches of Revelation, Al Cyone may also signify the Church of Smyrna, the only one of the six directly tied to the enormous congregation of martyrs that are seen beneath the altar in Heaven that is signified by Taurus and Aries (Rev. 2:8-11, 6:9).

Based on the Star Gospel message of Taurus and Orion revealed here, it is clear that God directed someone in the distant past to carefully mirror these two constellations on the Earth for our benefit. What's even more miraculous is the fact that - long before Israel became a nation, and before Egypt, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, or Mount Sinai even existed, the Preincarnate Yahshua created a star map within that heavenly Gospel message to show us that He always knew exactly where on Earth He would deliver the Law to Moses, where He would be born, where He would die, where He would be resurrected, and where His throne would be forever established. Furthermore, He named the stars connected to this star map to further verify His Plan of Salvation, His hand in creating it all, and His destiny as its total and absolute fulfillment. Isn't that miraculous? In my humble opinion - it certainly is!

The Pillar of Enoch as an Altar to Yah

In addition to charting the course of the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars to determine the length of the year, the antediluvians likely used the Mazzaroth or Zodiac to measure greater lengths of time. When dealing with very long lengths of time, stars alone were probably used to mark the desired reference dates. This practice is evident in the star shafts, and in the overall ground plan for the pyramid complex at Giza.

Interestingly, the star shafts and entrance of the Great Pyramid point to the year 2500 BC as a significant year. This suggests that the

Great Pyramid may have been built on or around that year. Now, Josephus tells us that Abraham taught the science of Astronomy to the ancient Egyptians, and this would have been around 2000 BC. Furthermore, since the Egyptians were descendants of one of Ham's sons born after the Flood, it follows that the Egyptians could *not* have built the Giza Pyramid Complex. Because the ancient Egyptian culture that Abraham knew originated after the Great Flood of 2347 BC, the Pillar of Enoch's construction belongs to a culture that inhabited the area around Giza prior to the Flood. Furthermore, there is no reason why this culture could not have belonged to the righteous Sethite clan, of which Enoch was the seventh patriarch.

Though it existed before the Bible was written, the Great Pyramid conceals the Path to Salvation that is laid out in the Bible very well. In addition, scholars have sought to locate some confirmation of the Great Pyramid's purpose in the Bible. Amazingly, they found this confirmation in the Book of Isaiah:

***"In that day there will be an altar to the LORD (Yahweh) in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar (Hebrew: mastabah) to the LORD (Yahweh) at its border. And it will be for a sign and for a witness to the LORD of hosts (Yahweh Tsavout) in the land of Egypt; for they will cry to the LORD (Yahweh) because of the oppressors, and He will send them a Savior and a Mighty One, and He will deliver them."** - Isaiah 19:19-20 (NKJ)*

Though some believe that this prophecy could have applied to Moses as the savior of the oppressed Israelites, Isaiah was born long after Moses died. This prophecy is therefore speaking of a future time in Egypt's history. In this case, Egypt figuratively represents the Gentile nations where the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel have been scattered. Judging from the context of this Scripture, their Savior and Mighty One will be Yahshua Ha Mashiach at the moment He returns to Earth to set up His Millennial Rule.

At this time, Yahshua will come to free the spiritual Israelites trapped in the figurative place of sin called "Egypt." Thus, Egypt is a synonym for the sinful nations all over the world that will side with the Antichrist. After Yahshua conquers the Antichrist and the wicked nations that the Antichrist controls, an altar to Yahweh will be recognized ***that is both in the midst (i.e. center) of the physical land of Egypt, and at its border.*** There is only one spot in all of Egypt that fulfills both requirements. This is at Giza, the location of the Great Pyramid. Let's examine why.

The word "Giza" is an Arabic word that means "border." In ancient times, Egypt was divided into two sections called Upper Egypt in the south, and Lower Egypt in the northern Delta region. The dividing line between them was located at Giza. The Great Pyramid at Giza and its two smaller companions therefore may have served as a visual marker dividing the two halves of Egypt. As far as arable land area, Giza is also in the heart of Egypt.

Giza has another peculiarity in relation to the whole Earth. When viewed on an equal surface projection map, Giza lies in the geographical middle between the Eastern Hemisphere, or Orient, and the Western Hemisphere, or Occident. In addition, the Great Pyramid's north-south longitudinal meridian is nearly 30 degrees east of Greenwich, and it also on the 30th north parallel. This gives the site of the Great Pyramid another important distinction. The meridian and parallel at Giza dissect more land, and less water than any other positions on Earth. Giza is therefore the true geographical center of the world's landmasses. ***That is why Giza was once known as the "Navel of the World." It is the natural Zero Meridian of the Earth*** - far better than the Zero Meridian currently in use, which is Greenwich. This is probably why some ancient maps used the vicinity of Cairo, Egypt as the center point for their cartographic drawings of the Earth's geographical features.

By truly being in the *"the heart of Egypt, at its border,"* the Great Pyramid fulfills one condition of Isaiah's prophecy. The prophecy of Isaiah also says that this place must serve as an altar. As already shown, there is compelling evidence that the Great Pyramid was designed to serve a more sacred function than any other pyramid built on Earth. In fact, it likely served as a sacred Covenant Pillar or mastabah, as is explained in the next section.

The Sacred Pillars of the Melchizedek Priesthood

In Old Testament times, various patriarchs made heaps of stones, or erected enormous, unpolished stones to form solitary pillars as part of Blood Covenant ceremonies. These were used to memorialize sacred pacts between people that had spiritual significance. Sometimes, blood or oil was poured upon these single standing stones, or heaps of stones. This was done either in sacrifice to Yahweh, or to honor a Covenant with God.

To be considered consecrated before Yahweh, these stone pillars that formed layman's altars were *required* to be constructed of rough, undressed stones. The Patriarch Jacob made such a stone pillar at Bethel

- when Yahweh gave him the name Israel. The stone pillar that Jacob erected there marked the renewal of Yahweh's Blood Covenant with Jacob's grandfather, Abraham. As such, ***no blood other than that already shed through the rite of circumcision had to be shed to seal this renewed Covenant:***

"And God said..., 'Your name is Jacob; your name shall not be called Jacob anymore, but Israel...' Also God said to him: 'I am God Almighty (El Shaddai)...; The land which I gave Abraham and Isaac I give to you; and to your descendants after you...' So Jacob set up a pillar (mastabah) in the place where He talked with him, a pillar (mastabah) of stone; and he poured a drink offering on it, and he poured oil on it. And Jacob called the name of the place where God spoke with him, Bethel." - Genesis 35:10-15 (NKJ)

As shown in the Scripture above, a sacred stone heap was called a "mastabah" in Hebrew. "Mastabah" is most often translated in the Bible as "pillar." These sacred pillars were made of either one large, upright, undressed stone, or a pile of such stones. The stones had to be unpolished due to a prohibition Yahweh made against using dressed stones. This appears in the Mosaic Law: *"If you make an altar of stones for me, do not build it with dressed stones"* (Exodus 20:25). This law may have been made so that the altar pillars would reflect the imperfect people making the sacrifices.

Not all mastabahs were used as altars. Some were used as tomb markers, such as the one Jacob built over Rachel's Tomb:

"So Rachel died and was buried on the way to Ephrath (that is, Bethlehem). And Jacob set a pillar (mastabah) on her grave, which is the pillar of Rachel's grave to this day." - Genesis 35:19-20 (NKJ)

Rachel's Tomb still exists today on the outskirts of Bethlehem, and underneath the domed building that was built around it many years ago is the original tomb, which is topped by a pile of eleven large, uncut stones - one for every son of Jacob living at the time of Rachel's death in childbirth.

In Isaiah's prophecy mentioned before, I have shown in the quotation that the Hebrew word "mastabah" also identifies the altar to Yahweh that is to be found in Egypt. The Great Pyramid, which technically is a beautifully constructed pile of stones, could definitely qualify as a "mastabah." Though its exterior casing was once constructed of outwardly dressed stones that were perfectly fitted together, the core masonry of the Great Pyramid consists of uniformly sized, though

roughly hewn stone blocks. In their rough appearance, these core masonry blocks therefore resemble the stone “pillars,” “menhirs,” or groups of menhirs called dolmens that were erected by the ancients all over the world. Before we make a decision about whether or not the Great Pyramid could have served as an altar, however, let’s explore the concept of altars in the Old Testament a bit further.

There was another type of altar mentioned in the Bible that was either horned on its four corners, or contained pillars that served as horns. To have horns, these altars had to be made of some worked material such as stone or metal. Horned, finely worked altars consecrated to Yahweh appeared during Mosaic times, when the crude stone altars of laymen that were made to Yahweh were finally outlawed because of the idolatrous abuses often associated with them. However, this was not always the case.

Prior to the Flood, the Bible records that all the patriarchs from the line of Seth acted as, and were considered to be priests as well as leaders and judges for the people they governed. As such, they would have commissioned their people to build altars and to set up Covenant Pillars of undressed stones that served as boundary markers, as well as memorials recognizing agreements between God and various people groups.

According to Genesis, Abel acted as the first patriarchal priest who served Elohim, and, as Abel’s divinely ordained replacement, Seth continued this priesthood. This antediluvian priesthood was of the order of Melchizedek, which Christ fulfilled as “*a priest forever, in the order of Melchizedek*” (Psalm 110:4; Hebrews 5:5-6). Therefore, though Moses appointed his Levite brother Aaron as the first High Priest of the Aaronic priesthood, ***this was not the only priesthood ordained by God. The Melchizedek priesthood came before the Aaronic, and was superior to it*** - just as the Abrahamic Covenant was superior to the one made under the Mosaic Law. Furthermore, since Scripture implies that anyone who served as a priest in the order of Melchizedek was a priest *forever*, it suggests that this priesthood is everlasting, while the time and place for the Aaronic priesthood ended with Christ’s First Advent.

There is compelling evidence that all the Pre-Flood patriarchs were regarded as inheritors of this everlasting priesthood. In the Book of Jasher, for example, ***Melchizedek - who was the King of Salem and High Priest of “El Elyon” or “God Most High” - is identified as Shem, the son of Noah.*** Melchizedek is translated as Adonizedek in the Book of Jasher, though these names are virtually interchangeable, and both mean “King (or Lord) of Righteousness” in Hebrew.

The fact that the Aaronic priesthood was hereditarily passed down suggests that this was also true of the Melchizedek priesthood. Yahshua was called a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek, suggesting that Yahshua inherited that priesthood from Melchizedek and all the hereditary priests who came before him. Yahshua therefore would have inherited this role from an unbroken bloodline of priests that included the patriarchs Seth, Enosh, Cainan, Enoch, Methuselah, Noah, Shem, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, and David. Abel, Job, and Jethro (i.e. Reuel) are also notable examples of priest-kings in the order of Melchizedek that were not reckoned in the bloodline of Christ.

Since Christ inherited and fulfilled both the Melchizedek and Aaronic priesthoods in a way that no man before Him ever could, it implies that the Aaronic priesthood did not do away with the Melchizedek priesthood, and that the Melchizedek priesthood continued so that Yahshua could inherit an active and everlasting priestly office. In fact, there is evidence that each tribal leader in Israel acted as a priest and prince/king in the order of Melchizedek until the dedication of the Desert Tabernacle was completed. This is suggested in the Book of Numbers, where each leader of the Twelve Tribes of Israel offered grain, burnt, sin, and peace offerings before Yahweh during the Tabernacle's official dedication as a place of worship and sacrifice (Numbers 7:10-84).

Interestingly, the leader of the Tribe of Judah named Amminadab (meaning "people who give freely") was the first among the leaders of the Tribes of Israel to offer these dedicatory sacrifices in the Tabernacle. Like Amminadab, Yahshua was of the same Royal Tribe, and a priest in the order of Melchizedek. This suggests that the Melchizedek priesthood continued via the patriarchs who led the Tribe of Judah from the time of David up until the time of Christ. This is supported by the fact that King David (2 Samuel 6:17, 24:25), his rebel sons Absalom and Adonijah (2 Samuel 15:12, 1 Kings 1:9), and his son King Solomon acted as priests before Yahweh (1 Kings 3:3, 4, 15). Later, King Josiah of the Tribe of Judah also acted as a priest when he made a Covenant with Yahweh (2 Chronicles 34:30-31).

Though an altar isn't mentioned in the Genesis story of Cain and Abel, both brothers were acting as if they had a right to act as priests before Yahweh. In fact, it may be that their choice of offering was a divinely given test to see which son was truly worthy to carry on the hereditary priesthood that began with their father, Adam. Therefore, when Yahweh rejected Cain's sacrifice, it meant that Abel's bloodline and priesthood were chosen over Cain's to be the source of the Promised Seed, whereas Cain's seed would bring forth the Seed of the Serpent. As

will be revealed in later chapters, the Cainites certainly lived up to their notorious legacy.

Now, the reason Abel's sacrifice was acceptable over Cain's is because it required the shedding of innocent blood - a key requirement in the process of redemption, and in cutting a Covenant with God. After the Flood, Noah offered a sacrifice to Yahweh on an altar designated by the Hebrew term "mizbayak" (Genesis 8:20). This same word was used to identify the altar that Isaiah foresaw being revealed in Egypt (Isaiah 19:19), as well as the bronze altar for incense and the altar for burnt offerings used in the Desert Tabernacle. In Tabernacle and Temple times, the bronze altar for burnt offerings was constructed to include four horns on top of the junction of all four sides:

*"You shall make an altar of acacia wood, five cubits long and five cubits wide -- the altar shall be square -- and its height shall be three cubits. **You shall make its horns on its four corners; its horns shall be of one piece with it.** And you shall overlay it with bronze." - Exodus 27:1-2 (NKJ)*

These horns were smeared with blood from the animal sacrifices offered upon the altar, and they were made to be one piece with the altar. Could the three pyramids that represent Orion's Belt - coupled with the Great Sphinx - be symbolic of the four horns on the altar to Yahweh described in Exodus? Given the amazing prophetic power of these structures, this seems likely. The Great Pyramid can, therefore, be viewed as part of an immense stone altar constructed of partially dressed and undressed stones. If this is true, then not just the Great Pyramid, but the Giza Plateau as a whole was meant to serve as an altar to Yahweh. If so, the structures built at Giza are part of an immense, immovably imbedded altar stone that also serves as the Navel of the World.

Proof that the Giza Plateau was originally considered to be part of a four-horned altar dedicated to Yahweh is found in the grotto underneath the Great Pyramid, where there is a conspicuous stone abutment in the shape of a lamb's head that, as shown earlier, allegorically represents the Lamb of God! In addition, the stone head and forelegs of the Great Sphinx were formed from an unusual natural stone formation that once jutted high up out of the relatively smooth-surfaced Giza plateau. In addition, each one of the three big pyramids at Giza are built on rises carved into the bedrock of the plateau. They were, therefore, made to be an integral part of the plateau, just as the bronze altar's horns were one piece with it.

Taurus, Aries and Orion: A Temple with Two Altars

As already shown, the constellation of Orion is a symbol for Yahshua's Second Coming in wrath and triumph, and the pyramids at Giza represent Orion's Belt. In Book One, it was also shown that Orion is another symbol for Yahshua in His Role as a conquering King, and the Great Sphinx is a symbol for Yahshua as the Alpha and Omega. Furthermore, in Book Two, it was shown how the sign of Taurus signifies the unleavened bread of Passover, as well as the shed Body of Christ, while the hourglass shape of Orion depicts a giant chalice or cup signifying the third Passover Cup of Redemption, as well as the shed Blood of Christ. In addition, it was shown that the Zodiac signs Taurus and Aries face opposite to each other to serve as a symbolic four-horned altar to Yahweh in Heaven! Therefore, it is fitting that the Giza Plateau - and the Great Pyramid in particular - appear to have been built as an altar dedicated to Yahshua, who served as our Creator God "*in the beginning,*" was our Kinsmen Redeemer and Passover Lamb in 31 AD, and will be our Avenger of Blood and Deliverer at the end of the Tribulation.

Indeed, just as Israel had two calendars - a spiritual one and a civil one - the Zodiac may have two beginning and ending points. Indeed, Aries often houses the Sun when the spiritual calendar of Israel begins, while Virgo often houses the Sun when the Jewish civil calendar begins. Meanwhile, Aquarius signifying Reuben (which Taurus signifying Joseph supplanted) often houses the Sun at the end of the spiritual calendar, while Leo the Lion often houses the Sun at the end of the civil year. As such, both pairs of Zodiac signs serve to illustrate the purpose and ministry of "*the Beginning and the End*" - who is Christ!

This truth is mutely attested to in the symbol of the Great Sphinx, which depicts Yahshua as the Creator and King (Leo), the Seed of the Woman and Desired Son (Virgo/Coma), and the Living Water, which saves us from sin (Aquarius). Just as Leo and Virgo began and ended the Ancient Zodiac, this duality to Christ is seen in the Bible's Book of Revelation where it says: "*I AM the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End, and the First and the Last*" (Rev. 22:13). Interestingly, this passage of Scripture is numbered 22:13, and both of these numbers are connected to Yahshua's Millennial Rule. After all, The Millennial Kingdom of God is the 13th Great Day, or the Last Day - just as the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet is the 22nd letter.

Based on the fact that the Giza Plateau may be meant to serve as part of a huge earthly Altar to Yahweh that is mirrored in heaven in the Zodiac signs of Taurus and Aries, is it also possible that the constellation

of Orion served as another giant altar near this celestial altar? For example, if the four bright stars marking Orion's shoulders and feet are seen as markers for the four horns of a huge altar, then the belt stars of Orion would be in the exact center of that immense altar, and would symbolically represent an atonement sacrifice for sin.

Likewise, if the tips of the four horns belonging to Taurus and Aries are seen as altar horns, then the Pleiades and Hyades appear to represent two atonement sacrifices in the center of this crucially important altar in heaven, which may correspond to the Temple's Altar of Incense and courtyard Altar of Sacrifice! In fact, it may be that the Pleiades depict the lambs sacrificed daily and on Passover, as well as the people who are saved by the blood of the Lamb of God, while the Hyades depict the Bull sacrificed daily outside the camp of Israel, as well as the many people who are now redeemed by Christ's blood. It could also be that the Hyades and Pleiades are connected to the two goats sacrificed in ancient Israel on the Day of Atonement, with the Azazel Goat being led into the desert wilderness to die, while the other goat was sacrificed on the Altar to Yahweh as an atonement sacrifice for all Israel.

It seems fitting that the heavenly altar formed by Taurus and Aries represents the horned Altar of Incense and courtyard Altar of Sacrifice dedicated to Yahweh, while Orion depicts the Altar of Sacrifice outside the Camp of Israel, just as *"the place called Calvary" was outside the walls of Jerusalem*. Indeed, Orion's Belt depicts the Cross of Christ flanked by two other crosses, and serves as the heavenly counterpart to the following Scripture:

"And when they had come to the place called Calvary, there they crucified Him, and the criminals, one on the right hand and the other on the left." - Luke 23:33 (NKJ)

Uncannily, ***as seen from the air, each one of the Pyramids at Giza have the geometric appearance of a cross within a square***. These three aligned pyramids could therefore represent the three crosses that were raised on Calvary or Golgotha: the Cross of Christ which corresponds with the middle Pyramid of Khafre, the cross of the repentant robber which corresponds with the Great Pyramid, and the cross for the unrepentant, scornful robber, which corresponds with Menkaure's Pyramid. In addition, the four arms on each cross may depict the four corners of the heavens, and hence all of God's fallen Creation. This symbolism recalls the truth that Christ's blood atonement paid for the sins of the righteous and the unrighteous in every age.

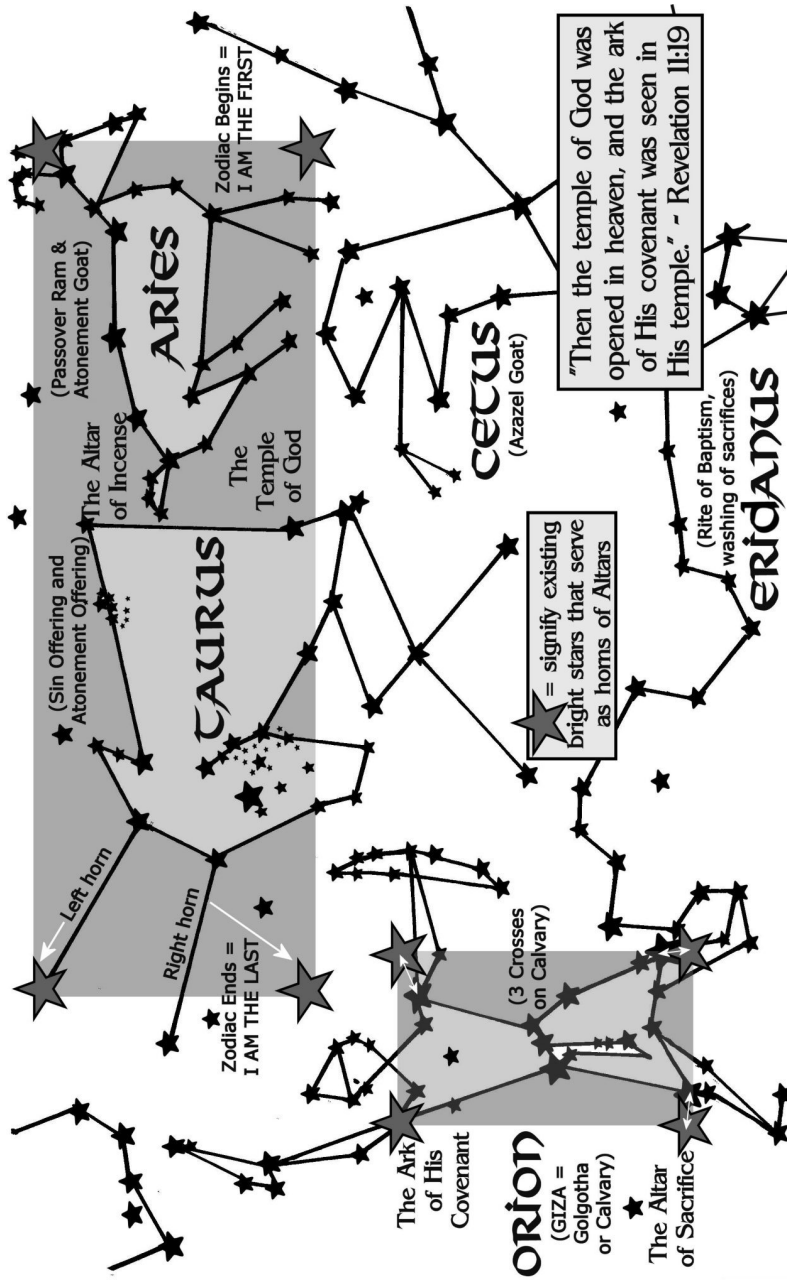
The star names for the three belt stars of Orion fully support this idea. "Al Nitak," meaning "The Wounded One," corresponds with the Great Pyramid, and is the brightest star in Orion's Belt. The middle star in Orion's Belt was named "Al Rai" or "Al Nilam," meaning "Bruised" in Arabic, and corresponds to Khafre's Pyramid. Most significantly, the smallest of the three stars in Orion's Belt that corresponds with the pyramid of Menkaure is named "Mintaka," which means "Divided," or "Cut in Half," as in a Covenant sacrifice. ***Could this be why Orion's three belt stars appear to mimic the Crucifixion of Christ, where two other crosses flanked Christ's Cross?***

Fascinatingly, just as the three pyramids at Giza with their massive stone foundation were located outside of the old city of Mennefer (a.k.a. Memphis, which is now represented by modern Cairo), Christ and the two robbers crucified on either side of Him died on a rocky outcrop outside the old city of Jerusalem. There, Yahshua signed and sealed a New Covenant with His own sacred blood on Calvary, which was the greatest gift to mankind ever given by God the Father. Anyone who accepts this unconditional Covenant by repenting and believing in Christ's miraculous birth, painful sacrificial death for our sins and resurrection into everlasting life are to be forever freed from sin and death, and will take part in the First Resurrection.

In addition, the New Covenant sealed by the Blood of Christ allows all who believe in Yahshua to act with the same authority as He did. This means that anyone who fully believes in Christ and trusts Him to help them can pray in Christ's name or character to thwart Satan's schemes and destroy his evil hold on mankind. Indeed, having supremacy over the Devil and his demons in all ways, Yahshua won back the authority and dominion that Adam and Eve lost. Afterward, Yahshua gave that authority to His saints, thereby negating the effects of the powerlessness that Adam and Eve discovered when they sinned against God and foolishly allowed Satan to usurp their authority.

A powerful symbol of the New Covenant made by Yahshua with mankind was hidden away inside the Desert Tabernacle and Solomon's Temple. It was called the Ark of the Covenant, and the Mercy Seat atop that Ark symbolized the very throne of God that inhabits a place as vast and wide and seemingly infinite as the starry heavens surrounding our Earth. It also symbolized both the literal body of Christ that was sacrificed for sin and the Body of His Bride, the True Church that was saved by His blood. Similarly, the constellation of Orion depicts the sacrificed body of Christ on the Cross, as well as the resurrected Christ at His Second Coming. Therefore, Orion may be a type of heavenly Ark of the Covenant.

Illustration of the Temple and Ark in Heaven



The idea that there is an eternal heavenly counterpart to the Temple of Yahweh in Jerusalem and a heavenly Ark of the Covenant is supported in the Book of Revelation, where it says:

"Then the temple of God was opened in heaven, and the ark of His covenant was seen in His temple." - Revelation 11:19 (NKJ)

As shown in the illustration on page 165, could the pyramids at Dahshur and Giza represent earthly counterparts to the heavenly Temple of God and Ark of the Covenant spoken of in the Book of Revelation? Could Taurus and Orion be heavenly symbols of an even greater heavenly reality in a dimension of time and space that we cannot see? Furthermore, could the connection of these heavenly altars to those five pyramids in Egypt indicate that the pyramids once served as temples and altars to Yahweh before the Flood? Though only Yahshua fully knows the answer to these questions, there are simply too many compelling clues pointing in that direction, and which beg us not to ignore that hypothesis. Indeed, if it is true, the connection of these pyramids to God's heavenly Temple and Ark would make much sense of the following three statements made in the Bible:

"Go and tell My servant David, "Thus says the LORD (Yahweh): Would you build a house for Me to dwell in? For I have not dwelt in a house since the time that I brought the children of Israel up from Egypt, even to this day, but have moved about in a tent and in a tabernacle.'" - 2 Samuel 7:5-6 (NKJ)

"Blessed be the LORD (Yahweh) out of Zion, who dwells in Jerusalem!" - Psalm 135:21 (NKJ)

"But I am the LORD your God (Yahweh your Elohim), [who brought you] out of Egypt. You shall acknowledge no God but me, no Savior except me." - Hosea 13:4 (NIV)

These statements are puzzling because they all indicate that Yahweh God identifies Himself as the God who came out from a symbolic home He had already established in Egypt, and allowed the Israelites to build Him a temporary home in the Desert Tabernacle. Note, for example, that Psalm 135 hints that Yahweh came out of Zion, which most certainly is a reference to the Great Pyramid and the Giza Pyramid Complex as a whole. Note especially the words in parentheses that were added to Hosea 13:4 even though there are no Hebrew words there that would support this translation of the text. In other words, the passage literally says: *"I am the LORD your God out of Egypt."* It does not say