

instead of 39. In his book "The Mystery of the Menorah and the Hebrew Alphabet," J. R. Church shows the original divisions between the Old Testament books, and how they correspond to the Hebrew Aleph-Bet. A chart showing his and my findings can be found on pages 8 and 9.

The Hebrew Alphabet Tied to the New Testament

In addition, J. R. Church saw that the New Testament has an underlying structure based on the Hebrew Aleph-Bet, and its message to the Jews is unmistakable. This underlying alphabetic structure is found in all twenty-seven books of the New Testament, and loudly proclaims that the New Testament writings are the literal Word of God, and are just as sacred as the Old Testament! Let's examine how this connection can be made.

The Hebrew alphabet has twenty-two main letters, with five additional final forms for five of the letters, making a total of twenty-seven letter symbols, though there are still only twenty-two basic sounds attributed to these letters. Amazingly, there are also twenty-seven books in the New Testament! Since each letter of the Hebrew alphabet also serves as a number, Hebrew numerals and words are intimately connected, and are mutually sacred. In His book "The Mystery of the Menorah and the Hebrew Alphabet," J. R. Church showed the numerical meaning of each letter of the Hebrew alphabet, their allegorical associations, and how they relate thematically to the books of the Bible that they are associated with. This is shown in the alphabetic chart in this chapter.

The chart was made to show how the Hebrew Aleph -Bet provides a hidden structure to the Old Testament, New Testament, and the twenty-two chapters of the Book of Revelation. My table makes it clear that this does not appear to be a coincidence. Uncannily, each of the twenty-two chapters in the Book of Revelation have a theme that ties in with the hidden meanings behind each corresponding Hebrew alphanumeric letter symbol, and this same sequence of letters and themes correspond with the twenty-seven books of the New Testament. Even more uncannily, though, five New Testament books are left over after the twenty-two regular letters of the Hebrew alphabet are applied. These five books correspond to the special final form of five Hebrew letters, which also serve as numeric symbols for the numbers 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900.

In ancient times, many cultures besides the Israelites used their letter symbols as numbers. The ancient Romans are one prominent example, with their use of letters to denote various Roman numerals. In

Jewish circles, the system of recognizing the allegorical meanings of numbers and letters is called Gematria. This, in turn, is a part of mystical Judaism, which is recorded in the Kabbalah and Zohar. In one form of Jewish Gematria, or numerology, a person's name is analyzed by finding its Hebrew letter equivalents, then adding the numbers for these letters together to find the name's underlying numerical value. In Chapter Ten, we will explore this Jewish form of numerology in regard to the number 666, and its connection to the Antichrist's name.

Applying the principles of Gematria, J. R. Church discovered that each chapter of the Book of Revelation has an acrostic form that correlates with every basic letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Due to my understanding of Revelation as a book specifically tied to the Great Day of the Lord, the fact that Revelation acts as a complete acrostic suggests that it contains a complete record of the events that will occur on the Day of the Lord. It also suggests that the Book of Revelation was written especially to minister to, and guide believers living in that Last Day. In Chapter Seven, we will discuss what the Last Day is and how it connects to the Book of Revelation.

Before moving on to the next section on the Bible Codes, it is interesting to note here that Messianic Jewish scholars have long recognized that the New Testament is full of far less discrepancies, and makes much more sense when it is assumed that the original texts of the New Testament were written in Hebrew and Aramaic before being translated into Greek and Latin. Throughout this book series, examples have been given where the text makes more sense when a Hebrew or Aramaic source text is assumed. In Chapter Ten, my two final examples concern Simon, called "the leper," and Yahshua's stepfather Joseph, who was called a "carpenter."

The information in this chapter shows the obvious connection of the New Testament with the Hebrew Alphabet. This lends great support to the idea that the entire New Testament was once written in Hebrew or Aramaic. It is also clear that Yahweh wanted every book in the New Testament as we have it today to be recognized as sacred Scripture - with no exceptions. Therefore anyone who rejects even one book of the Bible is rejecting a portion of the true and holy Word of God.

In addition to the correlations found by J. R. Church, my studies have shown me that some Apocryphal Books may correspond with the Aleph-Bet structure of the Old and New Testament. For example, there are five sets of New Testament books that bear the same writer's name, and a complimentary message. These are 1 and 2 Corinthians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians, 1 and 2 Timothy, 1 and 2 Peter, and 1, 2, and 3 John.

The Alpha-Numeric Structure of the Bible

Name, Number, & Theme of Hebrew Letter	Corresponding Books of Old Testament	Corresponding Portion of New Testament & Revelation
Aleph (A, 1) - King, Beginning, Creation	Genesis	Matthew; Revelation Ch. 1
Bet (B, 2) - House, Temple	Exodus	Mark, Revelation Ch. 2
Gimel (G, 3) - Love, Mercy, Culmination	Leviticus	Luke, Revelation Ch. 3
Dalet (D, 4) - door	Numbers	John, Revelation Ch. 4
Hay (H, 5) - Breath of God (Holy Spirit)	Deuteronomy	Acts, Revelation Ch. 5
Vav (V, 6) - Completion, Redemption	Joshua	Romans, Revelation Ch. 6
Zayin (Z, 7) - struggle for survival	Judges, Ruth	1 Corinthians, Rev. Ch. 7
Chet - (Ch, 8) life, grace, transcendence	1 & 2 Samuel	2 Corinthians, Rev. Ch. 8
Tet (T, 9) - serpent, objective good	1 & 2 Kings	Galatians, Rev. Ch. 9
Yod (Y, 10) - metaphysics, creation	1 & 2 Chronicles Psalm 110	Ephesians, Rev. Ch. 10 2010 AD, Delay no longer!
Kaf (K, 20) - crown, accomplishment	Ezra, Nehemiah Psalm 111	Philippians, Rev. Ch. 11, 2011 AD
Lamed (L, 30) - Teaching, learning	Esther Psalm 112	Colossians, Rev. Ch. 12 2012 AD
Mem (M, 40) - water, revealed, concealed, baptism	Job Psalm 113	1 Thessalonians, Rev. Ch. 13, 2013 AD
Nun (N, 50) - soul,	Psalms -	2 Thessalonians,

faithfulness, emergence, Heaven	Psalms 114	Rev. Ch. 14, 2014 AD
Samech (S, 60) - support, divine presence, memory	Proverbs Psalms 115	1 Timothy, Rev. Ch. 15, 2015 AD
Ayin (70) eye, sight, insight	Ecclesiastes Psalms 116	2 Timothy, Rev. Ch. 16, 2016 AD
Pey (P, 80) - mouth, speech	Song of Solomon Psalms 117	Titus, Rev. Ch. 17, 2017 AD, Christ’s Return
Tsadek (Tz, 90) - righteousness, humility	Isaiah Psalms 118	Philemon, Rev. Ch. 18, 2018 AD, Millennium Begins
Koph (K, Q, 100) - holiness, cyclic growth	Jeremiah, Lamentations Psalms 119	Hebrews, Rev. Ch. 19 To 2118 AD
Reysh (R, 200) - the wicked, evil	Ezekiel - 3rd Temple	James, Rev. Ch. 20 To 2228 AD
Shin (Sh, 300) - Divine power and provision	Daniel	1 Peter, Rev. Ch. 21 To 2328 AD
Tav (T, 400) - truth, perfection, conclusion, end	Twelve Minor Prophets	2 Peter, Rev. Ch. 22 To 2428 AD...
Then there are the five finial letters: The 5 Finial Letters:	Possibly correspond to:	NOTE: The remaining finial letters apply to the rest of the Millennial Kingdom, leading to the New Heaven and Earth!
Finial Kaf (K, 500)	Book of Jubilees	1 John - Baruch, Ch. 6
Finial Mem (M, 600)	Book of Jasher	2 John - Epistle of Barnabus
Finial Nun (N, 700)	1 & 2 Esdras	3 John - Book of Jubilees
Finial Pey (P, 800)	1 & 2 Maccabees	Jude - Book of Jasher
Finial Tsadek (Tz, 900)	Book of 1 Enoch	Revelation - Book of 1 Enoch, 2928 - 3000AD, New Heaven and Earth

Just as in the Old Testament, these five multi-part sections can be seen as one book. If this is done, however, the five final Hebrew letters have no counterpart unless five Apocryphal books are added. This is also true of the Old Testament. In the last portion of the table that appears on page 9, there are some suggestions as to which Apocryphal books might be included to allow both the Old and New Testament to be divided into twenty-seven sections, instead of twenty-two. Interestingly, some of these Apocryphal books appear to be relevant to both the Old and New Testament, and therefore appear in both sections.

The Bible Codes, the Language of God in Numbers

In addition to the literal and allegorical messages found in every letter of the Hebrew alphabet, and the structure they provide throughout the Bible, there is a hidden numerical code that runs throughout the Old Testament, especially within the Pentateuch, or Torah. Findings from applying these numerical codes to the Bible has revealed that the entire Old Testament is riddled with prophecies that can only be numerically discerned, and that underlie the basic written words of the Bible.

Dubbed “the Bible Codes” by the Jewish scholars who discovered them, this hidden code system in the Bible was theorized about in the past, but unproven until modern times. This is because the Bible Codes are based on highly complex numerical patterns that require a sophisticated computer program to be found. When these equidistant number sequences are applied to Hebrew and Aramaic Bible texts, and the resulting equidistant letter strings, or ELS’s are read sequentially as words, they often reveal prophetic statements about Yahshua the Messiah, and other major past events in the Bible. However, many of them also appear to predict prophetic events *in the future* as well.

The Bible Codes are found when certain number sequences are used to count the Hebrew letters in the Old Testament. For example, in his book “His Name is Jesus – The Mysterious Yeshua Codes”, Messianic Jewish Scholar Yacov Rambsel discovered that, counting from the first letter in Genesis 1:1, every fiftieth Hebrew letter found in sequence spells the Hebrew word “Torah.” Rambsel also found similar sets in 386-letter intervals in all five books of the Torah or Pentateuch. For example, starting with the fourth letter in the twelfth word of Exodus 3:14 and counting every 386th letter in sequence spells the name of our Savior in Hebrew: “Yeshua” or “Yahshua.” This is also true of the 386-letter sequence beginning with the fourth letter in the first word of Leviticus 22:14. In fact, ***the name of our Savior Yahshua is found twelve times in 386-letter intervals throughout the whole Pentateuch.*** Even the way to