

Discovering Yahshua in the King James Bible

"If the Savior's true Name is Yahshua, why can't I find it in my Bible," some ask. In fact, with just a little effort, you can!

The name given for the Savior in the King James Version is "Jesus." But with the help of Strong's Exhaustive Concordance and the King James Bible itself, we can prove that the Savior's Name is in reality Yahshua.

Strong's Concordance is a must for any serious study of the Scripture. It is based on the King James Version. In turn, other Bible references such as lexicons and Bible dictionaries are based upon Strong's numbering system.

Under "Jesus" we find the following:

JESUS (je-zus) See BAR-JESUS, CHRIST, JESUS', JOSHUA, JUSTUS

1. The Christ

Of the generation of J Christ Mt. 1:1 2424

Of Mary, of whom was born J Mt. 1:16 2424

Now the birth of J Christ was on Mt. 1:18 2424

Notice that the pronunciation is followed by related words (Bar-Jesus, Christ, Joshua, Justus), which can also be investigated. Then follow verses in Matthew where this name occurs under the reference number 2424.

Because Matthew is in the New Testament, we next go to the Greek Dictionary in the back of Strong's and locate No. 2424:

“2424. Ἰησοῦς *Iēsōus*, ee-ay-sooce'; of Heb. or. [3091]; Jesus (i.e. Jehoshua), the name of our Lord and two (three) other Isr.: - Jesus.”

Here we see the Greek letters followed by the Latin equivalents, then a phonetic pronunciation. "Jesus" is shown to be of Hebrew origin (No. 3091), followed by the Rabbinic spelling "Jehoshua." Notice that! **Strong's** recognizes that the Savior's Name is Hebrew!

So from the essentially GREEK name "Jesus" we are directed to **Strong's** HEBREW No. 3091. Turning now to **Strong's** Hebrew Dictionary we locate No. 3091.

3091. *Yehôwshûwâ'*, yeh-ho-shoo'-ah; or *Yehôwshû'a*, yeh-ho-shoo'-ah; from 3068 and 3467; Jehovah-saved; Jehoshua (i.e. Joshua), the Jewish leader: - Jehoshua, Jehoshua, Joshua. Comp. 1954, 3442.

Here is the Hebrew spelling followed by the Latin letters and the [incorrect] pronunciation, and an alternate spelling. Reliable scholars recognize that the first syllable of our Savior's Name should be pronounced "Yah" not "Yeh." (Even the common word "HalleluYah" corroborates this.)

Yahshua is from No. 3068 and No. 3467, meaning, "YAHweh saved." This is the same as Joshua, Moses' servant, with variant spellings. (The letter J did not exist in the Hebrew or the Greek, but was invented in the 16th century.)

The first reference number given, 3068, refers to Yahweh, the Heavenly Father (but since 1518 C.E., through ignorance was written YEHOVAH or more commonly JEHovah).

“3068 יהוה. *Yehôvâh*, yeh-ho-vaw'; from 1961; (the) self-Existent or Eternal; Jehovah, Jewish national name of God: -- Jehovah, the Lord. Comp. 3050, 3069.”

Immediately following No. 3068 is the Hebrew Tetragrammaton, יהוה. . Hebrew is read from right to left, as are all Semitic languages. These letters are the yothe, heh, waw, heh. Notice the yothe (י) has a “colon” beneath it (:), which is called the *shewa*. The waw (ו) has an uppercase “T” (qamets) under it. These vowel-pointed symbols were added by scribes to aid in pronunciation.

The Massorettes or Jewish scribes places the shewa under the yothe instead of the correct qamets to give a "Yeh" sound instead of the correct "Yah" sound in Yahweh's Name. This was done to conceal the true Name, which they deemed too sacred to use. (See article "Hebrew Articulation" preceding **Strong's** Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary for Hebrew alphabet and vowel pointing.) But the King James reveals that the letter "a" is proper. In Psalm 68:4 it reads "Jah" (but replacing the Y with the J, which came later).

For proof that the Heavenly Father's Name is "YAH," turn to No. 3050, which clearly shows the first three letters pronounced "YAH." Qamets (the vowel sound as in all) is the only vowel there and the examples given verify a YAH syllable.

3050 יה. *Yâhh, yaw*; contr. For 3068, and mean the same; Jah, the sacred name: -Jah, the Lord, most vehement. Cp. Names in "-iah," "-jah."

From the above, we see the Savior's Name begins with "Yah," which is the short or poetic form of Yahweh, and is found in other Hebrew names as a suffix, such as Isaiah (Isa-Yah), Jeremiah, Obadiah, and Zephaniah.

The final syllable derives from No. 1954:

1954 הוֹשֵׁעַ *Hôwshêä*. Ho-shay'-ah; from 3467; deliverer; Hoshea the name of five Isr.:--Hosea, Hoshea, Oshea.

While No. 1954 means deliverer, Strong says there were five Israelites named either *Hosea*, *Hoshea*, or *Oshea*. We also have the servant of Moses, Joshua. After the Jews' return from Babylonian captivity, the middle "o" had been dropped from the name Yahoshua. It was now pronounced Yahshua, much as Joshua, except the "J" is pronounced as "Y." (See Neh. 8:17)

In Acts 7:45 and Hebrews 4:8, translators of the King James erroneously substituted "Jesus" for Joshua, which make little sense in these passages. Yet by their error we can see the equivalency, or more significantly the fact that "Jesus" derived from the Hebrew "Joshua" (Yahshua). Other versions have inserted the more proper "Joshua" in these verses.

The sacred Name Yahweh derives from No. 1961, hayah, the Hebrew verb of existence:

1961. הָיָה *hâyâh*, haw-yaw'; a prim. Root [comp. 1933]; to exist, i.e. be or become, come to pass (always emphatic, and not a mere copula or auxiliary):--beacon, X altogether, be (-come, accomplished, committed, like), break, cause, come (to pass), continue, do, faint, fall, + follow, happen, X have, last, pertain, quit (one-) self, require, X use.

Now we can see that the Savior's Name stems from No. 3050, "Yah," and the second syllable "shua," based on number 1954, meaning deliverer, savior.

Whence Came 'Jesus'?

The letter J once had the sound of Y (and still does in German and Latin), but under French influence assumed its present "juh" sound in English.

The second letter, "e," came about as the Massorettes slyly changed the vowel points from "ah" to "eh," so the reader would not blurt out even the short form of the Sacred Name, "Yah."

Greek and Latin have no "sh" sound, so only the "s" sound was brought over to produce the third letter in this name.

The suffix ending (*us*) is the Greek nominative, masculine singular.

Not only is the Hebrew name for the Savior changed to Latin and completely Grecianized, but our Hebrew Savior is also given the Greek title "Christos" in place of the proper Hebrew "Messiah." If we are going to translate the HEBREW title "Messiah," we should more properly translate it in English as "Anointed" and not create a Greek Savior through the use of "Christ"!

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