

# The Truth About God

## Who is God?

Have you ever wondered if God really is who we've been led to believe? This is the question we're going to answer. Not whether such a Supreme Being exists, but whether or not that Being is in fact God. Maybe that seems strange to you. But surely not any more strange than dedicating your entire life to someone without looking into whether they are who you've been led to believe, right?

What if we can show that he's not? What if reliable historical references show that God is not the person we've been told? What if The Scriptures also show that God is actually the opposite of who we've been told? Would you favor truth over tradition? Would you break from the crowd or would you still follow the multitude?

As we explore "*The Truth About God*" you will be faced with that choice. To some it may seem to be an attack upon the teaching of The Scriptures. To some others it will be a confirmation of those same writings and their relevance to this very day and age. The Word is living. It is not just some ancient Book. It speaks directly about the times in which we live as well as the age to come.

Today the worship of God is world-wide. The expansion of colonialism and the international scene have brought us to the point where each culture's deity is viewed as "their God". We're told that the Muslim God is Allah, the Hindu God is Krishna, etc. The learned admit that there is really just one such Being, but still refer to him as God. Even the un-

religious, the Atheists (if we can even call them “un-religious”) carry no qualms about presuming that if such a Supreme Being did exist, it would surely be God. Clearly God is held in the highest possible regard among the masses. For this reason we offer the following information.

Had I not researched the matter out myself I don't think I would have believed it. So the opposition that will come as we contend that God is really just the opposite of who we've been led to believe is understandable. Yet the facts remain. And his true identity was known over two thousand years ago as attested in the Septuagint, the oldest extant translation of The Scriptures, which identifies (Gad, Gawd, God) as the devil. Yes, you read that correctly, the devil.

The people which The Scriptures tell us forsake Yahweh to worship Gad (Gawd, God) are described in specific detail for us to identify. They're called a “nation”, or “corporate body” (Young's) not calling upon Yahweh's Name (Isa. 65:1). They walk (live) in a way that is “not good” (Isa. 65:2) which means not in accordance with His Law (Rom. 7:12). This is because they follow their own inclinations (Isa. 65:2). They consume unclean creatures, including swine, and yet consider themselves holy (Isa. 65:4-5). They will meet with national destruction (Isa. 65:11-16), and would have already if not for a remnant in their midst (Isa. 65:6-9); Rom. 9:27-29), whom will be blessed and inherit paradise (Isa. 65:13-25). Read it for yourself, and consider who this describes today. Who fits the bill?

These are some bold words. And we are going to back them up with the available facts. For anyone unfamiliar with this information, know that this little booklet is going to challenge you. You will find that pretty much everything you've ever been taught about God is wrong. And you will be left with a choice to make (Ex. 23:13; Josh. 23:7) with that said, let's begin.

God has been viewed as "the perfect, omnipotent, omniscient originator and ruler of the universe, the principal object of faith and worship" (*American Heritage Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> ed*). That is, God is held in the highest possible regard among all beings. However, he has not always occupied such a lofty position.

"GOD...was in heathen times, an idol, or object of religious worship. Since the Teutonic acceptance of Christianity, it is the name reserved for the Creator of the Universe" (*World's Popular Encyclopedia*)

"GOD (god, gawd) A common Teutonic word for personal object of religious worship, formerly applicable to superhuman beings of heathen myth; on the conversion of the Teutonic races to Christianity, term was applied to Supreme Being..." (*Encyclopedia Americana*)

"The word `god' on the conversion of the Teutonic races to Christianity was adapted as the name of the One Supreme Being" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*)

"The word is common to Teutonic tongues...When the Teutonic people were converted to Christianity; the word was elevated to the Christian sense" (*Webster's Twentieth Century Dictionary*)

The *Oxford English Dictionary* confirms this peculiar fact by

current) "modified...Christian and monotheistic sense." Consider these Scriptures (Psalm 96:5; 1 Cor. 10:20). During the Teutonic (Germanic) people's conversion God was lifted from his original lowly stature to the modern or "Christian" sense of a Supreme Being. How convenient for him!

Significantly, it is said that the "Christian sense" comes from "the Hebrew Bible" (*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Encyclopedia*). This is because it is therein that we find the One most anciently described as "the perfect [(Deut. 32:4)], omnipotent [(Gen. 17:1)], omniscient [(Ezek. 28:3)], originator [(Isa. 45)] and ruler of the universe [(Dan. 4:17)]." And it is He who alone should be "the principal object of faith and worship [(Ex. 20:1-3)]." This is the position which God had to be "modified" and "elevated" to fill. But another was already in this position, in "The Hebrew Bible." He's still there actually, just neglected by most translators.

"The Hebrews called their Deity by the Name Yahweh, and in a shorter form, Yah, used in a relatively few cases. In course of time they came to regard this Name as too sacred for utterance. They therefore substituted for it the Hebrew word for LORD" (Smith and Goodspeed, *The Bible* p. 15)

"Many translations of the Bible followed this practice. In most English translations YHWH is recognizable where the word LORD appears in caps" (*Holman Illustrated Pocket Bible Dictionary - Pocket Reference Edition*, p. 383)

"The substitution of the word LORD is most (sad); for while it in no way represents the Sacred Name, the mind has constantly to guard

against a confusion with the lower uses, and above all, the direct personal hearing of the Name on the revelation of Yahweh..." (*Smith's Bible Dictionary*, p. 195-196)

Although most "Believers" today follow this irreverent tradition, the early ones didn't. This you can check in the prefaces to most English translations. For instance, it is called a "long established practice" (RSV), a "convention" (NKJV), a "device" (NIV), and an "ancient tradition" (GNB). The Master<sup>1</sup> proclaimed the Name of Yahweh (Jn. 17:6; Heb. 2:12). And His Emissaries emulated His example (Acts 2:21; Rom. 10:13; etc.). We should all appreciate the Name of the Supreme Being.

"I am Yahweh, that is My Name, and My glory will I not give to another" (Isa. 42:8)

"This is My Name forever, and this is my memorial to all generations" (Ex. 3:15)

Even beyond the obvious reasons for respecting the Name of the Almighty (and Author of the world's best-seller) looking into the actual meaning and significance of His Name gives us further reason to appreciate it.

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<sup>1</sup> Though He is almost universally called "Jesus" today, nearly every reference available agrees that our Master's Name was actually identical to that of Moses' successor, "Joshua." Indeed "Joshua" is called "Jesus" twice in the KJV (Acts 7:45; Heb. 4:8). All newer translations (i.e. *NIV*, *NKJV*, *NAS*, *NRSV*, etc.) "correct" it to read "Joshua" here but leave "Jesus" everywhere else. Our Master's Name is very important (Acts 4:12). In Modern Hebrew "Joshua" is often pronounced *Yehoshua*. (*based upon Yahowah and shua*). Because the vowels of *Yehowah* however are doubtful, (cf. Strong's H#1943) we use the form apparent in many prophets' names and pronounce our Master's Name as *Yahushua*, i.e.; the *shua* (salvation) of *Yahu* (Yahweh).

“*I Am Who I Am*: Apparently this utterance is the source of the word *Yahweh*...” (*Authorized Catholic Bible* [note on Ex. 3:14])

“...A derivative of **הוה** *hawah*, to be, to exist, as if ‘he that is’, ‘the self-existent’, or ‘the one ever coming into manifestation...’” (*Oxford English Dictionary*)

“YHWH, the One of all being...‘to be’. Ha Yah-that which was HoWeH-that which is-and YiHYeh -that which will be...” (R. Green, *Seek My Face, Speak My Name*, p. 18)

Yahweh’s Name represents His character as the Cause and Sustenance of Existence itself. Concerning defining such an infinite being—via our finite cognizance—Yahweh’s Name reflects the apex of possible conceptions. And from this it should be obvious that He didn’t evolve to such a position, for His very Name signifies it (Mal. 3:6).

This shows us that God, who had to be “modified” and “elevated” to such a position during the conversion of the Germanic people, and Yahweh, whose very Name signifies that He occupied this position from eternity, were not, are not, and never will be one and the same. The people who gave us God didn’t know Yahweh, nor any such Supreme Being.

“The ancient Germans worshipped a variety of gods and goddesses, whom they viewed as powerful but not as omnipotent or eternal.” (*Academic American Encyclopedia*)

To them, for instance, Odin was viewed as “the highest and oldest of the gods; he rules all things” and yet, “the *Poetic Edda*...has many poems centered on Odin's search for wisdom and understanding” (James Graham-Campbell, *The Viking World*, p. 178-180).

God can be identified, among the people who gave him to us, as Odin himself. Among the Germanic people, Odin (also called Woden) was also called Godan (Jacob Grimm, *Teutonic Mythology* [J. Stallybrass trans.], p. 1326). And the root word from which "God" comes (*gott*) "was used as a beiname for the deity Odin" (C.J. Koster, *Come Out of Her My People*, p. 55 citing the *Handbuch der Deutschen Mythologie*, p. 13).

Furthermore, "Wednesday" (Woden-Owdin-Odin's day) is still called Godan's day among the Germanic people of Westphalia (Karl Helm, *Altergermanische Religionsgeschichte*, p. 254). Clearly the people who gave us God identified him with Odin, not Yahweh.

Many today casually say that "God is good." However, "the notion of goodness is not conspicuous in the heathen conception of the deity" (*Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia*). It was "an idea too remote from the rude conceptions of men in early ages" (Noah Webster, *American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1828). That is, God has only acquired this guise of alleged goodness since being "modified" into the supposed likeness of Yahweh, the One actually revealed in The Scriptures as good (Ps. 25:8; James 1:17).

The Germanic people knew of no faithful, just, and good Being such as the One revealed in the Scriptures.

"The Germanic pantheon can be divided into two groups...gods...of a warrior aristocracy and... gods...responsible for ensuring fertility..." (*Encyclopedia Britannica*)

"In a society geared to warfare, it was natural that war gods played an important role in religious life...and fertility deities were also prominent..." (*Encyclopedia Americana*)

That is, they worshipped violence and sex. They were not very different from this "One Nation Under God" (cf. the 10 o'clock News). With this in mind we should not be surprised that God can be traced to both of these principal aspects of Germanic religious life.

The word "god" can be traced to the name of the Germanic people called "Goths" (Noah Webster, *American Dictionary of the English Language, 1828*). These nomadic people are closely akin to the Barbarians, Vandals, and Vikings. All of these terms are now commonly used to refer-not particularly to a distinguished ethnic group-but to violent dissidents of an uncivilized character. And all of these Germanic peoples "regarded [Odin] as the god of kings and warriors" (James Graham-Campbell, *The Viking World*, p. 177).

Then consider that "gott" and "god" are also akin (*Oxford English Dictionary*). Different Germanic translations of the Scriptures vary indiscriminately in their use of "Gott" where we find "God" in the Common-English Versions (cf. *The German Luther Bible; The Dutch Slatenveritaling*). This is significant because "gott" is apparent in our words "beget, begat, begotten" (C.J. Koster, *Come Out of Her My People*, p. 56). Thus God was anciently tied to both war and fertility.

The fact is, prior to being "modified" and "elevated upon the conversion of the Teutonic peoples," God was known as a very different being. He has since then acquired the vestments rightfully due to Yahweh. In light of the above, consider the significant yet rarely told impact that the Germanic peoples have had on the Western-World.

"The Germanic peoples are generally credited



with or blamed for destroying the Roman Empire and bringing an end to classical civilization. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> century various Germanic peoples, including Vikings, invaded, ravaged, and devastated great parts of Western Europe. Much wealth was consumed in defending the 'civilized world' from these 'barbarians,' and countless lives were lost...[yet] they also played an important role in building a new society within the framework of the Roman civitates, the Christian religion..." (*Academic American Encyclopedia*)

"The conversion of the Scandinavian countries in the late 10<sup>th</sup> century allowed a significant amount of information concerning the religion and mythology of the pre-Christian Germanic people to survive" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*)

"For seven hundred years, from the time of Emperor Constantine to the Crusades, the Scandinavians were the chief agents of European expansion" (Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Discoverers*, p. 209)

Incidentally, "the Scandinavians permanently affected the English social structure, dialect and names" (*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Encyclopedia*). This particularly includes the Goths, whose very name we've seen is related to God (Noah Webster, *American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1828).

"Goth, *n.* One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia, now

Sweden and Norway, whose language is now retained in those countries, and a large portion of it is found in English" (id.)

It is very interesting to consider that when God was "modified" and "elevated," that is, when "the Teutonic peoples converted to Christianity" their "conversion was nominal and this further-filled the Church with pagan practices" (*Halley's Bible Handbook*). This is obvious in light of what has occurred with God.

Prior to converting to Christianity the Germanic people worshipped God. I don't mean "God" as we've been taught. Not Yahweh, whom our Scribes have effectively replaced with God. I mean the Germanic people worshipped God; the deity of sex and violence, as he was before he was erroneously "modified" and "elevated" to occupy Yahweh's position (in the mind of the masses).

In order to "convert" them God was "elevated." That is, God was taken from his lowly carnal origins among the Germanic people and exalted into Yahweh's place (in the mind of the masses). Thus God receives all of the credit and honor due to Yahweh. With this in mind consider the very name of the priests who controlled the Germanic conversion to Christianity, the *Godi*.

"The ruling and the priestly functions were often difficult to distinguish from one another. This was the case with the Old Icelandic *godi* (a word that has an etymological relationship to English *god*), who was both a priest and a chieftain. Old Icelandic *godi*, 'heathen priest,' 'chieftain,' is a secondary derivation from the word *god*, 'heathen god,' which is cognate to the English *god*" (Hans-Peter Hansenfratz, Ph.D., *Barbarian Rites*, p. 39).

**"Godi** In pre-Christian Scandinavia, priest-chieftain. Worship of the Norse gods was organ-

ized around them, and in Iceland, where there was no king, they became the ruling class. They dominated the Icelandic assembly, made laws, and appointed judges. When Iceland converted to Christianity c.1000, they controlled the organization of the new religion." (*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Encyclopedia*)

The "Godi" played a crucial part in how God was "modified" and "elevated." As peculiar as all of this sounds, this is the true story of how we received the worship of God. The Being revealed in The Scriptures was not called "God" until the Germanic people were "converted to Christianity." Imagine that happening with Zeus or Baal. Would you be willing to substitute them in the same way?

The earliest time that Yahweh was replaced with God in The Scriptures was "the Gothic Bible of 350 [which is]...the earliest Germanic text" (*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Encyclopedia*). This, the original God version (OGV?), was prepared "by a converted Goth, a saintly scholar named Ulfilas" who "for more than 40 years...labored, first making a Gothic alphabet so that he could translate the Bible and then teaching his people the new faith" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*). Prior to this Yahweh was never called "God" in the Scriptures. But He has been ever since.

The Protestant Reformer Martin Luther simply followed this practice, and he "gained great influence among the people through his splendid German translation of the Bible. Hitherto the Scriptures had been available only in Latin. And only a small educated group in Europe knew Latin" (*New Book of Knowledge*, p. 292). Luther's translation and the others that sprung from the Reformation have considerably influenced all subsequent English versions, especially via the KJV (*Nelson's New King James Version Study Bible*, p. xiii).

We have received God under a false guise misrepresenting him in a "modified" and "elevated" form. Essentially, all of the attributes ascribed to Yahweh in The Scriptures have been deceptively imputed to God. Therefore it is clear that once one receives this knowledge, to credit to God what is rightfully due only to Yahweh is a betrayal of *The Way* revealed in the Scriptures. And we are not alone in our conclusion on this.

"I further betray my faith by the use of the English word 'God' rooted as it is in Old Germanic paganism" (R. Green, *Seek My Face, Speak My Name*, p. 18)

This error will become more manifest as the ever more ancient (and therefore even more original) identity of God is revealed. For, although we received God from the Germanic people, the roots of his origin and true identity reach down deeper, into the dim past, considerably earlier than the Germanic religions' beginnings.

Admittedly, beyond the Germanic roots, "the ulterior etymology is disputed" (*Oxford English Dictionary*). The term "ulterior" is defined in this reference as "lying beyond what is openly stated, avowed, or evident; intentionally kept in the background or concealed." That is, the origins of God, beyond the Germanic people, are obscured. To uncover the pre-Germanic origins of God we will look at the different ways it may be written and the origins of our language itself.

In English "God" can also be written as "Gad" or "Gawd." In the *Oxford English Dictionary* a number of publications are cited showing that Gad is a "minced pronunciation of God" and Gawd is a "vulgar or slang pronunciation of God." Thus Gad and Gawd are simply variations of God. This will be significant as we delve deeper in our study.

Now, it has been proposed (and substantiated) that Hebrew is the

language from which English ultimately descends (Isaac Mozeson, *The Word: The Dictionary that Reveals the Hebrew Sources of English*). And indeed, although the English alphabet itself was taken from the Greek, the Latin Greek alphabet was taken from the North Semitic (*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Encyclopedia, Encyclopedia Britannica*). This is most obvious if one simply compares the Greek alpha-beta to the Ancient-Hebrew aleph-beth. The Greeks got their alpha-beta-gamma-delta from the Hebrew aleph-beth-gimel-dalet-etc.

With this in mind consider that there is a deity called both Gad and Gawd (God) in the Hebrew Scriptures. You wouldn't know it though, of course, because this has also been obscured. For instance:

"But ye are they that forsake [Yahweh], that forget my holy mountain, that prepare a table for that troop, and that furnish a drink offering unto that number." (Isaiah 65:11)

The true significance of this verse has been effectively concealed in the KJV, as well as in a number of other Common English versions.

"In the Authorized Version *Gad* is rendered 'that troop,' and *Meni*, 'that number,' but the most learned admit that this is incorrect, and that the words are proper names." (Alexander Hislop, *The Two Babylons*, p. 94-95)

That is, because they are proper names they should be transliterated (just like Adam, Abraham, Noah, Nimrod, Baal, etc.) not just translated. By improperly rendering the text the Scribes obscured the meaning. Restored, it is saying that there is a people who forsake Yahweh by worshipping these deities. So let's look further into this.

According to the *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*, in Hebrew the word "gad" (#1408) is "a variation of 1409" which is "gawd." Ac-

ording to this reference this Hebrew term refers to a "Babylonian deity." Other references clarify further that this is specifically "the divinity of fortune...elsewhere called Baal" (HWF Gesenius, *Hebrew Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament*; p. 482-484).

It must be noted that in Hebrew God (Gad, Gawd) is written only with two letters; a *gimel* ("g") and a *dalet* ("d"). The difference which we see in the English spellings of these variations is not present in the Hebrew consonantal composition of the words. The difference in vowels is expressed not by letters but by small dots and lines from the Massoretic vowel pointing system which was added around 900 CE. "Before the early Middle Ages, the Hebrew text consisted of consonants only; the vowel sounds were to be inferred by the reader" (Karen H. Jobes and Moises Silva, *Invitation To The Septuagint*, p. 49). The Master cosigned for the *yod* (the smallest Modern-Hebrew letter) and the *tittle* (*nekudah*, the tiny horns found on Modern-Hebrew letters) but He did not cosign any Massoretic vowel points (Matt. 5:17-18).

"This Gad is written in Hebrew as GD, but the Massorettes afterwards vowel pointed it, adding 'a,'...However, we find other references to ...GD in the Hebrew text, but this time vowel pointed to read 'Gawd' or 'God,' (Josh. 11:17; 12:7; 13:5), where we find 'Baal—Gawd' or 'Baal—God,' '...obviously a place named after the deity.' (James Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible*, under 'Gad')..." (C.J. Koster, *Come out Of Her My People*, p. 53)

Thus, in Hebrew we find a deity whose name varies in the identical manner in which God varies in English. But, is it possible to connect the deity whom the Germanic people gave us (God, Gad, Gawd) to this Babylonian deity (Gad, Gawd, God)? Some have mocked us in our avoidance of using these terms in reference to Yahweh.

“Sacred Name believers imagine a linguistic connection between the English *God* and the Hebrew *Gad* (‘luck, fortune’).” (Daniel Botkin, *Linguistic Superstition and the Sacred Name Movement*, p. 2)

The following facts are submitted to show that we don't simply "imagine" (fantasize, dream, invent, guess, etc.) a connection between the terms as alleged. There is substantial evidence supporting this position. For instance, the first matter to consider in our examination of whether the "God" which Europeans have inherited is the same as the "Gad" of Babylon fame is the fact that Europeans have also inherited the worship of Meni, the deity mentioned alongside him in The Scriptures (Isa. 65:11).

"Meni, or Mani, signifies 'the Numberer,' and it is by the changes of the moon that the months are numbered...The god who presided over that luminary among the Saxons, was Mane, as given in the 'Edda,' [(*Mallet*, vol. 2, p. 24 Edin. 1809)] and Mani, in the 'Voluspa' [(Supplement to Idda Pfeiffer's *Iceland*, p. 322-323)]...The name that is still given in the lowlands of Scotland to the feast on the last day of the year...is Hogmanay [(*Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*, sub. voice.)]. Now, 'Hog-Manai' in Chaldee [that is, Ancient - Hebrew,] signifies 'The Feast of the Numberer'; in other words...to show the connection between country and country, and the inveterate endurance of old customs, it is worthy of remark that Jerome, commenting on [(Isaiah 65:11)]...observes that it 'was the custom so late as his time, in all cities...., to set tables, and furnish them with various luxurious articles of food,

and with goblets containing a mixture of new wine, on the last day of the month and year...in respect of the fruitfulness of the year' [(Hieronym, vol. 2, p. 217)]." (Alexander Hislop, *The Two Babylons*, p. 94-96)

Europeans have inherited the religious customs in respect to Meni, calling it New Years Eve. And even this word itself signifies to "number" in our language as well (i.e. "how many?"; "this many," etc.). In fact, our words "month" and "moon" are "akin to Gothic *mena*" (*Webster's New World Dictionary*). And *mane* is the Greek word for both (*Strong 's Greek* #3376). In all three languages it matches. The connection between Hebrew, Greek and English is there.

The second fact to consider is the significance of the word God (Gad, Gawd) in Hebrew. According to Hislop it "evidently refers, in the first instance, to the war-god, for it signifies to assault" (id.). With this in mind just remember the historical accounts we've already considered and the character of the people (i.e. the Goths) who gave us God. They were warriors. This matches the Hebrew meaning.

In Lexicons of Hebrew there are a number of words containing "GD" in them, which reflect to "assault" or otherwise imply concepts inherent in the Barbarous people who gave us God. Consider the following example (just remember the vowels are late additions).

"1416...geduwd [GDWD]...from 1413; a *crowd* (espec. of soldiers):...means `band (of raiders); marauding band; raiding party, army; units (of an army); troops; bandits; raid.' (1) Basically, this word represents individuals or a band of individuals who raid and plunder...When the Amalekites `raided' Ziklag, looting and burning



it...David...inquired...'Shall I pursue after this troop?'...(1Sam. 30:8)" (*New Strong's Expanded Dictionary of Bible Words*)

Hebrew terms containing the root word "GD" reflect the very character of the Goths, the people who gave us God. And as we've seen, the word "God" traces directly to their name (Noah Webster, *American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1828). It's almost as if a Hebrew named them!

This is very interesting in light of the fact that both Goths and Israelites were in the same location in the second century of this era.

"Goth, member of a Germanic people who...for centuries harassed the Roman Empire...and, after various adventures, arrived at the Black Sea...in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century..." (*Encyclopedia Britannica*)

Indeed "Germanic...culture at various times extended from the Black Sea across central Europe" (id.). With this in mind consider what the historian Josephus wrote (in the end of the first century) about the "lost tribes" of Israel.

"...The ten tribes are beyond Euphrates till now, and are an immense multitude, and not to be estimated by numbers" (Josephus, *Antiquities* 11.5.2)

The book of 2 Esdras states they had "went in by the narrow passages of the Euphrates River...a long journey of a year and a half to that country..called Arzareth" (13:44-45). Looking at a map of the region we can follow the Euphrates up almost all the way to the Black Sea (See Appendix A, p.23). And going up is the only path they would have taken as southeast would have led them right into the Assyrians

they were fleeing. Incidentally, "Arzareth" has been identified with the Black Sea region (Don Esposito, *The Chosen People*, p. 48-50). And this comports with the post-exilic writings which mention them being to the "north" (Jer. 3:12; 31:8; etc.). Thus the Goths and the Israelites were actually in the Black Sea region at the very same time.

The religious system of the Goths and of all Germanic people revolved around war and fertility (*Encyclopedia Britannica, Encyclopedia Americana*). With this in mind remember that Gawd (Gad, God) is "elsewhere called Baal" (HWF Gesenius, *Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon*, Heb. # 1409). Baal is "the pagan god of war and fertility" (Nelson's *New Illustrated Bible Dictionary*). He has "appeared in many forms and under many different names" (id.). He's now called God. This is confirmed in the *Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros*, by Koehler and Baumgartner which on page 137 identifies Baal as "Gott god" the "adversary." God (Gawd, Gad) and Baal are one and the same.

Yahweh promises to send "Eliyahu (Elijah) the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of Yahweh" (Mal. 4:5). Eliyahu's message was to clarify to the people that you cannot worship both Yahweh and Baal (1 Kings 18:21). And it is interesting to note that he was greatly outnumbered by the prophets of Baal (1 Kings 18: 22) just as we are greatly outnumbered by the prophets of God today. (The cover of this booklet is a representation of Eliyahu).

The last proof I'll offer is that the Scripture which mentions Baal under the name Gad (Gawd, God) is not simply a past event. The context is prophetic of the end of the age (Isa. 65-66). Therefore a people at the end of the age will be found to have forsaken Yahweh by worshipping God (Gawd, Gad).

The people which The Scriptures tell us forsake Yahweh to worship Gad (Gawd, God) are described in specific detail for us to identify. They're called a "nation", or "corporate body" (Young's) not

calling upon Yahweh's Name (Isa. 65:1). They walk (live) in a way that is "not good" (Isa. 65:2) which means not in accordance with His Law (Rom. 7:12). This is because they follow their own inclinations (Isa. 65:2). They consume unclean creatures, including swine, and yet consider themselves holy (Isa. 65:4-5). They will meet with national destruction (Isa. 65:11-16). They would have already if not for a remnant in their midst (Isa. 65:6-9; Rom. 9:27-29), whom will be blessed and inherit paradise (Isa. 65:13-25). Read it for yourself, and consider what nation of people this describes today.

With the foregoing established the full extent to which God has been "elevated" and "modified" is manifest. That this could happen was spoken of long ago. As it stands written, "And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil and Satan, whom deceives the whole world..." (Rev. 12:9). "And no wonder! For Satan himself masquerades as a messenger of light!" (2 Cor. 11:14; cf. Isa. 14:12-14). The Adversary receives countless praise and worship, not only among Christians and Jews, but also among all others who have adopted without question that God is the Supreme Being. Even those who haven't or don't believe that such a Being exists presume that if he did he would be "God."

Had I not researched the matter out myself I don't think I would have believed it. That opposition will come as we contend that God is really just the opposite of who we've been led to believe is understandable. Yet the facts remain. And his true identity was known over two thousand years ago as attested in the Septuagint, the oldest extant translation of The Scriptures, which identifies (Gad, Gawd, God) as the devil.

"But ye are they that have left Me, and forget My holy mountain, and prepare a table for the devil, and fill up the drink offering to fortune" (Isaiah 65:11, *The Septuagint With Apocrypha*, trans. By

Sir Lancelot C. L. Brenton; cf. 1 Cor. 10:20-21)

What, therefore, shall we do? Well, to rectify our terminology is simple. Yahushua is our example (1 Pet. 2:21; 1 Jn. 2:6; Rev. 14:4). He referred to Yahweh as His "El" (Matt. 27:46). The word "El" is a contraction of "Elohim" which is "the general Semitic term for deity" and is usually (yet erroneously) rendered "God" (*Harper Collins Bible Dictionary*, p. 381).

The usage of Elohim in The Scriptures reflects that it is not a personal proper name but a title of authority, used ultimately of Yahweh as "the true Elohim" (Jer. 10:10), "the living Elohim" (Hos. 1:10), "the Elohim of truth" (Isa. 65: 16), "Elohim Almighty" (Ex. 6:3), "the Elohim of Abraham....Isaac,...and Jacob" (Ex. 3:6) etc. But the word is also used in a lower sense of authorities appointed by Yahweh such as "angels" (Ps. 8:5), "judges" (Ex. 21:6; 22:8-9), and even Moses (Ex. 4:16). These reflect its sense of actual authority, but it can also denote a presumed authority such as "other elohim" (Ex. 20:3; 23:13; Ps. 96:5). The custom of using a capital letter "E" when referring to Yahweh and a lower case "e" when not is an easy way to discern what is meant. Yahweh is Elohim, God is a false Elohim, and specifically as history confesses, the Adversary.

It may at first seem peculiar using Elohim or elohim instead of God or god. But remember that the word God is not originally English either. It came to us from the Goths, and they got it from the Semitic peoples. So basically we have a choice between two Hebrew words. One apostates use who forsake Yahweh, and another which the Messiah, all of the righteous prophets, apostles, and even Yahweh Himself used in the original Scriptures. The choice should be simple.

Some may object that Elohim or El has also been used by pagans to refer to other deities. Yet to this we must consider that the word is found in the names of the Archangels Michael and Gabri'el whom clearly existed prior to any pagan peoples (Job 38:6-7). Obviously

then it was used properly first and improperly only later. (Isa. 45:21-22). The proper use is preserved in the names of many individuals (Eliyahu-Yahweh is my El; Elisha-El is savior; Elisabeth-El has sworn; Israel-a prince of El, or to rule with El; etc.).

The term El is literally defined as "*Mighty-one*" (*Young's Analytical Concordance*, p. 411). Some prefer saying this. Or, for use in daily convo, there are a number of applicable titles such as Almighty, the Most High, Heavenly Father, Creator, etc. Any such discussions may also be used as an opportunity to present *The Truth About God*. Just remember, Yahweh, may "wink" at ignorance (Acts 17:30; 3:13-19), but He does not overlook willful transgression (Heb. 10:26-39). We have an obligation to present the truth, yet there is a time to rebuke and a time not to (Prov. 26:4-5). Use wisdom.

Yahweh bless you and keep you, and make His face shine upon you. And may these words be confirmed by many witnesses for all who seek.

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## Summary Of The Facts

Although God is now treated by most as the Supreme Being, he actually had to be modified and elevated to this position. This happened during the conversion of the Germanic peoples to Christianity, which was overseen by their ancient pagan priesthood, the Godi. Etymology shows us that God was not, is not, the Supreme Being. And the history of his name reveals that he is just the opposite of who we've been led to believe (I Cor. 10:20; Psalm 96:5).

The Supreme Being which The Scriptures teach us about has a Name, Yahweh, yet translators have replaced His Name with the generic title "Lord". So now The Scriptures are seen as teaching about the Lord God instead of Yahweh. Significantly, most references define the name "Baal" as meaning Lord, and we've seen that God was another ancient name for Baal. The phrase "Baal God (or Gawd)" is used in The Scriptures to refer to the Adversary.

Who else but the Adversary would try to usurp the Almighty's position? The Scriptures tell us that is exactly what he does (Isa. 14:12-14; Rev. 12:9). They also tell us that in these last days there would be a large number of people forsaking Yahweh and worshipping God, though most translations obscure this (Isa. 65:11). Further, The Scriptures also tell us that Yahweh will at once remove all the names of Baal from His peoples' lips (Hos. 2:13-17). Thus The Scriptures relevance to this day and age is affirmed.

As peculiar as it may seem at first, the facts speak for themselves. God is not the Supreme Being. He is Baal, the Adversary. And he has deceived the world into treating him as Yahweh, the Almighty. This is not some conspiracy theory we've created. It was spoken of long ago (Jer. 23:26-27; 11:9-10). As a human being Yahweh has given you free will and now, having seen *The Truth About God*, you're free to choose what you will do (I Kings 18:21).

# APPENDIX A

