

The background of the cover features a warm, dimly lit scene. In the foreground, an open book with Hebrew text is laid out on a dark, textured surface. To the left, a wooden cross stands on a small wooden base. In the background, a person is visible, slightly out of focus, wearing a light-colored garment. The overall atmosphere is solemn and scholarly.

THE
Hidden
LANGUAGE

*Hebrew Numbers and
Word-Meanings in the
Old Testament (Tanakh)*

ELDER KEITH JOEL WALKER



THE HIDDEN LANGUAGE

*Hebrew Numbers and Word-
Meanings in the Old Testament
(Tanakh)*

Written by
Elder Keith Joel Walker

whpctuttle.com

A study bridging Tanakh numeric symbolism, classical Jewish commentaries (Rashi, Midrash, Talmud), Chabad/Chassidic insight, and Apostolic-Pentecostal pastoral application

FOREWORD

Numbers in Scripture do more than count. In Hebrew the words for numbers, their letters, and their numeric values (gematria) have been read for millennia as carriers of theological, moral, and typological meaning. This booklet collects those strands—biblical occurrences, rabbinic comment, Chassidic insight (as represented in the teachings of the Rebbe and Chabad tradition), and evangelical/pentecostal application—so preachers can draw sermons, series, and devotional material grounded in both Old Testament witness and the interpretive heritage that grew from it. Where the New Testament unfolds the fulfillment of Old Testament types (e.g., 12, 7), we note the continuity.

PREFACE

Sources and Method

- Primary biblical texts: Tanakh (Genesis–Malachi); key cross-references to the New Testament (e.g., Matthew, Revelation) when typology is discussed.
- Rabbinic sources: Rashi (medieval p’shat and midrashic summaries), Talmudic references (e.g., Makkot 23b on 613 mitzvot), Midrashim (e.g., Genesis Rabbah, Exodus Rabbah, Midrash Tanchuma) for symbolic

treatments.

- Chassidic/Chabad sources: thematic teachings found in Likkutei Sichot, Likutei Amarim (Tanya), and public talks of the Lubavitcher Rebbe which often treat symbolic meanings of words and numbers in light of Kabbalah and Chassidut (presented as interpretive streams rather than verbatim scholarly citations).
- Method: For each number we present the Hebrew word (transliteration), the literal/lexical meaning, biblical exempla, rabbinic/Chassidic insight, gematria notes where relevant, and pastoral/sermonic application.

Note about gematria and symbolic reading

Gematria—the assignment of numeric values to Hebrew letters and the derived meanings—is a Jewish hermeneutical tool. Not every instance of a number carries a hidden code. The goal here is to present classical and Chassidic readings that treat numbers as signposts of divine meaning and to give practical pulpit applications for Apostolic-Pentecostal preaching.

CHAPTER 1

Theological Primer:

Why Numbers Matter in the Tanakh

- Numbers mark structure (creation week, feasts, laws) and typology (people groups, priesthood). They signal completeness (7), governmental order (12), covenant

beginnings (8), periods of testing (40), and more.

- The rabbinic tradition treats certain numbers as paradigmatic: for example, 613 mitzvot (Torah precepts) is recorded in rabbinic literature (Talmud, Makkot 23b) and later enumerated formally by Rambam (Maimonides, Sefer HaMitzvot).

- Hebrew as a consonantal language: words and letters carry theological resonance; the Shema’s “Echad” (Deut. 6:4) is a central hermeneutic anchor. The oneness of God! The verse proves there is no trinity in all the Bible. The so-called 3 in 1 is false doctrine; God is one without division or distinction you cannot separate the oneness of God - Jesus is Jehovah of the Old Testament and Jesus is Jehovah in the New Testament Manifested in the flesh.

CHAPTER 2

Why Numbers Matter

1 — Echad (אֶחָד)

- English: One, unity, primacy.
- Biblical anchor: Deut. 6:4 (“Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one.”).
- Rabbinic/Rashi insight: Rashi explains that “echad” affirms the unity and uniqueness of God, rejecting division in His being—central to Jewish monotheism and a foundation for Christian confession of the one true God

manifest in redemptive history.

- Gematria/word note: Echad (aleph-chet-dalet) has numeric value $1+8+4 = 13$; the number 13 is also associated with “ahavah” (love) and the covenantal quality of God in Jewish thought—used by rabbis to emphasize unity as relational covenant.
- Preaching application: Unity of God as basis for covenant faithfulness, unity of the church (one body in Christ), call to singular devotion.

3 — Shalosh (שלוש) / Shelosh (שְׁלוֹשָׁה)

- English: Three, divine completeness/perfection in biblical typology.
- Biblical examples: triadic arrangements—three patriarchs often considered Abraham, Isaac, Jacob; repeated triads in prayer and prophecy; Christian triadic analogies drawn later.
- Rabbinic and Midrashic insight: The number three frequently marks stability (a tripod) and divine completeness in narrative structures; Midrash often reads threefold motifs as intensifying divine action.
- Preaching application: Use of threefold structures in sermons (petition, provision, praise); the triadic fulfillment motif pointing forward to the fullness of God’s purposes.

4 — Arba (עֲבָרָא)

- English: Four, the earth/material creation, universality (four corners).
- Biblical examples: four rivers of Eden (Gen. 2:10–14),

four directions/corners of the earth, four matriarchs/
matriarch elements in certain lists.

- Rabbinic insight: Four often denotes the created sphere; in liturgy and law fourfold lists connect earthly order with divine intention.
- Preaching application: The gospel to the four corners (universal mission), creation as God's stage for redemption.

6 — Shesh (שֵׁשׁ)

- English: Six, humanity, work, incompleteness compared to seven.
- Biblical examples: six days of work before Sabbath (Exod. 20), the number of human labor.
- Rabbinic interpretation: Six is close to completion but short of seven; in some readings six signals a human realm in need of divine completion.
- Preaching application: Human effort vs. divine rest; need for God's sanctification to complete what man begins.

7 — Sheva (שֵׁבַע)

- English: Seven, spiritual perfection, divine completion, rest.
- Biblical examples: seven days of creation with the seventh day as sabbath (Gen. 2:2–3); seven lamps of the Menorah (Exod. 25:31–37); seven-fold idioms throughout Scripture.
- Rabbinic/Midrashic insight: Midrash Rabbah and

liturgical tradition sanctify seven as the archetypal number of completion—shabbat as covenantal sign; Rashi’s exegesis frequently points to the significance of seven in sanctification cycles.

- Chassidic/Chabad insight: The Rebbe’s talks echo classical themes: seven as perfection that invites continuity beyond completion—a completed cycle that points to covenantal rest and spiritual fullness.
- Preaching application: Seven as completeness of God’s restorative work; seven disciplines/days in a sermon series on holiness; typological link to Revelation’s seven churches and seven lampstands indicating fullness and accountability.

8 — Shmoneh (שְׁמוֹנֶה)

- English: Eight, new beginning, covenantal renewal, circumcision on the eighth day.
- Biblical examples: Circumcision on the eighth day (Gen. 17:12; Lev. 12:3); eight saved on the Ark (Noah’s family—Genesis 7:13–23 if counting Noah’s family as eight).
- Rabbinic insight: The eighth day inaugurates a new order beyond the week—brit milah occurs on the eighth day to mark covenantal entry into the covenant community.
- Chassidic insight: Eight represents the supernatural renewal that transcends natural cycles (7).
- Preaching application: New birth, new covenant realities, resurrection themes (new creation beyond the Sabbath order).

10 — Eser (עֶשֶׂר)

- English: Ten, ordinal perfection, divine order, foundational law.
- Biblical examples: Ten Commandments (Exod. 20; Deut. 5), ten plagues (Exod. 7–12), ten sons of Jacob? (occasionally used for lists).
- Rabbinic/Midrashic insight: Ten marks a completeness of moral and communal order. Rabbinic tradition uses “ten” for quorum (minyan)—though modern practice defines it for public prayer—symbolizing communal responsibility.
- 613 note: Ten as a structural core (the Decalogue) with the broader 613 mitzvot expanding into life details.
- Preaching application: Ten as structural law that points to Christ’s fulfillment and the moral framework for the believer; sermons on “Ten Words” and their gospel implications.

12 — Shneym-Asar / Shneym Asar (שְׁנַיִם עָשָׂר)

- English: Twelve, governmental perfection, foundation, covenant tribes.
- Biblical examples: Twelve tribes of Israel (Gen. 49; Num. 1); twelve stones on the high priest’s breastplate (Exod. 28); the foundation stones in Ezekiel/Zechariah typologies; later New Testament fulfillment: twelve apostles (Matt. 10), the 12 gates and 12 foundations of New Jerusalem (Rev. 21).
- Rabbinic/Midrashic insight: Twelve denotes order of God’s governance; each tribe’s role in the covenant

community. Midrashic material connects the tribes and priestly functions to central aspects of Israel's life.

- Chassidic/Chabad insight: The Rebbe often expounds on 12 as the divine plan for righteous order and the channels of blessing that God established.
- Preaching application: Twelve as commission and discipleship (apostolic authority), structure of the church's mission, the corporate nature of the covenant people.

40 — Arba'im (אַרְבָּעִים)

- English: Forty, testing, trial, preparation, transition.
- Biblical examples: 40 days of the flood (Gen. 7:12), 40 days Moses on Sinai (Exod. 24:18), 40 years wandering (Num. 14:33–34), Elijah's 40-day fast (1 Kings 19:8), Jesus' 40 days of testing in the wilderness (Matt. 4).
- Rabbinic/Midrashic insight: Forty is the classic period of transformation or probation—an intensive, formative time. Talmudic literature often references 40 for significant transitions.
- Preaching application: Preparing for ministry, seasons of testing that precede commissioning, sermons on endurance and purification.

70 — Shivim (שִׁבְעִים)

- English: Seventy, nations/complete large grouping, universality.
- Biblical examples: Seventy descendants of Jacob who went to Egypt (Gen. 46:27; Exod. 1:5 as traditionally

counted), 70 elders of Israel (Num. 11:16–25), the seventy nations tabled in Genesis 10 (Table of Nations).

- Rabbinic insight: Seventy functions as a symbol for the nations of the world and a fullness of earthly administration.
- Preaching application: Mission to all nations, global scope of the gospel, church’s responsibility to the nations.

CHAPTER 3

The 613 Commandments, Ten Commandment & Numbers

- The number 613: Traditional Jewish count of mitzvot (positive and negative). Talmudic reference: Makkot 23b attributes the number 613 to Moses; Rambam (Maimonides) offers a systematic enumeration (Sefer HaMitzvot). In a homiletic frame, 613 can be presented as the comprehensive scope of God’s will for life.
- Ten Commandments (Aseret ha-Dibrot): 10 as the moral foundation; Hebrew words of the Decalogue are loci for deeper word-study (e.g., “You shall have no other gods” — “lo yihyeh-lecha elohim acherim” — exploring the Hebrew for “other” and “before”).
- Pastoral usage: Preachers can use the 10 as sermon outlines and the 613 as the broad call to sanctification—always pointing to Christ’s fulfillment of the Law (Matt. 5:17) and to the Spirit’s work.

CHAPTER 4

The Hebrew Alphabet

The Old Hebrew alphabet has 22 letters and the ancient Greek alphabet 27 letters. Both alphabets have together $22+27=49$ (7×7) letters. The whole Bible (OT and NT) was written on $22+27=49$ (7×7) scrolls (see Structure of the Bible (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/>)). The 7 is a sacred number and $7 \times 7=49$ means completeness and completion. The Old Hebrew and Old Greek languages had no special numbers.

Therefore, numeric values have been assigned to all letters. In addition to the numerical values, the ordinal values are also distinguished. Ordinal values indicate the position of letters within the alphabet. Thus, each Hebrew and Greek letter and each word has a numerical and ordinal value. Every single word automatically has a specific number and ordinal value. Example: YHWH ($Y \times 10 + H \times 5 + W \times 6 + H \times 5$, ie 10-5-6-5) has the same number and ordinal 26, since the letters used do not have the 10th letter of the alphabet beyond which the numbers rise. But Jerusalem has the numerical value 586 ($J \times 10 + R \times 200 + W \times 6 + Sh \times 300 + L \times 30 + M \times 40$) and the ordinal value 82 ($J \times 10 + R \times 20 + W \times 6 + Sh \times 21 + L \times 12 + M \times 13$). If the numerical values of all 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet are added together, the total value is 1495.

Gematria

Gematria are methods of assigning a numerical value to a name, word or phrase based on its letters. It means the interpretation of words with the help of numbers. It is also used in the Bible because God has encrypted additional information or details in certain names. Gematria was used in almost all ancient (Babylon, Greece, Rome...) and young cultures to detect hidden meanings. The most famous results (oder examples) of the Gematria are the numerical values 26 for Yahweh (YHWH), the 777 for the Hebrew words "God, the heavens, the earth" (see below), the 888 for Jesus (Greek Iesous) and 666 for the Antichrist (Rev 13:18; see calculation (<https://biblemenorah.jimdofree.com/english/666/>)).

The Ancient Hebrew Alphabet

The ancient Hebrew alphabet has 22 letters (from Alef to Tav). The earliest characters originally consisted of symbols, from which the today's digital signs originated. 5 of them have special end forms (e.g., Kaph); together with the final characters there are 27 signs, but still 22 letters. The 6th letter Wav/Vav represents the consonant [w] in original Hebrew, and [v] in modern Hebrew; if there is a dot in front of or above the vav, it represents the vowels [u] or [o]. The letters Alef (1) and Ayin (16) have a sound that does not occur in our language, so their pronunciation is in brackets:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל	מ	נ	ס	ע	פ	צ	ק	ר	ש	ת
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	200	300	400

The 22 Hebrew letters of the Old Testament (OT) and the numerical values

THE 22 HEBREW LETTERS AND THE NUMERICAL VALUES										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20
(a) Alef	B, V Bet	G Gimel	D Dalet	H He	W, V Vav	Z Zayin	H, X Chet	T Tet	J, I, Y Yod	K Kaph
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ל	מ	נ	ס	ע	פ	צ	ק	ר	ש	ת
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	200	300	400
L Lamed	M Mem	N Nun	S Samekh	(o) Ayin	P, F Pe	Ts Tsade	K, Q Qoph	R Resh	S, Sh Shin	T Tav

The Hebrew alphabet used to write the Old Testament (OT) and numerical values

The 22 Hebrew letters look different in different fonts. Here's an example with Times New Roman and Arial (below). The upper number indicates the original values and the lower number indicates the numerical values:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל	מ	נ	ס	ע	פ	צ	ק	ר	ש	ת
א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל	מ	נ	ס	ע	פ	צ	ק	ר	ש	ת
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	200	300	400

The 22 Hebrew letters in the font: Times New Roman and Arial (below) and their numerical values

It should be noted, however, that the Hebrew texts are not read from left to right, but from right to left. Although the Syriac (Syr; Aramaic) language is similar, it has produced completely new letters over the centuries (see Peshitta).

CHAPTER 5

The Greek Alphabet

The Ancient Greek Alphabet

In its classical and modern forms, the alphabet has 24 letters, ordered from Alpha to Omega. However, the ancient Greek alphabet has 27 letters. In addition to the 24 main letters in which the NT was written, there were 3 more characters in the early form of the Greek alphabet; i.e. in the alphabetic (“Milesian”) system of Greek numerals: Digamma* (Ϝ, ϝ; since the Middle Ages Stigma in the appearance of a snake: Ϛ, ϛ; NV 6), Qoppa (Ϟ 90) and Sampi (Ϡ 900). The following illustrations show the uppercase and lowercase Greek letters in the Times New Roman font and their numeric values:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ	σ	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800

The 24 Greek letters in which the New Testament was written and the numerical values - Gematria

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	B	Γ	Δ	E	Z	H	Θ	I	K	Λ	M	N	Ξ	O	Π	P	Σ	T	Υ	Φ	X	Ψ	Ω
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ	σ	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800

The 24 Greek letters in which the New Testament was written and the numerical values

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	B	Γ	Δ	E	Z	H	Θ	I	K	Λ	M	N	Ξ	O	Π	P	Σ	T	Υ	Φ	X	Ψ	Ω
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ	σ	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
A	BV	G	D	E	Z	E	Th	IJ	KC	L	M	N	Ks	O	P	R	S	T	UY	Ph	Kh	Ps	O

The 24 Greek letters in which the New Testament (NT) was written with the phonetic equivalent and numerical values

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ς	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ	σ	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω	ϝ	Ϟ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900

The 27 letters of the Greek alphabet and the numeric values - Gematria

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
A	B	Γ	Δ	E	FC	Z	H	Θ	I	K	Λ	M	N	Ξ	O	Π	Qϛ	P	Σ	T	Υ	Φ	X	Ψ	Ω	T̂Ϟ
α	β	γ	δ	ε	Ϝς	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ϙϛ	ρ	σς	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω	T̂Ϟ
A	BV	G	D	E	W	Z	E	Th	IJ	KC	L	M	N	Ks	O	P	KQ	R	S	T	UY	Ph	Kh	Ps	O	Ts

The 27 letters of the Greek alphabet and the numerical values

CHAPTER 6
The Letters of the Bible
& the Numerical Values

The numerical values of the Hebrew and Greek letters are no secret. They have been around for over 2000 years and have not changed. There are many literature sources (including Wikipedia) that correctly specify the numerical values of the letters. The following table gives an overview:

THE BIBLE - ALPHABETS AND NUMERICAL VALUES

OV	Hebrew						Syr	Greek						
	ARL	TNR	NV	P	Name	ARL		TNR	NV	P	Name			
1	א	א	א	1	(a)	Alef	א	Α	α	Α	α	1	A	Alpha
2	ב	ב	ב	2	B, V	Bet	ב	Β	β	Β	β	2	B, V	Beta
3	ג	ג	ג	3	G	Gimel	ג	Γ	γ	Γ	γ	3	G	Gamma
4	ד	ד	ד	4	D	Dalet	ד	Δ	δ	Δ	δ	4	D	Delta
5	ה	ה	ה	5	H	He	ה	Ε	ε	Ε	ε	5	E	Epsilon
6	ו	ו	ו	6	W, V	Vav	ו		Ϝ, ϝ	Ϝ, ϝ	Ϝ, ϝ	6	W	Digamma*
7	ז	ז	ז	7	Z	Zayin	ז	Ζ	ζ	Ζ	ζ	7	Z	Zeta
8	ח	ח	ח	8	H, X	Chet	ח	Η	η	Η	η	8	E	Eta
9	ט	ט	ט	9	T	Tet	ט	Θ	θ	Θ	θ	9	Th	Theta
10	י	י	י	10	J, I, Y	Yod	י	Ι	ι	Ι	ι	10	I, J	Iota
11	כ	כ	כ	20	K, X	Kaph	כ	Κ	κ	Κ	κ	20	K, C	Kappa
12	ל	ל	ל	30	L	Lamed	ל	Λ	λ	Λ	λ	30	L	Lambda
13	מ	מ	מ	40	M	Mem	מ	Μ	μ	Μ	μ	40	M	Mu
14	נ	נ	נ	50	N	Nun	נ	Ν	ν	Ν	ν	50	N	Nu
15	ס	ס	ס	60	S	Samekh	ס	Ξ	ξ	Ξ	ξ	60	Ks	Xi
16	ע	ע	ע	70	(o)	Ayin	ע	Ο	ο	Ο	ο	70	O	Omicron
17	פ	פ	פ	80	P, F	Pe	פ	Π	π	Π	π	80	P	Pi
18	צ	צ	צ	90	Ts	Tsade	צ		Ϟ, ϟ	Ϟ, ϟ	Ϟ, ϟ	90	K, Q	Qoppa
19	ק	ק	ק	100	K, Q	Qoph	ק	Ρ	ρ	Ρ	ρ	100	R	Rho
20	ר	ר	ר	200	R	Resh	ר	Σ	σ, ς	Σ	σ, ς	200	S	Sigma
21	ש	ש	ש	300	S, Sh	Shin	ש	Τ	τ	Τ	τ	300	T	Tau
22	ת	ת	ת	400	T	Tav	ת	Υ	υ	Υ	υ	400	U, Y	Upsilon
23								Φ	φ	Φ	φ	500	Ph	Phi
24								Χ	χ	Χ	χ	600	Kh	Chi
25								Ψ	ψ	Ψ	ψ	700	Ps	Psi
26								Ω	ω	Ω	ω	800	O	Omega
27								Τ, Ϛ	Τ, Ϛ	Τ, Ϛ	Τ, Ϛ	900	Ts	Sampi

The **ancient Hebrew alphabet** has **22** letters (from Alef to Tav). The earliest characters originally consisted of symbols (first column), from which the today's digital signs originated. Five of them have special end forms (e.g., Kaph). The letters Alef (1) and Ayin (16) have a sound that does not occur in our language, so their pronunciation is in brackets. Although the Syriac (Syr; Aramaic) language is similar, it has produced completely new letters over the centuries (see Peshitta).

The **ancient Greek alphabet** has **27** letters. In addition to the **24** main letters (from Alpha to Omega) in which the **NT** was written, there were **3** more characters in the early form of the Greek alphabet; i.e. in the alphabetic ("Milesian") system of Greek numerals: Digamma* (F, Ϝ; [w]); since the Middle Ages Stigma in the appearance of a snake: C, Ϛ; NV 6), Qoppa (NV 90) and Sampi (NV 900).

Both alphabets have together **22+27=49 (7x7)** letters. The whole Bible (**OT** and **NT**) was written on **22+27=49 (7x7)** scrolls.

Abbreviations: (OV): Ordinal value, the order of the letters in the alphabet. (NV): numerical value (Gematria = Interpretation of words by numbers). (P): Pronunciation or Transcription. The letters may look different in some sources because they are often shown in multiple fonts, e.g. Arial (ARL) or Times New Roman (TNR). In Greek, there are uppercase or lowercase letters.

Bible, Old and New Testament: Hebrew and Greek Alphabets (Letters) and the Numerical Value

The Calculation of Numerical Values is Also Important for Christians

God himself wants us to deal with numerical calculations. This will reveal additional information that was previously hidden. This requires wisdom and knowledge of the numerical values of the Hebrew and Greek letters. This is how the Antichrist will be revealed. We must first seek Jesus Christ and not the Antichrist. But if God himself gives us some information on this topic, then it is worth being watchful.

“Here is wisdom. Let him who has understanding calculate the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man: His number is 666” (Rev 13:18 NKJV).

The word used here for “calculate” means “to count with pebbles”. In fact, Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans used letter-painted pebbles to calculate easier and faster (more info (<https://bible-menorah.jimdofree.com/english/666/>)).

The Old Testament was written with 22 letters. Some letters have a slightly different shape at the end of a word, but the numerical value does not change. The complete ancient Greek alphabet consists of 27 letters, but the NT was written with the 24 main letters. The letter Sigma has a different form within and at the end of a word.

The **22** ancient Hebrew letters and the numerical values



The 22 ancient Hebrew letters of the Old Testament (OT) and numerical values

The **24** ancient Greek letters and numerical values



The Bible starts in the Hebrew text with 7 words from $2 \times 14 = 28$ ($= 4 \times 7$) letters, the sum of which gives 2701 ($37 \times 73 = 2701$). 37 and 73 are reflective numbers and the 12th and 21st prime, respectively. The numerical value for “the earth” (ha-arets) is 296, which corresponds to $37 \times 8 = 296$. In the first sentence of the Bible, the 3 Hebrew words God, Heaven, and Earth give the sum of 777. The 777 is thus the Hebrew numerical value for creation (God, the heavens and the earth). This number represents the perfect, positive, perfect, peaceful and

harmonious creation in God. The Hebrew text is read from right to left (Transliterated: Be-reshit bara Elohim et ha-shamayim ve'et ha'aretz):

בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ

“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth” (Gen 1:1) - 777

THE FIRST VERSE OF THE BIBLE																											
7				6			5					4		3				2			1						
28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ				וְאֵת			הַשָּׁמַיִם					אֶת		אֱלֹהִים				בָּרָא			בְּרֵשִׁית						
Ts R a H				T a W			M I M S H					T a		M I H L a				a R B			T I S a R B						
600 200 5 5				400 5 6			40 10 40 300 5					400 5		40 10 5 30 5				5 200 2			400 10 300 5 200 2						
ha'aretz the earth				ve'et and			ha'shamayim the heavens					et -		Elohim God				bara created			Be'reshit In the beginning						
296				407			395					401		86				203			913						
1499														1202													
2701																											

The first verse of the Bible (Gen 1:1): 7 words with 28 (4x7) letters - numerical value

The Numeric Value 888 in the Bible

The 888 is by no means just referring to the NT because there were numerous references to Jesus in the OT. The numerical values for “Almighty God” (El Shadday; Gen 17:1; 28:3; 35:11) and his own definition of “I am who I am” (“eh-yeh asher eh-yeh” Gen 3:14) give the value 888. The name “Moses” and “I am who I am” also give the 888, indicating that Jesus (the Word of God before becoming man) was the one who through Moses freed the people of Israel from the sin of Egypt.

The apostle Paul refers specifically to this event when Moses went through the sea and makes it clear that the spiritual rock that followed the fathers was Jesus Christ (1Cor 10:1-5). The “God Yahweh” (“Jahweh Elohim”; Gen 2:4,5,7,8,9,15) is the “God of Abraham, God of Isaac, God of Jacob” (“Elohé Abraham, Elohé Isaak, Elohé Jacob”; Ex 3:6), all words added together give the number 888.

In Psalm 19:1 the words “the heavens declare the glory of God” add up to the number 888, because the heavens indeed declare the glory of Jesus Christ. Malachi 3:6 shows that in the sentence “I, the LORD, do not change” the number 888 appears. Even the unabridged word sequence of Isaiah 7:14 “the virgin shall become pregnant and bear a son” (“ha-almah ha-rah we-yoledet ben”) together with the word “Yahweh” (YHWH), gives the sum 888.

Thus there was a prophetic indication in the OT as to what numerical value the name of the Messiah would have. In the Greek language, the name Jesus has the numeric value of 888. Jesus was love in person, and at the same time he was the savior of humanity, therefore he is above the 777 (the creation). His name stands symbolically above all other names by the 888, because he not only symbolizes eternity, but also love, salvation, victory, peace and harmony for all time.

Jesus is God the Father incarnate; manifested in the flesh (Isa. 7:14, Isa. 9:6, Matt. 1:21-23).

CHAPTER 7

The Structure of the Bible

The 49 Scrolls with the 66 or 70 Books and the Book of Life

All people talk about the Bible, but very few know that in the construction of the Bible you can see the conscious work of God. There is no random arrangement of books, but each individual book of the Bible has its particular place and meaning. The Bible is only one book worldwide that offers such a variety and is not comparable with any other book.



Torah scroll, manuscript

The entire Bible was written on 49 scrolls. These were rare and very valuable, as they were made from hundreds of animal skins (manuscripts). At the time of the New Testament, papyrus scrolls became increasingly popular, as they were cheaper to copy and could

therefore be distributed more widely. Since these were natural materials that deteriorated over the centuries despite careful storage, new copies had to be made again and again.

The 49 scrolls, which contain 66 or 70 individual books, were arranged in a specific order

With the invention of printing by Johannes Gutenberg from Mainz (Germany), the Bible could be produced in book form even faster and more cost-effectively. However, the order of the books (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/>) was changed because it was taken from the Latin Vulgate, which no longer followed the Hebrew model (Tanach), but sorted the books according to the approximate time of their creation. As a result, important information and contexts were lost, which are now being reconstructed true to the original. Below you will find some amazing information about the structure of the Bible that everyone should know.

The Old Testament (OT)

The Old Testament (the Old Covenant) was written on 22 scrolls. It consists 3 parts, 7 sub-parts, 39 or 43 individual books with 3x12=36 names. The order of the books (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/>) was not determined by us, but corresponds to the ancient structure from the time of Ezra and Nehemiah, when the Old Testament (Tanach)

was completed. The Israelites have retained this order in their Hebrew Bible to this day, and it was exactly the same in the time of Jesus and the early Christian church. Therefore, it must also be the foundation for Christians; only in this way can God’s work in building up the entire Bible be clearly recognized:

OLD TESTAMENT								
OT OLD COVENANT	1 LAW (Torah)	1 LAW (Pentateuch)	Genesis	1	1	1	1	
			Exodus	2	2	2	2	
				Leviticus	3	3	3	3
				Numbers	4	4	4	4
				Deuteronomy	5	5	5	5
		2 PROPHETS (Nevi'im)	2 FORMER	Joshua	6	1	6	6
	Judges			7	2	7	7	
	1-2 Samuel		7	3-4	8-9	8		
	1-2 Kings		7	5-6	10-11	9		
	Isaiah		8	7	12	10		
	Jeremiah		9	8	13	11		
	Ezekiel		10	9	14	12		
	Hosea			10	15	1		
	Joel			11	16	2		
	Amos			12	17	3		
		4 MINOR		Obadiah		13	18	4
Jonah				14	19	5		
Micah				15	20	6		
Nahum	11			16	21	7		
Habakkuk				17	22	8		
Zephaniah				18	23	9		
Haggai				19	24	10		
Zechariah				20	25	11		
Malachi		21	26	12				
	3 WRITINGS (Ketuvim)	5 WISDOM	Psalms (5)	12	1-5	27-31	1	
Proverbs			13	6	32	2		
Job			14	7	33	3		
		6 FESTIVAL SCROLLS (Megillot)		Song of Songs	15	8	34	4
Ruth				16	9	35	5	
Lamentations				17	10	36	6	
Ecclesiastes				18	11	37	7	
Esther				19	12	38	8	
Daniel				20	13	39	9	
Ezra				21	14	40	10	
	7 REVELATION		Nehemiah	21	15	41	11	
1-2 Chronicles			22	16-17	42-43	12		
3 PARTS	7 SUB-PARTS	22 SCROLLS	22	39 or 43 BOOKS	3 x 12 NAMES			

Structure of the Bible. The Old Testament with the 3 Parts (Divisions), 22 Scrolls, 39 or 43 Books and 36 Book Names in the correct order

The Old Testament (abbreviation: OT; the “Old Covenant”) was written in ancient Hebrew; short sections

in the books Daniel and Esra have also been written in Aramaic. The OT consists of 3 divisions or parts: the Law (Hebrew Torah), the Prophets (Nevi'im), and the other Writings (Ketuvim). Based on the initial letters "TNK", the Hebrews designate the Old Testament as "TaNaKh". Originally the OT was written on 22 scrolls (the canonization was already done by Esra and Nehemiah), but it contains a total of 39 or 43 individual books. We know today exactly how the Old Testament Bible (OT) was structured at the time of Jesus; this is not a secret and it never was (see correct book order (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/>)). Not only do we know that the OT consists of three parts, but we even know at which position each book was located:

1. The Law (Torah) consists of the 5 books of Moses and is therefore called the Pentateuch (Five-Scrolls). The individual scrolls are: Genesis (in the Beginning, Beginning Scroll), Exodus (Excerpt Scroll), Leviticus (Levites, Priest Scroll), Numbers (Numbers Scroll), and Deuteronomy ("Second Law", or Repetition Scroll).

2. The Prophets (Nevi'im) consist of 3 parts: [1] the early ones (Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings) and the late prophets who were divided into [2] the three great prophets (Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel) and [3] the 12 little prophets. The total of 21 prophetic books were written on only 6 scrolls since the shorter books (Joshua/Judges, Samuel/Kings, Ezra/Nehemiah) and the 12 little prophets were written on only one scroll.

3. The Writings (Ketuvim; also called Psalms, since the Psalms first appear) were written on 11 scrolls (50% of the OT) and contain 12+5=17 single books. They are a collection of songs, sayings and wisdom that describe the relationship of the church to God.

The first part consists of 7 books of Wisdom and Poetry (5 books of the Psalms, Proverbs and Job). The 150 Psalms (Greek biblos psalmon = Book of Songs; e.g. mentioned in Acts 1:20) were indeed written on one scroll, but originally they consisted of 5 books, which are now divided into chapters (1-41, 42-72, 73-89, 90-106, 107-150).

The second part consists of the 5 Festival Scrolls (Megillot (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/>)), a collection of writings, which were read at feast days. The order of the books is determined by the harvest times: Song of Songs (March/April; Passover; feast of first fruits), Ruth (May/June; Pentecost, Shavuot; wheat harvest), Lamentations (9th of Av; July/August; an annual feast day in Judaism which commemorates the anniversary of a number of disasters in Jewish history, primarily the destruction of both the First Temple by the Babylonians and the Second Temple by the Romans in Jerusalem), Ecclesiastes (September/October, Feast of Tabernacles, Soukkot; olive and grape harvest) and Esther (February/March; Purim). The Festival Scrolls were considered a group early on (more information ([26](https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

book-order/)).

The third part consists of the Revelation of Yahweh (YHWH) to Daniel, historical information's and restoration. The last books of the OT and of the NT are closely related. This applies in particular to the book of Daniel, which is likewise connected with the Revelation of the NT. The two Books of Chronicles (as the last books of the OT) mention the summary of the OT church, as chapters 2 and 3 of Revelation summarize the NT church.

The OT consists altogether of 3 divisions, 7 sub-divisions and has $3 \times 12 = 36$ book names. The order of the books (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/>) listed in the table below correspond to the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh and Masoretic text), which we have already had for over 2,000 years. The correct order of the 39 or 43 (if the psalms are counted as 5 books) of individual Hebrew books is not invented by us, but it is the very old order of Tanakh. This is evident from many literature sources (see Link (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/>)).

The Christians have taken over all the 39 books of the OT, even if the order differs in some Bibles. However, we do not stick to the new divisions, which are thought out by theologians, but we prefer the ancient order of Tanakh, which is also confirmed in Wikipedia and many other books (examples (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/>)).

com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/)). This old order of the 39 or 43 individual books of the OT was also used at the time of Jesus. Many Christians neglect the OT; which is a big mistake, because the New Testament (NT) can only be fully understood if the basis of the OT is present. Conversely, the OT can only be fully understood if the knowledge of the NT is present, because it shows in many cases the exact fulfillment of the old prophecies. The OT was not just a Hebrew scripture collection, but it was also the Bible of Jesus Christ and the first Christian church (“early church”), for the 27 Greek books of the NT did not appear until decades after Jesus’ death. Jesus Christ confirmed the 3 parts of the Hebrew Bible (His Bible) with the following words:

Luke 24:44-46: “These are the words which I [Yeshua, Jesus] spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written [1.] in the LAW of Moses, and [2.] in the PROPHETS, and [3.] in the PSALMS, concerning me. Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the SCRIPTURES” 46 and said to them, Thus it is written...”

The OT was written on 22 scrolls, as Flavius Josephus (Roman Jewish historian who lived at the same time and in the same geographic area where the NT was written), Jerome (the writer of the Latin Vulgate (<https://bible-facsimiles-online.jimdofree.com/latin-bibles/>)) and many others prove (see Link ([28](https://menorah-bible.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/)). From the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century AD, some Jewish groups split the first two prophetic scrolls so that they came to the desired number 24 (2×12) so that they could assign 2 scrolls to each tribe.

However, the OT originally had exactly 22 scrolls, because the Hebrew alphabet has 22 letters and Jacob (later renamed to Israel) is the 22nd generation. The number 22 means the complete completion of the OT (because Hebrew consists of 22 letters), but both the 39 and the 43 are incomplete numbers and show that something is missing, namely the NT with its 27 scrolls (books). Number symbolism is also an important clue for the Jews to recognize Jesus Christ. The Bible is complete only with the OT and the NT. This shows the symbolism of the numbers, the final and complete conclusion, the complete Bible: $22 + 27 = 49 = 7 \times 7$ rolls with $39 + 27 = 66 = 3 \times 22$ or $43 + 27 = 70 = 10 \times 7$ individual books.

The New Testament (NT)

The New Testament (the New Covenant) was written on 27 scrolls. It consists of 4 parts, 7 sub-parts, 27 individual books with $3 \times 7 = 21$ names:

NEW TESTAMENT							
NT NEW COVENANT	1 GOSPELS	1 GOSPELS	Matthew Mark Luke John	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
	2 ACTS	2 ACTS	Acts of the Apostles	5	5	5	5
	3 EPISTLES	3 PAUL TO THE CHURCHES	Romans	6	1	6	6
			1 Corinthians	7	2	7	7
			2 Corinthians	8	3	8	8
			Galatians	9	4	9	9
			Ephesians	10	5	10	10
			Philippians	11	6	11	11
	Colossians	12	7	12	12		
	1 Thessalonians	13	8	13	13		
2 Thessalonians	14	9	14	14			
4 PAUL TO THE HEBREWS	4 PAUL TO THE HEBREWS	Hebrews	15	10	15	6	
5 PAUL TO THE BROTHERS	5 PAUL TO THE BROTHERS	1 Timothy	16	11	16	7	
		2 Timothy	17	12	17	7	
		Titus	18	13	18	1	
		Philemon	19	14	19	2	
6 GENERAL EPISTLES	6 GENERAL EPISTLES	James	20	15	20	3	
		1 Peter	21	16	21	3	
		2 Peter	22	17	22	4	
		1 John	23	18	23	4	
		2 John	24	19	24	5	
		3 John	25	20	25	5	
Jude	26	21	26	6			
4 REVELATION	7 REVELATION	Revelation	27	1	27	7	
4 PARTS	7 SUB-PARTS	27 SCROLLS	27	27 BOOKS	3 x 7 NAMES		

Structure of the Bible. The New Testament with 4 Parts (Divisions), 27 (5+22) Scrolls/Books and 21 Book Names in the correct order

The New Testament (NT; the “New Covenant”) has been written in Greek, the then world language, so that it can be found and understood everywhere. It consists of 4 parts and was written on 27 (5+22) scrolls. In the NT, each scroll corresponds to a book. There are 27 books, but only 21 single book names (3x7), since it contains, for example, not only one, but also two letters to the Corinthians, etc.

1. The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John describe the life and ministry of Jesus as the Messiah (the Christ) from 4 different perspectives. They cover the period from His birth to His resurrection, with special attention paid to the last 3.5 years of Jesus' activity.

2. The Acts of the Apostles mention the events in the first Christian church after the resurrection of Jesus. The 4 Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles together form the 5 historical books of the NT. They sketch how the first Christian church has implemented the new spiritual law of love. The Gospels show the visible and the Acts the invisible activity of Jesus Christ for his international Christian family.

3. The Epistles (apostolic letters) consist of the 14 Pauline letters and the 7 letters of the 4-Apostles. The Epistles of Paul have certain recipients, but the 4 Apostles wrote to all and generally: from the three centuries onwards, they were therefore called "general" or "Catholic letters" (abbreviation of the Greek *catholicos*=general; this has nothing to do with the Catholic Church). The Pauline Letters (Epistles) can be divided into 3 groups. The first letters were written to the 7 churches. After this, the letters to the Hebrews and to 3 selected members of the Christian church. Paul wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/paul-epistle-hebrews/>), although some theologians doubt it because of the writing style. All 21 ($14+7=21=3\times 7$) letters fit harmoniously with each other and do not contradict

each other. In the end, Peter clearly confirms all Pauline Epistles as valid (2Peter 3:15-16, see more information about the correct order (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/>)).

4. The Revelation of Jesus Christ to John has the 21st book name of the NT, is the 49th scroll and the 66th (3x22) or the 70th (10x7) and last book of the Bible. John was the last living Apostle.

The order of books in the NT corresponds to that of most Bibles. Some scholars want to put the General Letters before the Pauline letters. This is also ok, but it is better to leave it in the previous order (the reasons are explained here: Link (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/correct-book-order/>)).

In the oldest written collections of the NT letters (Corpus Paulinum, Codex Sinaiticus, C. Vaticanus, ...) the Epistle to the Hebrews was always in 10th position. Some scholars are not sure if Paul wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/paul-epistle-hebrews/>). However, this is not a problem, because instead of the “Pauline Epistles” also the term “Specific Epistles” can be used, in contrast to the 7 “General Epistles” which were generally (universally) written to the whole church.

The Structure of the Bible

The Bible: The 49 scrolls with 70 books and the Book of Life

THE BIBLE - THE 49 SCROLLS WITH THE 70 BOOKS

THE BIBLE	OT (Tanakh)	1 LAW (Torah)	1 LAW (Pentateuch)	Genesis	1	1	1	1	1	1
				Exodus	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Leviticus	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
		Numbers	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
		Deuteronomy	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
		2 PROPHETS (Nevi'im)	2 FORMER	Joshua	6	6	6	1	6	6
				Judges	7	7	7	2	7	7
				1-2 Samuel	8	8-9	8-9	3-4	8-9	8
			3 MAJOR	1-2 Kings	7	10-11	10-11	5-6	10-11	9
				Isaiah	8	12	12	7	12	10
				Jeremiah	9	13	13	8	13	11
				Ezekiel	10	14	14	9	14	12
			4 MINOR	Hosea	11	15	15	10	15	1
				Joel	16	16	16	11	16	2
	Amos			17	17	17	12	17	3	
	Obadiah	18		18	18	13	18	4		
	Jonah	19		19	19	14	19	5		
	Micah	20		20	20	15	20	6		
	Nahum	21		21	21	16	21	7		
	3 WRITINGS (Ketuvim)	5 WISDOM	Habakkuk	22	22	17	22	8		
			Zephaniah	1	1	23	18	23	9	
		Haggai	2	2	24	19	24	10		
		Zechariah	3	3	25	20	25	11		
		Malachi	4	4	26	21	26	12		
		6 FESTIVAL SCROLLS (Megillot)	Psalms (5)	12	5	27	1-5	27-31	1	
			Proverbs	13	6	28	6	32	2	
			Job	14	7	29	7	33	3	
Song of Songs			15	8	30	8	34	4		
7 REVELATION		Ruth	16	9	31	9	35	5		
	Lamentations	17	10	32	10	36	6			
	Ecclesiastes	18	11	33	11	37	7			
	Esther	19	12	34	12	38	8			
4 GOSPELS	1 GOSPELS	Daniel	20	13	35	13	39	9		
		Ezra	21	14	36	14	40	10		
	2 ACTS	Nehemiah	22	15	37	15	41	11		
		1-2 Chronicles	1	16-17	38-39	16-17	42-43	12		
	6 EPISTLES	3 PAUL TO THE CHURCHES	Matthew	2	18	40	1	44	1	
			Mark	3	19	41	2	45	2	
			Luke	4	20	42	3	46	3	
			John	5	21	43	4	47	4	
		4 PAUL TO THE HEBREWS	Acts of the Apostles	6	22	44	5	48	5	
			Romans	7-8	2-3	46-47	2-3	50-51	6	
	7 REVELATION	7 REVELATION	Galatians	9	4	48	4	52	7	
			Ephesians	10	5	49	5	53	1	
			Philippians	11	6	50	6	54	2	
Colossians			12	7	51	7	55	3		
1-2 Thessalonians			13-14	8-9	52-53	8-9	56-57	4		
Hebrews			15	10	54	10	58	5		
5 ACTS	3 PAUL TO THE BROTHERS	1-2 Timothy	16-17	11-12	55-56	11-12	59-60	6		
		Titus	18	13	57	13	61	7		
		Philemon	19	14	58	14	62	1		
	6 GENERAL EPISTLES	James	20	15	59	15	63	2		
		1-2 Peter	21-22	16-17	60-61	16-17	64-65	3		
		1-2-3 John	23-25	18-20	62-64	18-20	66-68	4		
		Jude	26	21	65	21	69	5		
7 REVELATION	7 REVELATION	Revelation	27	22	66	1	70	6		
		Revelation	27	22	66	1	70	7		
1 BIBLE	2 COVENANTS	1 x 7 = 7 PARTS	2 x 7 = 14 SUB-PARTS	7 x 7 = 49 SCROLLS	49	66 or 70 (3x22 or 7x10) BOOKS			3x12	
					= 22				+ 27	+3x7
NAMES										

The Bible consists of 2 Covenants (2 Testaments) and was written on 49 (22+27) scrolls. It contains 7 (3+4) parts, 14 (2x7) sub-parts, 66 (39+27 = 3x22) or 70 (43+27 = 7x7) individual books with 57 (3x12=36 +

3x7=21) names. In addition, there is the invisible 50th scroll, namely the Book of Life (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/book-of-life/>), which concludes the Word of God.

The OT consists of 3 parts (or divisions) and the NT of 4, so the entire Bible consists of 7 parts and $2 \times 7 = 14$ sub-parts. The Bible was written on $22 + 27 = 49 = 7 \times 7$ scrolls and has a total of $39 + 27 = 66$ (3×22) or $43 + 27 = 70$ (1×7) individual books. The first 5 books of the OT and of the NT together form the 10 law books; however, the law of love in the NT standing above the OT. In the OT there are 21 (3×7) prophetic books for the local people of Israel and in the NT there are 21 (3×7) letters for the worldwide Christian family.

The Bible is no ordinary book, it is a miracle that is not only evident in its spiritual content, but also in its clear structure. However, most people will only realize this when it is too late, because many churches and their pastors are asleep; they are religious, but they do not

know the Bible itself, neither the structure nor the spiritual content with the actual goal: to lead us to Divine Love, which in ancient Greek is expressed by the word “agape” (1Cor 13).

Yahweh (OT) and Jesus (NT)

While in the OT the God Yahweh (YHWH) was revealed to the people of Israel, the NT shows the Son of God for

the whole world. His name is “Jesus the Christ” (“Yeshua ha-Mashiach”). He already existed before He became human and corresponds to Yahweh (YHWH) in the OT (John 1:1-18, 1 Cor 8:6, Col 1:16-17, Heb 1:1-3, cf. Ex 17:6 and 1Cor 10:3-4). Only He was authorized to pay the blame for our sins, and to save us from eternal death (Mt 1:21, Acts 4:11-12, 10:43, Ps 130:8).

The Library of God: The 70 Books of the Bible with the 2x7 parts of the OT / NT

		THE 70 BOOKS OF THE BIBLE																																																																					
T A M E N T	NEW TESTAMENT	Genesis	Exodus	Leviticus	Numbers	Deuteronomy	Joshua	Judges	1 Samuel	2 Samuel	1 Kings	2 Kings	Isaiah	Jeremiah	Ezekiel	Hosea	Joel	Amos	Obadiah	Jonah	Micah	Nahum	Habakkuk	Zephaniah	Haggai	Zechariah	Malachi																																												
	OLD TESTAMENT	T O R A H														F O R M E R							M A J O R							M I N O R							P R O P H E T S																																		
																							Psalms 1							Psalms 2	Psalms 3	Psalms 4	Psalms 5	Proverbs	Job	Song of Songs							Ruth	Lamentations	Ecclesiastes	Esther								Daniel	Ezra	Nehemiah	1 Chronicles	2 Chronicles													
																																					W I S D O M							F E S T I V A L							R E V E L A T I O N																				
N E W T E S T A M E N T	NEW TESTAMENT	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John	Acts	Romans	1 Corinthians	2 Corinthians	Galatians	Ephesians	Philippians	Colossians	1 Thessalonians	2 Thessalonians	Hebrews	1 Timothy	2 Timothy	Titus	Philemon	James	1 Peter	2 Peter	1 John	2 John	3 John	Jude	Revelation																																											
	OLD TESTAMENT	G O S P E L S						A C T S	P A U L I N E							E P I S T L E S							G E N E R A L							R E V E L A T I O N																																									
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70																																											

The Library of God. The 70 Books of the Bible in a Bookcase

Further illustrations of the Bible structure

THE BIBLE - THE 49 SCROLLS WITH THE 70 BOOKS

OT			NT			
1 LAW	2 PROPHETS	3 WRITINGS	4 GOSPELS	5 ACTS	6 EPISTLES	7 REVELATION
Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	Joshua Judges 1-2 Samuel 1-2 Kings	Psalms (5) Proverbs Job	Matthew Mark Luke John	Acts of the Apostles	Romans 1-2 Corinthians Galatians Ephesians Philippians Colossians 1-2 Thessalon.	Revelation
	Isaiah Jeremiah Ezekiel				Hebrews	
	Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi	Song of Songs Ruth Lamentations Ecclesiastes Esther			1-2 Timothy Titus Philemon	
		Daniel Ezra Nehemiah 1-2 Chronicles			James 1-2 Peter 1-2-3 John Jude	
Scrolls: 5	6	11	4	1	21	1
Books: 5	21	17	4	1	21	1
Names: 5	19	12	4	1	15	1

THE BIBLE: 2 Covenants, 7 Parts, 14 (2x7) Sub-Parts, 49 (7x7) Scrolls, 70 (7x10) or 66 (3x22) Books and 36 (3x12) + 21 (3x7) Names

Seven Divisions of the Bible and the 49 Scrolls with the 66 or 70 Books

THE BIBLE - THE 49 SCROLLS WITH THE 70 BOOKS

OT				NT					
LAW	LAW	1	1	GOSPELS	1	44	Matthew Mark Luke John		
		2	2		2	45			
3	3	ACTS	3		46				
4	4		4		47				
5	5		5		48				
PROPHETS	FORMER	6	6	EPISTLES	TO THE CHURCHES	6	49	Romans 1-2 Corinthians Galatians Ephesians Philippians Colossians 1-2 Thessalonians	
		7	8-9 10-11			7-9	50-51		
		8	12			9	52		
	MAJOR	9	13			10	53		
		10	14			11	54		
	MINOR	11	15		15	TO THE HEBREWS	12	55	1-2 Timothy Titus Philemon
			16		16		13-14	56-57	
			17		17	TO THE BROTHERS	15	58	Hebrews
			18		18		16-17	59-60	
			19		19		18	61	
WRITINGS			WISDOM SCROLLS	12	27-31	GENERAL EPISTLES	19	62	James 1-2 Peter 1-2-3 John Jude
				13	32		20	63	
	14	33	21-22	64-65					
	FESTIVAL SCROLLS	15	34	23-25	66-68				
		16	35	26	69				
17		36	REVELATION	27	70	Revelation			
18	37	REVELATION		27	70				
19	38								
REVELATION	20	39	Daniel	REVELATION	27	70	Revelation		
		21	40					Ezra	
		22	41					Nehemiah	
		42-43	1-2 Chronicles						

THE BIBLE: 2 Covenants, 7 Parts, 14 (2x7) Sub-Parts, 49 (7x7) Scrolls, 70 (7x10) or 66 (3x22) Books and 36 (3x12) + 21 (3x7) Names

Structure of the Bible. 49 Scrolls with 70 Books

THE BIBLE: 2 Covenants, 7 Divisions, 49 Scrolls, 70 Books and 36+21 Names											
BIBLE	Cov.	7 Divisions			49 Scrolls			70 Books		36 (OT) + 21 (NT) Names	
	OT	1	Law	5	22	22	49	5	21	21	Gen, Ex, Lev, Num, Dt - Prophets: Jos, Jdg, 1-2 Sam, 1-2 Kgs, Isa, Jer, Ezek, Hos, Joel, Am, Obad, Jon, Mic, Nah, Hab, Zep, Hag, Zech, Mal - Writings: Ps (5), Prov, Job, Ecc, Rth, Song, Lam, Esth, Dan, Ezr, Neh, 1-2 Chr Gospels: Mt, Mk, Lk, Jhn Acts of the Apostles: Acts Epistles: Rom, 1-2 Cor, Gal, Eph, Phil, Col, 1-2 Thess, Heb, 1-2 Tim, Tit, Phm, Jm, 1-2 Pet, 1-2-3 John, Jud Revelation: Rev
		2	Prophets (3 parts)	6				17			
		3	Writings (3parts)	11	17	+22					
	NT	4	Gospels	4	5	27	4	4	4	70	
		5	Acts of the Apostles	1			1	21	+2		
		6	Epistles (4 parts)	21	22	1	1				
7		Revelation	1	1							

Structure of the Bible: 2 Covenants, 7 Divisions, 49 Scrolls, 70 Books and 36+21 Book Names

Abbreviations of the 70 Books of the Bible - Alphabetical									
Old Testament - OT 39 or 43 (incl. 5 Psalms) Books					New Testament - NT 27 Books				
Am	Amos	Hos	Hosea	Mic	Micah	Acts	Acts of the Apostles	Lk	Luke
1Chr	1 Chronicles	Isa	Isaiah	Nah	Nahum	Col	Colossians	Mk	Mark
2Chr	2 Chronicles	Jer	Jeremiah	Neh	Nehemiah	1Cor	1 Corinthians	Mt	Matthew
Dan	Daniel	Jdg	Judges	Num	Numbers	2Cor	2 Corinthians	1Pet	1 Peter
Dt	Deuteronomy	Job	Job	Obad	Obadja	Eph	Ephesians	2Pet	2 Peter
Ecc	Ecclesiastes	Joel	Joel	Prov	Proverbs	Gal	Galatians	Phil	Philippians
Esth	Esther	Jon	Jonah	Ps	Psalms (5x)	Heb	Hebrews	Phm	Philemon
Ex	Exodus	Jos	Joshua	Rth	Ruth	Jhn	John	Rev	Revelation
Ezek	Ezekiel	1Kgs	1 Kings	1Sam	1 Samuel	1Jhn	1 John	Rom	Romans
Ezr	Ezra	2Kgs	2 Kings	2Sam	2 Samuel	2Jhn	2 John	1Thess	1 Thessalonians
Gen	Genesis	Lam	Lamentations	Song	Song of Songs	3Jhn	3 John	2Thess	2 Thessalonians
Hab	Habakkuk	Lev	Leviticus	Zech	Zechariah	Jm	James	1Tim	1 Timothy
Hag	Haggai	Mal	Malachi	Zep	Zephaniah	Jud	Jude	2Tim	2 Timothy
								Tit	Titus

Abbreviations of the books of the Bible

The 7 Levels in the Construction of the Bible

The Bible shows on 7 levels (or dimensions) the work of God in the creation of the Bible. It focuses on Jesus in several ways. The 7 is the number of perfection in the plan of God. The 21 (3x7), 49 (7x7) and 70 (10x7) symbolize completeness and conclusion:

- 7 (1x7=7) Divisions of the Bible
- 14 (2x7=14) Sub-Divisions of the Bible
- 21 (3x7=21) Prophetic books of the OT, 21 letters of the NT and the 21book names in the NT

- 49 ($7 \times 7 = 49$) Scrolls of the Bible. 49 is the number of absolute completeness
- 70 ($10 \times 7 = 70$) Books of the Bible (including 5 book Psalms), namely $66 + 4 = 70$ or $3 \times 21 + 7 = 70$ or $49 + 21 = 70$
- 66 ($3 \times 22 = 66$) Books of the Bible, when the Psalms are counted as a book
- 36 ($2 \times 12 = 36$) book names in the OT
- 50 ($49 + 1 = 50$) Scrolls: 49 scrolls of the Bible + 1 Book of Life = 50 = Conclusion, END, ETERNITY

What is the meaning of life? The purpose of life is to learn love in order to be inscribed in the scroll of life; and for this purpose the 49 scrolls of the Bible were given to us by God to be inscribed in the 50th scroll.

1st Level:

The Time, the Region and the Writer of the Bible

The Bible is the only book in the world that has been written over a period of more than 1,500 years by about 40 very different writers who have lived apart from each other in time and region and thus could not influence each other. No other book is comparable. God made two covenants, one with the local people of Israel and a new covenant with the worldwide Christian family. Accordingly, the contents of the books were adapted to time, region and people. Only God is in a position to plan such a unique work in advance and to preserve it for several millennia.

2nd Level:

The Languages of the Bible with their Letters and Alphabets

The ancient Hebrew alphabet consists of 22 letters and the OT was written on 22 scrolls.

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

The ancient Greek alphabet consists of 27 letters and the NT was written on 27 scrolls.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω ϳ

Jacob, who was later renamed Israel, was the 22nd generation of Adam. The 22 is a number of Hebrew and the 27 is the number of Greek alphabetic completeness. The ancient Greek alphabet has 24 capital letters from alpha to omega, but the numeric special characters digamma (or stigma), koppa and sampi have to be added, because all 27 letters have a numerical value. The Hebrew and Greek alphabet have a total of $22+27=49$ letters (7×7 ; the number of absolute completeness); therefore the whole Bible was written on 49 scrolls. It means: The letters are complete, no language and even not a single letter can be removed or added. All 22 Hebrew and 27 Greek letters have a numerical value. Thus, all Hebrew and Greek words automatically have a specific numerical value as well (see numerical values (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/alphabets-and-numerical-values/>)). More information about the letters of

the Hebrew and Greek alphabet: Link (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/alphabets-and-numerical-values/>).

3rd Level:
The 49 Scrolls of the Bible

The OT was written on $2 \times 11 = 22$ and the NT was written on $5 + 22 = 27$ scrolls. Together they are $22 + 27 = 49$ scrolls. The 49 (7×7) shows the final conclusion and the eternal completeness of the Bible. Not only the letters, but also the scrolls are complete. No scroll can be removed or added. Jesus Christ stands in the center of the Word of God, precisely between the 22 scrolls of the OT and the 22 scrolls of the NT ($22 + 22 = 44$, $44 + 5 = 49$). Jesus connects the two churches. The Gospels show the work of Jesus in the church from 4 different perspectives during his lifetime. The Acts of the Apostles shows the manifold activity of Jesus in the church after the Ascension. Through His death, He saved us from eternal death and cleared the way to eternity for all who follow Him and live without violence. These 5 scrolls are thus of central importance in all eternity, for they show Jesus and the eternal spiritual law of love

THE 49 SCROLLS OF THE BIBLE AND THE WORK OF JESUS						
22 scrolls - OT Old Testament Church 21 scrolls + Daniel	5 scrolls The Work of Jesus 4 Gospels + Acts	22 scrolls - NT New Testament Church 21 Epistles + Revelation				
YHWH	→	→	→	→	→	JESUS

Structure of the Bible: The 5 historical books of the Bible (Gospels and Acts) between the 22 scrolls of the OT and NT

4th Level: The 66 and 70 Books of the Bible

The Bible was written on 22 (OT) + 27 (NT) = 49 scrolls, but it contains a total of 39 (OT: 27+12=39) + 27 (NT) = 66 or 70 individual books, since the Psalms originally consisted of 5 books. Both views are correct because both the 66 (3x22) and the 70 (10x7) symbolize the final conclusion and completeness. They signify a double seal: No book may be added or removed. Both numbers also come together (Gen 46:26-27). The OT has 21+22=43 books (with the 5 books of the Psalms) and the NT has without the Gospels 21+2=23 books, together it is 43+23=66=3x22 books. The number 66 also symbolizes completeness, namely 3x22 (3 x the Hebrew alphabet from Aleph to Tav).

The 4 Gospels represent a special literature within the Bible, for they reveal the Son of God, who created everything, yet humbled himself, and came from the spiritual kingdom of heaven to this earth to save us (Phil 2:5-11; John 1:1-18, 17:5; 1Cor 8:6; Col 1:15-23; Heb 1:1-4). They are thus the most important books of the Bible.

There are a total of 4+66=70 books of the Bible. The 70 is the number of completeness in the plan of God in mercy and judgement: 70 years of age (Ps 90:10); 70 descendants of Noah (Gen 10); 70 elders (Ex 24:1); 70 weeks of Daniel (Dan 9); Israel began in Egypt with 70 people (Gen 46:8-27); the preaching of the gospel began

with 70 disciples (Luke 10:1.17). In the year 66AD, the Roman army was sent to Israel and the Jewish-Roman war began and in 70 AD, Jerusalem was destroyed. Nearly all Jews were expelled from their country to the whole world. In addition, the Menorah was removed from the Temple (more information about the Menorah (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-menorah/>)).

5th Level:
The Division, Structuring and
Grouping within the Bible

As is clear from the above figures, the books of the Bible are not meaninglessly distributed, but there is a clear structuring and grouping in the OT and NT. There is also a multiple number symbolism; especially the number 7 plays an important role and there are several groups of $3 \times 7 = 21$ books. OT and NT consist of 7 divisions and $2 \times 7 = 14$ sub-divisions. The Law and the prophets of the OT consist of 11 scrolls (50%) and the Writings (11 scrolls) as well. The OT already existed in 3 parts before Jesus was born. The 4 Gospels show the life of Jesus from 4 different perspectives and reveal Jesus Christ as the Savior of the world. Therefore, He is at the center of the whole Bible, which consists of 7 divisions:

THE 7 DIVISIONS OF THE BIBLE						
1 Law	2 Prophets	3 Writings	4 Gospels	5 Acts	6 Epistles	7 Revelation

The 7 parts of the Bible with Jesus Christ in the center

The parallels between the structure of the OT and of the NT are clearly recognizable. The 70 books can be divided into 3 groups. Both Testaments start with 5 books, each with historical information and the proclamation of the law for the regional people of Israel (OT) and for the new worldwide Christian family (NT). Together, there are $5+5=10$ books, the number of completeness of the law. The different commandments have been given to us personally by God and are not conceived by man. Then follow 21 church books of the prophets of Yahweh (OT) and 21 books (Epistles) of the disciples of Jesus Christ (NT) and as the conclusion the Writings with the Revelations in the OT and NT.

THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE STRUCTURE OF THE OT / NT AND THE 70 BOOKS					
	OT		NT		
I.	5	Law Books for Israel (local)	5	Law Books for Christians (worldwide)	10
II.	21	Church Books of the Prophets	21	Church Letters of the Disciples	60
III.	17	Writings and Revelation of YHWH to Daniel	1	Revelation of Jesus Christ to John	
	= 43 Books ($5+21+17 = 43 = 21+22$)		= 27 Books ($5+21+1 = 27 = 5+22$)		70
	= 70 Books				

The Similarities between the Structure of the OT/NT and the 70 (10+60) Books of the Bible

In the OT, there are 4 law scrolls plus the repetition scroll (Deuteronomy), and in the NT there are 4 Gospels plus the Acts, in which the word and life of Jesus is repeated in his disciples by following Jesus.

The 6 is the number of man and 60 is the number of all humankind, so the $21+21=42$ church books of the OT and NT and the $17+1=18$ Writings with the Revelations as the sum give the number 60. They show the life in the world and the consequences of disobedience (suffering

and death).

$$42 (6 \times 7) + 18 (6 \times 3) = 60 (6 \times 10) + 10 (2 \times 5) = 70 (7 \times 10)$$

There is, indeed, a clear connection between the last group of the OT with its 5 books and the last book of the NT (cf. Dan 7:10 with Rev 20:11-15), which also describes the church as a kind of chronicle (Rev 1:4 to 3:22) with a restoration (cf. Ezra and Nehemiah with Rev 21-22). However, the so-called "Revelation of John" is really the "Revelation of Jesus Christ to John", as the first verse proves (Rev 1:1). Many want to eradicate the name of Jesus Christ, so they prefer to speak of the man John and thus put the true spokesman and the revealer in the background. In the OT, Yahweh (YHWH) gave revelations to Daniel, and in the NT, Jesus gave revelations to John. Both parts are important and complement each other.

6th Level:

The Book Names of the Bible

Also in the selection of the book names and the number of books addressed to one addressee (for example, there is not only one letter to the Corinthians, but also two) the planning by God becomes clear. In the OT, exactly $3 \times 12 = 36$ book names were used. The 12 stands for the 12 tribes of Israel and the triple selection of names ($3 \times 12 = 36$) means a complete conclusion. No other book name can appear in the OT, otherwise, the overall harmony of the numbers will be destroyed. In

the NT, we have exactly the same situation, because there are $3 \times 7 = 21$ book names. The 7 stands for the worldwide Christian family and the triple name selection of the books makes it clear that no other book name can be accepted. It is not even possible to add or remove a single book to the same addressee, otherwise the total number of the 70 books would be destroyed and the harmony of the numbers would not exist.

7th Level:

The Spiritual Dimension of the Bible

Even if the harmonies of numbers did not exist at all, the sensational content of the Bible testifies to the existence of God. This concerns the inspiration and inscription of historical events, the wisdom literature, the publication of commandments (especially the commandment of love) and the prophecies. If you already have the basic knowledge, you cannot get out of the astonishment. How was it possible that thousands of years ago the empires, individual rulers, as well as many very small details of the life of Jesus were laid down in writing? This is only possible through conscious planning of an existing spiritual power. The Bible has also been written in such a way that it can only be understood by those who have been given it (Dan 12:4-10; Luke 8:10, 9:45, 24:45).

Even if people would memorize the whole Bible, they could never understand the Scripture without the Holy Spirit, and would consider this book to be a normal, strange and illogical work of world literature. But those

who ask God for understanding and have a humble heart will recognize the spiritual dimension and understand the spiritual content behind the letters (1Peter 5:5-7; Mt 7:7; 2Cor 3:12-16; James 4:3). Through the Bible, we learn that there is not only a physical but also a spiritual world, and that God's goal is that we can be with him. Our life on earth is therefore only a short period of training for eternity.

God loves books, so he gave us the 49 scrolls with the 70 books, not to leave us alone in this world without knowledge. His books serve to make us grow in character to make the difference in this evil and God-distant world. We should learn character here and distinguish between good and bad, so do the good and avoid evil and to be a light and an example for others. This means, in concrete terms, to live in the discipleship of Jesus Christ (He is the light), to speak and act like Him, in His love. People who walk the path of love and serve others will receive eternal life in the spirit world, for the existence on this physical earth serves only the formation of character. It is a school for all eternity. Only with the Holy Spirit can people understand the spiritual dimension of the 49 scrolls with the 70 books of the Bible.

The 7 levels in the construction of the Bible show planning and the eternal completeness of the Word of God.

The Bible is not just a book, it is a miracle. Moreover, the

Bible is complete:

No language, no letter, no scroll, no book and no book name may be removed or added

(Rev 22:18-19)

8th Level:

The Most Important Part Is Still
Missing, Namely the “Scroll of Life”

The first 7 levels described the Bible as a visible book. It was written with $22+27=49$ letters (of the ancient Hebrew and Greek alphabets) and the Bible was written on $22+27=49$ (7x7) scrolls and contains 66 (3x22) and 70 (7x10) individual books. It is thus a finished work. All of these 70 books we can see and read. But the Bible reveals to us another scroll, which we cannot at present see. It is the invisible “Scroll of Life,” the “Book of the Living,” or the “Book of Life,” as it is most often called (Ex 32:32-33; Isaiah 4:3; Psalm 69:28-29; Dan 7:10, 12:1-2; Mal 3:16; Luke 10:20; Hebrew 12:23; Phil 4:3; Rev 3:5, 13:8, 17:8, 20:12,15, 21:27, 22:19).

The spiritual book of life is the 50th ($49+1$) and most important scroll. It is a list of names of people who will receive eternal life as a gift and reward for their love to God and their love for other people. Therefore, many Israelis at the time of the biblical autumn festivities say to each other “may your name be written in the Book of Life.” However, many Christians go to church for many years and do not even know that there is a “Book of Life”

at all (more information about the Book of Life (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/book-of-life/>)). What is the meaning of life? The meaning of life, that is, learning love, distinguishing good from evil, so that our names may be written in the “Book of Life”, so that we may live forever in harmony and peace and without problems.

The Final Judgement

The Bible is very clear on this point:

Rev 20:12-15: “And I [John] saw the dead, great and small, standing before the throne, and BOOKS were opened. Another BOOK was opened, which is the BOOK OF LIFE (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/book-of-life/>). The dead were judged according to what they had done as recorded in the BOOKS... and each person was judged according to what they had done... Anyone whose name was not found written in theBOOK OF LIFE (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/book-of-life/>) was thrown into the lake of fire.”

We shall be judged according to the content of the 49 scrolls with the 66 or 70 books of the Bible. Depending on whether we have love, our name is written into the Book of Life or not (Psalm 69:29; Dan 7:10, 12:1; Rev 20:11-15).

Today, God speaks to us through the 49 scrolls with the 70 books. However, the 50th scroll (49+1=50),

the BOOK OF LIFE (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/book-of-life/>), symbolizes eternal life and thus the direct contact and perfect communion with God. It is the 71st book and serves to evaluate how we lived according to the 70 books of the Bible and where we will thus spend our eternal future.

MEANING AND PURPOSE OF THE BIBLE

LOVE is the goal of all 49 scrolls with the 70 books of the Bible - and the registration in the Book of Life (<https://menorah-bible.jimdofree.com/english/structure-of-the-bible/book-of-life/>)
(1Tim 1:5)

THERE IS NO GREATER POWER THAN LOVE

CHAPTER 8 Acts 2:38

The Hebrew word associated with the number 238 in Strong's Concordance is אָזַן (transliterated as 'âzan or azan).

- Meaning: It is a primitive root verb that means to broaden out the ear (with the hand), implying to listen, give ear, or hearken.
- Usage: It is used in the Bible to describe paying

attention, being obedient, or God listening to prayers. It is closely related to the Hebrew word for ear, ozen(Strong's #241).

- Translations: In the King James Bible (KJV), this word is translated as “give ear” (31 times), “hearken” (6 times), “hear” (3 times), and “perceived by the ear” (1 time).
- Related Form: A common form, he’ezin (הִיזַן), appears in the Hebrew Bible to mean “listened” or “gave ear”.

Verb denominative Hiph`il give ear, listen, hear, almost wholly poet. — Perfect הִיזַן Deuteronomy 1:45 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/deuteronomy/1-45.htm>); הִיזַן consecutive Psalm 77:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/77-2.htm>) (see De Kō1, p. 390); הִיזַן Exodus 15:26 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/exodus/15-26.htm>); הִיזַן Isaiah 64:3 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/64-3.htm>)+; Imperfect יִזַן Job 9:16 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/job/9-16.htm>) +; יִזַן (for יִזַן) Job 32:11 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/job/32-11.htm>), etc.; Imperativemasculine singular הִיזַן Numbers 23:18 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/numbers/23-18.htm>)+; feminine singular יִזַן Isaiah 1:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/1-2.htm>); feminine plural הִיזַן Genesis 4:23 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/genesis/4-23.htm>); Isaiah 32:9 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/32-9.htm>), etc.; Participle יִזַן (for יִזַן see Kō1, 391) Proverbs 17:4 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/proverbs/17-4.htm>); —

1. hear, perceive by the ear, absolute Isaiah 64:3 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/64-3.htm>) (“” עָמַשׁ) Psalm

135:17 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/135-17.htm>); give ear, listen, absolute (of mountains personified) Deuteronomy 32:1 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/deuteronomy/32-1.htm>), compare Isaiah 1:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/1-2.htm>) (of earth, personified); of men Judges 5:3 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/judges/5-3.htm>); Psalm 49:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/49-2.htm>); Isaiah 28:23 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/28-23.htm>); Joel 1:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/joel/1-2.htm>) (all “עמש”) Hosea 5:1 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/hosea/5-1.htm>) (“עמש, ביִשְׁקָה, עמש”) Isaiah 8:9 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/8-9.htm>); followed by accusative of thing Genesis 4:23 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/genesis/4-23.htm>); Job 33:1 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/job/33-1.htm>); Isaiah 1:10 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/1-10.htm>); Isaiah 32:9 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/32-9.htm>) (all “עמש”) Isaiah 42:23 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/42-23.htm>) (“עמש, ביִשְׁקָה, עמש”); Job 37:14 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/job/37-14.htm>) (“ונִבְּתָה”); Psalm 78:1 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/78-1.htm>) followed by לע (of thing) Proverbs 17:4 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/proverbs/17-4.htm>) (“ביִשְׁקָה”); followed by דַּע (of thing) Job 32:11 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/job/32-11.htm>) (“יִתְלַחֶה”); hearken to, = be obedient to, absolute Jeremiah 13:15 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/jeremiah/13-15.htm>) (“עמש”) 2 Chronicles 24:19; Nehemiah 9:30 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/nehemiah/9-30.htm>); with accusative of thing Job 9:16 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/job/9-16.htm>);

לְ (of thing) Job 34:16 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/job/34-16.htm>) (“ עַמֵּשׁ) Exodus 15:26 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/exodus/15-26.htm>); followed by לְperson Job 34:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/job/34-2.htm>) (“ עַמֵּשׁ); followed by וְperson Numbers 23:18 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/numbers/23-18.htm>); followed by לְperson Isaiah 51:4 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/isaiah/51-4.htm>).

2. of God, listening (with favour) to prayer, etc., absolute Psalm 80:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/80-2.htm>); Psalm 84:9 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/84-9.htm>) (“ עַמֵּשׁ), followed by לְperson Psalm 77:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/77-2.htm>); Deuteronomy 1:45 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/deuteronomy/1-45.htm>) (“ עַטֵּשׁ); with accusative of thing Psalm 5:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/5-2.htm>) (“ וַיִּבּ) Psalm 17:1 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/17-1.htm>) (“ עַמֵּשׁ , בִּישָׁקָה), Psalm 55:2 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/55-2.htm>) (“ בִּישָׁקָה) Psalm 55:3 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/55-3.htm>) Psalm 86:6 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/86-6.htm>) (“ id.), Psalm 140:7 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/140-7.htm>); Psalm 141:1 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/141-1.htm>); followed by לְ (of thing) Psalm 39:13 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/39-13.htm>); Psalm 143:1 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/143-1.htm>) (both “ עַמֵּשׁ); followed by לְ (of thing) Psalm 54:4 (<https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/54-4.htm>) (“ עַמֵּשׁ).

CHAPTER 9

The Book of Revelation:

Hebrew Symbolism Seen in Christian Typology

- Revelation and Jewish numeric symbolism: The NT, particularly Revelation, borrows Jewish symbolic language: seven (churches, lampstands, seals), twelve (gates, foundations, apostles), 144,000 (12 x 12 x 1000), etc. Understanding OT numeric symbolism sharpens NT interpretation.
- Seven in Revelation: Seven churches (Rev. 1–3), seven lampstands (Rev. 1:12–13; 1:20), seven seals/trumpets—seven signals divine completeness and the unfolding of God’s restorative plan.
- Twelve in Revelation: Twelve gates and twelve foundations of New Jerusalem (Rev. 21:12–14), and the reappearance of apostolic foundations as the basis for covenant community.
- Pastoral application: Use Revelation’s numbers to teach completeness (7) and covenantal governance/foundation (12). Preach the consummation with both Jewish-rooted symbolism and Christian fulfillment.

CHAPTER 10

Selected Rabbinic & Chassidic Threads

(Selected bibliographic and interpretive notes)

- Rashi: Often reads numbers in context to highlight theological or legal emphasis (e.g., Rashi on Deut. 6:4 emphasizes the absolute unity expressed in “echad”).
- Midrashim: Genesis Rabbah and Exodus Rabbah contain many number-based homilies—e.g., the seven days of creation developed into moral and ritual lessons, the forty days as probationary readings, the twelve tribes as archetypes.
- Talmud: Makkot 23b on the 613; other tractates treat ritual cycles and counts (e.g., Sukkah for the four species, Pesachim for the numbers connected with Passover rites).
- Chabad/Rebbe: Chassidic readings incorporate Kabbalistic structures (sefirot, spiritual channels) and use numbers to map divine-human interaction. The Rebbe’s talks (Likkutei Sichot and related distributions) develop the pastoral implications of Hebrew word-meanings and values.
- Note: This booklet paraphrases and synthesizes themes; for legal or halakhic conclusions consult primary texts and scholarly editions.

CHAPTER 11

Practical Homiletic Outlines & Sermon Starters

- Series idea: “God’s Numbers: Biblical Patterns for a Spirit-Filled Life”
- Sermon 1: Echad — Unity of God and oneness of

purpose (Deut. 6:4)

- Sermon 2: Seven — Rest, completion, and restoration (Gen. 2–3; Exod. 25)
- Sermon 3: Twelve — Foundation and apostolic order (Gen. 49; Matt. 10)
- Sermon 4: Eight — New birth and covenant initiation (Gen. 17; Rom. 6:4 typology)
- Sermon 5: Forty — Preparation and testing before commissioning (Moses, Elijah, Jesus)
- Devotional use: Short meditations on Hebrew words for each number linking word-root meaning and spiritual application (e.g., echad → “be one” call to singular devotion; sheva → “sabbath and fullness” call to holiness).

APPENDIX A

Key Biblical References

- 1 (Echad): Deut. 6:4
- 3: Various triads; examples across Torah and the Prophets
- 4: Gen. 2:10–14
- 6: Exod. 20 (six days of labor)
- 7: Gen. 1–2 (creation), Exod. 25 (menorah)
- 8: Gen. 17:12; Lev. 12:3; Gen. 7:13
- 10: Exod. 20; Deut. 5
- 12: Gen. 49; Num. 1; Rev. 21:12
- 40: Gen. 7:12; Exod. 24:18; Num. 14:33; 1 Kings 19:8; Matt. 4

- 70: Gen. 46:27; Num. 11:16
- 613: Talmud, Makkot 23b; Rambam, Sefer HaMitzvot

APPENDIX B

Selected Rabbinic Citations & Further Reading

- Talmud, Makkot 23b (the statement regarding 613 mitzvot)
- Rambam (Maimonides), Sefer HaMitzvot—enumeration of 613
- Rashi’s commentary on Deuteronomy 6:4 (Shema)
- Genesis Rabbah and Exodus Rabbah (Midrashim on creation days, flood, tribes)
- For Chassidic/Chabad perspective: Likkutei Sichot collections; selected talks of the Lubavitcher Rebbe dealing with Torah language and symbolism (for homiletical application)
- For Christian-evangelical and historical-theological readings: classical patristic and Reformation-era typological works (for Christological reading of OT numbers), and modern commentaries on Revelation for the NT uses.

CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS: Responsible Use of Symbolic Reading

- Numbers open interpretive horizons but must be used carefully: not every number indicates a hidden code; context, genre, and canonical redemptive-historical reading must govern application.
- Integrative approach: use Jewish traditional insight (p’shat, midrash, Talmudic wisdom) as background; use Christian theological categories (typology, fulfillment in Christ) to present how OT symbolism finds eschatological completion.
- Pastoral caution: Avoid speculative numerology divorced from biblical witness; instead, let numbers spur sermons that root believers in God’s covenant, mission, and hope.

Suggested Sermon and Small-Group Exercises

- Study one number per week: read the key OT texts, Rashi/Midrash summary, and a short Chassidic reflection; close with a pastoral application and prayer for the number’s spiritual significance to be worked out in life.
- Comparative study: Present the OT number, the rabbinic/Chassidic reading, and New Testament fulfillment (where applicable), and lead discussion on how that helps believers live missionally.

Final Notes for the Pulpit

- Use the Hebrew word and its core root when possible—hearing the consonants can deepen appreciation for semantic range.

- Tie numbers to lived spiritual disciplines: e.g., seven = sabbath rhythm; eight = new-birth lifestyle; twelve = church governance and discipleship networks.
- Be ecumenical in respect: these Jewish interpretive traditions are a resource for Christian preaching; use them to enrich, not to replace, Christ-centered proclamation.