

Hold all Creation Science Material up to the light of the Hebrew Text...

## **Brain Pickers: Genesis 2... a Post Flood description of a Pre-Flood location ..... & other items of interest!**

I know of a gal who grew up under a Jewish roof & every Friday night the whole family sat down to Shabbat Dinner. After eating, they divided up into 2 different teams & debated a topic. The following week everyone switched sides & debated the same topic. Each child was expected to do their own research & master the topic before the debate, whether they agreed with what they were expected to defend or not! The end result was that the topic was thoroughly covered, & everyone could see both sides of the issues. In a similar fashion, the goal of the **Northwest Science Museum** [www.northwestsciencemusuem.com](http://www.northwestsciencemusuem.com) is to present Creation Science & Evolution side by side so that all will be able to see both sides of the issue, & hopefully choose to put their trust in God & His word.... And I'm also convinced that if Believers can see what the Hebrew text says, a lot of the controversy among Creation Scientists will dissolve, & set the research on the right track, strengthen our trust in the truth of God's word, which in turn will make us of one mind, & strengthen us in our efforts to dismantle secular error. Hence, this 'Brain Picker' is all about Genesis 2!

**Before we get into Genesis 2, I need to explain something about the logistics of Hebrew:** In Hebrew the first line in a paragraph is a statement. Then everything about the statement is 'hooked on' with a ׀. This is called a 'vav' & it means 'and' (but in English it often gets translated into other 'conjunction words', depending upon the translators!). Genesis chapter 1 actually ends at Genesis 2:3 and the next 'paragraph' begins with Genesis 2:4. **Genesis 2:4** 'Turns up the focus in the microscope' to a higher intensity and focuses on a specific portion of the 'previous paragraph'. Genesis 2:4 is 'the statement' and the verses that follow are 'hooked on' to that statement. [Then the next 'paragraph/new conversation' begins at Genesis 5:1!] **And another thing you need to be aware of is that in Hebrew the noun comes first, & then the adjectives that describe the noun: so as you read each sentence think 'subject first' & then 'description of subject'!**

Also, don't forget that Hebrew reads from the opposite direction ..

baram	he b'	ärëtz	hä	vî	shämîyîm	hä	toldot	aylah	2:4
creations	the	in	earth	the	&	2-heavens	the	to-bring-forth	these
									[generations]
shämîyîm	vî	ärëtz	Ëlöhëm	YHVH	asot	yôm	bi		
heavens	&	earth	Elohim	YAHVEH	He-makes	day	in		
ärëtz	ba	yihyeh	terem	sadeh	hu	siyach	kol	v'	2:5
Earth	in	he-is	not-yet	cultivated	the	plant	all	&	
									(plural)
									-fiel

ָרֶ֑עֶץ **הָ** אֵל **ֵלֹהִים** **יְהוָה** מִטִּיֹּר **הִי** לֹא **כִּי** יִצְמַח **טֶרֶם** שָׂדֵה **הָ** יֵצֵב **כֹּל** וְ  
 earth the on Elohim YAHVEH rain the not because he-grows not-yet cultivated the green- all &  
 on account of (plural) -field vegetation

אֲדָמָה **הָ** אֶת־ **אֲדָמָה** לְעֵבֶד **אִין** לֹא־ **אָדָם** וְ  
 ground the /Yeshua work to doesn't man &  
 noun-masc-sing

When spoken of the ground it means 'to cultivate/till'

{Cultivation of fields happens by the sweat of one's brow! Genesis 3:23 is when men began to cultivate fields because he needed the grain to make bread. }

אֲדָמָה **הָ** פְּנֵי **כֹּל** אֶת־ **וַהֲשָׁקָה** מִן־ **הָאָרֶץ** יַעֲלֶה **וְ** יֵצֵב **וְ** 2:6  
 ground the face all /Yeshua waters the & earth the from he-goes-up mist &  
 /surface (plural)  
 (fresh drinking water)

**Did it rain before the Flood?** I don't think so. See the following at Dr. Walt Brown's website

<http://creationscience.com/onlinebook/FAQ210.html#wp4259334> Keep in mind that just one Giant Sequoia Red Wood Tree puts out a swimming pool amount of water into the atmosphere every day, so if the earth had an abundance of trees, as the fossil record indicates, imagine the amount of moisture in the air...

**So what would be the difference between a mist watering the ground & rain watering the ground as it relates to cultivating fields?** A mist happens every day, but rain is seasonal. If you had a daily mist as your water source that you could count on & no extreme seasons, you could harvest things all year round. On the other hand, rain is seasonal, so you have to plant before the seasonal rains, & you have to harvest during the dry season, so in that case you are under pressure because timing is critical.

אֲדָמָה **הָ** מִן־ **אֶפְרוֹ** אֶת־ **הָאָדָם** אֵלֶּיִם **וַיִּצְרֶה** **יְהוָה** **וַיִּצְרֶה** **וַיִּצְרֶה** 2:7  
 ground/dirt the from dust man the /Yeshua Elohim YAHVEH He-forms &  
 /reddish-brown noun-masc-sing

חַיָּה נֶפֶשׁ **לְ** אָדָם **וַיְהִי** חַיִּים **וַיִּשְׁמַח** בְּאַפָּיו **וַיִּפַּח** **וַיִּפַּח** **וַיִּפַּח**  
 living [adj.] soul to man the he-is & life breath his-nostrils in He-breathes &  
 noun-masc-sing [plural. adj. [noun] (hard)  
 absolute state]

YAHVEH Elohim through Yeshua breathes His own breath into the man.

pronounced 'Ayden'  
 2m'kedem Aden ba gan Ēlōhēm YHVH yita va 2:8  
 וַיִּטֵּעַ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים גֵּן-בְּעֵדֵן מִקְדָּם  
 on-[the]-east Eden in garden Elohim YAHVEH He-plants &  
 [the front of something] 'Delight,(fenced in area that is protected)  
 Pleasure'

yetzar āshēr ādām hā ĕt sham yasem vī  
 וַיִּשֶׂם יְשׁוּעָה אֶת-הָאָדָם אֲשֶׁר יָצָר:  
 He-forms that man the /Yeshua there He-places &  
 noun-masc-sing

mareh le nechmad etz kol ādāmāh hā min Ēlōhēm YHVH yatzmach vī 2:9  
 וַיִּצְמַח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאֲדָמָה כָּל-עֵץ נִחְמָד לְמַרְאֵה  
 sight to pleasing tree every ground the from Elohim YAHVEH He-grows &  
 ga hā b'toch chayim hā etz v' maachal le tov vī  
 וְטוֹב לְמַאֲכָל וְעֵץ חַיִּים בְּתוֹךְ הַגֵּן  
 garden the in-midst life the tree & food to/for good &  
 adj. plural. absolute state.

[Yeshua was nailed to a tree to give us life]

ra va tov daat hā etz vī  
 וְעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וְרָע:  
 evil & good knowledge the tree &

pronounced 'Ayden'  
 gan hā ĕt shkot hā lay Aden may yotza nahar vī 2:10  
 וַיִּנְהַר יֵצֵא מִעֵדֵן לְהַשְׁקוֹת אֶת-הַגֵּן  
 garden the /Yeshua waters the to Eden from goes-out sparkling-river &  
 (fresh drinking water) 'Delight, goes-forth [root meaning]  
 (plural) Pleasure'

[Erosion as we know it, didn't exist before the Flood!]

rashiym arbaah I' hi-yah vī yepared sham me oo  
 וּמִנְשָׁם יִפְרֹד וְהָיָה לְאַרְבַּעָה רָאשִׁים:  
 heads/beginnings four to becomes & it-divides there from &

zahav hā sham āshēr chaveelah ha ārētz kol ĕt soveiv ha hu Peashown echad hā shem<sup>7</sup> 2:11  
 וְשֵׁם הָאֶחָד פִּישׁוֹן הוּא הַסֹּבֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ הַחַוִּילָה אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם הַזָּהָב:  
 gold the there that C'Havilah the land whole /Yeshua encircles the it Pishon one the name  
 'cone volcanoes' surrounds 'Spreading-Overflowing'  
 see research for Genesis 10 at w-rocs.org Growing-Fat, Altering, Changing

Havilah is the name of a district in Southern Arabia [Davidson][ Can also be seen on a Bible lands map <sup>4</sup>that shows the 'Table of Nations']. Apparently it included Medina where they used to mine for gold. See the volcanic activity there on Google Earth. It indicates that there are a multitude of cone volcanoes all around the area.]

shoham **hă** ehven **vī** bdolach **hă** sham tov hiv **hă** ărētz **hă** zahav **oo** 2:12  
**וַיִּזְבַּח הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא טוֹב שֶׁמֶת הַבְּדֵלָח וְאֶבֶן הַשֹּׁהַם:**  
 onyx **the** stone & bdellium **the** there good that-one **the** land **the** gold &

**Was there gold before the Flood?** We have some Australian gold that was found in the middle of Australia, just lying in the dirt, somewhere in the Outback. It was probably washed out during the Flood. It's a nugget, & it's porous. You can tell that it's never been under intense heat. It wasn't found where Mountains were pushed up at the end of the Flood<sup>8</sup>. There are also written accounts of gold chains being found incased in clumps of coal<sup>9</sup>.

koosh ărētz kol ăt soveiv **hă** hu Giyc'hon sheiniy **hă** nahar **hă** shem **vī** 2:13  
**וְשֵׁם הַנְּהָר הַשֵּׁנִי גִיחֹן הוּא הַסּוֹבֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ כּוּשׁ:**  
 Cush land whole /Yeshua encircles **the** it Gihon 2nd **the** river **the** name &  
 'burnt-there-is!' 'Breaking-Forth'  
 Bursting, Rushing Forth

Cush is Ethiopia. The Gihon River may have flowed where the Red Sea is now located. Right after the Flood, the ocean water level was lower by hundreds of feet. see #5 at

<http://www.creation-science.com/onlinebook/FAQ217.html#wp2930791> This is what convinces me that

Moses was editing an older account, possibly handed down Shem or one of the ancestor Grandfathers.

[Another clue is that if you examine a 'Table of Nations' Bible Map<sup>4</sup>, Cush's descendants are settled *on both sides* of the Southern part of the Red Sea... The settling must have occurred before the ocean water levels rose up.]

ashoor kidmat holeich **hă** hu C'hi-de-kel shliyshi **hă** nahar **hă** shem **vī** 2:14  
**וְשֵׁם הַנְּהָר הַשְּׁלִישִׁי חִזְקֵל הוּא הַהֹלֵךְ קְדָמַת אַשּׁוּר:**  
 Asshur east-of that-goes **the** it Tigris 3rd **the** river **the** name &  
 'to go straight on' (spiritual application) 'Fierce Noise'  
 Fierce, Lightweight, Swift

Fairat hu rviyiy **hă** nahar **hă** vī  
**וְהַנְּהָר הָרְבִיעִי הוּא פְּרַת:**  
 Euphrates it-is 4th **the** river **the** &  
 'Sweet-Water'[Davidson]; 'To break forth, rushing' [Strongs]

**The 'Land of Eden'** contained God's Garden, just like a country contains it's national parks, & just like national parks are only a small part of a given country, so also the Garden of Eden was only a part of the Land of Eden. Apparently the 'Land of Eden' encompassed the entire Middle East, because the 'Gulf of Aden' can be translated as the 'Gulf of Eden'. Another clue is that one of the earliest names (the 9<sup>th</sup> generation) in the European Genealogies presented in 'After The Flood' by Bill Cooper is Hebrew & it means 'Eden is hidden from my eyes'( See [http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Magog\\_and\\_Javan\\_Descendants.pdf](http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Magog_and_Javan_Descendants.pdf) ) and the names following that one are no longer Hebrew words.

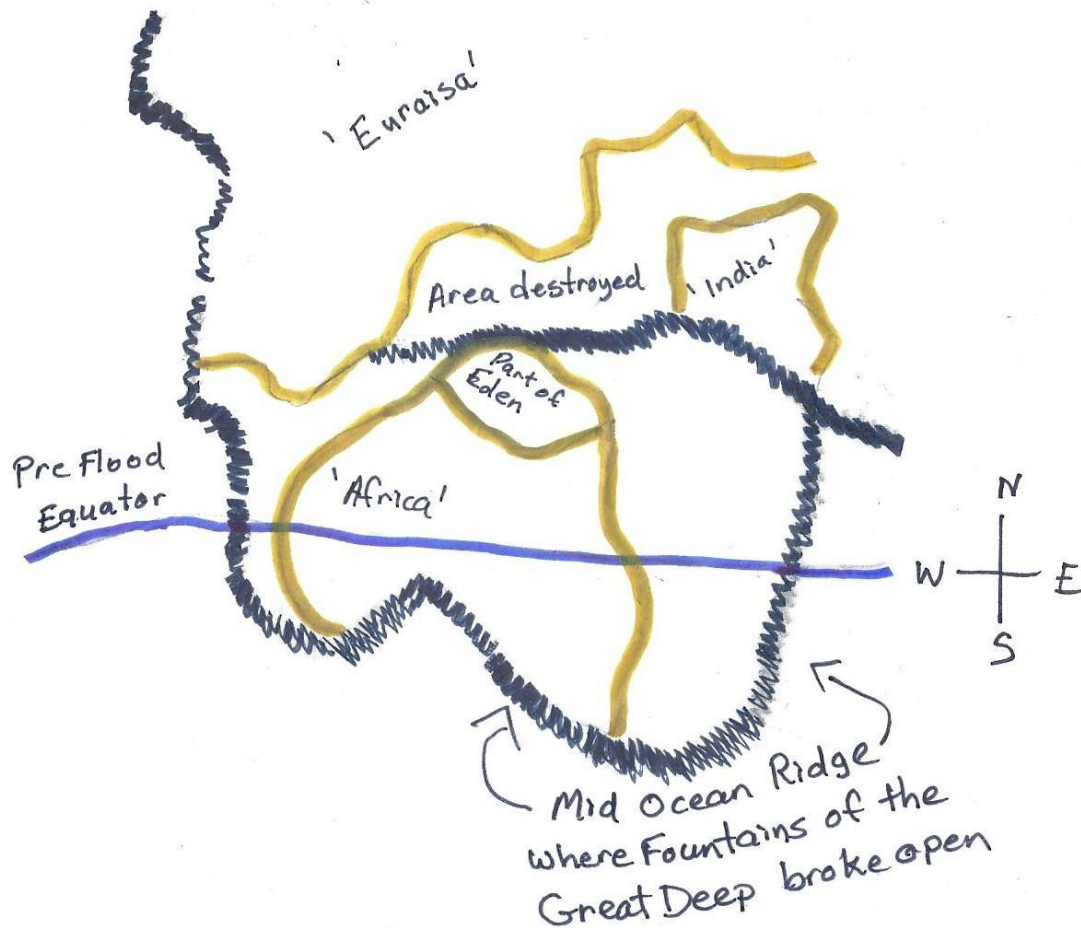
**Genesis 2** is definitely a 'brain picker'! **It's a Post Flood description of a Pre-Flood location**, either put together in the days of Shem, or it was the way the landscape was during the Exodus. **Here's why:** There's no description of the location of the river that *enters* the Garden, but only descriptions of the rivers that *exit* the Garden. Also, the names of the lands are Post-Flood people, *two of whom were named after Post-Flood volcanic activity*. Cush was named after the pillow lava on Mt Ararat ... Cush means 'burnt there is!', and Havilah, which means 'circular' was first given as a name describing the formation of Lesser Ararat, which is a cone shaped volcano. Those particular names, *given in relation to volcanic activity*, didn't exist before the Flood, because there was no volcanic activity before the Flood. And, at the time that this description was given, the earth was still rolling because the Tigris is still 'east' of Asshur. Nowadays it's 'south' of Asshur<sup>6</sup>. Also keep in mind that in the centuries right after the Flood, when the description was given, there would have been more water in the Middle East. At that time, because of the earth roll, the jet streams would have been coming from a different direction over the Middle East, & evidently the ocean level was still lower than what it is today. During the days of Shem, the 'Empty Quarter' was still a lake. If you study out the ancient drainage systems in the land of 'Havilah', you will find that they skirt the area and then drain towards the Persian Gulf. Shem lived to be 600 years old, and therefore he and his 2 brothers would have lived long enough to have explored the whole area and compared it with maps of the pre-flood world, and recorded their post-flood location, even though the original rivers were buried in the earth layers below. To add to this, the Saudi Arabia side of the Great African Rift Valley is lined with a string of volcanoes (& in some places clusters of them) all the way from Yemen to Ararat, & every one of these is Post Flood. The ancient Biblical land of Havilah (which includes Medina, & inland from there in Saudi Arabia) has many cone shaped volcanoes! Check it out on Google Earth. [www.earth.google.com](http://www.earth.google.com)

**Are there other places in the Bible where the location of the Garden of Eden is mentioned?** Yes! In Ezekiel 31: Notice verses 3, 9, & 16, with verse 16 being the key, where it says that the Trees of the Garden are buried beneath Lebanon. Ezekiel 28 also mentions God's garden<sup>10</sup>.

Apparently God's Garden was huge! And it was encompassed by the land of Eden, and located in the East side of Eden. The Garden itself could have extended from Georgia to Northern Israel. It may have been laid out with its borders of equal distance (square shape?) because both God's city in Heaven and the Holy of Holies are square in shape. It's also possible that the East gate (Genesis 3:24) was in the locality of Jerusalem. Why? Before The Flood, that may have been where they presented their offerings. Also, that's where we find Melchizedek (Genesis 14). Another thing to consider is that there is a place called 'Adam' where the Jabbok enters the Jordan.

**What happened to the river that entered the Garden?** Are you aware that the Mid-Ocean Ridge runs underneath the Red Sea & all the way up into the Boot of Italy? Apparently, when the Fountains of the Great Deep broke open, they eroded away a large portion of Eden and probably the river system that flowed into the garden. Based on the Hydroplate Theory (see [www.creationscience.com](http://www.creationscience.com)) anything for about 400 miles on either side of the Mid-Ocean Ridge was eroded away by the Fountains of the Great Deep during the first 40 days & nights of the Flood. If you trace the Continent of Africa back to where it was connected to the Mid-

Ocean Ridge before it slid away, & then figure out where Lebanon would have been located during that time, keeping in mind that Eurasia slid away from the Mid-Ocean ridge in the Arctic Sea about the same time as Africa was sliding away, and when they connected, it caused the Saudi Arabian peninsula to turn counter clockwise, then it will become clear what happened to that river, because whatever land had been between 'Africa' & 'Eurasia' had already been washed away by the Fountains of the Great Deep! **The following map** is (roughly) the layout of the land just before it slid away from the Mid Ocean Ridge. At that time the equator was 'side ways' from what it is now... the blue line is where the pre-flood equator was located.



Notice how 'Israel & Lebanon' are right on the edge of the Mid Ocean Ridge. If you go about a dozen or so miles off the coast of Lebanon, you will find that the ocean is over a mile deep. **Apparently the river that entered the Garden was washed away during the Flood, & the Garden itself is buried underneath Lebanon & possibly Northern Israel.** That also makes sense, because the LAMB of God, according to custom, would have been sacrificed very near where the first transgression took place.

šamrah lă oo avdah lă Aden gan va ya-nichei-hu vī  
 2:15  
 וַיִּקַּח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם  
 (noun-masc-sing) man the /Yeshua Elohim YAHVEH He-takes &

pay-attention-to-&-guard-her to & work-her to Eden garden in He-put-him & 'He-rested-him'  
 וַיַּנְחֵהוּ בְּגֶן-עֵדֶן לְעִבְדָּהּ וּלְשָׁמְרָהּ:  
 [the prim. root means 'to rest'.  
 It's where Noah's name comes from.]

God is practical. There were some things about that garden that needed the man's help. The soil had to be cultivated in order for the plants to grow to their best potential. The garden was an enclosed area. It needed protection from hungry critters & their hoofs & body weight. For some reason the snakes could still get in there. The garden had to be in a zone where fruit trees of every description could be grown, from bananas, mangoes, & coconuts to apples, plums & grapes...so there must have been a variety of mini-environmental systems within the garden, with the help of the water. It was a place on the surface of the earth in the land of Eden...It wasn't located in Heaven, as some have thought.

toekol akol gan hă etz mikol moor lă ädăm hă äł Ēlōhēm YHVH ytzar vī 2:16  
 וַיִּצַו יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָדָם לֵאמֹר מִכָּל עֵץ-הַגָּן אָכַל תֹּאכַל:  
 you-can-eat eating garden the tree from-all declaring to man the upon Elohim YAHVEH He-commands &

rah va tov daat hă etz me oo 2:17  
 וּמֵעֵץ הַדְּעִת טוֹב וְרָע  
 evil & good knowledge the tree from &

tomut mot mimenu akol yōm bay key mimenu toekol lo  
 לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בַיּוֹם אָכַלְתָּ מִמֶּנּוּ מוֹת תָּמוּת:  
 you-will-die dying of you-eat day in because of you-can-eat no

lavadoe ädăm hă hayyot tov lo Ēlōhēm YHVH yōmer vī 2:18  
 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לֹא-טוֹב הֵיוֹת הָאָדָם לְבַדּוֹ  
 by-himself solitary/alone man the he-being good no Elohim YAHVEH declares &

keneggdoe eizer low ayesah  
 אֶעֱשֶׂה-לּוֹ עֵזֶר כְּנֶגְדּוֹ:  
 corresponding-to-him helper belonging I-make -to-him

The first man was named 'Man'. In Hebrew 'Adam' always means 'Man'.  
 'Adamah' means 'dirt' & it's a reddish-brown color!

sadeh hă chiyat kol ădămăh hă min Ǝlōhēm YHVH yitzter vī 2:19  
 וַיִּצְרֶה יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן־הָאָדָמָה כָּל־תַּיִת הַשָּׂדֶה  
 field the living all ground the from Elohim YAHVEH He-forms &

low yeekra mah rot li ădăm hă el yavei vī shămīyīm hă oof kol ăt vī  
 וַיִּקְרָא לֹו מַה־יִּקְרָא לֹו וַיָּבֵא אֱלֹהִים אֶל־הָאָדָם לֵאמֹר הַשָּׁמַיִם כָּל־עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וְכָל־אֲנָשׁ  
 to-it he-calls what see to man the these-to He-brings & 2-heavens the birds all /Yeshua &

shmo hu chiyah nefesh ădăm hă low yeekra ăshēr kol v'  
 וְכָל־אֲנָשׁ יִקְרָא לֹו הָאָדָם גִּפְשׁ תַּיִה הוּא שְׁמוֹ  
 name-his that living creatures man the to-it he-calls that all &

shămīyīm hă oof l' oo mah he be hă kol l' shemot ădăm hă yē-krāh va 2:20  
 וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שְׁמוֹת לְכָל־הַבְּהֵמָה וְלְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם  
 2-heavens the birds to & everywhere the in the all to names man the he-calls &

**'Be-he-mah' = 'In-the-everywhere'**. Here it's referring to creatures that live in the open field, so that's why English Bibles translate it as 'livestock' or 'cattle'. It's possible that <sup>5</sup>the word describes a type of mobility. Livestock have straight legs, & don't have the ability to creep or crouch on the ground. A form of this word is also used to describe the long necked dinosaur mentioned in Job 40:15. It's possible that when Adam first saw it, with its long tail at one end & it's long neck at the other, he exclaimed "It's in the everywhere!" & that became its name.

kenegdow ezer matza lo ădăm l' oo sadeh hă chiyat chol l' oo  
 וְלִכְל תַּיִת הַשָּׂדֶה וְלֹאֲדָם לֹא־מֵצָא עֶזֶר כְּנֶגְדּוֹ  
 corresponding-to-him helper found no 'Man' to & field the living all to &  
 (obtained, sufficient)

**Another Brain Picker!** Adam was looking for a 'critter' corresponding to him from among those that lived in the open field. Monkeys, as far as I know, don't live in open fields, & neither does their mobility<sup>5</sup> qualify them for this category. (They certainly aren't considered as 'livestock'!) So what do you think? Do you think he named any monkeys on Day 6?

ădăm hă ăl tardamah Ǝlōhēm YHVH yapel vī 2:21  
 וַיִּפֹּל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל־הָאָדָם תַּרְדָּמָה  
 man the upon deep-sleep Elohim YAHVEH He-cast &  
 (to cause to fall down)

tachtenah basar yisgor vī tzalotayv mi ʾachat yeekach va yeeshan va  
 וַיִּישָׁן וַיִּקַּח אֶחָת מִצְלָעֹתָיו וַיִּסְגֹּר בָּשָׂר תַּחְתָּנָה  
 in-her-place flesh He-closes-up & his-ribs from one (fem) He-takes & he-sleeps &  
 (what-is-below/underneath (to close a door/breach) :- hence 'place')

**Adam** was made *outside* the Garden. **Eve** was made *inside* the Garden.



eeshah lay ädäm hä min kach la äshër tzayla hä ët Ĕlöhēm YHVH yeeven vī 2:22  
 וַיִּבֶן יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים  
 a-woman into man the from take to that rib the /Yeshua Elohim YAHVEH He-builds & /constructs

ädäm hä ët yaveeyah vī  
 וַיְבִיאָהּ אֵל-הָאָדָם:  
 Man the /Y He-brings-her-to &

ädäm hä yōmer vī 2:23

וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם  
 man the he-says &

paam hä zot

זֹאת הַפֶּעַם  
 time the this

atzamay may etzem

עֲצָם מֵעֲצָמִי  
 bones-mine from bone

bsaree me vasar oo

וּבֶשָׂרִי מִבֶּשָׂרִי  
 flesh-mine from flesh &

eeshah yē-kräh zot l'

לְזֹאת יִקְרָא אִשָּׁה  
 'woman' he-calls this to

zot loo-kaw-chah eesh may key

כִּי מֵאִשׁ לְקַחְתָּ-זֹאת:  
 this is-taken man from because

(feminine-singular) (feminine-singular)

eemow ët v aveev ët eesh yaazav ken al 2:24

עַל-כֵּן יַעֲזֹב-אִישׁ אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ  
 his-mother /Yeshua & his-father /Yeshua man leaves because upon 'therefore'

<sup>3</sup>echad vasar l' hiyou v' eesh toe bay davak va

וַיִּדְבַק בָּאִשׁוֹ וְהָיוּ לְבָשָׂר אֶחָד:  
 one flesh to they-become & his-wife to cleave/adheres &  
 (The word is also used for soldering of metals)

yitbshashu lo vī eeshtoe v' ādām hā ahrumiym shnayhem yihu vī 2:25  
:יתבששו: ולא ואתו האדם ערומים שניהם ויהיו  
are-ashamed not & his-wife & man the naked both-of-them they-are &  
(two-of-them)

## THE RIB THING:

tzayla [pronounced zāy-lāh]



rib [Genesis 2:21-22= one rib only, not two, & the word is feminine! The Hebrew is very specific!]

**RIBS:** The purpose of a rib is to protect the vital organs. It protects that which keeps the body alive. The rib has a sacred assignment from YAHVEH Elohim!

**The word 'rib' (or 'side')** is also used in God's Tabernacle to describe the sides of the altar of incense (Exodus 30:4, 37:27),

the sides of the altar of sacrifice (Exodus 27:7, 38:7),

the sides of the ark of the covenant (Exodus 25:12, 37:3) where God's Commandments were put),

and the inside walls of both the Tabernacle (Exodus 26:20,26,27,35. 36:25,31,32),

and of the Temple including The Holy of Holies (1 Kings 6:5,8).

It is also used in Ezekiel 41 concerning the side chambers of the future temple.

This is the majority of where this particular word is used in scripture. (It's used in this way about 45 times.)

**Scripture explains scripture! ...& this is not going to be politically correct, but here goes...**

**The woman/rib was to protect what was precious to YAHVEH!** What an assignment!

And as a person's ribs are concealed with skin,

and the boards on the inside of the temple were concealed with animal skins,

and as the inside of the temple was concealed from the eyes of the world,

so is a wife to be. She should not be drawing attention to herself, but to her husband.

The Ark of The Covenant,

and The Altar of Incense (which represents prayer)

were not visible to the outside world.

The only thing that was visible to the outside world was the sides (ribs) of the Altar where burnt offerings/personal sacrifices were made.

**There's a lot to think about here.**

Was it the walls of the Tabernacle that were the center of focus,

or was it what was inside those walls that was to be the center of focus?

The walls made a place for the center of focus to be.

We can ask the same question about the sides of the altar of incense,

the sides of the altar where the animal sacrifices were burnt,

and the sides of the Ark of the Covenant.

The ribs/sides made the container or home, or resting place for what each piece was all about.

An interesting, but sad thing happened in 2 Samuel 6:6-7 and 1 Chronicles 13:9: Uzzah died for touching the side of the Ark. God struck him down for his irreverence. Although the sides of the Ark were not the center of focus, but what was inside the Ark, and what sat on top of the Ark, nevertheless, the sides were to be treated with the upmost respect, and according to the instructions that God had given. [See also 1 Pet 3:7]

## Here's some more food for thought...

**The other Hebrew word for 'man' is 'ish' (pronounced ee-sh).** אִישׁ (It also means 'Husband')

It's spelled, "Ălěph א, yūd ך, shin ש."

"The aleph is the leader. An aleph is a bull or a ram, an animal that is used for a sacrifice.

The yud [pronounced 'y-oh-d' or 'yūd'] is a closed hand as if holding a tool. It means to do or to make, as in work.

The shin [pronounced 'sheen'] is a set of teeth. It means to consume, or to put your whole heart into what you are doing.

The letters say that the man is to put his whole heart into his assignment from YAHVEH."

**The Hebrew word for 'woman' is 'ishah' (pronounced ee-shah)** אִשָּׁה

It's spelled, "aleph א, shin ש, hey ה"

The 'Hey' [pronounced 'hay' like in "Hey you!"] means 'to reveal something'.

What is it revealing?

The 'aleph' (The Leader) & the 'shin' (what he is putting his whole heart into).


**Her assignment: She was made to protect the image of God and reveal it at the same time!**


## Foot Notes, 'Rabbit Trails', etc for Genesis 2:

<sup>1</sup>ět אָ = ΑΩ Rev 1:8 [through Yeshua/Jesus] This is something that is amazing! This is an untranslatable

Hebrew Word. There's no English equivalent; however, sometimes when the sentence is being translated into English, it will be given a meaning in order to make the sentence flow in English. This word consists of the first & last letters of the Hebrew alphabet. Aleph is the name of the first letter & Tov is the name of the last letter. Do you recall that in the Book of Revelation that Jesus said to John, "I AM the Alpha & the Omega"? Do you think He

was talking to him in Greek or his native tongue, which was Hebrew? In Hebrew the Aleph א was originally drawn as a picture of an ox or bull head and the letter by itself meant 'the first, the leader, the strength'. In


Ancient Hebrew it was drawn like this:  It's a stick picture of the top of the animal's head & it includes the horns. Does Yom Kippur (The Day of Atonement) come to mind? If not, the other letter will convince you!

The other letter, the Tov  is the last letter of the Hebrew Alphabet. It used to be drawn as an X or a cross + and it symbolized the seal of a covenant! So when Jesus said "I AM the Aleph & the Tov" He was saying that He is the Sacrifice that sealed the Everlasting Covenant! So when you see this word in the very first sentence of scripture, think about what the first chapter of John says & also Colossians concerning Christ, & keep in mind that whenever an idea is repeated in Hebrew, it means that it's emphatic!

<sup>2</sup>M'kedem



on-[the]-east : 'East' means 'the front of something'. The 'front' of something is always in the direction of 'East!' (This doesn't compute in Western thought!) One example is that the entrance to the Tabernacle was on the East side 'The New American Standard Exhaustive Concordance of The Bible' has an outstanding work on this word: See #6924a The word also means 'to go forward'. Davidson also says 'on-east' i.e. 'eastward' or 'East'. The word is used in Gen 2:8, 3:24, 11:2, 12:8, Nu 34:11, Josh 7:2, Ezk 11:23, Jon 4:5, Zac 14:4.

<sup>3</sup>one-only-first  **ěchăd** This is the same word that is used for Deuteronomy 6:4 where it says Sha-mah Yishriel YAHWEH El-o-hei-nu, YAHWEH e-cha-d

Hear, O Israel! YAHWEH is our God, YAHWEH alone

Echad [the 'ch' is like the 'ch' in Bach] means 'the only one' & there's no other one before it, and it's the leader & the one that begins the others. (It's not simply a primary number as we think of 'one' in English.)

In the above verse Eloheinu (God ours) is a plural masculine noun with the suffix being 'first person plural'. Elohim embodies Father, Son, & Holy Spirit. They are one. See Genesis 1:9 in the Genesis 1 'Brain Pickers'.

<sup>4</sup> Bible lands 'Table of Nations' maps: The one I use is 'The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of The Bible' map 4 (1977 edition).

<sup>5</sup>'Be-he-mah' = 'In-the-everywhere' The word is used to define a type of mobility. See 'God's Critter Classification' on page 6 of [http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Genesis\\_6\\_9\\_to\\_8\\_19\\_stones.pdf](http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Genesis_6_9_to_8_19_stones.pdf)

<sup>6</sup>(Genesis 10:11-12.... Scripture explains scripture... Asshur built Nineveh., which is on the 'other side' of the Tigris. At the time this description was given, the Tigris River would have been *east* of it, now it is *south*. You can see the research for these things at [www.w-rocs.org](http://www.w-rocs.org) in the 'Hebrew Research Project' for Genesis 10 & 11. Incidentally, this is also the 'first witness' that the earth rolled after the Flood.... There's usually at least '2 witnesses' for every major event in Scripture, including geological events.)

<sup>7</sup>Pay attention to this word '**shem**'(name). In Jewish culture God's NAME '**YAHWEH/YAHVEH**' is so sacred, that instead of pronouncing it, Orthodox Jews will say '**HăShēm**'(**The Name**). Sometimes when they are reading the scriptures, when they come to '**YAHVEH**' they will even spell it out, in order to avoid pronouncing it. In the English language Bibles, it is translated as '**LORD**', written all in capital letters.

**Also**, every shem/name in the first eleven chapters of Genesis is a translatable Hebrew word that is a 'footnote' of information that adds *more* information to each verse. One way to grasp the concept is to think 'the headlines in a newspaper of current events'. In Western Culture we pay attention to the 'headlines' in a newspaper & through those headlines, we get the gist of what is currently going on, even if we look back at a newspaper that is 50 years old. In Genesis 1-11, the 'headlines' were what they named their sons. It starts with Adam naming his wife 'eeshah!'

<sup>8</sup>On the Australian Hydroplate the mountains that were pushed up at the end of the Flood are the mountain ranges that go across the island of New Guinea that's above Australia. (I used to live in those mountains, & that's where I came to know the LORD.)

<sup>9</sup>An interesting place to do research on the subject is 'OOPARTS (Out OF Place Artifacts) & Ancient High Technology' [www.s8int.com/sophis1.html](http://www.s8int.com/sophis1.html)

<sup>10</sup>**Ezekiel 28** [& because God's word has many layers of truth, there's also a '**brain picker**' connected with it: Was the actual real estate of Tyre cast off of the mountain of God during the Flood? Was there a mountain in the Garden of Eden called the Mountain of God?]

### My main research 'tools':

#### Hebrew Text:

##### **The Westminster Leningrad Codex (WLC)**

2005 Public Domain [http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?book\\_id=1&chapter=1&version=81](http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?book_id=1&chapter=1&version=81)

**Analytical Hebrew & Chaldee Lexicon** B. Davidson [1966] Samuel Bagster & Sons Limited, London

**New American Standard Exhaustive Concordance of The Bible** [1981]Holman ISBN 0-87981-197-8

**Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible** [KJV]...James Strong, S.T.D. L.L.D. 20th printing 1951 Abingdon-Cokesbury Press New York . Nashville . Keep in mind that the older the concordance is, the better the notes are!

**The JPS Hebrew English Tanakh.** (Jewish Publishing Society. The Traditional Hebrew Text and The New JPS Translation. 2nd Edition, Philadelphia 1999/5759[Jewish Year] ISBN 0-8276-0697-4

### I consulted these tools on occasion, for various reasons:

**The King James Bible** [What do I think of the KJV? The Ruach HaKodesh warned me about not getting into discussions over the topic., so don't try & nail me on the subject! I have great respect for those who did the translating of the KJV. I also understand that they interpreted it according to how they perceived the 1511 world around them (see Genesis 1:1), & that they had to be 'politically correct' in order for their king to allow them to do the translating. Our Western World freedoms are a direct result of the KJV Bible.]

**The Holy Scriptures** (Hebrew Publishing Company, New York copyright 1930, copyright 1939).

**The MacArthur Study Bible NKJV** Word Bibles ISBN 0-08499-1222-9 John MacArthur studies the Hebrew. [He was also my pastor from 1977 to 1987, & he's the one who taught me how to study the scriptures.]

**Complete Jewish Bible** translated by David H. Stern. Jewish New Testament Publications ISBN 965-359-018-9

**The Ryrie Study Bible NASB version**

**Webster's 9th New Collegiate Dictionary** Merriam-Webster inc. Publishers Springfield, Massachusetts, USA

This is a dictionary for the 'American' version of English. 'American' is a *form* of English, **but it's not the 'real original thing!'** (sh! don't tell that to Americans!)

**The Pocket Oxford Dictionary** 1967 Oxford at the Clarendon Press, Great Britain. [If you are going to study the 'English' in the KJV, you will also need an 'English' dictionary. 'American' English & 'British' English are not the same. Sometimes the differences can be quite profound!] The 'Oxford' Dictionary is a dictionary of the '**English spoken in 'England'**' where the KJV was first translated.

**In The Beginning: Compelling Evidence For Creation And The Flood** Walt Brown...Center For Scientific Creation 5612 North 20th Place, Phoenix, Az 85016 ISBN 1-878026-01-01 [www.creationscience.com](http://www.creationscience.com)

**The Genesis Record:** Henry M. Morris Baker Book House ISBN: 0-8010-6004-4

**'Word by Word'** from TES. [www.jewishsoftware.com](http://www.jewishsoftware.com) Torah Educational Software, Inc. 455 Rt. 306 Monsey N.Y. 10952 Tel: 1-845-362-6380

**Researched & written by Pam Elder**, also known as 'The Welder's Wife', from '**Women's Resources On Creation Science**' {W-ROCS!} . The website is [www.w-rocs.org](http://www.w-rocs.org) or [www.WomensResourcesOnCreationScience.org](http://www.WomensResourcesOnCreationScience.org) out of Alberton, Montana.