

𐤏𐤃𐤏 (Yahuah)'s Anger with Yasharal (Israel)

𐤏𐤃𐤏 Yahuah was angry with Yasharal (Israel) because they went after other Aluhym (gods). They forsook 𐤏𐤃𐤏 (Yahuah) and served Ba'al (1168, The Lord) and Ashtaroth (Easter). 14 The anger of 𐤏𐤃𐤏 (Yahuah) burned against Yasharal (Israel) **Judges 2:13-14**



Baal and Ashtaroth
Canaanite Stele c. 1800 BC

Baal:

Baal, Strong's: #1166; a Lord, Master; hence a Husband, or (fig.) Owner.

Scripture reveals that 𐤏𐤃𐤏 (Yahuah) was a Husband (1166, a Lord, a Master, a Owner, a Husband) to Yasharal (Israel) (**Isaiah 54:5; Jeremiah 31:32**). Thus, baal is used in a good sense as a Husband.

But this is not the only usage of the word Ba'al. Strong's: #1168 Ba'al, Bah'al; the same as 1167 Ba'al, is a Phoenician/Canaanite deity: Ba'al, Ba'alim (plur.). Here we find another Ba'al, a bad one, a false deity as mentioned in **Judges 2:13, 1 Kings 18:24-29, 19:18**, etc....

Explanatory Notes of The Scriptures: Page 1212 Ba'al: This word is a proper name of a Phoenician/Canaanite deity (i.e... The Name of "The Lord", which is the translated meaning for the Name Ba'al).

I find it ironic that the name of our Heavenly Father written as 𐤏𐤃𐤏 has been changed and replaced 6820 times with this name "The Lord". It is claimed that the reason for the change was because the Pharisees declared the name to Qadosh (Holy) to say, thus they replaced the name with Adonai (My Lord, My Master) Greek Kurios means (Lord, Master), thus English translators carried on with editing out the name of 𐤏𐤃𐤏 (Yahuah) from English Bibles. How can you say, 'We are wise, and the Turah of 𐤏𐤃𐤏 (Yahuah) is with us,' when in fact the lying pen of the scribes has produced a deception? **Jeremiah 8:8**

Scripture warns us about this name Ba'al (1168, The Lord) which makes 𐤏𐤃𐤏 (Yahuah)'s people forget his name. Who think to make my people forget my name by their dreams that they tell one another, even as their fathers forgot my name for Ba'al

(1168, a Phoenician/Canaanite deity, a.k.a.. The name of The Lord) **Jeremiah 23:27**

Various Names of Ba'al in Scripture

Ba'al-gad ("Lord of good fortune," **Joshua 11:17**)

Ba'al-hamon ("Lord of wealth," **Song of Songs 8:11**)

Ba'al-hazor ("Lord of the village," **2 Samuel 13:23**)

Ba'al-meon ("Lord of the dwelling," **Numbers 32:38**)

Ba'al-peor ("Lord of the opening," **Deuteronomy 4:3**)

Ba'al-tamar ("Lord of the palm tree," **Judges 20:33**), and others.

Ba'al-ze'bub was the form of the name of Ba'al who was worshiped at the Philistine city of Ekron. **OWYAZL** (Yahusha) was called Ba'al-ze'bub by the Pharisees. But when the Pharisees heard this, they said, "Only by Ba'alzebul, the prince of evil spirits, does this man drive out evil spirits." Ba'al under this aspect of worship, was viewed as the producer of flies and therefore able to control this pest so common in the East.

Ba'al the Giver of Life

Ba'al was an ancient Canaanite and Mesopotamian deity associated with agriculture. He was believed to be the "Giver of Life" and mankind was dependent upon him for providing what was necessary to sustain their farms, flocks and herds. He was also called the "son of Dagon" (who was in control of the grain), and "Hadad" the storm god who would provide plentiful rains after hearing his voice (thunder).

The land of Canaan (The Promised Land) was devoted to the worship of Ba'al. The Semitic word Baal means "Lord" or "Master" and the Canaanites believed that Ba'al was in absolute control over nature and over people. They believed that the only aluhym (god) who was superior to Ba'al was his father Al (El), but Ba'al was the principal deity of the land. It was he who was in charge of the rain and the weather, and man's survival was dependent upon Ba'al's provision.

This is why **AYAZL** (Yahuah) was angry with Yasharal (Israel), Ba'al (1168, The Lord) was receiving all his peoples praise and honor, this made **AYAZL** (Yahuah) jealous, because all praise, honor and esteem was due to him alone. Yet Ba'al then and The Lord today receive all his praise, honor and esteem making the people forget the name of our Heavenly Father, **AYAZL** (Yahuah) just as scripture declares.

Ashtaroath (Ashtoreth)

The Moon goddess of the Phoenicians, their principal female deity; frequently associated with the name of Ba'al (1168, The Lord), the Sun-god, their chief male deity (**Judges 10:6; 1 Samuel 7:4; 12:10**).

Also the principal female divinity of the Phoenicians, called Ishtar by the Assyrians and Astarte by the Greeks and Romans, and also known as Easter. She was by some ancient writers identified with the Moon. This deity is spoken of as Ashtoreth of the Zidonians. (**Jeremiah 44:17; 1 Kings 11:5; 1 Kings 11:33; 2 Kings 23:13**).

There was a temple of this goddess among the Philistines in the time of Saul (**1 Samuel 31:10**). Under the name of Ishtar, she was one of the great deities of the

Assyrians. The Phoenicians called her Astarte. Solomon introduced the worship of this idol (**1 Kings 11:33**). Jezebel's 400 priests were probably employed in its service (**1 Kings 18:19**). Called the "queen of heaven" **Jeremiah 44:25**.

For they invited the people to the sacrifices of their aluhym (gods), and the people ate and bowed down to their aluhym (gods). So Yasharal (Israel) joined themselves to Ba'al (The Lord) Peor the divinity, worshiped by the Moabites (**Numbers. 25:3,5, 18, Deuteronomy 3:29**), literally meaning (The Lord of the wide opening), and אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) was angry against Yasharal (Israel). 4 אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) said to Moshah (Moses), "Take all the leaders of the people and execute them in broad daylight before אַיָּהּ (Yahuah), so that the fierce anger of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) may turn away from Yasharal (Israel)." **Numbers 25:3**

If you violate the covenant of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) your Aluhym, which he commanded you, and go and serve other aluhym (gods) and bow down to them, אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)'s anger will burn against you. **Joshua 23:16**

Because they have abandoned me and have offered incense to other aluhym (gods), provoking me by every deed that they have performed, my anger is ablaze against this place and cannot be extinguished. **2 Chronicles 34:25**

The first (1st) Commandment given to Yasharal (Israel) was simple and clear: "You shall have no other aluhym (gods) before me" (**Exodus 20.3**). But Yasharal (Israel) was prone to idolatry and the worship of other aluhym (gods). Their history, from the time they left Mitsrym (Egypt) until their destruction in 586 BC, is a litany of the pursuit of other aluhym (gods). They built a golden calf (Ba'al) not long after leaving Mitsrym (Egypt) (**Exodus 32**), worshiped the aluhym (gods) of the Canaanites when they entered the land of promise, and even their best kings allowed and fostered the worship of other aluhym (gods) (i.e., Solomon). They went after other aluhym (gods) because they did not trust אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) to provide for their needs, turning instead to fertility aluhym (gods) to barak (bless) their fields and their families.

One of the most shocking statements of the prophets is found in the words of Jeremiah: "Has a nation changed its aluhym (gods), even though they are no aluhym (gods)? But my people have changed their glory for that which does not profit" **Jeremiah 2.11**. Even though אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) brought them out of slavery in Mitsrym (Egypt) and delivered them into a land of Barakah (Blessing), they defiled that land by praising other aluhym (gods) for these Barakah (Blessings). They changed aluhym (gods).

Over and over again, the prophets spoke the word of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) that Aluhym was angry with His people because they "trampled the head of the poor" (**Amos 2.7**). The wealthy elite continued to increase in their wealth at the expense of the poor. The un-powerful poor found no justice in the courts of Yasharal (Israel) where bribes and injustice ruled the day. The poor were oppressed so that the wealthy could lie on beds of ivory, enjoy their second (2nd) homes, sing idle songs, drink plenty of wine, and eat gourmet meals **Amos 6.4-6**.

The prophet Amos gave two (2) specific examples of how the rich mistreated the poor.

They sold the needy for a pair of sandals (**Amos 2.6**), most likely a reference to putting a poor person into debtor's servitude over a debt as small as the cost of shoes. They also lay themselves down on garments taken in pledge (**Amos 2.8**). The poor would often give their coats as security for a loan, but the Turah (Instructions/law) instructed the coat to be returned to the poor during the night for it was their only covering. But the rich in Amos' day were not only keeping the garments over night, but they were laying down on them beside the altars to false aluhym (gods). Two (2) sins for the price of one (1), if you will.

You shall not mistreat any widow or fatherless child. If you do mistreat them, and they cry out to me, I will surely hear their cry, and my wrath will burn, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall become widows and your children fatherless. If you want to make אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) mad, another sure method is to abuse the weak and helpless. **Exodus 22:22-24**

These are but few examples of the mistreatment of the poor, but we should not miss אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)'s heart for justice and His expectations that our greed for more does not come at the expense of another. אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) was angry, because they were stubborn and hardened their hearts towards him and his ways.

Deuteronomy 9:13-14 Furthermore, אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) said to me, 'I have seen this people, and behold, it is a stubborn people. Let me alone, that I may destroy them and blot out their name from under Shamym (Heavens). And I will make of you a nation mightier and greater than they.' **Deuteronomy 9:13** to the end of the chapter, provides great examples of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)'s anger.

From this section we learn some things which make אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) angry, what he might do, and how a man who truly loves אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) can make a difference in the outcome of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)'s anger. **Deuteronomy 9** includes the infamous story of the golden calf. This is a story of idolatry and rebellion. Verses **22** to **24** go on to provide a second (2nd) example and it clearly states אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) became angry because of rebellion. The calf idol was explained as an example and these later verses state outright it was the rebellion making אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) so angry. It is one thing to make a mistake, even to argue with אַיָּהּ (Yahuah), but wholly another when you take matters into your own hands in direct defiance of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah).

Making and Worshiping the Golden calf at Horeb, while Moshah (Moses) received the Turah from אַיָּהּ (Yahuah).

They have made themselves a molded calf, and worshiped it and sacrificed to it, and said, "This is your aluhym, O Yasharal (Israel), that brought you out of the land of Mitsrym (Egypt)!" And אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) said to Moshah (Moses), "I have seen this people, and indeed it is a stiff-necked people! Now therefore, let Me alone, that My wrath may burn hot against them and I may consume them. And I will make of you a great nation" **Exodus 32:8-10**.

Moshah (Moses) pleaded with אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) not to destroy the people, "So אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) relented from the harm which He said He would do to His people" (v. 14).

1 Kings 11:6-8 So Solomon did what was evil in the sight of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) and did

not wholly follow אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah), as David his father had done. Then Solomon built a high place for Chemosh the abomination of Moab, and for Molech the abomination of the Ammonites, on the mountain east of Yarusalym (Jerusalem). And so he did for all his foreign wives, who made offerings and sacrificed to their aluhym (gods).

This is another example of direct defiance and idolatry against אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah). Solomon knew right from wrong and deliberately chose to do wrong. Following verses provide gory details of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)'s wrath against Solomon for his intentional erring. אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)'s retribution might not be sudden, but it is certain.

And when He had looked around at them with anger, being grieved by the hardness of their hearts... **Mark 3:5**

אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) Divorced Yasharal (Israel), because of her Idolatrous ways

YaramYahu (Jeremiah) tells us about אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) divorced the House of Yasharal (Israel). And YashaYahu (Isaiah) gives it a confirming side comment. This is followed up by Hosea's statement that Yasharal (Israel) is "not my wife".

Jeremiah 3:8 Divorce of Yasharal (Israel)

Isaiah 50:1 Mother's bill of divorcement

Hosea 2:2 Yasharal (Israel) not my wife

Because of Yasharal (Israel)'s idolatrous ways (Worshiping Idols, treating someone or something as an idol) אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) gave them a "Bill of Divorce."

אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) was angry with Yasharal (Israel) because they rejected His Turah (Instructions/law) and His Commandments.

The basic covenant between אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) and Yasharal (Israel) was (1) Worship and Serve אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) alone, and (2) obey אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) Commandments. Not only did Yasharal (Israel) reject the first (1st) principle of the covenant, they rejected the second (2nd) as well.

For three (3) transgressions of Yahudah (Judah), and for four (4), I will not revoke the punishment, because they have rejected the Turah (Instructions/law) of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah), and have not kept his statutes... **Amos 2.4**

Yasharal (Israel) did not obey the Turah (Instruction/law) of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) on any level. They worshiped other aluhym (gods). They rejected the Turah (Instructions/law) that taught them how to love their neighbor. They rejected the Turah (Instructions/law) that instructed them how to live in moral righteousness. They did what was right in their own eyes. Sounds like the church of today!

One of the amazing things about their rejection of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)'s Commandments is that they continued to practice their religion while they were rejecting His Commandments. They stood in the temple courts, offered their animals for sacrifice, and sang their songs. But their hearts had no intention of submitting to the ways of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) they were "Worshiping." This is why Yasharal (Israel) hated their worship and took no delight in their offerings (**Isaiah 1.11**). He even called their presence in His temple the "trampling of my courts" (**Isaiah 1.12**). He took no delight in

their “solemn assemblies” and wanted “the noise” of their songs to be taken away **Amos 5:21-23**. Do you think he feels the same today?

The progression is obvious, is it not? The people turned from the One True Aluhym **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah), they rejected His commandments, went after other aluhym (gods), and would not listen to word (Scripture) of **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah). Acts of worship that are not in obedience are offensive to **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah).

If you fear (revere, Honor) **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah), serve and obey him and do not rebel against his Commandments. **1 Samuel 12:14,15**

“All these curses shall come upon you and pursue you and overtake you till you are destroyed, because you did not obey the voice of **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah) your Aluhym, to keep his Commandments and his statutes that he Commanded you. **Deuteronomy 28:45**

Loving **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah), means keeping his Commandments, and his Commandments are not burdensome. **1 John 5:3**

אֱלֹהִים (Yahuah) was angry because of their unrighteousness towards His Turah (Instructions/Law) and His Commandments

For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah) for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Hebrew first (1st) and also to the Gentile. For in it the Righteousness of **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah) is revealed from Amunah (Faith) to Amunah (Faith), as it is written, “The righteous shall live by Amunah (Faith).” For the wrath of **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah) is revealed from Shamym (Heaven) against all unrighteousness and unrighteousness of men, who by their unrighteousness suppress the truth. **Romans 1:16-20**

Dictionary Definition: unrighteous/ungodliness

Ungodliness: Impiety; wickedness; disregard of **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah) and his Commandments and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.

Unrighteous: 1. Not righteous; not just; not conformed in heart and life to the divine Turah (Instructions/law); evil; wicked.

2. Unjust; contrary to Turah (Instruction/law) and equity; as an unrighteous decree or sentence.

Dictionary Definition: Righteous

Righteous: 1. Just; accordant to the Divine Turah (Instructions/law). Applied to persons, it denotes one who is Qadosh (Holy) in heart, and observant of the Divine Commandments in practice; as a righteous man. Applied to things, it denotes compliance to the divine will or to justice; as a righteous act. It is used chiefly in theology, and applied to **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah), to his testimonies and to his chosen.

For although they knew of **אֱלֹהִים** (Yahuah), they did not honor him as Aluhym or give thanks to him, but they became futile in their thinking, and their foolish hearts were darkened. Claiming to be wise, they became fools, and exchanged the glory of the

immortal Aluhym for images resembling mortal man and birds and animals and creeping things. **Romans 1:21-23**

The ultimate reason for אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)'s anger and wrath is mankind's arrogant rejection of Him as the Creator, sovereign Ruler, and Owner of the universe. Fallen humanity wants to be its own god, with total freedom from accountability to its sovereign Creator. As a result, אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)'s administrations of wrath solemnly remind people of ultimate reality; namely, that He, not they, is the ultimate Sovereign who determines their destiny now and in the future.

Now we will examine how the ultimate reason for אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)'s anger and wrath is expressed.

Specific Reasons for אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)'s Wrath Against Yasharal (Israel)

Scripture reveals that Yasharal (Israel), the nation אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) chose for a unique, permanent relationship with Him (**Deuteronomy 7:6; 2 Samuel 7:23–24**), gave Him many reasons to administer His wrath. As Moshah (Moses) exhorted the Yasharalite's (Israelite's), "Remember! Do not forget how you provoked אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) your Aluhym, to wrath in the wilderness. From the day that you departed from the land of Mitsrym (Egypt) until you came to this place, you have been rebellious against אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)" **Deuteronomy 9:7**.

Complaining at Taberah because of Adversity

"Now when the people complained, it displeased אַיָּהּ (Yahuah); for אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) heard it, and His anger was aroused. So the fire of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) burned among them, and consumed some in the outskirts of the camp. Then the people cried out to Moshah (Moses), and when Moshah (Moses) prayed to אַיָּהּ (Yahuah), the fire was quenched. So he called the name of the place Taberah, because the fire of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) had burned among them" **Numbers 11:1–3**.

Weeping for lack of meat, not satisfied with the manna אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) miraculously provided for them every day. Some yielded to intense craving for meat, greatly arousing אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)'s anger. So He provided meat. "But while the meat was still between their teeth, before it was chewed, the wrath of אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) was aroused against the people, and אַיָּהּ (Yahuah) struck the people with a very great plague. So he called the name of that place Kibroth Hattaavah, because there they buried the people who had yielded to craving" (**Numbers 11:33–34; Psalm 78:30–31**).

Ten (10) of the Twelve (12) men sent to spy out the Promised Land brought back a negative report:

"The land through which we have gone as spies is a land that devours its inhabitants, and all the people whom we saw in it are men of great stature. There we saw the giants; and we were like grasshoppers in our own sight, and so we were in their sight." So all the congregation lifted up their voices and cried, and the people wept that night. And all the children of Yasharal (Israel) complained against Moshah (Moses) and Aaron, and the whole congregation said to them, "If only we had died in the land of Mitsrym (Egypt)! Or if only we had died in this wilderness! Why has אַיָּהּ (Yahuah)

brought us to this land to fall by the sword, that our wives and children should become victims? Would it not be better for us to return to Mitsrym (Egypt)?" So they said to one another, "Let us select a leader and return to Mitsrym (Egypt)" **Numbers 13:32—14:4.**

יְהוָה (Yahuah) asked Moshah (Moses), "How long will these people reject Me? And how long will they not believe Me, with all the signs which I have performed among them?" (v. 11). As a result of their testing Him, יְהוָה (Yahuah) made them return to the wilderness for 40 years until everyone 20 and older who had murmured against Him died. Those people never entered the Promised Land **Numbers 14:27–35.**

As a result of that tragic experience, years later יְהוָה (Yahuah) gave the following exhortation to later generations of Yasharal (Israel):

Do not harden your hearts, as in the rebellion, as in the day of trial in the wilderness, when your fathers tested Me; they tried [tested] Me, though they saw My work. For forty (40) years I was grieved with that generation, and said, "It is a people who go astray in their hearts, and they do not know My ways." So I swore in My wrath, "They shall not enter My Shalum (rest)" **Psalms 95:8–11.**

Grumbling against Moshah (Moses) and Aaron because of the deaths of Korah and his followers who challenged the leadership of Moshah (Moses) and Aaron

יְהוָה (Yahuah) sent a plague that killed 14,700 grumblers **Numbers 16.**

Committing harlotry with the pagan women of Moab and Worshiping their pagan aluhym (god), Baal Peor

יְהוָה (Yahuah)'s wrath inflicted a plague on Yasharal (Israel) that killed 24,000 Yasharalite's (Israelite's) **Numbers 25:1–11**

Disobeying יְהוָה (Yahuah)'s command not to take any accursed items from Jericho

Because one (1) man, Achan, disobeyed, יְהוָה (Yahuah)'s wrath fell on the nation. Thirty-six (36) of Yasharal (Israel)'s fighting men lost their lives in battle (**Joshua 7**). Later the question was asked, "Did not Achan the son of Zerah commit a trespass in the accursed thing, and wrath fell on all the congregation of Yasharal (Israel)? And that man did not perish alone in his iniquity" (**22:20**).

Taking a census of Yasharal (Israel)'s fighting men, as commanded by King David

יְהוָה (Yahuah)'s wrath came on the nation because of this census (**1 Chronicles 27:24**). "So יְהוָה (Yahuah) sent a plague upon Yasharal (Israel), and seventy thousand (70,000) men of Yasharal (Israel) fell" (**21:14**).

Neglecting יְהוָה (Yahuah)'s Word

After Rehoboam became king of Yasharal (Israel), he and the nation forsook יְהוָה (Yahuah)'s Turah (Law). Consequently, King Shishak of Mitsrym (Egypt) and a large Mitsrym (Egyptian) army came against Yasharal (Israel), captured Yahudah (Judah)'s fortified cities, and came to Yarusalym (Jerusalem). In light of this threat, Rehoboam and the leaders of Yasharal (Israel) humbled themselves before יְהוָה (Yahuah). As a

result, אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) said, “They have humbled themselves; therefore I will not destroy them, but I will grant them some deliverance. My wrath shall not be poured out on Yarusalym (Jerusalem) by the hand of Shishak” **2 Chronicles 12:7**.

Years later, after someone found the copy of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)’s Turah (Law) that had been ignored for many years, King Yoshiah (Josiah) said, “Go, inquire of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) for me, for the people and for all Yahudah (Judah), concerning the words of this book that has been found; for great is the wrath of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) that is aroused against us, because our fathers have not obeyed the words of this book, to do according to all that is written concerning us” **2 Kings 22:13**.

They have forsaken the covenant of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) Aluhym of their fathers, which He made with them when He brought them out of the land of Mytsrym (Egypt); for they went and served other aluhym (gods) and worshiped them, aluhym (gods) that they did not know and that He had not given to them. Then the anger of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) was aroused against this land, to bring on it every curse that is written in this book. And אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) uprooted them from their land in anger, in wrath, and in great indignation, and cast them into another land **Deuteronomy 29:25–28**.

Forsaking אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) and burning incense to other aluhym (gods)

When the people of Yasharal (Israel) were about to enter the Promised Land of Canaan, אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) warned, “Take heed to yourselves, lest your heart be deceived, and you turn aside and serve other aluhym (gods) and worship them, lest אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)’s anger be aroused against you, and He shut up the Shamym (heavens) so that there be no rain, and the land yield no produce, and you perish quickly from the good land which אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) is giving you” (**11:16–17**).

Many years later, as a result of their not heeding that warning, אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) said, “Because they have forsaken Me and burned incense to other aluhym (gods), that they might provoke Me to anger with all the works of their hands. Therefore My wrath shall be aroused against this place and shall not be quenched” **2 Kings 22:17**.

Good King Yahushaphat (Jehoshaphat) of Yahudah (Judah) was told אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)’s wrath was on him because he allied himself with wicked King Ahab of Yasharal (Israel) in a war against Syria **2 Chronicles 18:28—19:2**.

Forsaking and shutting down the Temple, אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)’s dwelling place

Wrath came on Yahudah (Judah) and Yarusalym (Jerusalem) because Yahudah (Judah)’s leaders forsook the Temple and Worshiped images and idols. A Syrian army came to Yahudhah (Judah) and Yarusalym (Jerusalem), destroyed all the leaders, left King Joash severely wounded, and sent all the spoil to the king of Damascus. Later King Joash’s own servants killed him (**24:17–25; 29:6–10**).

Capturing and enslaving אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)’s people

Soldiers of the northern kingdom of Yasharal (Israel) carried away 200,000 “women, sons, and daughters” of the southern Kingdom of Yahudah (Judah) and Yarusalym (Jerusalem), intending to make them slaves (**28:8**). A prophet of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) warned them, “Return the captives, whom you have taken captive from your brethren,

for the fierce wrath of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) is upon you” (v. 11).

Having a proud heart that gave nothing to אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) in return for His favor

אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)’s wrath loomed over King Hezekiah, Yahudah (Judah), and Yarusalym (Jerusalem) because of Hezekiah’s proud heart. Later it turned away when the king and people humbled themselves before אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) (**32:25–26**).

Then Ezra the priest stood up and said to them, “You have transgressed and have taken pagan wives, adding to the guilt of Yasharal (Israel). Now therefore, make confession to אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) Aluhym of your fathers, and do His will; separate yourselves from the peoples of the land, and from the pagan wives.” Then all the assembly answered and said with a loud voice, “Yes! As you have said, so we must do. Let all those in our cities who have taken pagan wives come at appointed times, together with the elders and judges of their cities, until the fierce wrath of our Aluhym is turned away from us in this matter” **Ezra 10:10–12, 14**.

Both the Tanakh (OT) and Brit Hadashah (NT), agree, אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)'s chosen must honor His Set Apart Name, being cautious about the Name of the Aluhym we call upon. Pay close attention to everything I have said to you. You must not invoke the names of other gods; they must not be heard on your lips. **Exodus 23:13**

Scripture and the Hebrew Language both make it clear that we are not to be calling upon any other Aluhym. Thus we have the concern about the name change in the English Bibles. The name we find written in the English Bibles today which has replaced the true name given for our Heavenly Father, אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah). Revealing the translated name of non other than Ba'al (1168, a Phoenician/Canaanite deity), a.k.a...the name of The Lord (Ba'al).

Since we are not to call אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) by any other name, as this is one thing that made him Angry with Yasharal (Israel). We are not to worship Him under any other Name but his own, the one that he gave us to call him by, which is revealed as being non other than אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah). I am אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah); that is My name! I will not yield My glory to another or My praise to idols. **Isaiah 42:8**

Will you steal, murder, commit adultery, swear falsely, make offerings to Ba'al (1168, The Lord), going after other aluhym (gods) that you have not known. **Jeremiah 7:9**

The priests did not say, ‘Where is אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)?’ Those who handle the Turah (law) did not know me; the shepherds transgressed against me; the prophets prophesied by Ba'al (1168, The Lord) and went after things that do not profit. **Jeremiah 2:8**

In the prophets of Samaria I saw an unsavory thing: they prophesied by Ba'al (1168, The Lord) and led my people Yasharal (Israel) astray. **Jeremiah 23:13**

“And in that day, declares אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah), you will call me ‘My Husband,’ and no longer will you call me ‘My Bali (My Lord/ My Master).’ For I will remove the names of the Ba'al (1168, The Lord) from her mouth, and they shall be remembered by name no more. **Hosea 2:16-17**

And all that generation also were gathered to their fathers. And there arose another

generation after them who did not know אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) or the work that he had done for Yasharal (Israel). And the people of Yasharal (Israel) did what was evil in the sight of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) and served the Ba'als (1168, The Lord). And they abandoned אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah), the Aluhym of their fathers, who had brought them out of the land of Mitsrym (Egypt). They went after other aluhym (gods), from among the aluhym (gods) of the peoples who were around them, and bowed down to them. And they provoked אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) to anger. They abandoned אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) and served the Ba'als (1168, The Lord) and the Ashtaroth. So the anger of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) was kindled against Yasharal (Israel), and he gave them over to plunderers, who plundered them. And he sold them into the hand of their surrounding enemies, so that they could no longer withstand their enemies. **Judges 2:10-23**

He did what was evil in the sight of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah), though not like his father and mother, for he put away the pillar of Ba'al (1168, The Lord) that his father had made. **2 Kings 3:2**

Yet I will leave seven thousand (7000) in Yasharal (Israel), all the knees that have not bowed to Ba'al (1168, The Lord), and every mouth that has not kissed him." **1 Kings 19:18**

And you call upon the name of your aluhym, and I will call upon the name of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah), and the aluhym who answers by fire, he is Aluhym." And all the people answered, "It is well spoken." Then AlYahu (Elijah) said to the prophets of Ba'al (1168, The Lord), "Choose for yourselves one (1) bull and prepare it first (1st), for you are many, and call upon the name of your aluhym, but put no fire to it." And they took the bull that was given them, and they prepared it and called upon the name of Ba'al (1168, The Lord) from morning until noon, saying, "O Ba'al (1168, The Lord), answer us!" But there was no voice, and no one answered. And they limped around the altar that they had made. And at noon AlYahu (Elijah) mocked them, saying, "Cry aloud, for he is a Aluhym. Either he is musing, or he is relieving himself, or he is on a journey, or perhaps he is asleep and must be awakened." And they cried aloud and cut themselves after their custom with swords and lances, until the blood gushed out upon them. ...**1 Kings 18:24-29**

And as if it had been a light thing for him to walk in the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, he took for his wife Jezebel the daughter of Ethbaal king of the Sidonians, and went and served Ba'al (1168, The Lord, a Phoenician deity) and worshiped him. He erected an altar for Ba'al (1168, The Lord) in the house of Ba'al (1168, The Lord), which he built in Samaria. And Ahab made an Asherah. Ahab did more to provoke אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah), the Aluhym of Yasharal (Israel), to anger than all the kings of Yasharal (Israel) who were before him. **1 Kings 16:31-33**

He served Ba'al (1168, The Lord) and worshiped him and provoked אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah), the Aluhym of Yasharal (Israel), to anger in every way that his father had done. **1 Kings 22:53**

And the king commanded Hilkiyah the high priest and the priests of the second (2nd) order and the keepers of the threshold to bring out of the temple of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) all

the vessels made for Ba'al (1168, The Lord) of Asherah, and for all the host of Shamym (Heavens). He burned them outside Yarusalym (Jerusalem) in the fields of the Kidron and carried their ashes to Bethel. **2 Kings 23:4**

Then all the people of the land went to the house of Ba'al (1168, The Lord) and tore it down; his altars and his images they broke in pieces, and they killed Mattan the priest of Ba'al (1168, The Lord) before the altars. And the priest posted watchmen over the house of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah). **2 Kings 11:18**

And he answered, "I have not troubled Yasharal (Israel), but you have, and your father's house, because you have abandoned the commandments of אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) and followed Ba'al (1168, The Lord). **1 Kings 18:18**

אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) has Commanded us to honor his Commandments and Sabbaths, which lead us to Righteousness, and are also his Mark and Sign that declare we are his Chosen people and he is our Aluhym.

"Now therefore fear אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) and serve him in sincerity and in faithfulness. Put away the aluhym (gods) that your fathers served beyond the River and in Egypt, and serve אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah). **15** And if it is evil in your eyes to serve אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah), choose this day whom you will serve, whether the aluhym (gods) your fathers served in the region beyond the River, or the aluhym (gods) of the Amorites in whose land you dwell. But as for me and my house, we will serve אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah)." **Joshua 24:14-15**

So the people of Yasharal (Israel) put away the Ba'als (1168, The Lord) and the Ashtaroth (Easter), and they served אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) only. **1 Samuel 7:4**

Now all has been heard; here is the conclusion of the matter: Fear (Revere, Honor) אַיָּהוָה (Yahuah) and keep his Commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. **Ecclesiastes 12:13**