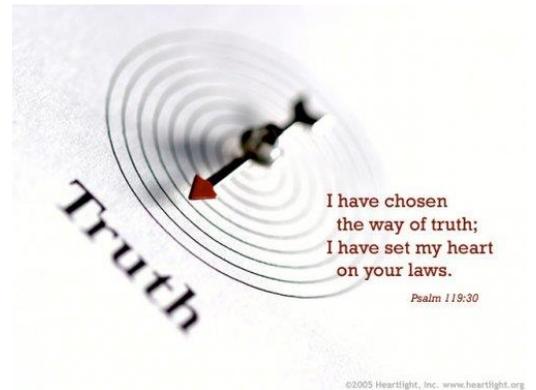
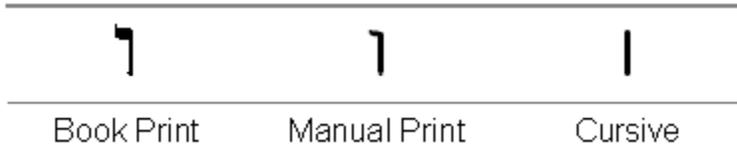


Psalm 119 & the Hebrew Aleph Bet - Part 6

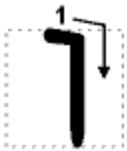


The sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet is called "Vav", (pronounced "vahv" or "waw"). It is also the Hebrew W

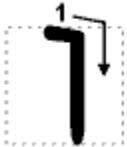


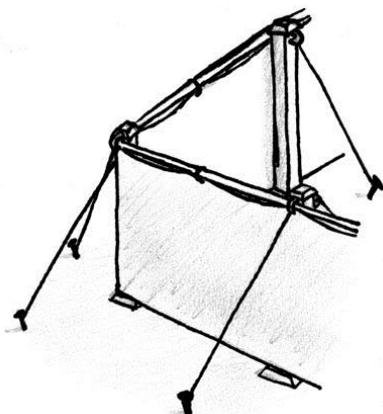
Write the manual print version (or "block" version) of Vav as follows:

MANUAL PRINT VERSION



Writing the Letter: Vav

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
|  | <p>Practice making the Vav here:</p> |
|---|--------------------------------------|



The letter *Vav* is the sixth letter of the Aleph-Bet, having the numeric value of six. The pictograph for *Vav* looks like a tent peg, whereas the classical Hebrew script (*ketav Ashurit*) is constructed of a vertical line and conjoined *Yod*. The meaning of the word *vav* is "hook," as a connecting hook used when the *mishkan* (tabernacle) was assembled.

1. The Mystery of Vav

The first *Vav* in the *Torah* occurs in Genesis 1:1:

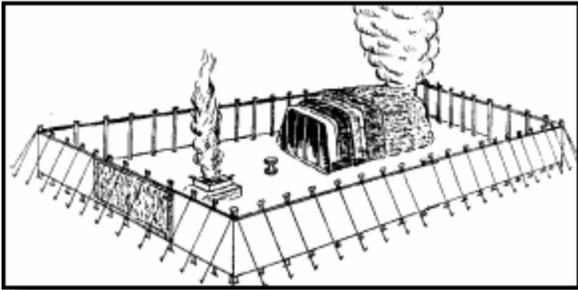
בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ

The placement of the *Vav* suggests two of its essential connective powers:

- By joining heaven and earth (הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ) it implies the connection between spiritual and earthly matters.
- Since it occurs as the 22nd letter in the *Torah* attached to the sixth word, **וַיֵּא** (*et*), it alludes to the creative connection between all of the letters. Vav is therefore the connecting force of the God, the divine "hook" that binds together heaven and earth.

Vav and the Tabernacle (mishkan)

The word *Vav* is used in Exodus 27:9-10 to refer to the **hooks** of silver fastened to posts (called *amudim*) that were used to hold the curtain (*yeriah*) that encloses the tabernacle:



Just as the tabernacle was the habitation of God while the Israelites traveled in the wilderness, so the Torah is the habitation of His word today. Therefore, the scribes developed the idea that the Torah Scroll was to be constructed in the manner of the tabernacle. They called each parchment sheet of a scroll a *yeriah*, named for the **curtain** of the tabernacle (there are roughly 50 *yeriot* per scroll) and each column of text an *amud*, named for the **post** of the tabernacle's court.

Now since each curtain of the tabernacle was fastened to its post by means of a silver **hook** (*vav*), the scribes made each column of text to begin with a letter Vav, thereby "hooking" the text to the parchment:

The laws of writing a *Torah* scroll are called *soferut*. Special inks are used and whenever a scribe writes any of the seven Names of God, he must say a blessing (*I'shem k'dushat Hashem*) and dip his quill in fresh ink. A *Torah* scroll may contain no errors of any kind or it is considered *passul* (invalid). Each line of every *amud* is carefully read (backwards) by the *sofer* and compared against a working copy (called a *tikkun*). If an error is detected in a *yeriah*, it must be removed from the scroll and buried in a *genizah*, a sort of "cemetery" or repository for sacred texts (the most famous *genizah* is the Cairo Genizah).

Spiritual Meaning of the Vav

Vav = 6 and is the V or W of Hebrew

- VAV means "HOOK" or "NAIL" in Hebrew
- VAV is also a connecting word, mean "AND". It shows how Yahshua HOOKS or CONNECTS Heaven and earth, Yahweh (spelled YOD – HEY – VAV – HEY) and man, together as one.



Vav is a picture of Man

Since Vav represents the number six, it has long been associated as the number of man in the Jewish tradition:

- Man was created on the **sixth** day
- Man works for **six** days - the realm of the *chol* and the mundane
- There are **six** millennia before the coming of the *Mashiach*
- The "beast" is identified as the "number of a man" - 666 (Rev 13:18)

Six is the number of MAN. MAN was created on the 6th day, and was given 6 days each week to labor, just as YAH labored for 6 days in Creating our world (Gen. 1:26-31 and Exodus 20:9 & 11).



YAHSHUA became a MAN in order to save MANKIND. With 3 NAILS (VAV, VAV, VAV), or 666, our Saviour was NAILED to the Cross for us.

In 6 hours (from 9-3), our Saviour completed the Work of Redemption (Mark 15:25; Luke 23:44).

The Belly of the Torah

An oversized Vav marks the "center" of the entire Torah (Leviticus 11:42):

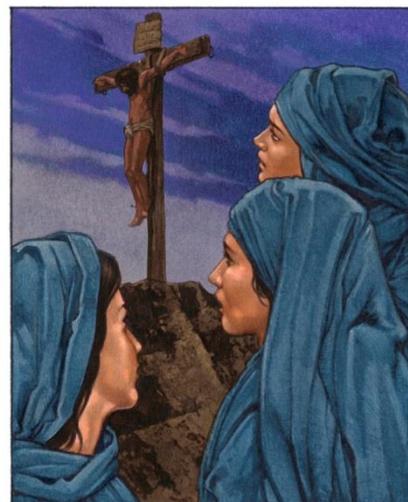
כָּל הַחַיָּה עַל-גַּחֲוֹן וְכָל הַחַיָּה עַל-אַרְבַּע



"belly"

Appropriately enough, the word in which this Vav occurs is *gachon*, meaning "belly."

Leviticus 11:42 "Whatsoever goeth upon the **belly**, and whatsoever goeth upon all four, or whatsoever hath more feet among all creeping things that creep upon the earth, them ye shall not eat; for they are an abomination."



The Message of the Broken Vav:

Soferut (i.e., the laws concerning the scribal arts of writing *Sefrei Torah*) requires that all Hebrew letters be well-formed - that is, no letters can touch other letters and no letters can be malformed, broken, or otherwise illegible. However, there is a strange exception to these rules regarding the *Vav* that appears in the word "*shalom*" Numbers 25:12:



"Behold, I am giving to him My Covenant of Peace."

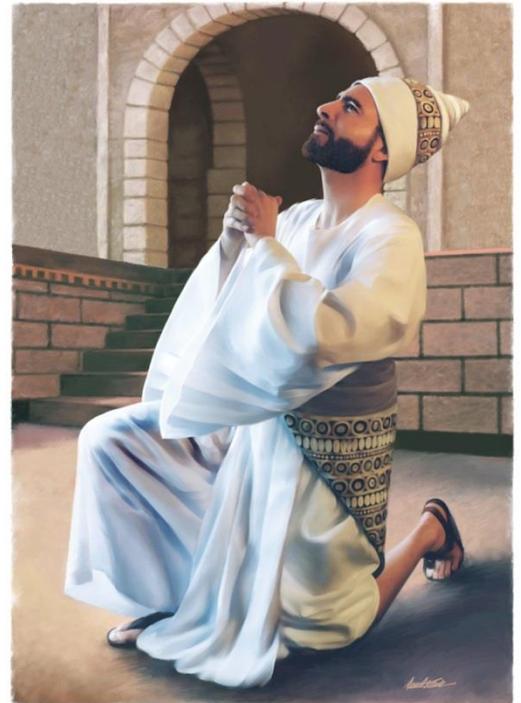
In a *Torah* scroll, the word *shalom* would be written like this:



What is the significance of this broken Vav?

The story in Numbers chapter 25 is about Phineas (the grandson of Aaron the priest) and his zeal to remove evil from Israel by driving a spear through a man who was fornicating with a Moabite woman. On account of Phineas' act, God stopped the plague and Israel was delivered from destruction. From a Messianic point of view, we can see that Phineas is a type of *Yahshua*, since it is written that "he was jealous for his God and made atonement for the people of Israel" (Numbers 25:13).

On a "sod" level we can further think of this broken *Vav* as picture of the brokenness of the Messiah for our ultimate deliverance. How so? Well, since *Vav* represents the number of Man, the broken *Vav* represents a man that is broken. In this particular verse, the man has been broken for the sake of the Covenant of Peace that brought atonement to Israel - another picture of the *Messiah Yahshua* and His ultimate Deliverance for us.



Secrets of the Torah Scroll:

Though it is not so obvious to the non-Hebrew reader, there is much about the description of the Tabernacles that also applies to the Torah scroll. For instance, the Hebrew word for “curtain” (*yeri’ah*) is the same word used for a sheet of parchment, and *amud* (which is Hebrew for a “post” or “pillar”) not only refers to the pillars of Yahweh’s House, but also to the column of print in a Torah scroll. Each curtain of the Tabernacle was fastened to its post by means of a “hook” (*vav*). For centuries, scribes would begin each column (*amud* – post) of the Torah with the letter *vav*. In this way, each column of print depicts a curtain of the Tabernacle, and the *vav* “hooks” each column of print to a sheet of parchment.

It is a challenging task for a scribe to position words so accurately, within a Torah scroll, as to ensure that each column begins with a word whose first letter is *vav*. But this task is made easier by the fact that more Hebrew words begin with *vav* than any other letter. The reason for this is that *vav*, when used as the prefix of a word, means “and”. For example, by adding *vav*, צץ (“a tree”, *etz*) becomes וצץ (“and a tree”, *v’etz*). *Vav*, the hook, literally hooks words together. *Vav* first appears in the sixth word of the Torah, where it is used as a prefix meaning “and” in the phrase “the heavens AND the earth”. This shows *vav*’s primary purpose – to bring earth into a relationship with Heaven.

Hebrew Words Beginning with Vav:

| Hebrew Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|-------------------|--|--|
| וַו | <i>Vav</i> or <i>waw</i> | Hook - Exo 27:10 And the twenty ^{H6242} pillars ^{H5982} thereof and their twenty ^{H6242} sockets ^{H134} shall be of brass; ^{H5178} the hooks ^{H2053} of the pillars ^{H5982} and their fillets ^{H2838} shall be of silver. ^{H3701} |
| וַזַּז | <i>vazar</i> | Strange (to bear guilt, a crime) - Pro 21:8 The way ^{H1870} of man ^{H376} is froward ^{H2019} and strange; ^{H2054} but as for the pure, ^{H2134} his work ^{H6467} is right. ^{H3477} |
| וּלְדָ | <i>valad</i> | Child (son) - Gen 11:30 But Sarai ^{H8297} was ^{H1961} barren; ^{H6135} she had no ^{H369} child. ^{H2056} |
| וְאֶהְיֶה אֵלֶיךָ | <i>Ve'ahvata et Adonai</i> <i>Eloheykha</i> | You shall love (ve-a-HAV-ta et a-doh-NIGH e-lo-HAY-kha) phr. You shall love Yahweh your God; the very first <i>mitzvah</i> ; the “golden rule” of the <i>mitvot</i> . Love for Yahweh is the basis for all other commandments. This phrase comes from the Shema (Deut. 6:5). |

Leviticus receives its name from the Septuagint (the Greek translation of the OT) and means “relating to the Levites.” Its Hebrew title, *wayyiqra’*, is the first word in the Hebrew text of the book and means “And He [Yahweh] called.” Although Leviticus does not deal only with the special duties of the Levites, it is so named because it concerns mainly the service of worship at the tabernacle, which was conducted by the priests who were the sons of Aaron, assisted by many from the rest of the tribe of Levi.

KEY NOTE: Most Semitic scholars transliterate *waw* as a “w” or a “u”, depending on school and pronunciation. *Vav* and the use of **V**, did not originate till later. (www.lebtahor.com/Hebrew/waw.htm)

The Mystery of the Five Vav's:

Malachi prophesied that Elijah would return immediately prior to the arrival of the Messiah. John the Baptist was the fulfillment of this prophecy in *Yahshua's* Time. But the literal fulfillment has yet to occur – in the final Elijah. Elijah's name in Hebrew is

אֵלִיָּהוּ (note the *vav*, at the end of his name)

The name "Elijah" (Strong's number H452) appears 71 times in the Old Testament. In all BUT FIVE of those times, Elijah's name is spelled with the *vav* at the end, as shown above. But FIVE times, Elijah's name is spelled WITHOUT the *vav* at the end, looking like this:

אליה

Jacob's name, on the other hand, is spelled like this in Hebrew, normally:

יעקב

But FIVE times in Old Testament, Jacob's name is spelled "defectively" by the intentional addition of the letter *vav*, like this:

יעקוב

In other words, 5x in Scripture, *vav* is MISSING from Elijah's name, and 5x it is ADDED to Jacob's name. What is the meaning of this? Since the *vav* is transferred from Elijah's to Jacob's name five times, it is obvious that there is something Elijah has that Jacob doesn't. This transferal occurs exactly five times, which is the numerical value of the letter HEY (which, you will recall, represents the Holy Spirit, the Breath of YAH). This spelling issue, dating back to ancient times and carried on is a message. YAHWEH will breathe HIS SPIRIT – the same Spirit which empowered Elijah – upon "JACOB" – the Seed of Abraham, in the Last Days. Of this prophecy, embedded in the Hebrew Scriptures through a "spelling error" (intentionally), Isaiah wrote:

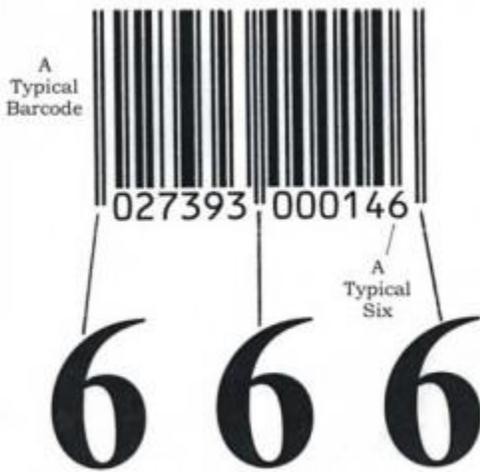
"I will give them an undivided heart and put a new Spirit in them. I will remove from them their heart of stone and give them a heart of flesh," Ezekiel 11:19.

The day is coming when Spiritual Israel will be given both a new heart and a Spirit like Elijah's. Then we will boldly proclaim *Yahshua* as the Messiah, to the whole world with Power. Our hearts will be turned to our spiritual forefathers (Malachi 4) – including Jacob – who became a prince of God when he was broken of his own self-will and yielded his life to *Yahweh*. May the Day come quickly, when that which was Elijah's will be given to Jacob, in order that his children may become the true Israel of God and do the Work *Yahweh* has called us to do!

The Vav in 666

"Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is Six hundred threescore and six," Revelation 13:18.

666 in the Barcode- Marking Products for Sale



Barcodes, of course, are those ever-familiar "bars" and "numbers" on virtually everything. In 1973, the barcode system quietly strolled into our world. In just over 25 years, barcodes have literally taken over the world. There are "3 guard bars". They are located at the beginning, middle and end. The number "666" is quietly "hidden" in every UPC barcode. Mary Stewart Relfe's book, *The New Money System 666*, published in 1982, is the "pioneer" in exposing the 666 in the UPC barcode. Even, Mr. Laurer, the inventor of the UPC barcode admits, "Yes, they do RESEMBLE the code for a six."

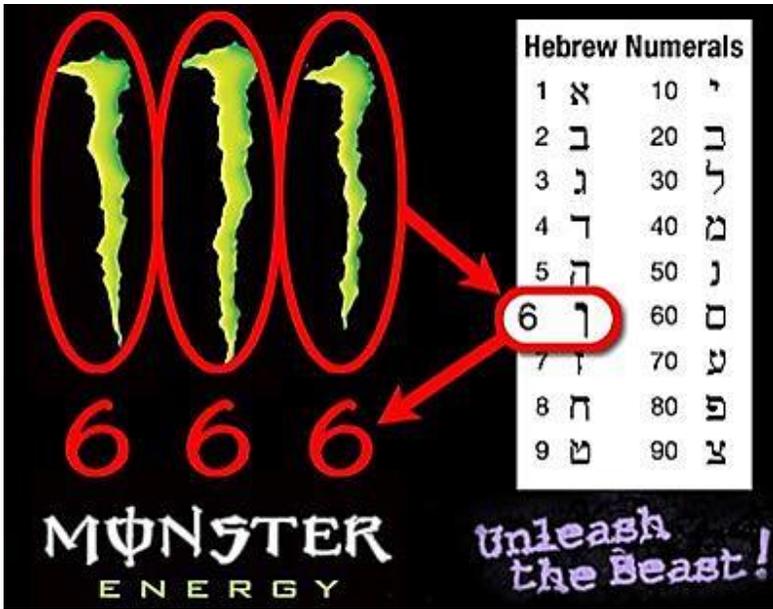
666 in the World Wide Web: "WWW..."

The Hebrew and Greek alphabet does not have separate characters or alphabets for numbers and letters. Letters are also used as numbers. So each letter is a numerical value.

The Hebrew equivalent of our "w" is the letter "vav" or "waw". The numerical value of vav is 6. So the English "www" transliterated into Hebrew is "vav vav vav", which numerically is 666.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|----------|
| י | ט | ח | ז | ו | ה | ד | ג | ב | א |
| Yod | Tet | Chet | Zayin | Vav | He | Dalet | Gimel | Bet | Alef |
| (Y) | (T) | (Ch) | (Z) | (V/W) | (H) | (D) | (G) | (B/V) | (silent) |
| 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| ע | ס | נ | נ | מ | מ | ל | ך | כ | |
| Ayin | Samech | Nun | Nun | Mem | Mem | Lamed | Khaf | Kaf | |
| (silent) | (S) | (N) | (N) | (M) | (M) | (L) | (Kh) | (K/Kh) | |
| 70 | 60 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 20 | |
| ת | ש | ר | ק | ץ | צ | ף | פ | | |
| Tav | Shin | Resh | Qof | Tsadeh | Tsadeh | Feh | Peh | | |
| (T) | (Sh/S) | (R) | (Q) | (Ts) | (Ts) | (F) | (P/F) | | |
| 400 | 300 | 200 | 100 | | 90 | | 80 | | |

666 in Monster Drinks: “Unleash the Beast



Demonic Energy?

Monster Energy has taken off like hot cakes, you see people wearing their branded clothing in the malls. Monster Energy endorses racing teams; if it's fast and it's fun,



they will endorse it.

The Monster logo is a 'type' of a Mark of a Beast. Compare the 3 lines that appear to make up the letter M (note the lines in the Monster logo are not joined together) to the Hebrew. The

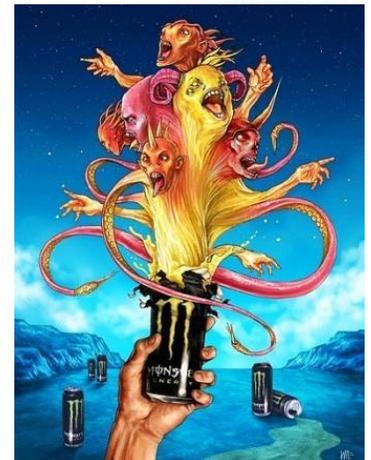
Hebrew letter Vav (which has a numerical value of 6) is a match.



How sneaky is that? Most who consume this drink are being tricked into having the numbers 666 in their possession. This is because the 666 is disguised as 3 lines that supposedly look like monster claws cutting through the can.

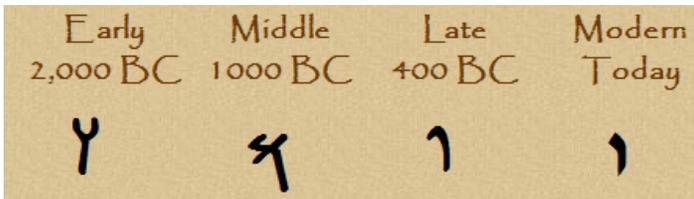
Consider also the slogan: “Unleash the Beast!”

The Energy Drink contains 'demonic' energy and if you drink this drink you are drinking a satanic brew that will give you a boost.



On Youtube, one of the Monster Energy Drink commercials – It would appear possession takes place, the MONSTER IS NOW INSIDE as they show the man's eyes with **666 Vav, Vav, Vav**

A Paleo-Hebrew Look at Vav



There is one Hebrew language, but it has two different scripts. One of these scripts fell into complete disuse and was forgotten 2000 years ago. Within the past century, it has been rediscovered. The impact of this discovery has not yet been fully felt, for the lost script

may well be the original, the one in which the Ten Commandments were written by the finger of G-d1 and the one in which Moses wrote the original Torah.

The lost script is called *Ivri* or Paleo-Hebrew. Our familiar Hebrew script is known as *Ashuri* or Assyrian script. The Torah was originally written by Moses in Paleo-Hebrew (*Ivri*). It was changed to *Ashuri* script by Ezra during the Babylonian Exile and has remained so ever since.

In Paleo-Hebrew, the letter **vav** was only referred to as a **waw**. There was no “v” sound! The meaning of the *Vav* never changed. It was always a tent hook, both in Paleo-Hebrew and modern.

Psalm 119:41-48 Shows the Vav or Waw

In Psalm 119:41-48, we find the *Vav* section. In this part of Psalm 119, we see the connecting work of *Vav*, joining earth with Heaven – the people of *Yahweh* with the Almighty.

| | ו | 6 WAW |
|---|----|--|
| וַיְבֹאֵנִי חַסְדְּךָ יְהוָה תְּשׁוּעָתְךָ כְּאִמְרָתְךָ: IMRAH YHWH | 41 | Let your loving kindness also come to me, Yahweh, your salvation, according to your word . |
| וְאֶעֱנֶה חֲרָפִי דְבַר לִבְטַחְתִּי בְדַבְּרֶךָ: DABAR | 42 | So I will have an answer for him who reproaches me, for I trust in your word . |
| וְאַל תִּצַּל מִפִּי דְבַר־אֱמֶת עַד־מָאד כִּי לְמִשְׁפָּטֶיךָ יִחְלַתִּי: MISHPAT DABAR | 43 | Don't snatch the word of truth out of my mouth, for I put my hope in your ordinances . |
| וְאֶשְׁמְרָה תּוֹרָתְךָ תָּמִיד לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד: TORAH | 44 | So I will obey your law continually, forever and ever. |
| וְאֶתְהַלֵּכָה בְּרִחְבֵּהּ כִּי פִקְדֹתֶיךָ דִּרְשָׁתִּי: PIQQUWD | 45 | I will walk in liberty, for I have sought your precepts . |
| וְאֶדְבַּרְהָ בְעֵדוּתֶיךָ נֶגֶד מְלָכִים וְלֹא אֶבֹּשׁ: EDAH | 46 | I will also speak of your statutes before kings, and will not be disappointed. |
| וְאֶשְׂתַּעֲשַׂע בְּמִצְוֹתֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר אֶהְבֵּתִי: MITSVAH | 47 | I will delight myself in your commandments , because I love them. |
| וְאֶשְׂאֲכַפֵּי אֲלִמְצוֹתֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר אֶהְבֵּתִי וְאֶשִׂיחָה בְּחֻקֶיךָ: CHOQ | 48 | I reach out my hands for your commandments , which I love. I will meditate on your statutes . |

Keyword Study: Psalm 119:41-42 (words starting with Vav are highlighted)

“**VAU**. Let Thy mercies come also unto me, O LORD, even Thy Salvation, according to Thy Word. So shall I have wherewith to answer him that reproacheth me: for I trust in Thy Word.”

| Keyword | Strong's # | Hebrew Word | Meaning |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Let Thy Mercies | | | |
| Thy Salvation | | | |
| According to Thy Word | | | |
| So Shall I Have Wherewith | | | |
| Answer | | | |
| Reproacheth me | | | |
| I Trust | | | |

Rewrite these 2 verses using the fuller meaning you found in your Keyword study above:

Cross References: Psalms 69:16, Psalms 106:4-5; Luke2:28-32; Psalms 56:4, Psalms 56:10-11, Psalms 89:19-37; 2 Samuel 7:12-16; 1 Chronicles 28:3-6; Act_27:25

Keyword Study: Psalm 119:43-44 (words starting with Vav are highlighted)

“**And take** not **the Word** of **Truth** utterly out of my mouth; for **I have hoped** in Thy Judgments. **So shall I keep** Thy Law **continually** for ever **and ever**.”

| Keyword | Strong's # | Hebrew Word | Meaning |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| And Take | | | |
| The Word | | | |
| Of Truth | | | |
| I Have Hoped | | | |
| Thy Judgments | | | |
| So shall I keep | | | |
| Continually | | | |
| And ever | | | |

Rewrite these 2 verses using the fuller meaning you found in your Keyword study above:

Cross References:

Psalm 7:6-9, Psalm 9:4, Psalm 9:16, Psalm 43:1; 1Peter 2:23, Revelation 7:15, Revelation 22:11

Keyword Study: Psalm 119:45-46 (words starting with Vav are highlighted)

“**And I will walk** at **liberty**: for **I seek Thy Precepts**. **I will speak** of **Thy Testimonies** **also before** kings, and will not **be ashamed**.”

| Keyword | Strong's # | Hebrew Word | Meaning |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| And I Will Walk | | | |
| Liberty | | | |
| I Seek | | | |
| Thy Precepts | | | |
| I Will Speak | | | |
| Thy Testimonies | | | |
| Also Before | | | |
| Be Ashamed | | | |

Rewrite these 2 verses using the fuller meaning you found in your Keyword study above:

Cross References:

Proverbs 2:4-5, Proverbs 18:1; Ecclesiastes 1:13; John 5:39; Ephesians 5:17; Mark 8:38; Romans 1:16; Philippians 1:20; 2Timothy 1:8, 2Timothy 1:16; 1Peter 4:14-16; 1John 2:28

Psalm 138:1; Daniel 3:16-18, Daniel 4:1-3, Daniel 4:25-27; Matthew 10:18-19; Acts 26:1-2, Acts 26:24-29

Keyword Study: Psalm 119:47-48 (words starting with Vav are highlighted)

“**And I will delight myself** in Thy Commandments, which **I have loved**. **My hands** also will I lift up unto thy commandments, which I have loved; **and I will meditate in Thy Statutes.**”

| Keyword | Strong's # | Hebrew Word | Meaning |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| And I Will Delight Myself | | | |
| I Have Loved | | | |
| My hands | | | |
| And I will Meditate | | | |
| In Thy Statutes | | | |

Rewrite these 2 verses using the fuller meaning you found in your Keyword study above:

Cross References:

Psalm 1:2; Psalm 112:1; John 4:34; Philippians 2:5; 1Peter 2:21; Psalm 19:7-10; Job 23:11-12; Romans 7:12, Romans 7:16, Romans 7:22 Matthew 7:21; John 13:17, John 15:14; James 1:22-25

