



**New Covenant Congregation of Israel  
Tabernacle Elohim**

**Introduction Guide**

**Welcome to  
New Covenant congregation of Israel Tabernacle Elohim**

Welcome to the New Covenant Congregation of Israel. We are a Sinaitic Hebraic assembly focused on obtaining salvation by embracing the will of Yah; the God of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Moses by learning how to love him and to demonstrate that love through righteous works in the faith of Yahshua the Anointed (Jesus Christ). To make your experience more enjoyable and your transition into our assembly easier we have written a small guide for your edification.

## ***Our Theology & Objectives***

### **Theology**

- WE practice the teachings of both the Old and New Testaments of the Holy Bible with the exceptions of the laws that the Messiah (Jesus Christ) has fulfilled {Matt. 5:17-20}.
- WE call the father by His Holy Hebraic Name, YAH; the Son {Jesus Christ} by his Hebraic name, Yahshua and the Spiritual family of the Father, Son and The Holy Spirit(s), Elohim {Rev 1:4-5}.
- WE affirm scripturally that through obedience of Yah's (God's) commands & the testimony of Yahshua the Messiah that all mankind will receive salvation. {Rom. 2:10-13; 28-29; Rev. 14:12; Rev. 20:12-15}.
- WE affirm scripturally that Yahshua the Messiah {known as Jesus Christ} died on a stake to redeem his people. He is the son of God and the savior of humanity by the grace of Yah {Matt. 3:16-21; Rom. 11:26, 15:8}.
- We affirm scripturally that Yahshua taught and practiced the culture of his forefathers, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, David and the prophets. The Messiah walked perfectly in the Law among men and in the Grace of God, to show mankind how they must walk to procure salvation through works and faith {2 Cor. 5:21, Heb. 7:24-27, James 2:14-26 & Rev. 20:11-15}
- We affirm that Yahshua did not do away with or nullify the laws of Yah as is taught throughout Christendom and its affiliates, but merely fulfilled Temple laws, Levitical laws and Sacrificial laws which were for the atonement of sins. Therefore we affirm that we are still bound by the Laws of Yah, which are designed to show one how to live righteously and how to live Holy in the faith of Yahshua the Anointed in a sanctified manner {Matt. 5:17-20, 7:21-23, 13:41, Rev. 14:12-13 & 22:14}
- We affirm scripturally that Yahshua will return to earth to recompense wickedness and to redeem the righteous. Secondly, to reign as King of Kings on the earth from His capital city Jerusalem forever {I Kings 9:7-9, Isaiah 60:1-22, Micah: 4:1-5, Amos 9:11-15 Jerm. 14:1-21, Rev: 19:11-16}

### **Objectives**

- To teach others the plan of Salvation according to the law, the Prophets and the Messiah.
- To provide righteous expectations of how to serve our Creator.
- To have all questions answered through the Law and the Prophets without interpretation.

## Sinaiticism

We would like to introduce you to the doctrine that we teach, practice, live and propagate. That doctrine is called Sinaiticism. "Religion" is a man-made idealistic and philosophical culture that varies upon region, ideology and subjective conviction. The culture that New Covenant Congregation of Yisrael (NCCI) practices is not a religion. It is a culture that is predicated upon the fundamental tenets of the Old and New Testament canons, which were and are mediated by Moses and Yahshua under the direction of Yah, the Sovereign power of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; the creator of the Heavens and the Earth.

We affirm that the Bible does not teach any of today's religions as the way to salvation or the way to sanctification, redemption and righteousness. The Bible does not teach Christianity AS it is taught today, nor does it teach Hebrew Israelite doctrine, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Zoroastrianism or Egyptian theology. The Bible teaches and reinforces the tenets that originated from Mount Sinai; and through biblical deduction, those tenets are abstractly given as the 10 commandments or what is called Sinaiticism, the way of Sinai.

Father Yah commanded us to walk in His ways and be a Holy people. What are His ways? When were they given and where were they given? These are the questions to ask. We affirm that Yah revealed Himself to a nation of people through Moses, and many of the Elders, in what is known as the wilderness of Sinai or the Sinai Peninsula. The commandments that promulgated from Mount Sinai represent Yah's code of ethics and affirm His righteousness, sanctification and Holiness in which He has commanded us to walk and live therein. The Almighty first introduced His name (Yah) at Mount Sinai and later introduced His code of ethics at the same place (Mount Sinai). The Bible tells us in Revelation 22:14 that those who practice Yah's commandments will be blessed. Revelation 14:12 tells us that the righteous are those who keep Yah's commandments and have faith and hope in Yahshua the Anointed, who is the Mediator of the New Covenant.

Sinaiticism is the culture that NCCI affirms is the foundation of the Bible and is the culture that Yah has directed all to practice. It is the culture that Moses practiced, all of the Prophets and the culture that Yahshua enforced during his 3 year ministry. It is the culture the Apostles evangelized up to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD until they were displaced by Catholicism and later the Protestants.

Sinaiticism is an organic theocratic doctrine, which means nothing can be or should be added to it. The doctrine that Yah gave to us at Mount Sinai is pure, clean and unadulterated from interpretations, traditions and academic amendments, hypothetic and philosophic idealism. Religion has all of the aforementioned, which is the reason it varies in doctrine. Christianity has 33,000 variables or doctrines, Judaism and its splinters at least 10, and many more offshoots. Sinaiticism is unimpaired and uninhibited with traditions, interpretations etc, leaving us with absolute means of achieving peace, wellness and salvation. Sinaiticism teaches us that there is one God (El), one faith, one culture, one Mediator and one way to serve the Almighty El (God) whose name is Yah.

The only difference between the Old and New Testament is how we atone for our sins. In the Old Testament we were allowed to atone for our sins through animal sacrifices brought to the priest by the person making the offer and various washings. In the New Testament we accept the sacrifice of the Messiah who lost his earthly body only to be raised with a spiritual body, the same body we await in the resurrection. This sacrifice was made and offered by Yah for the atonement of our sins, to reconcile the damage created by Adam. That is the only difference between the two covenants, atonement.

We do not see the religions of the world acknowledging redemptive restoration and salvation through obedience of Yah's commands and the faith in Yahshua the Anointed. Quite to the contrary, we see either faith in Jesus alone (no acknowledgment of the Torah) or just keeping the commandments of Yah (no acknowledgment of a Messianic sacrifice and resurrected intercessor). With that said, the doctrine, culture

and teachings of NCCI is purely Sinaitic without amendments through traditions, interpretations or idealism. Proverbs 30:5-6 tells us to never add anything to the word of Yah least we be found to be liars.

**Old Covenant vs. New Covenant:** When an individual decides to accept the laws rendered by Yah, he or she forms a covenant with Yah. This covenant was established in Exodus 24:3. This system of animal sacrifice is known as the **Old Covenant**. Overtime the sons of Israel abused the sacrificial system and offered up insincere sacrifices unto to Yah (Isaiah 1:11). To address these spiritual infractions, a new system was created for mankind to show sincere regret for sin (Jeremiah 31:31-34, Hebrews 8:8-11). This system is the **New Covenant**. Yahshua the Anointed became the atoning sacrifice for man (John 1:29) according to the construct of the New Covenant. Mankind must be purified (baptized) in Yahshua's name through full body immersion (*baptism*) in pure, running water in order to have his sins atoned and to procure an intercessor between man and Yah. That Intercessor is Yahshua the Anointed given to us by the grace of Yah (Acts 2:38).

The symbolism of the water is to wash away past sins as man receives the opportunity to show his love and commitment to Yah (Hebrews 10:1-28). Yahshua replaced the sacrificial ordinances and is now our priest and mediates on our behalf as Moses mediated on behalf of the children of Yisrael. When individuals are purified they are responsible for keeping the commandments as well as believing upon the name of Yahshua, which reflects our sanctification, righteousness and holiness unto Yah (Revelation 14:12).

**The Bible (Old and New Testament Canon):** We assert that the mind and will of Yah was revealed in the Old Testament called the Law and the Prophets, which ranges from the books of Genesis – Malachi written over a 1,200 year period (2Timothy 3:14-17 and 2 Peter 1:20-21). These are the books which represent the foundation of the Sinaitic culture. When Paul and Peter referred to the scriptures, they were never talking about what we consider today as the New Testament Matthew - Jude. Even Yahshua the Messiah said search the scriptures for in them you think you have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me (Yahshua, John 5:39).

The subsequent books, Matthew – Jude are all letters which were written some 30 – 90 years after the death and ascension of Yahshua the Messiah. These books are not classified as inspired scriptures but letters written to assemblies and individuals on how to obtain salvation, how to order the assemblies of Yah and how to fortify one's faith in the Messiah. The only book of the New Testament that is regarded as inspired scripture is the book of Revelation because it is documented as being written in the spirit by divine providence. This is not the case with the preceding books of the New Testament.

## Tabernacle Elohim Terms

As a Hebraic assembly practicing Sinaiticism, we use Hebraic terms because it usually expresses the meaning of a word better than what is written in English. For example, we like using the term *Elohim* instead of God. *Elohim* means one of power, one of might or mighty ones. *God* means super human and it was a term applied to men who transcended to the position of a super being in wealth, authority and deity. Because He is not human, the title of god is an inappropriate one to describe our creator and Father Yah who is eternal, has no beginning and no ending.

**Yah (God):** We use the name Yah as opposed to Yahweh or Jehovah. Moses asked Elohim (God); when I come to the children of Yisrael to release them from their bondage they are going to ask me what is Elohim's name. Moses asked Elohim; what do you want me to tell them? Elohim replied, you will tell them Ha - Yah asher Ha - Yah. This name means the one who is, the one who is life or the one who exists, YAH (*Exodus 3:14-15 Psalms 68:4*). Other names that have been ascribed to Yah are creations of the Catholic clergy as early as the 14th century CE such as Jehovah, Yahweh etc. Therefore we do not recognize any other name other than what the Father Yah gave to Moses at Mount Sinai (*Exodus 3:14-15 - Yah*).

**Yahshua, Yahoshua (Jesus):** We use the name Yahshua or Yahoshua because the Messiah was never called Jesus in his life time. His friends knew him as Yahshua or Yahoshua because his parents gave him this name by commandment of an angel named Gabriel (Luke 1:31). Yahshua's name means Yah saves Now! It is the name that was given so that all men would call upon the Father through him. "Anything that you ask of the father in my name shall be granted unto you" (John 16:23). It is most inappropriate to call someone by a name that was not given to them or was placed upon them through political, social or ecclesiastical purposes. This is the reason why the world calls Yahshua a Hebrew Israelite, born to a Hebrew family in a Hebrew city amongst a Hebraic consortium Jesus, a Latin - Greek name. The name derives from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE Ptolemaic dynasty and is ascribed falsely to the Messiah Yahshua; who is the Priest, Intercessor, Mediator and King of the Hebrew nation and all that enjoin themselves to the nation through the New Covenant (Testament).

**Tabernacle:** We fellowship in what is called a Tabernacle not a church. Church derives from the false worship of a deity named Circe and was adopted by Christian missionaries. The biblical term was Tabernacle (Ohel - Moado, Lamentations 2:6, Psalms 74:8), Assembly, Ecclesia or qahal, but never church. It is our objective, to the best of our ability, to stay away and refrain from things and terms that are designed to venerate false gods (Exodus 20:3-5, 23:13)

**Sanctuary Sanctification:** We have embraced certain Biblical laws which are centered upon sanctification or separation. Our Sanctuary has been dedicated to Yah (God) which means we strive to make sure that the sanctuary is hygienically and ceremonially clean according to the cleanliness laws found in Leviticus 12:13:14:15 and Numbers 19:1-22 This helps maintain a wholesome and set apart environment to properly honor and reverence our creator and Father Yah. Our Sanctuary is dedicated and sanctified by the word of the Assembly's Morei (Teacher) according to Leviticus 27:14-15.

**Common Area:** We realize that people may not be ceremonially clean and would like to attend services. We encourage you to do so. If you respect the sanctuary and the cleanliness laws that have been enacted but are unclean according to the laws of separation, you can sit in what is known as the common area. If the common area is filled you are more than welcomed to sit in the Den.

**Unclean:** Congregants who are unclean will always tell you they are unclean by holding up their hands in a stop gesture and they may say unclean or Tameh. Don't be alarmed, they just don't want to make you unclean and thereby separated from the sanctuary where classes are facilitated.

**Attire:** We respectfully ask that women and men attend our New Moon, Saturday and Holyday convocations dressed in moderate attire; attire that you would normally wear in a business casual environment; In addition, not wearing clothes that are revealing or emphasize one's sexual orientation and human physical (BODILY) adornments.

**Head Covering:** Women wear head covering because it is a cultural practice in the East amongst Hebrews, Arabs and the first era Christians to cover their heads to show submission to authority. A head covering serves as a symbol to acknowledge that woman was created in a submissive role to man, Yahshua and Yah. However, it is not a law, therefore it is not required.

**Sabbath Convocation:** The day of rest is the Sabbath (Saturday) and is known as Shabbat in the Hebrew language which means to cease. The Sabbath is systemically the seventh day of the week called Saturday and was given to man as a day of rest. The same system was used in Jerusalem Yisrael in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and adopted by the Christians in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Emperor Constantine ratified the worship of any man's god on venerable Dei Solis or the honorable day of the sun in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD which is the reason most Christians hold their convocation on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the week Sunday and not the seventh day of the week Saturday.

Man who was created to work the land was given this day to cease from his laborious tasks and duties (Genesis 2:2-3:5). This day of rest was also sanctified for man as a time to meet for holy convocation and give praises to Yah (Leviticus 23:1-3). The Sabbath is also a sign of the covenant between Yah and his people (Exodus 31:12-17). Therefore we honor and respect Yah on the day of the week that he commanded us.

## Holy Days, Days of the Week and the Hebrew Calendar

**Holy Days:** We memorialize Yah's Holydays according to Leviticus 23:1-44 and abstain from pagan holidays. The Holydays we commemorate are: Matsah (Passover), Shavuot (Pentecost), Shofarim (Trumpets), Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), Succoth (Tabernacles) and the New Moon which were assigned by Yah. We observe these days to show our obedience to Yah and to memorialize His love, grace, mercy, compassion and sanctification. We do not observe holidays such as Christmas, Thanksgiving, Halloween, Easter, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day and Birthdays, etc. because these days were and are designed to venerate pagan gods, which violates the first commandment of the Decalogue (Exodus 20:3).

**Passover (Pesach)/ Unleavened Bread Day 1 and Day 7 (Matsah):** This Holyday is observed starting on the 14<sup>th</sup> day at twilight into the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month Abib, March – April and commemorates the Exodus from Egypt and the inauguration of the New Covenant (Exodus 12:2-51; Leviticus 23:5-6; Mark 14:22-24 Luke 22:15-20). Food items that contain leaven are not to be consumed during the seven day of Matsah. Any food products with leaven or yeast should be removed from our homes before Passover begins.

**The Feast of Weeks, Pentecost (Shavout):** This Holyday was established to show thanksgiving of the harvest. This Holyday is observed 50 days after the 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday that occurs during Passover, Pesach/Matsah Day 1 (Leviticus 23:9-16).

**Feast of Trumpets (Shofarim):** This Holyday is a memorial for the blowing of trumpets on the first day of the seventh month, Tishri, September - October (Leviticus 23:23-24).

**Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur):** On this Holyday mankind or keepers of Yah's covenant may be reconciled with Yah for the sins he committed throughout the year. We do not work, eat, drink or engage in any activities of pleasure on Day of Atonement. These activities would entail listening to radio, watching television, playing games (manual or electronic) or sexual intercourse. This day requires one's full attention unto Yah in the form of prayer, study, mediation or congregating (Leviticus 23:26-28).

**The Feast of Tabernacles Day 1 and Day 8 (Succoth):** These Holydays are observed on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> days of the seventh month to show thanksgiving for the ingathering of the harvest (Leviticus 23:33-39).

**New Moon (Rosh Khodesh):** This Holyday represents the first day of the month (Numbers 10:10). *Rosh* means head or beginning. *Khodesh* means new moon, month, monthly. The New Moon we observe is the covered (dark) moon (Psalm 81:4). Therefore all of our Holydays will be predicated upon the black moon and not the traditional sliver or crescent moon.

**Days of the week:** Yah commanded us not to mention the names of other gods (Exodus 23:13). Sadly, because of the system we live in, we have to break this commandment by calling on the name of pagan deities in the days of the week. Sunday is the day of the Sun, which venerates the god Apollo or Sol. Monday venerates the Moon or Diana and Tuesday venerates Tiwaz. Wednesday venerates Wooden and Thursday venerates Thor. Friday venerates Frig and Saturday venerates Saturnalia or Kronos. These are all pagan gods and goddesses which were worship by the Germans, Greek and Romans. Because the European common wealth is interlocked, they all share the same deity with different names. Therefore, these gods and their names are well established in the English vernacular which sadly causes us to transgress Yah's commandment unintentionally and without malice. Praise Yah for His mercy and grace.

We commonly use Hebrew names for the days of the week to make every attempt to be in compliance with our Creator's (Yah) expectation. Below is an illustration:



## Hebrew Days of the Week

|           |                   |            |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| Sunday    | Yom Reeshone      | First Day  |
| Monday    | Yom Shaynee       | Second Day |
| Tuesday   | Yom Shlee' shee   | Third Day  |
| Wednesday | Yom Revee'ee      | Fourth Day |
| Thursday  | Yom Khah'mee'shee | Fifth Day  |
| Friday    | Yom Shee'shee     | Sixth Day  |
| Saturday  | Shabbat           | Rest       |

## Hebrew Calendar

|          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| Abib     | March/April       |
| Iyyar    | April/May         |
| Sivan    | May/June          |
| Tammuz   | June/July         |
| Ab       | July/August       |
| Elul     | August/September  |
| Tishri   | September/October |
| Cheshvan | October/November  |
| Chislev  | November/December |
| Tebet    | December/January  |
| Shebat   | January/February  |
| Adar     | February/March    |

### Our Diet

**The Dietary Code:** Yah created a diet for His children to adhere to. He is the author of all creation and therefore the ultimate guide to determine the proper foods to consume. Leviticus 11 addresses a clear outline of the animal products that can or cannot be consumed. Our diet sanctifies us and reflects our holiness unto Yah. Consumption of these unclean foods defiles us.

### Tithing

**Freewill Offerings versus Tithes:** Since the 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D. ecclesiastical bodies have inducted their own standards for tithing, hence paying 10% of their income to the church. However according to the scriptures of the Old and New Testament tithing was given in the form of food for the support of the Levites and the Priests. Tithing was never given in the form of money.

The Levitical and Aaronic Priesthood were commissioned to the service of the Tabernacle and Temple to defer wrath from the children of Israel (Numbers 18:1-5, Numbers 18:20-24). Their form of compensation was 10% or the 10<sup>th</sup> of the children of Yisrael's Herd, Flock, Vineyard, Trees and Fields during harvest time. This was the Priest's and Levite's first form of compensation and it was given to them by the commandment of Yah to be offered at the Temple in Jerusalem Yisrael.

Since there isn't a temple, there isn't a Levitical Priesthood and we are not in Jerusalem and Yahshua has fulfilled the role of the Temple and Priesthood, it is impossible to enact this commandment. Therefore we practice the New Testament policy of charitable giving in the form of free will offering, pledges and donations to support the maintenance of the tabernacle.

## Commonly Used Phrases

From time to time you will hear certain phrases that are germane to the Hebraic or Sinaitic culture local and abroad. We want you to be informed and abreast of the verbiage that you will certainly hear in our forum. Sometimes you will hear the following:

**Jake** – Jacob named Israel (Genesis 32:28), nick name Jake: Hebrew Israelites aka African American People and those who enjoin themselves to the covenant of Israel;

**Yapheth** – Or Japheth, Father of the Asiatic Anglo races (Genes 10: 1-5) Indo Euro Asiatic People (mainly Caucasians);

**Hamites** – Africans (Genesis 10:6-20);

**Gentiles** – Genesis 10:2-5 (Mexicans, Caucasians, Asians etc.);

**Christendom** – The nation of all Christian denominations, Mormons, Jehovah Witnesses, Baptist, etc;

**Jewish** – Those who practice Judaism and or converts to Jewish identity and nationalism;

**OJ** – A nick name for Old Covenant Jewish people who do not accept Yahshua as our King, Propitiator, Mediator and Intercessor;

**Eve** – A term that is applied to women, as Eve is the mother of all humanity but especially the mother of all **women**;

**Helel** – This is the Hebrew name for Satan or Devil;

**Sinaitic** – This terms represents a behavior or culture that originated from Mount Sinai

**Sinaiticism** – Is the name applied to the culture that NCCI and affiliates practices. It represents a culture, ideology and behavior that are centered upon the commandments that originated at Mount Sinai and the Sinai Wilderness also called the Sinai Peninsula. We affirm that the doctrine of the Bible both Old and New Testament is Sinaitic in nature therefore the culture is Sinaiticism;

**Hebraic** – A term that is applied to anyone who acknowledges and practices the Israelite culture and customs although varied and diverse in theology;

**Theocratic** – This is a Greek term which means *Theo* – God and *Cratic* – Rule or Power, therefore God's Rule. Sinaiticism is a theocratic doctrine, which means follow Yah's rules and submit to them alone;

**Ecclesiastical** – This is a term that means policy, ideology, edict, dictate, culture or custom that derives by the assembly (Tabernacle or Church) or head of the assembly (Overseer). These rules are not mandated by Yah and may not have any Biblical precedent; however, it is done to achieve certain subjective objectives. For example, reading of the Tabernacles Oracles is something that the congregational Overseer wants to do or use as a spring board to usher in the Sabbath classes. This is not a commandment of Yah, but a process by the Overseer, therefore it is Ecclesiastical. Another example is the reading of the Sinaitic creed. There isn't a Biblical precedent or a commandment from Father Yah to do this. The presiding Overseer saw a necessity to have our faith declared before all in an open forum as a reminder of who we are, what we are and where we are, this is Ecclesiastical;

**Mikvah** – A Hebraic term which means collection of water. It is a term that was used in antiquity to signify a washing of pure water to cleanse one of impurities, uncleanness and transgressions. The modern term is Baptism.

**Dogma** – A word that defines a belief or set of beliefs that a political, philosophical, or moral group holds to be true.

## Suggested Study Tips

The Bible is **ALWAYS** our first point of reference. However, secular may be used for additional confirmation of the Bible. Biblical canon supersedes ecclesiastical canon due to the philosophical and subjectivity among religious bodies.

Read and study scripture, **NEVER** add or take away from scriptures. The laws of the Most High are theocratic; therefore all commandments are final and absolute. Deviation of the law is referenced in *Deuteronomy 4:2, Deuteronomy 12:32, and Revelation 22:18-19.*

Taking notes during convocations is very helpful. Diligent study of the law equates to a greater level of knowledge and understanding. These components enable you to apply the law into your everyday life. Knowledge of Hebrew, the language of Canaan, is also very helpful.

Familiarization of ecclesiastical and philosophical terminology of various cultures is helpful when conducting research. A functional vocabulary is imperative to expanding your knowledge and edification. A single word can determine the validity of a sentence or topic and change the entire perspective of an individual.

## Alternative Books and Suggested Publications

**Alternative Books – Apocrypha, Pseudipagripa, Kabala, Talmud and others:** We do not recognize any of the aforementioned books as inspired writings, but secular writings written by Historians, Fabulist and Religious Secularists who are bound by Metaphysics and Esotericism. We will sometime refer to some of the books in the Apocrypha to extract a historical narrative, such as the book of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Maccabeus, which documents the history of Yisrael in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE. There are a few others, but the objective is to ascertain historical events that were not written in the Bible, but represent a historical document of fulfilled prophecies.

The following is a list of suggested publications to use in conjunction with scriptures and subject matters discussed:

1. Bibles/Texts
  - a. King James Versions
  - b. The Scriptures (ISR)
  - c. Tanakh
  - d. Septuagint
  - e. Jewish New Testament
2. Bible Dictionaries
  - a. Zondervan's Bible Dictionary
  - b. Smith's Bible Dictionary
3. Bible Concordances
  - a. Strong's Concordance

## Hebraic Terminology

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Abba:</b>              | Father.   |
| <b>Abad:</b>              | To work, service.                                 |
| <b>Ach:</b>               | Brother.  |
| <b>Acho:</b>              | Sister.   |
| <b>Adam:</b>              | Man.  |
| <b>Adamah:</b>            | Earth.  |
| <b>Adon:</b>              | Master (Adon Yah).                                |
| <b>Baal:</b>              | Owner, master, husband, (title Baal).             |
| <b>Babel:</b>             | Babylon; confusion.                               |
| <b>Baht:</b>              | Daughter.   |
| <b>Bokair:</b>            | Morning.  |
| <b>Brit:</b>              | Covenant.   |
| <b>Ben:</b>               | Son.  |
| <b>Chatat:</b>            | Sin, sin offering.                                |
| <b>Echad:</b>             | One   |
| <b>El:</b>                | God.  |
| <b>Elohim:</b>            | God, gods.  |
| <b>Ema:</b>               | Mother.   |
| <b>Eretz:</b>             | Earth.  |
| <b>Erev:</b>              | Evening.  |
| <b>Khag:</b>              | Feast.  |
| <b>Ken:</b>               | Yes.  |
| <b>Kodesh:</b>            | Holy.   |
| <b>Lashon:</b>            | Language, tongue.                                 |
| <b>Lo:</b>                | No.   |
| <b>Malach (Malachim):</b> | An angel, messenger, worker. .                    |
| <b>Mashiach:</b>          | Anointed one: anointed.                           |
| <b>Miqra Khodesh:</b>     | Holy convocation.                                 |
| <b>Mitzvah:</b>           | Commandment.                                      |
| <b>Mizraim:</b>           | Egypt.  |
| <b>Moed:</b>              | Appointed time, appointed place, tent of meeting. |
| <b>Moshe:</b>             | Moses.  |
| <b>Naphesh:</b>           | Breath.   |
| <b>Rosh Kodesh:</b>       | Head Moon, New Moon.                              |
| <b>Ruach:</b>             | Spirit.   |
| <b>Satan ( saw tahn):</b> | Adversary.  |
| <b>Shabbat:</b>           | The day of rest, the seventh day (Saturday).      |
| <b>Shalom:</b>            | Peace, greetings, hello.                          |
| <b>Sheketz:</b>           | Abomination.                                      |
| <b>Shofar:</b>            | Trumpet.  |
| <b>Shua:</b>              | Salvation.  |
| <b>Tahme:</b>             | Unclean.  |
| <b>Tahor:</b>             | Clean.  |
| <b>Todah:</b>             | Thank you.  |
| <b>Torah:</b>             | Instructions.                                     |
| <b>Tov:</b>               | Good.   |
| <b>Yisrael:</b>           | Israel.   |
| <b>Yom:</b>               | Day.  |
| <b>Zadak:</b>             | Righteousness, justice.                           |

**NEW COVENANT  
CONGREGATION OF ISRAEL  
TABERNACLE ELOHIM**

**Morei/Overseer  
Head Shamashash (Decon)  
Head DOV  
Administrator**

**Elder Arieyah Naseek  
Elder Yekuthiel  
Sister Amaziyah  
Sister Kaliyah**



New Covenant Congregation of Israel Tabernacle Elohim  
9908 Monroe Road  
Matthews, NC 28105

PH: 704.553.7625  
WB: [www.nccicharlotte.com](http://www.nccicharlotte.com)  
Publisher: Sinaitic Publishing