

May 13, 2024 – Day 2,111,662

Subject: Belief or Faith, is there a difference?

In these two words we find the difference between the ancient Eastern and modern Western world. What I mean by ancient Eastern is that of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. What I mean by modern Western is that of the whole of western civilization developed through Christianity. We also need to consider that these two words are not exclusive to these two concepts alone, but also the language of the cultures that surrounded them when Jehovah set his course of reconciliation. We would like to think that these two words mean one and the same thing, and within their perspective languages do not.

So, let's give a quick example of the mistakes we have made within language, and how it has affected our current cultural constructs concerning Christianity. Everyone knows the story of the Prodigal Son. We, as gentiles, believe this pertains to us returning to the Fathers house for salvation. This is culturally wrong, since Jesus had come only to the lost sheep of Israel, and we miss the point of the account.

Read Luke 15:11-32 and you will find this is about the house of Israel and two brothers, one who kept the commands, precepts, and statutes, as did Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. And the brother who went and prostituted himself to the world. The account brings to bear to concepts, that Jehovah will restore those children who repent, but the greater understanding is to those who have guarded and protected the commands, precepts, and statutes, because all that the Father has belongs to that son.

So, how do we understand these two words separated by what we call the old and the new testaments or covenants? Or better, by two culturally different institutions of men, because there is still only one promise and one testament. Jehovah said, "let us go down and make man in our image and likeness." Everything after this is a course of action having to reconcile mankind to this image and likeness.

Let's start with the word belief and its forms believe, believed, believing, believer. I have pointed out on numerous occasions that the English word faith is used in translation only twice in the Old Testament. Which begs the question, why?

*Deuteronomy 32:20 And he said, I will hide my face from them, I will see what their end shall be: for they are a very froward generation, children in whom is no **faith**.*

*Habakkuk 2:4 Behold, his soul which is lifted up is not upright in him: but the just shall live by his **faith**.*

The Strong's Concordance reference #'s H529 and H530 respectively.

H529 אָמוּן 'êmûn ay-moon'

From H539; established, that is, (figuratively) trusty; also (abstractly) trustworthiness: - faith (-ful), truth.

Total KJV occurrences: 5

H530 אָמוּנָה 'ěmûnâh 'ěmûnâh em-oo-naw', em-oo-naw'

Feminine of H529; literally firmness; figuratively security; moral fidelity: - faith (-ful, -ly, -ness, [man]), set office, stability, steady, truly, truth, verily.

Total KJV occurrences: 49

What do these two words have in common? They are from the same root word Strong's Concordance reference #H539.

H539 מָן 'âman aw-man'

A primitive root; properly to build up or support; to foster as a parent or nurse; figuratively to render (or be) firm or faithful, to trust or believe, to be permanent or quiet; morally to be true or certain; once (in Isa\_30:21; by interchange for H541) to go to the right hand: - hence assurance, believe, bring up, establish, + fail, be faithful (of long continuance, steadfast, sure, surely, trusty, verified), nurse, (-ing father), (put), trust, turn to the right.

Total KJV occurrences: 108

Here we have the Ancient Hebrew Lexicon reference of the word believe.

**Strong's #539: AHLB#: 1290-C (V)**

**1290) מָן** (מָן MN) ac: **Firm** co: **Kind** ab: **Sure**: The pictograph מ is a picture of water or other liquid such as blood, the ן is a picture of a seed representing continuance. Combined these mean "blood continues". Each species (kind) continues by passing its blood to the following generation, which comes from the parent. Also the idea of strength through the blood. (eng: man; name - a reversal of the letters; animal; omen)

A) מָן (מָן MN) ac: ? co: **Portion** ab: **What**: What comes from something else as one kind comes from the same.

Nm) מָן (מָן MN) - **What**: Also who or where. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 26] |k|j|v: manna, whosoever, who, whoso, what, instrument, from, of |str: 4478, 4479, 4482}

Nf1) מָן (מָן M-NH) - **Portion**: A set amount. [freq. 14] |k|j|v: portion, part, belonged |str: 4490}

Nf2) מָן (מָן M-NT) - **Portion**: What belongs to someone or something. [freq. 7] |k|j|v: portion |str: 4521}

B) מָן (מָן MNN) ac: ? co: **Number** ab: ? : A numbering of a kind.

ebm) מָן (מָן MY-NYN) - **Number**: [Aramaic only] [freq. 1] |k|j|v: number |str: 4510}

C) מָן (מָן AMN) ac: **Firm** co: **Pillar** ab: ? : Something that grabs hold or supports something else. The passing of strength or skill to the next generation. A large group of the same kind are stronger than one.

V) מָן (מָן A-MN) - **Firm**: To stand firm as a support. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 111] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Hiphil) |k|j|v: believe, assurance, faithful, sure, establish, trust, verify, steadfast, continuance, father, bring up, nurse, stand, fail |str: 539, 540}

Nm) מָן (מָן A-MN) - **I. Craftsman**: One who is firm in his talents. **II. Amen**: An affirmation of firmness and support. [freq. 31] |k|j|v: workman, amen, truly, so be it |str: 542, 543}

Nf1) מָן (מָן AM-NH) - **I. Sure**: What is firm. **II. Nourished**: One given support through food. [freq. 5] |k|j|v: sure, indeed, portion, brought up |str: 545, 546, 548}

Nf2) מָן (מָן AM-NT) - **Truth**: What is firm. [freq. 127] |k|j|v: truth, true, truly, faithfully, assured, establishment, faithful, sure |str: 571}

cm) מָן (מָן A-MWN) - **Craftsman**: One who is firm in his talents. [freq. 1] |k|j|v: brought up |str: 525}

dm) מָן (מָן A-MWN) - **Firmness**: [freq. 5] |k|j|v: faithful, trusting, trusty |str: 529}

df1) מָן (מָן A-MW-NH) - **Firmness**: [freq. 49] |k|j|v: faithfulness, truth, faithfully, office, faithful, faith, stability, steady, truly |str: 530}

gm) מָן (מָן AW-MN) - **Firmness**: [freq. 1] |k|j|v: truth |str: 544}

gf1) מָן (מָן AW-M-NH) - **Pil [freq. 1] |k|j|v: pillar |str: 547}**

pm) מָן (מָן AM-NM) - **Sure**: [freq. 9] |k|j|v: truth, indeed, true, surely, no doubt |str: 551}

opm) מָן (מָן AWM-NM) - **Sure**: [freq. 5] |k|j|v: indeed, surety |str: 552}

D) מָן (מָן MAN) ac: **Refuse** co: ? ab: ? : A strength of the will.

V) מָן (מָן M-AN) - **Refuse**: [freq. 41] (vf: Piel) |k|j|v: refuse |str: 3985}

- N<sup>m</sup>** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 M-AN) - **Refuse:** [freq. 5] |k|jv: refuse| {str: 3986, 3987}
- H)** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 MNH) ac: ? co: **Number** ab: ?: The grouping together and counting of those that are of the same kind.
- V)** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 M-NH) - **Number:** To count or number a set of things or people. [Hebrew and Aramaic] [freq. 33] (vf: Paal, Niphal, Pual, Piel, Participle) |k|jv: number, prepare, appoint, tell, count, set| {str: 4483, 4487}
- N<sup>m</sup>** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 M-NH) - **Maneh:** A unit of measurement. [freq. 8] |k|jv: mene, maneh, pound| {str: 4484, 4488}
- g<sup>m</sup>** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 MW-NH) - **Time:** A counting of time. [freq. 2] |k|jv: time| {str: 4489}
- J)** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 MWN) ac: ? co: ? ab: **Likeness:** Those of the same kind, look alike.
- i<sup>fl</sup>** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 T-MW-NH) - **Likeness:** [freq. 10] |k|jv: likeness, similitude, image| {str: 8544}
- L)** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 YMN) ac: ? co: **Right** ab: ?: The right hand as the strong hand. The Hebrews oriented direction according to the rising sun therefore, the south is to the right.
- V)** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 Y-MN) - **Right:** To turn or go to the right hand. [df: 𐤎𐤏𐤓] [freq. 5] (vf: Hiphil) |k|jv: turn right| {str: 541, 3231}
- b<sup>f</sup>** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 Y-MYN) - **Right:** The right hand or the direction of the right hand. [freq. 139] |k|jv: hand, right, side, south| {str: 3225}
- f<sup>m</sup>** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 YM-NY) - **Right:** The right hand or the direction of the right hand. [freq. 33] |k|jv: right, right hand| {str: 3233}
- i<sup>f</sup>** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 TY-MN) - **South:** The direction the right hand points when oriented toward the rising sun. [freq. 23] |k|jv: south, southward| {str: 8486}
- b<sup>f<sup>m</sup></sup>** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 Y-MY-NY) - **Right:** The right hand or the direction of the right hand. [freq. 2] |k|jv: right| {str: 3227}
- M)** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 MYN) ac: ? co: **Kind** ab: ?
- N<sup>m</sup>** 𐤎𐤏𐤓 (𐤎𐤏𐤓 MYN) - **I. Kind:** A category of species. [df: 𐤎𐤏𐤓] **II. From:** [Hebrew and Aramaic; The short form "𐤏" is used as a prefix meaning "from"] [freq. 165] |k|jv: kind, among, with, from, since, after, at, by, whether, of, part, before, because, therefore, out, for, than| {str: 4327, 4480, 4481}

So, to answer the question why? Because the word faith is a very Western construct developed by Christianity, especially in the reformation movement. That salvation is by faith alone, and though Abraham believed God and it was credited to him as righteousness, he had not understood true faith as it had come through Jesus Christ.

As faith could only come through the grace of God, it had not come to Abraham because grace had not come into the world yet. The distinction between Christianity and Judaism, and the claim of the better institution by Christianity over Judaism is built on this one concept.

What does faith mean in our current culture of not only Christianity but the disappearing western culture?

[Faith – Definition, Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary](#)

Faith 1 of 2 noun 'fāth plural faiths 'fāths sometimes 'fāthz Synonyms of faith

1 a: allegiance to duty or a person : loyalty

lost faith in the company's president

b(1) : fidelity to one's promises

(2) : sincerity of intentions, acted in good faith

2a (1): belief and trust in and loyalty to God

(2): belief in the traditional doctrines of a religion

b (1): **firm belief in something for which there is no proof**, clinging to the faith that her missing son would one day return

(2) : complete trust

3: something that is believed especially with strong conviction; especially: a system of religious beliefs, **the Protestant faith**

Whether we like to recognize this or not, Western Civilization is based on Roman-Greco Christianity developed by ante-Nicene and post-Nicene leaders. These leaders did not let go of there Roman or Greek culture but set their understanding of Jesus within the philosophical constructs of the ancient orators and thinkers.

The common Greek word used in the accounts of Jesus and the letters of the Apostles, is the word 'pistis'.

G4102 πίστις pistis pis'-tis

From G3982; persuasion, that is, credence; moral conviction (of religious truth, or the truthfulness of God or a religious teacher), especially reliance upon Christ for salvation; abstractly constancy in such profession; by extension the system of religious (Gospel) truth itself: - **assurance, belief, believe, faith, fidelity.**

Total KJV occurrences: 244

G3982 πείθω peithō pi'-tho

A primary verb; to convince (by argument, true or false); by analogy to pacify or conciliate (by other fair means); reflexively or passively to assent (to evidence or authority), to rely (by inward certainty): - **agree, assure, believe, have confidence, be (wax) content, make friend, obey, persuade, trust, yield.**

Total KJV occurrences: 55

As you can read from the Strong's Concordance the strong Reformation attitude towards the word in the definition, "especially reliance upon Christ for salvation."

*What Is Faith? Faith is the means by which believers come to God and put their trust in Him for salvation.*

*God provides believers with the faith needed to believe in Him: "For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith—and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God—not by works, so that no one can boast" (Ephesians 2:8–9).*

*The entire Christian life is lived out on the foundation of faith (Romans 1:17; Galatians 2:20).*

The above statement is from a site reference I use quite a bit called "Learn Religions". Read the entire reference by using the link below.

[How Does the Bible Define Faith? Faith is the fuel of the Christian Life.](#)

May 15, 2024 – Day 2,111,663 of the Crisis of Identity

Title: Faith is the Substance

In the current climate Christianity is watching the world around us grow more and more violent in support of their faith. In the true definition of the word faith from its etymology or biblical foundation, how many people are truly convinced of what they are supporting, no matter the ideology? We are witnessing people around the world claiming faith in ideologies with no knowledge or understanding of what they are about. I believe we are at a place where very few people understand what we call faith, or how to believe (support) what they know.

Most people that have this understanding are usually doing this from the viewpoint of the knowledge of good and evil, and we continue to perpetuate the lie.

Hebrews 11:1, Now, **faith** is the **substance** of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

**G4102** πίστις pistis pis'-tis

From G3982; persuasion, that is, credence; moral conviction (of religious truth, or the truthfulness of God or a religious teacher), especially reliance upon Christ for salvation; abstractly constancy in such profession; by extension the system of religious (Gospel) truth itself: - assurance, belief, believe, faith, fidelity. Total KJV occurrences: 244

**G5287** ὑπόστασις hypostasis hoop-os'-tas-is

From a compound of G5259 and G2476; a setting under (support), that is, (figuratively) concretely essence, or abstractly assurance (objectively or subjectively): - confidence, confident, person, substance.

Total KJV occurrences: 5

**G1679** ἐλπίζω elpizō el-pid'-zo

From G1680; to expect or confide: - (have, thing) hope (-d) (for), trust. Total KJV occurrences: 31

**G1680** ἐλπίς elpis el-pece'

From ἔλπω elpō which is a primary word (to anticipate, usually with pleasure); expectation (abstract or concrete) or confidence: - faith, hope. Total KJV occurrences: 54

**G1650** ἔλεγχος elegchos el'-eng-khos

From G1651; proof, conviction: - evidence, reproof. Total KJV occurrences: 2

Moses was given the gift of seeing the back of the physical being of Jehovah.

Peter, James, and John were given the opportunity to see mankind in his original form at creation, when Elijah and Moses came and visited them on the mountain.

The question begs, how did they know it was Elijah and Moses. Did Jesus greet them, did Jesus tell them who they were? I believe all of the above.