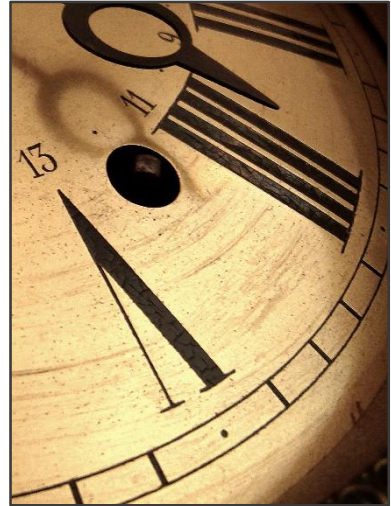


## Bringing Clarity to Matthew 24:36

There is a common misunderstanding among Christians concerning the passage of Matthew 24:36 and similar passages in the other Gospel writers use of the phrase **"No man can know the day or the hour"** of the Lord's return. Those throwing water on the Heavenly Sign of Revelation 12 are ignorant of the Hebrew language, particularly "idioms" or "idiomatic" phrases.

As far as I have been able to determine, those attacking the Revelation 12 sign are not Biblical Hebrew scholars, their statements to this effect shows their ignorance [lack of knowledge] or lack of Biblical language training. Basic Hebrew is an elective course in seminary and it is a basic course at best. Only a dozen or so seminaries still require their students to take Greek, the language of the New Testament.



When you hear someone quote Matthew 24:36 to you or similar other Gospel writers on this passage, that **"no man can know the day or the hour"**, they merely reveal their ignorance about Biblical figurative language in the form of 'idioms' and 'idiomatic phrases'. To use the Matthew 24:36 as a rebuttal is as bogus as a \$4-dollar bill. Secondly, it tells me the person does not know the Hebrew language of the Bible. A third point is, this expression does tell us when to expect the Messiah Christ Jesus for His Bride!

Remember, the Bible was never written originally in English. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, with portions of Daniel in Aramaic. Even the New Testament was first written in Hebrew, only then into Greek. Copies of Matthew's Gospel written in Hebrew exist today that predate the Greek Textus-Receptus (the Received Text of Erasmus' day) in the third and fourth century A.D. Wycliffe's Bible of 1388 is the first of many Bibles translated into what is referred to as Middle English. The Hebrew Masoretic Text and the Greek Textus-Receptus is the manuscript used to translate the English 1611 King James Bible. It was also used to translate no fewer than eight different English language Bibles between 1300 and 1600 A.D. The rest of this post is about the Feast of Trumpets and the Ancient Jewish Wedding Ceremony. It illustrates God's beautiful romantic attribute, explains the details and nuances of the Hebrew "idiom" and its figurative language use and meaning.

I am sharing this at this time because there is an apparent misleading (intentional or through ignorance) reason for so many of the major names in Bible prophecy telling their audiences that we cannot know the day nor the hour of the Lord's return for His Bride - the church made up of Gentile and Messianic Jewish Christians.

# THE ANCIENT JEWISH WEDDING CEREMONY

## How does it picture Messiah Yeshua and His Bride?

The Word of God is basically a story of a wedding, from start to finish. It is a love story of a loving Father, seeking the perfect Bride for His Son, Yeshua - a Bride who is totally devoted, pure of heart, in love with Him, submitted and perfect in His sight. Such a picture of this is found in Genesis 24:1-67 (Abraham sends out his servant to find the perfect Bride for Isaac). Roughly 850 verses from Genesis to Revelation, descriptively picture the beautiful theme of God's search for a Bride!

In the basic structure of the Ancient Jewish Wedding Ceremony, you will see the Father, and the Bridegroom Yeshua, the "servant", the "*Ruach Kodesh*" (the Holy Spirit), the Bride, the attendant of the Bride (pictured by Moses), and the attendant of the Groom (pictured by Elijah), and the guests.

In most weddings, there are 3 groups of people:

- 1) The guests, forming the largest group,
- 2) The attendants of the Bride and the Groom, usually a small group,
- 3) The Bride and her Bridegroom.

All are content and happy within their situation. But, only the Bride gets to go home with the Bridegroom and live in His House forever. She has an intimacy with Him that no one else has! And, so there is a new earth, which will be created for the "saved" guests. There are the attendants - the "Kings of the earth" - who are "saved" and who represent the guests before the Father and the Bridegroom. And, there is the Bride, who stays with her Husband in the Father's House. -(Revelation 21).

This is also mentioned in Revelation 3:7-13: - the letter to the church at Philadelphia, which represents the Bridal remnant in the last days. She does not go onto the new earth, but stays in the presence of the Father and the Son.

### **She is marked, because:**

- 1) She is submissive and yielded to her Bridegroom, guarding and obeying the terms of His marriage Covenant, the Torah (Torah is not a bad word, it simply means teachings).
- 2) She loves Him with a perfect love.
- 3) She follows her Bridegroom (the Lamb) wherever He goes. The "Lamb" is a well-developed theme from Genesis to Revelation.
- 4) She has made herself ready - purified herself and separated herself totally unto Him. She belongs to Him, and her relationship with Him is intimate. He knows her, and she knows Him, and their fellowship is sweet.

## THE CORONATION

- ◆ **“Ha Melech”** – the King! Another name for Rosh Hashanah, which is the day of His coming - at the Feast of Trumpets, is the “Coronation Day”. This Feast usually occurs during the Roman month of mid-September to early October. On this day the Bridegroom comes for His Bride, and at their wedding day, He is crowned the King, and she is crowned the Queen. Thus, the marriage day is the day of Coronation.
- ◆ Yeshua will come for His Bride on Rosh Hashanah - Tishrei 1 on the Hebrew calendar. The essential message of this Feast is the reaffirmation of the Kingship of **“Elohim”**. This year (2017) the date is September 21-22. At sundown of the 22<sup>nd</sup> it becomes the 23<sup>rd</sup>.
- ◆ The Messiah will be crowned on Rosh Hashanah and given the world for His inheritance, as well as receiving His Kingdom. –(Daniel 7:13-14 and Psalm 2:6).
- ◆ Jewish Scripture used for this day: -(Genesis 49:10 and Zechariah 9:9).
- ◆ Revelation 19:11-16: He comes with the sound of the trumpet and much fanfare and ceremony. He comes as the trumpet sounds loudly, with His angels, in the wrath of the Father, to destroy His enemies and the enemies of His Bride. He comes as a victorious King to deliver His Bride from the evil one.
- ◆ He becomes the King of Kings over all the kingdoms of this world: -(Revelation 11:15-19; 19:16; Daniel 7:9, 13-14, 27; Revelation 1:7).
- ◆ On the wedding day, the Bridegroom and the Bride are called King and Queen – and reference is made to Psalm 45.

## THE ANCIENT JEWISH WEDDING CEREMONY

John 14:2-3: ***“In My Father’s house are many rooms. I go to prepare a place for you. And, if I go to prepare and place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself, that where I am, there you may be also”.***

Matthew 24:36, 44: ***“But of the day and hour knows no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but My Father only”.*** ***“Therefore, be also ready: for in such an hour as you think not, the Son of man comes”.***

Matthew 25:10-13: ***“...the Bridegroom came: and they that were ready went in with Him to the marriage and the door was shut”.***

Revelation 7:7-8: ***“Let us be glad and rejoice and give honor to Him, for the marriage of the Lamb is come and his wife has made herself ready. And to her was granted to be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white, for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints”.***

John 3:29: John the baptizer, referring to himself as the **“friend of the Bridegroom”** and to Yeshua, the Bridegroom: **“He that has the Bride is the Bridegroom: but the friend of the bridegroom, who stands and hears him, rejoices greatest because of the Bridegroom’s voice. This, my joy, therefore is fulfilled”**.

Psalms 45:6-17: **“Upon Your Right Hand (Yeshua) did stand the Queen, in gold of Ophir.”**

Matthew 22:8-14: This is a story of the gathering of the guests. They must be invited, and must have on a **“wedding garment”**. The wedding garment is linen—the **“righteousness of the set-apart, “saved”**.

- 1) The Arrangement:
  - a) Either the father arranges the wedding as Samson’s father did –(Judges 14:1-10) or,
  - b) The father sends an agent in his place, as Abraham sent Eleazer –(Genesis 15:2; Genesis 24),
  - c) The young man comes by himself to the girl’s father to arrange the marriage between the two of them.
- 2) If the young man goes to the house of the girl, he initially must carry these three things:
  - a) A large sum of money (or many expensive items) to pay the price for the Bride,
  - b) A betrothal contract with his promises to the Bride written on it,
  - c) A skin of wine.

**Note:** In John 5:8: **“For there are three that bear witness in earth: the Spirit, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one”**. In prophetic typology, the wine represents the **“Ruach Kodesh”** (Holy Spirit), the water represents the **Word** - the marriage contract or Covenant - the Torah given at Sinai - and the **Blood** represents the price paid for our salvation. In Acts 20:28, Paul speaking to Pastors: **“Take heed to yourselves,...to feed the assembly of Elohim, which He has purchased with His own blood”**. Ephesians 1:14 tells us that the **“Ruach’s”** presence with us is the **“down-payment of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession...”** His Bride was the purchased possession, and He is coming to fully redeem her unto Himself. –(I Corinthians 6:20; I Corinthians 7:23: **“For you are bought with a price”**.)

- 3) If the Father approves of the marriage, the girl is called in and they all drink the wine together. In the drinking of the wine, she commits herself to the young man. Essentially, symbolically, when you take communion in church you are saying “I do” to the Bridegroom, Yeshua, Christ Jesus.

Jeremiah 31:31 **“I will make a new covenant with the House of Israel and the House of Judah”**.

Matthew 26:27-28: **“And He took the cup** (the 3<sup>rd</sup> cup of the Seder—the cup of Redemption) **and gave thanks, and gave it to them saying `Drink you all of it: for this is My blood of the New Covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins”**”. Thus, He renewed His Covenant in his own blood, with His remnant Bride—who would be taken from among the whole House of Israel.

- 4) At this point, the two are considered husband and wife. Their union can only be dissolved by divorce, but their state is still called “betrothal”, as with Mary and Joseph.
- 5) After the wine is drunk, the young man says the words of John 14:2-3. He will go away and prepare a room for them - adding on a room to his father’s house. He promises that when the room is finished, he would come back for her, and she would forever be with him. She belongs to him now, for she has been **“bought with a price”**, and this purchase has been witnessed and confirmed.
- 6) The young man goes to prepare a **“chador”** (chamber) in his father’s house, sometimes called a **“chuppah”** (honeymoon bed).
- 7) The girl must now spend her time learning how to be a wife and mother, and to learn how to please her husband. He may be gone for as long as 2 years or more.

\*\*If asked when the day of his wedding will be, the young man often gets rid of nosey inquirers by saying: **“No man knows the day or the hour, only my father knows”**. -(Matthew 24:36; Mark 13:32). Thus he puts the responsibility of dealing with nosey friends and family off on his father. It is a personal thing with him, and he only talks about the timing of his coming for his Bride with his father. He may communicate with his Bride, in secret - perhaps by messenger (represented by the **“Ruach Kodesh”** - between the Bride of Messiah and Yeshua. But, also, the term: **“no man knows the day or the hour”** is a catch-phrase for the [“Feast of Trumpets - Rosh Hashanah – Yom Teruah”] for it is always over 2 days around the earth. Three trumpets are blown during that 2-day time period. And, everyone waits for the **“last trump”**, when according to Jewish tradition, the gates of heaven open and the righteous ascend to heaven, while the fate of the wicked is sealed.

- 8) The groom designates two close friends to assist him and to assist the bride during the ceremony. They are called “witnesses”. The two witnesses of Revelation 11 also have this aspect to them. Also, during the ceremony the contract containing the groom’s promises are then turned over to the parents of the bride.
- 9) He comes for his bride with great fanfare, trumpets, his servants and friends and family. It is a joyful day when he comes to receive his bride for the wedding ceremony. There is music and dancing and rejoicing. -(John 2). It is a great day of celebration.
- 10) On their wedding day they are called the King and Queen. On this day, tradition says that they stand without spot or blemish as they are united. For two years or more (for us, 2000

years approximately since our Bridegroom went back to His Father's house) the servant, represented for us by the "**Ruach Kodesh**", works to prepare the Bride to perfection for her marriage to the perfect Bridegroom, Yeshua, Christ Jesus.

From 1<sup>st</sup> Corinthians 1:4-9: ***"I thank Elohim always concerning you... that you are not lacking in any gift, eagerly waiting for the revelation of our Master Yeshua Messiah..."***

1<sup>st</sup> Thessalonians 5:23: ***"And the Elohim of peace Himself set you completely apart, and your entire spirit, and soul, and body be preserved blameless at the coming of our Master Yeshua Messiah"***.

From Ephesians 5:25-27: ***"...Messiah also did love the assembly and gave Himself for it...in order to present it to Himself a splendid assembly, not having spot or wrinkle,...but that it might be set-apart and blameless"***. The Bride has purified herself, and made herself set-apart unto Him alone!!

- 11) The words of the wedding ceremony are from Psalm 45, and Isaiah 61:10-62:5 ***"...as the bridegroom rejoices over the bride, so shall Elohim rejoice over you"***.
- 12) Once the ceremony is over, the two go into the bridal chamber ("**chuppah**") for 7 days. Portions of the Song of Solomon, read during Passover, gives the details of the intimacy between Messiah and His Bride.
- 13) The seven days in the chamber correspond to the seven days between the end of the Feast of Trumpets, and the Day of Atonement, when the High Priest takes the blood before the altar of the Father, and the sins of the nation of Israel are forgiven. (On the Day of Atonement, Messiah will judge all the nations that came against Jerusalem, and separate out the sheep and goat nations, as well as pronouncing the whole House of Jacob/Israel - all 12 tribes - to be saved, redeemed, and restored. -(Joel 3:1-12; Matthew 25:31-46; Romans 11:26-27; Isaiah 59:20-21; 60:11-22; Jeremiah 31 and 33; Ezekiel 36:24-38; 37, etc.).
- 14) At the end of the "**7**" days, the groom's "friend" (or Elijah - John the baptizer came in the spirit of Elijah, and represented Messiah, and called himself the "friend of the Bridegroom" in John 3:29), or "witness", waits at the chamber door. The guests have arrived and are waiting for the door to be opened, and the wedding banquet to begin. When the groom is ready, he knocks from the inside of the door of the chamber, indicating that they are ready to make their public appearance before everyone. The friend opens the door, and the guests cheer.
- 15) In Revelation 11, the two witnesses have been in the earth witnessing and preparing for 3-½ years. At the voice of the Bridegroom calling them up, Messiah Yeshua comes out of heaven with a trumpet blast, accompanied by the set-apart ones who have died, to gather His whole Bride for the wedding, and the "**7**" days in the "**chuppah**". The door of heaven opens and He proceeds out. The ***"bride has made herself ready"***. He picks up His Bride who is alive and

waiting for Him on the earth. Then after His glorious entrance into Jerusalem, they proceed to the wedding feast. Some believe that the wedding feast will occur at Mt. Sinai, since that is where the terms of the marriage Covenant were given to the Bride. Look at the wording of Revelation 19:8 and 11. The parable of the wise virgins, of Matthew 25:1-11, shows us that only the prepared Bride gets to go into the **“chuppah”** with Him. The guests are shut out.

- 16) John the baptizer saw himself as the groom’s “friend” - John 3:28-30. Jewish tradition says that Elijah attends the groom - John was called “Elijah” even by the “Groom” - Yeshua. - (Matthew 11:13-14). Elijah’s message is one of preparation for the coming Messiah. He stands and waits for the Groom’s knock. Matthew 17:3 shows the glorified, radiant Messiah standing with Moses and Elijah.
- 17) The Bride’s attendant according to Jewish tradition is Moses. His function is to escort the Bride to the Bridegroom, as Moses escorted the children of Israel to Sinai to be wed to Elohim there. In Revelation 11:3-7, the two witnesses to come have the characteristics of Elijah and Moses.
- 18) After the marriage the Bride goes to live with her Bridegroom as the Queen of the Almighty Elohim and King of Israel. She remains with Him, by His side, for eternity. When the Father comes, and brings His city down -(Revelation 20-22), the Bride is found still with her Husband -(Revelation 22:3-5).

In my E-book *‘The Season of the Rapture: God’s Three Fold Witness’*, the last chapter is titled **‘Harpazo’** – the Greek word for “Rapture”, I provide a more detailed coverage of the “Theme of the Bride” and the Biblical Marriage Ceremony. Noted are the 12 ‘idioms’ associated with Yeshua, Christ Jesus as reason for the (Feast of Trumpets/Rosh Hashanah/Yom Teruah). They are:

1. Teshuvah (repentance)
2. Rosh Hashanah (Head of the Year, Birthday of the World)
3. Yom Teruah (the Day of the Awakening Blast - Feast of Trumpets)
4. Yom HaDin (the Day of Judgment)
5. HaMelech (the Coronation of the Messiah)
6. Yom HaZikkaron (the Day of Remembrance or Memorial)
7. The time of Jacob's trouble (the birth-pangs of the Messiah)
8. The opening of the gates of Heaven
9. Kiddushin/Nesu'in (the wedding ceremony)
10. The resurrection of the dead [(Rapture – Harpazo (Greek) / Natzal (Hebrew))]
11. The last trump (shofar)
12. Yom Hakesch (the hidden day)

Returning to my point at the beginning, only a small number of the Christian leadership community, have studied and understand Hebrew. The cultural divide between Biblical Judaism and Christianity is wider than the Grand Canyon. It goes back to the middle of the fourth century

A.D. Tragically, few understand that the Bible contains hundreds of figurative expressions we know as “idioms” or “idiomatic expressions”. The most important one of all is Matthew 24:36, the one that fellow believers will turn around against you and tell you we can’t know the day or the hour. I can do one better for you, and state I not only can know the day and the hour, but almost to the minute.

I have a Hebrew-English Lexicon on my computer hard drive that is nearly a thousand pages in length in small type. In addition, I have multiple Biblical language Lexical resources supporting my comments in clarity of this topic.

The Bible is an amazing book. It was written by men who were guided by God. Yet, God **“moved”** -(2 Peter 1:21) those men to use human language with all of its unusual features. One of those linguistic devices of human language is “idioms”. Idioms are funny, even strange, ways to say things that the actual words do not seem to say. Some idioms we have in English include: *“It’s raining cats and dogs,”* and *“I have a frog in my throat.”* Idioms use words to give a meaning that cannot be understood apart from the individual meanings of the words. The people who grew up speaking English understand these idioms. I have previously noted the American idiom *“turkey day”* is familiar to you but not to an Asian person. People who were not reared speaking English cannot easily understand what meaning is intended by the idioms of our American culture.

The Bible was written mostly in Hebrew and Greek. Those two languages use lots of idioms. For example, the expression in the book of Job, **“the sons of God”** (1:6; 2:1), is a Hebrew idiom that refers to angels. The phrase **“breaking of bread”** in the Hebrew mind meant to eat food or have a meal. Lamentations 4:4 says, **“The young children ask for bread, but no one breaks it for them.”** That is to say, no one gives them any food. In the early church, the same phrase came to have another idiomatic meaning: to partake of the Lord’s Supper -(Acts 20:7).

When Jesus said, **“Whoever eats My flesh and drinks My blood has eternal life”** -(John 6:54), He was not talking literally. He did not mean that people must eat His physical flesh. He was using a Hebrew idiom that means to receive, understand, and apply His teaching. To eat Christ’s flesh means to consume His words and live by them. As Jesus made clear later in the same chapter: **“It is the Spirit who gives life; the flesh profits nothing. The words that I speak to you are spirit, and they are life”** -(John 6:63). It is Jesus’ words that are of value and so must be received and obeyed. It was the Jesuits of the Roman Catholic Church that insist that John 6:54 is the Eucharist from which came the false doctrine of Transubstantiation. Not every verse of the Hebrew or Greek text is to be taken literally.

The Bible contains many more idioms. If we learn them, we can understand our Bibles much better. Without understanding these Hebrew idioms you will never fully grasp the entire meaning of the Biblical text. Then we can know how God wants us to live so we can someday live with Him! To illustrate my point about “idioms” and figurative language I am including a sample listing of Biblical “idioms” below. If you read down the list, you will come to the very one that causes so many to misunderstand Jesus Christ’ words about when He was coming back for



His Bride! In this list I did not show examples for all the idiomatic instances. At 80, my memory is a bit overloaded; however, I believe you get my point about “Idioms” in the Bible.

HEBREW IDIOM	MEANING	EXAMPLE
A (the) door was opened	door of spiritual truth	Rev. 4:1
A full life	if a person ages to 70 years	
Abar'ka'dabara (Aramaic)	I will create as I speak	Gen.11:1
Abraham's seed	same as Yah's seed	Gen. 12:3
Arrogance of heart	arrogant	Isa. 9:9
Bad/Evil eye	stingy	Prov. 23:6-7
Before the Lord	before the altar	
Beginning of his strength	his firstborn	Deut. 21:17
Ben Adam	a man, son of man	
Big of phallus	lustful	Ezek.16:26
Bind	forbid	Matt. 16:19-20
Break teeth	make powerless	Ps. 3:7
Breath	personality	
Broken the yoke	rejected God's authority	Jer. 5:5
Buried in Israel	buried beneath the altar	Rev. 6:9
Clean hands	act purely	Ps. 24:4
Close hand	selfish	Deut. 15:7
Clouds without water	no Torah/law/false teacher	Jude 12
Covered his feet	relieved himself	1 Sam. 24:3
Cut off death	occurs prior to age 50	Dan. 9:26
Cycles of righteousness	cycles of Feasts, Sabbaths, etc.	Psa. 23:3
Day or hour 48 hours	between a sliver and dark moon	Mark 13:32
Day of the Lord	judgement	Zeph. 1:2-18
Dead stones	singular person	
Deliver them into your hands	defeat them for you	Judges. 3:28
Dirt came out	gutted (entrails	Judges. 3:22
Do what they did	sew seed like Abraham	Mark 4:8
Double heart	duplicitous, deceitful	Ps. 12:2
Dries bones	drains strength	Prov. 17:22
Ears are uncircumcised	don't listen	Jer. 6:10
Eating blood	eating un-kosher meat	Lev. 17:10-16
Elder	Torah observant man over 50	
Enlarge space	set free	Ps. 4:1
Evening time	between twilight and sundown	
Evil eye	cheapskate, selfish, no charity	
Eye of a needle	impossibility	
Eye is consumed	vision is blurred	Ps. 6:7
Eyes run down with water	eyes flow with tears	Lam. 1:16
Eyes are upon	watches over	Ps. 33:18

HEBREW IDIOM	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Face fallen	sad	Gen. 4:6
Face to face	personally witnessed something divine	Gen. 32:30
Fear	respect/reverence	
Feet	person	Isa. 52:7
Flowing with milk and honey	fertile	Exod. 3:8
Found grace	in the eyes accepted	Gen 6:8
From the womb	from birth	Judges. 13:5
Fruit of the mouth	what someone says	Prov.18:20
Gave him another heart	changed his attitude	1 Sam. 10:9
Gird up your loins	get ready	2 Kgs. 4:29
Good eye	generous	Prov. 22:9
Good news is in his mouth	he brings good news	2 Sam.18:25
Good shepherd, bad shepherd	good leaders, bad leaders	John 10:11
Grapes of Sodom	opium/poppies	Deut.32:31-33
Grapes of wrath	judgement time	Rev. 14:19
Hard forehead	stubborn	Ezek. 3:7
Having a bad eye	cheap, uncharitable	Matt. 6:22
He who awakens & he who answers	every single person	Mal. 2:12
Her sickness	her menstrual period	Lev. 20:18
Hide your face	refuse to answer	Ps. 102:2
His anger burned	very angry	Exod.32:19
Heart	mind	Deut. 28:28
Heart lifted up	proud	Deut. 8:14
Heart melt	lose courage	Deut. 20:8
Heart of the Torah	center of the Torah basics	Lev. 17-18
Hearts and kidneys	thoughts and emotions	Ps. 7:9
His banner over me is love	he loves me very much	Song 2:4
Hissing	scorn	Jer. 51:37
House of bondage	land of slavery	Deut. 5:6
House	nation	2 Sam. 1:12
Hung himself	fell on his sword (suicide	Acts 1:18; 2 Sam. 1:6
Idle words/unclean lips	bad words spoken	Isa. 6:5; Matt. 12:33-37
Iniquity in my hands	guilty	Ps. 7:3
In that day	when Messiah comes	Zech. 3:10
In the tent	studying torah, meeting place	Gen. 9:27, Exod. 27:21
It is finished	no more sacrifices	John 19:30; Rev. 16:17
Joy will crown their heads	they will be joyful	Isa. 35:10
Kingdom of Heaven	when Yeshua returns	Acts 1:6
Kingdom of God	when Yeshua returns	Acts 1:6
Kingdom is at hand	when Yeshua returns	Acts 1:6
Knew no quiet	in their bellies greedy	Job 20:20
Kneel over	have sex with	Job 31:10

HEBREW IDIOM	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Lamp will go out	will die	Prov. 24:20
Let the dead bury the dead	make a clear and total break with the spiritually dead (“Dead” is a noun)	Luke 9:59-62; Matt. 8:18-20
Let fall	neglect	Esther 6:10
Libation	fine drink	
Lift up your head	restore to honor	Gen. 40:13
Lift up my soul	pray	Ps. 25:1
Lifted heel against	turned against	Ps. 41:9
Lift up eyes	be aware of something	Ps. 121:1
Lift horn	defy God	Ps. 75:5
Little man	of the eye pupil	Ps. 17:8
Living stones	multiple persons	1 Pet. 2:4
Loins	descendants	Exod. 1:5
Long of anger	slow to get angry	Exod. 34:6
Long life	if a person ages to over 80 years	
Look each other in the face	meet each other in battle	2 Chr. 25:17
loose	permit it, allow it	Matt. 16:19-20
loose the loins	put fear in a person	Isa. 45:1
Lord’s day	Sabbath, His day of judgement, Yom Kippur	
Mercies of God	13 attributes of Yah	Rom. 12:1; Exod. 34:6-7
Mighty hand	force	Exod. 3:19
Mountain	things representing authority	Matt. 17:20
Myriads of thousands millions	like grains of sand	Num.10:35
My name	me	Mal. 1:11
New wineskin	new teaching, expandable	Luke 5:37
Nimrod	fool, idiot	
No man knows the day or hour	Feast of Trumpets	Matt. 25:13; Rev. 3:3
no one comes to the Father but through the Son	entrance to the Holy Place	John 14:6
None is bereaved	none is missing	Song 4:2
Number days	use time wisely	Ps. 90:12
Oil of gladness	joy	Isa. 61:3
Old wineskin	someone learned in his ways	Luke 5:37
On the first day	by the first day	Exod. 12:15; Mark 14:12
One who urinates against a wall	male	1 Sam. 25:22
Open the womb	be born	Exod. 13:2
Open hand	generosity	Esther 1:7
Opens the ear	informs, reveals	Job 33:16
Open mouth wide	sneer	Isa. 57:4
Planted	created	Ps. 94:9
Possess gates	capture cities	Gen. 24:60

HEBREW IDIOM	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Promotion comes from the north	comes from Yah	
Put hand on	harm	Job 1:12
Plowed with my heifer	going behind my back	Judges 14:18
Pray without ceasing	consistent prayer	Col. 1:9; Eph.1:16
Rain life and teachings	Torah	Mark 4:26
Rabbi Torah	teacher over 30, tradition	
Remove the foreskin of your heart	dedicate yourselves fully to God	Jer. 4:4
Right hand	might	Ps. 89:13
Rosh poppy	plant head	
Rooster crows	Temple crier	John 13:38; Mark 14:30
Sage	Torah observant wise man over 70, tradition	
Said in heart	thought to self	Gen. 27:41
Saw his face	had access to him	Esther 1:14
Seed	descendants	Gen. 22:17
Seek your life	want to kill you	Jer. 4:30
Seek my face	seek me	Ps. 27:8
Send a hand against	assassinate	Esther 2:21
Slack hands	abandon	Josh. 10:6
Slept	died	1 Kgs. 2:10
Small of hand	weak	2 Kgs. 19:26
Snorts	scoffs	Ps. 10:5
Suck the milk of nations	receive the wealth of other countries	Isa. 60:16
Sweet water	water fit to drink	Exod. 15:25
Soft heart	fearful	Job 23:16
Sons of the prophets	group of prophets	2 Kgs. 2:7
Sons of	people of	Jer. 50:33
Son of Jesse, David	man Yeshua	Job 35:8
Son of the morning	morning star	Isa. 14:12
Son of wickedness	wicked person	Ps. 89:22
Soul	person	Lev. 22:6
Spread feet	(offer self for sex)	Ezek. 16:25
Stand at the door	stand in front of Temple door	Lev. 14:1-20
Stand at the door and knock	bridal tradition	Rev. 3:20
Stiffened his neck	became stubborn	2 Chr. 36:13
Squat outside	defecate toilet	Deut. 23:13
Synagogue of satan	accusers of the brethren	Rev. 2:9; 3:9
Swallowed alive	killed	Ps. 124:3
Take my yoke	not burdensome, a Rabbi's pitch	1 John 5:3; Matt. 11:29
Thief in the night	High priest in the Temple	1 Thes. 5:2; Rev. 3:3; 16:15
Their throat is an open grave	they speak deceitfully	Ps. 5:9

HEBREW IDIOM	MEANING	EXAMPLE
The portion of their cup	their destiny	Ps. 11:6
The way of women	menstruation	Gen. 31:35
They ate the dust of their Rabbi	Talmidim listened so close) not biblical	
Thorn in the side	Putting up with the Canaanites	2 Cor. 12:7; Judges 2:2-3
Tongue struts through the earth	arrogantly order everyone	Ps. 73:9
Trees of life	Torah scrolls, tradition	
Twilight	after 3:00 pm	
Unclean lips	idle words bad words spoken	Isa. 6:5; Matt. 12:33-37
Until the day breathes	until dawn	Song 2:17
Under the fig tree	at peace	John 1:48
Under the thigh	penis, place of generation	Gen. 24:2
Unto heaven	high walls or towers	Gen. 11:3-4; Deut. 1:28
Valley of death	Kidron Valley	Ps. 23:4; Zech. 14:4-5
Walls	pain	Jer. 4:19
Water of gall	opium derivative	Deut. 32:31-33
Waters	spring of water	Jer. 9:1
Wells without water	no Torah (water	2 Pet. 2:17
What comes from you	excrement	Deut. 23:13
Where I caused my name to dwell	where I chose to be worshiped	Jer. 7:12
Wild beasts	enemies of Israel	Deut. 7:22; Ezek. 34:5
Wine of wrath	my anger	Jer. 25:15
Wormwood	poppies/grapes of gall	Deut. 32:31-33
Yah's seed	same as Abraham's seed	Gen. 12:3
Year of the Lord	when Yah returns	Isa. 61:1-2
Yoke	teachings	Matt. 11:29-30
You who were formerly far off	Gentiles	Eph. 2:13, 17
Your seed will possess the gate of your enemies	Your seed will conquer your enemies	Gen. 22:17; Judges 16:3

This list is just a small portion of literally hundreds, perhaps several thousand, of figurative language examples in the Bible known as "Idioms" or "Idiomatic" phrases. In closing, I can only say, the next time someone tells you Matthew 24:36 and other passages prove we cannot know the day or hour of the Lord's coming for His Bride, simply ignore their ignorance on this subject. Refer them to this post for clarity of Matthew 24:36.

Assuming you are a born-again believer in Yeshua, Christ Jesus, do not doubt me on this, our destiny date is at hand. At sundown Friday, September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017, on the Hebrew clock/calendar it rolls over into September 23<sup>rd</sup>, and we will be caught up (*'Harpazo'*) to our Bridegroom! **Sunset for September 22<sup>nd</sup> is 6:35 P.M.** Jerusalem time. At this precise moment it will be **11:35 Eastern DST, 10:35 Central DST, 9:35 Mountain DST, 8:35 Pacific DST.** (The source for this is the web site "TimeandDate.com.).

Someone is bound to ask, “Why have I picked September 22<sup>nd</sup> rather than the 21<sup>st</sup>?” It is a Two-day Festival (**“Moed”** – appointed time) and visibility dictates at least 3-degrees of arc-luminescence of the New Moon rising in the foreground of the setting Sun over the Mediterranean Sea. Also, the first day – the 21<sup>st</sup> of September, this visual sign could be obscured by dust, clouds or rain. The 22<sup>nd</sup> then automatically becomes the blowing of the trumpets! But, I think it is most interesting - sundown on the 22<sup>nd</sup> begins the Hebrew Sabbath, and it is this fact that intrigues me most. Consider this for a moment: Since **“seven” is God’s “Covenant” number of all His Creation**, it would be a perfect sign to cinch the Rapture on God’s favorite day. I know because I know because I know!

There is a drawing in my E-book *‘The Season of the Rapture: God’s Three-Fold Witness’* on page 59 in chapter 4, and on page 161 of chapter 9. This perspective drawing is a ‘snapshot’ view of what will occur at the precise moment of sundown on Friday evening in Jerusalem. Every little detail of that drawing climaxes at the moment when we will hear those words of John in Revelation 11:12: **“And they heard a great voice from heaven saying unto them, *Come up hither. And they ascended up to heaven in a cloud; and their enemies beheld them.*”** Don’t be troubled by the verse location. Proverbs 25:2 and Isaiah 28:10 warns you “how” to be looking for the “Diamonds and Nuggets” of God’s Word! That is another issue few Christians understand related to nuances of the Greek language. Revelation 12:1-6 also happens to be a “dual” prophecy. It’s about two “coming advents” of the Messiah!

Those who believe and teach the English literal rendition of Matthew 24:36 lack a full understanding of Hebrew language studies as this study about ‘idioms’ used in the Bible demonstrates. It has been my observation that of the well-known Bible prophecy teachers on television, radio, and the Internet, most have no formal theological education or training in the Biblical languages of Greek or Hebrew. From my research, nearly all are self-taught concerning Biblical topics. I remind readers about what Jesus Christ said in Luke 6:39: **“And he spake a parable unto them, *Can the blind lead the blind? Shall they not both fall into the ditch?*”**

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For a more detailed study go to the web site below where my work is archived:

<http://jesusisthewaythetruththelife.com/node/22>.

Major important timely studies include:

*“The Biblical Theme of the Bride”*

*“Rosh Hashanah – Link to the Theme of the Bride”*

*“Harpazo”*

Disclaimer: Hebrew word spelling varies greatly and I try to stay consistent in my spelling choices.