

**Chapter 1 : Â» How To Tell If Your Jewelry Is Really Gold**

*Figs. New silver whistle in Fig. 5, is marked with the two hallmarks shown in Figs. 6 & 7. The complete hallmark in Fig. 6 indicates the piece was made in England because it was assayed in London (leopard head assay mark).*

The word museum also comes from the Greek Muses. The Nine Muses were: All the ancient writers appeal to the Muses at the beginning of their work. Homer asks the Muses both in the Iliad and Odyssey to help him tell the story in the most proper way, and until today the Muses are symbols of inspiration and artistic creation. In painting the Muses are usually presented as ethereal women with divine beauty, holding laurels and other items depending on their faculty. The result of their encounter was the Nine Muses, who were similar to everything. When they grew up they showed their tendency to the arts, taught by God Apollo himself. They were not interested in anything of the regular human everyday life and they wanted to dedicate their lives to the Arts. Apollo brought them to the big and beautiful Mount Elikonas, where the older Temple of Zeus used to be. Ever since, the Muses supported and encouraged creation, enhancing imagination and inspiration of the artists. Muses and Arts According to the Greek Mythology, two Muses invented theory and practice in learning, three Muses invented the musical vibrations in Lyre, four Muses invented the four known dialects in the language " Attica, Ionian, Aeolian and Dorian " and five muses the five human senses. Seven muses invented the seven chords of the lyre, the seven celestial zones, the seven planets and the seven vocals of the Greek Alphabet. Analytically the Nine Muses are: The Muse Clio discovered history and guitar. Clio was always represented with a clarion in the right arm and a book in the left hand. Muse Euterpe discovered several musical instruments, courses and dialectic. She was always depicted holding a flute, while many instruments were always around her. Muse Thalia was the protector of comedy; she discovered comedy, geometry, architectural science and agriculture. She was also protector of Symposiums. She was always depicted holding a theatrical " comedy mask. Opposite from Thalia, Muse Melpomene was the protector of Tragedy; she invented tragedy, rhetoric speech and Melos. She was depicted holding a tragedy mask and usually bearing a bat. Terpsichore was the protector of dance; she invented dances, the harp and education. She was depicted wearing laurels on her head, holding a harp and dancing. Muse Erato was the protector of Love and Love Poetry " as well as wedding. She was depicted holding a lyre and love arrows and bows. Muse Polymnia was the protector of the divine hymns and mimic art; she invented geometry and grammar. She was depicted looking up to the Sky, holding a lyre. Muse Ourania was the protector of the celestial objects and stars; she invented astronomy. She was always depicted bearing stars, a celestial sphere and a bow compass. Muse Calliope was the superior Muse. She was accompanying kings and princes in order to impose justice and serenity. She was the protector of heroic poems and rhetoric art. According to the myth, Homer asks from Calliope to inspire him while writing Iliad and Odyssey, and, thus, Calliope is depicted holding laurels in one hand and the two Homeric poems in the other hand. The Nine Muses have been inspiring artists since the antiquity and there countless paintings, drawings, designs, poems and statues dedicated to them. Today, the most famous depiction of the Muses in sculpture is in Greece, in Corfu; the Empress Sissi of Austria had their statues made for her, in order to ornament the garden of her retreat house in Corfu, the famous Achilleion. Who could help me to write my paper online as soon as possible? You should check over here essayup.

**Chapter 2 : Pill Images (Yellow / Round)**

*[Topics] > The Number Seven and Scripture: And Abimelech said unto Abraham, What mean these seven ewe lambs which thou hast set by themselves? And he said, For these seven ewe lambs shalt thou take of my hand, that they may be a witness unto me, that I have digged this well.*

In less than seven minutes, you will come to realize that the entire human race now exists between two of these feasts. Sacrifice is the major feature of the feasts. Believers in Mashiach are not responsible to keep these feasts, but knowledge of them enhances our faith. Our Lord kept every one of them without fail, even celebrating Pesach on His last earthly night. Now I will tell you what the feasts are called, when they happen and why they remain significant. It was on Mount Sinai that God gave Moses the dates and observances of the eight feasts. Here are their names: The Sabbath Day i. Each month in a lunar calendar begins with a new moon. Pesach falls on the first full moon of Spring. The Spring Feasts Passover Pesach. Passover is the Feast of Salvation. In both testaments, the blood of the Lamb delivers from slavery – the Jew from Egypt, the Christian from sin. Think about the tenth plague in Exodus It is no coincidence that our Lord Himself was sacrificed on Passover. In Egypt the Jew marked his house with the blood of the lamb. Today the Christian marks his house – his body, "the house of the spirit" with the blood of Christ. Passover, then, represents our salvation. Unleavened bread, eaten over a period of time, symbolized a holy walk, as with the Lord. He is described as "the Bread of Life" Lechem haChayim. And the Passover custom of burying, hiding and then resurrecting the second of three pieces of matzot the middle piece , presents the Gospel Afikomen. First Fruits Reshit Katzir. They were to bring the early crops of their spring planting and "wave the sheaf before the Lord. Today this feasts celebrates the resurrection of the Lord on First Fruits, which indeed occurred plus, eventually, the resurrection of the entire Church! These loaves symbolize the church being comprised of both Jew and Gentile. Ever since Isaac was spared by virtue of the ram being caught in the thicket by its horn, God seems to have enjoyed the trumpet. He used it when Joshua conquered Jericho. The trumpet was the signal for the field workers to come into the Temple. The high priest actually blew the trumpet so that the faithful would stop harvesting to worship. Now, when the trumpet sounds in accordance with 1 Corinthians The Church will be taken out of the world. The Church is not innocent, of course, but it is exonerated. Each year on Tabernacles, devout Jews build little shelters or "booths" sukkot outside their houses and worshipped in them.

**Chapter 3 : The Nine Muses of the Greek Mythology**

*7 continents, 7 Seas, 7 colors in the rainbow, 7 primary notes in music, 7 forms of art, 7 measurements for all matter, 7 basic groups of living beings, and last, time and space- 7 days in a week, and 7 layers of atmosphere: exosphere, thermosphere, mesosphere, stratosphere, troposphere, space, and heaven.*

This section uncritically uses texts from within a religion or faith system without referring to secondary sources that critically analyze them. Please help improve this article by adding references to reliable secondary sources , with multiple points of view. In the Torah , the same word is used to describe the stars as signs or omens Genesis 1: Curse of Cain[ edit ] Glasgow Botanic Gardens. The narrative of the curse of Cain is found in the text of Genesis 4: The curse was the result of Cain murdering his brother, Abel, and lying about the murder to God. This may imply why he went on to build cities, [5] namely the City of Enoch. The second part of the curse marks Cain as a fugitive Hebrew: Modern interpretations of the Hebrew verse 12 suggest that Cain went on to live a nomadic lifestyle and that he was also excluded from the family unit. The Samaritan Pentateuch and the Targums translate the same verse to mean that Cain feared being "an exile and an unstable man". It is not known what the mark was, but it is assumed that the mark was visible. Thus, it is speculated that the mark served as a sign to others not to commit the same offense. Abba Jose ben Hanan said that God made a horn grow out of Cain. Hanin said that God made Cain an example to penitents Gen. Some commentators, such as Rabbi Michael Berg in his English commentary on the Zohar, suggest that the mark of Cain was the letter vav. Protestant preachers wrote exegetical analyses of the curse, with the assumption that it was dark skin. Baptist segregation[ edit ] The split between the Northern and Southern Baptist organizations arose over doctrinal issues pertaining to slavery and the education of slaves. At the time of the split, the Southern Baptist group used the curse of Cain as a justification for slavery. Some 19th- and 20th-century Baptist ministers in the Southern United States taught the belief that there were two separate heavens; one for blacks , and one for whites. The majority of Christian churches in the world, including the Catholic Church , Eastern Orthodox churches, Anglican churches, and Oriental Orthodox churches, did not recognize these interpretations and did not participate in the religious movement to support them. Certain Catholic dioceses in the Southern United States adopted a policy of not ordaining blacks to oversee, administer the sacraments to, or accept confessions from white parishioners. This policy was not based on a "curse of Cain" teaching, but was justified by the widely held perception that slaves should not rule over their masters. However, this was not approved of by the Pope or by any papal teaching. According to the Bible, Ham discovered his father Noah drunk and naked in his tent, but instead of honoring his father by covering his nakedness, he ran and told his brothers about it. Black people in Mormon doctrine , Black people and early Mormonism , Black people and Mormonism , and Black Mormons Mormonism began during the height of Protestant acceptance of the curse of Cain doctrine in America, as well as the even more popular curse of Ham doctrine. Smoot after his death, Apostle David W. Patten said he encountered a black man in Paris, Tennessee , who said that he was Cain. The account states that Cain had earnestly sought death but was denied it, and that his mission was to destroy the souls of men. Therefore, although Ham himself had the right to the priesthood, Canaan, his son, did not. Ham had married Egyptus, a descendant of Cain Abraham 1: Black people and priesthood LDS There is evidence that Joseph Smith did not consider the ban on black men to the priesthood to be relevant in modern times, since he himself and other church leaders close to him ordained black men into it, [34] notably Elijah Abel and Walker Lewis. Cain hoped that by killing his brother, the spirits that were under him would have an advantage over the spirits under Abel. The spirits of black people understood this and stood with Cain and accepted the punishment. Several of his successors defended it as being a result of the curse of Cain, though some disagreed. McMurrin reported that, in , church president David O. There is no doctrine in the church of any kind pertaining to the negro. We believe that we have a scriptural precedent for withholding the priesthood from the negro. It is a practice, not a doctrine, and the practice someday will be changed. Kimball reported receiving a revelation from God allowing all worthy male members of the church to receive the priesthood without regard to race or color. Although the church had previously been criticized for its policy

during the civil rights movement , the change seems to have been prompted by problems facing mixed-race converts in Brazil. Many black church members think that giving an apology would be a "detriment" to church work and a catalyst for further racial misunderstanding. African-American church member Bryan E. Church leaders today unequivocally condemn all racism, past and present, in any form. He argued that until all of the descendants of Abel have access to the priesthood, all of the descendants of Cain should remain in servitude.

**Chapter 4 : Mark They worship Me in vain; they teach as doctrine the precepts of men.'**

*The Seven Years War, a global conflict known in America as the French and Indian War, officially begins when England declares war on France. However, fighting This website uses cookies for.*

Calculate the number of your name with the Gematria Calculator Properties of the number 7 Symbolism The number 7, according to Ambrose, corresponds to the Old Testament but he sees it also as the number representing the virginity. Thibaut of Langres gives also this attribute to this number because it is the only one of the first nine numbers which does not father and the only one which is not fathered. It is considered as virgin and representative of the Holy Spirit to which are attributed the same properties. Macrobe goes in the same way telling that it symbolizes Minerve, born of his father without passing by a mother. The seven indicates the senses of a change after an accomplished cycle and of a positive renewal. Perfect number and symbol of the divine abundance, it is also according to the Bible the number of the punishment, the purification and the penitence. It is also attributed to Satan who tries to copy God being the monkey of God. Also the infernal beast of the Revelation Rv 13,1 has seven heads. It is the number of the perfect man, complete and perfectly realized as the sum of the four females and the three males. Saint Augustin sees the seven like the perfection of the Plenitude. He made it also the number of the creature, considering not the life of this one but its become, the evolution. Symbol of the infinite numbered in its return to the principle, that of the snake which bites its tail, according to Abellio. It would be also the number of the achievement in the space-time. It is the number of the initiation, that is to say the union of exhibited with the infinity. Symbol of eternal life for the Egyptians: For the Indians in the prairie and the "Pueblo" Indians, the number seven represents the cosmic coordinate of the man. In Africa and for the Bambaras of Senegal, seven is a symbol of the perfection and the unity. The "Dogons" consider the number seven as the symbol of the union of the opposites, of the resolution of dualism, therefore like symbol of unicity and perfection. It is also the mark of the master of the word. The seven symbolizes the cross with its six directions plus the center - indefinite extents moving toward the top, the bottom, the right, the left, forwards and backwards. The dice symbolizes the seven: Bible The seven demons that came out of Mary Magdalene. Lk 8,2 The seven indictments to the scribes and to Pharisees announced by Jesus. Mt 23, The seven requests in the prayer of the Our-Father. The seven words of Jesus pronounced on the cross: My God, my God, why have you forsaken me? Mt 27,46 In truth I tell you, today you will be with me in paradise - to the good thief Lk 23,43 Father, into your hands I commit my spirit. Lk 23,46 Father, forgive them; they do not know what they are doing. Lk 23,34 Woman, this is your son, to John: This is your mother. Jn 19,26 I am thirsty. Jn 19,28 It is fulfilled. Jn 19,30 The hunted demon brings back with him seven others more stronger than him. The seven deacons of the primitive Church: Act 6,5 The number seven is often used in the Revelation: The seven donations of the spirit of Yahweh: Is 11, The light of the seven days. Is 30,26 Ecclesiasticus, chapter 17 verse 5, enumerates 7 senses in the human being that are, in addition to the five known senses, the intelligence and the word Si 17,5. This verse does not appear in the Bible of Jerusalem. We find it however in some Greek manuscripts. In Mt 25,, Jesus enumerates six charitable actions that will be considered in the last Judgement for man salvation: But to the 13th century, someone discovers in documents of Lactance a seventh act of mercy: This one was ratified in by the canonical collection of Raymond of Penafort. The gift of the stupid will bring you no advantage, his eyes look for seven times as much in return. In psalms it is written: The psalmist also talks about the seven clamours of God that appear in the celestial phenomena. The seven psalms of penitence: The Leviticus prescribes a penitence of seven years for each sin. Number of time that a leprous is sprinkled with the blood of a sparrow. Number of days during someone was impure if it touched a corpse. The mourning for the people of Israel lasted seven days. Gn 50,10; Jdt 16,24; Si 22,12 The infidelity receives a sevenfold punishment. They immolate generally seven animals of the same kinds. Lv 23,18; Nb 23,1 and 28,11; Job 42,8 The sprinklings are repeated seven times. Lv 4,6; Nb 19,4 The seven lamps and the seven nozzles on the golden standard lamp, in the vision of Zechariah. Zc 4,2 Zechariah speaks about the seven eyes of God which supervise all the peoples of the earth. Zc 4,10 The seven steps of the staircase of the southern porch of the temple of Ezekiel.

Ez 40,26 The candlestick of Hebrews has seven branches. Balaam erected seven altars. Nb 23,4 There are seven patriarchs: Seven nations that had the promised earth were exterminated in front of Israel. Dt 7,1 There are seven weeks between Easter and the Pentecost. There are seven feast days of Tabernacles. Lv 23,34 The feast of the Dedication of the temple of Solomon succeeded immediately at the one of the Tabernacles and lasted seven days. The seven priests carrying seven trumpets, during the catch of Jericho, have to walk, the seventh day, seven times around the city. Jos 6, The seven husbands that had Sarah, girl of Raguel, before marrying Tobias. Those previous husbands had been killed on their first wedding night by a demon. Tobias, thanks to an incense, escaped from it. Tb 7, The reign of David in Hebron lasted seven years. The construction of the Temple built by Solomon lasted seven years - 4th year to 11th year of his reign. It contained three squares and seven enclosures. Pr 24,16 The Lord prescribed to eat during seven days the unleavened breads. Ex 12,15 It takes seven days for the consecration of Aaron and his sons, and the altar. Ex 29, If you buy a Hebrew slave, he will serve six years; but on the seventh he will be free without anything to pay. The slaves were released the seventh year which corresponded to the Year of the Sabbath named also Year of Exemption. During six years, you will sow the earth, and you will collect the product of it. But the seventh, you will let it to rest in fallow. Ex 23, The seven thin and fat cows, as well as the seven full and empty corns, seen in dream by the Pharaoh and interpreted by Joseph as being seven abundance years and seven years of famine. Gn 41,17 Jacob served seven years for Rachel. Gn 29,20 Cain would be revenged seven times if someone killed him. Gn 4,15 Joseph remained in prison seven years when he was falsely accused to have slept with the woman of his master. The seven ewes given in present to Abimelech by Abraham. Gn 21,28 The seven couples of each kinds of cattle which entered in the ark of Noah and were saved from the flood. Gn 7,2 On the seventh day, the Sabbath, God rested. Gn 2,2 General Jesus would have fallen on the path of the cross seven times, according to visions of Ann-Catherine Emmerick. The seven sacraments of the Roman catholic Church: The number seven is a characteristic of the Virgin Mary: The seven Archangels who are stood continuously in front of God: In messages given by the Virgin Mary to "Bush of thorns", May 28, , the Virgin specified that each one was subjected to the guards of one of the seven sacraments of the Church: The seven capital sins, corresponding to the seven material desires: The seven worlds in the purgatory. According to the Gospel of Barnabe, chapter 26, Abraham was seven years old when he began to look for God. In the Hebraic language, the word that signifies "seven" means at the same time "to make oath". The Bambaras, the Buddhist and the Talmud count seven levels, or degrees of the perfection, in the Sky. In one of the seven visions that received Ezra, that are described in his second book from the documents of the library of Qumran, he speaks about the seven days when the world will remain in the paramount silence such as it was in the beginning before the new world awakes. In the Book of Enoch, apocryphal book, it speaks about the seven watchmen, the seven great mountains, the seven great rivers, the seven great islands, etc. Adam groans seven times more than he rejoices when he sees the souls out of their body go to perdition rather than to life, according to the testament of Abraham from the documents of the library of Qumran. The seven paths to the paradise, each one having to be traversed by the body, the heart and the spirit in a unique communion. The seven "Sleepers of Ephesus".

**Chapter 5 : Curse and mark of Cain - Wikipedia**

*Five of the seven trumpets that signify the end of the age have come to pass. With only two left to occur, we must look to the Bible to understand what to expect. The Bible indicates in Revelation that seven trumpets will sound before the end of the age and the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. Five of.*

It becomes apparent to most who read the Scriptures that the number 7 is the most significant number in all of the Scriptures. Therefore, it stands to reason there must be some extremely important patterns that are associated with the number 7. As you read through this article you will understand that the use of the number 7 in the KJV is what sets it apart from the other translations. The entire Bible is based upon the things that God Almighty has said to His servants, the prophets. They wrote these things down exactly as they had received them. That is why the Bible is such a perfect book. It comes from a perfect God. A common phrase that is found in the Old Testament, "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts", is a phrase that reveals to us that God has indeed given us the very words that have come directly from His mouth. This phrase is found exactly  $70 \times 7 \times 10$  times in the King James Bible. The phrase, "his servants the prophets", is found 7 times in the Bible see 2 Kings Notice that in Amos and Revelation the Lord chose to place it in the 7th verse so that we would know that it has a special meaning. In each case we find that the prophets are the recipients of the Word of God. The Bible is a book of prophecy. The word "prophecy" is found  $21 \times 7 \times 3$  times in the Scriptures. The 21st occurrence of this word reveals that we should be very cautious about how we handle the Word of God: The very first version of the written Word of God was the Ten Commandments. God has placed a very important value on the Ten Commandments, for we find them located in the 70th chapter of the Bible, Exodus The Bible mentions that they were written on "tables of stone". In fact, the Bible mentions  $14 \times 7 \times 2$  times that they are written on "tables of stone". Also, in the 70th chapter of the New Testament John 2 , you will find the very first miracle that Jesus performed. It is clear that the words, phrases, verses, chapters, and books of the Bible have been arranged in a perfect order. It would be impossible for men to manipulate a group of documents in this manner, especially men who, in many cases, lived thousands of years apart. How do we know which "Word of God" to use? We are told that Jesus is the Word of God in John 1: In 1 John 5: This phrase is found exactly  $49 \times 7 \times 7$  in the Authorized Version of the Bible! Jesus and the Bible are forever linked. They are, in reality, the same thing. He is truly the Word of God. The title, "the Word", given to Jesus, is found 7 times in 5 verses, including being found in 1 John 5: Do we yet not believe that the Hand of God was on these men as they compiled and translated this sacred book? Does the Bible you read and trust contain this Divine pattern? The number  $49 \times 7 \times 7$  is a tremendous number, for it compounds the idea of completion that we find in the number 7. This equation is found in the text of the Scriptures themselves: Since this number is important to God, it is reasonable to assume that His Word and His Son are associated with the number 7. The Bible itself states that the Word of God is a book of parables. The word "parable" is found 49 times. The word "parable" is found 7 times in the book of Numbers. All of them are found in chapters 23 and 24, and all of them are spoken by Balaam, with the first time being in verse 7. In Psalm 78 we are told that God speaks His Word by means of the parable, and we are also told that all the words of Jesus are in parable form: One of those titles is the word "message", as in this verse which is the first occurrence of this word: And Ehud said, I have a message from God unto thee The word "message" is found 7 times in the Scriptures. In the Tabernacle there were found various representations of the Godhead. The Ark of the Covenant was a duplicate of the throne that God the Father sat upon. There was a menorah in the sanctuary that was the only light to be found inside the Tabernacle itself. This was the figure of the Holy Spirit. John saw this menorah and described it in Revelation. These 7 spirits are found in Isaiah The Holy Spirit is represented elsewhere in the Scriptures as being the "breath" of God. God tells us in Ezekiel This is the first place we find the word "breath", and notice that it is in verse 7. The word "breath" is found 42 times. God took the number for man 6 and multiplied it by the number for God 7. There is a variation of this in the Scriptures called "the Spirit of Christ". The Spirit of Christ and the spirit of God are the same. There is no difference between them. That is why these two phrases together are found exactly  $28 \times 7 \times 4$  times in the Scriptures. In the two listings of the lineage of Jesus Christ,

the manifestation 7 is displayed. The account given for us in Matthew, chapter one, lists 42  $6 \times 7$  generations from Abraham. The account given for us in Luke, chapter three, lists 77 generations from God Who created Adam, the first "son of God", to Jesus, the "true Son of God". It is found only one time in the Old Testament, recorded in Daniel 3: Check your modern translations for this verse: There can be no mistaking that this points to Antichrist, not to the real Christ! The Scriptures do attribute a "god" status to fallen angels. The word "gods" is found a total of times in the Scriptures. This is a product which has the number for the world 4 as its factor  $4 \times$  These false "gods" are truly earthly, not heavenly! Our Savior is also given the title, "Son of Man". This phrase is found times in the AV. This number breaks down to  $49 \times 7 \times 7 \times 4$ ! The last place that this phrase is used is in Revelation How do I know for sure? It is all in the numbers. Even the place where Jesus was born contains this pattern. In the Scriptures, Bethlehem is mentioned 39 times. The only other form of this name in the Scriptures is Bethlehemjudah, mentioned 10 times. This gives us a total of  $49 \times 7 \times 7$  times when this special is mentioned. The Scriptures tell us that Zion is the City of David. We find all the mentions of Zion exactly  $7 \times 22$  times in the Old Testament. This includes two occasions where it is spelled Sion. In the New Testament, Sion is mentioned exactly 7 times! When we add the word "Lord" to the name of Jesus Christ, we find that the exact phrase, "Lord Jesus Christ", is found exactly 84 times, which is  $7 \times 12$ ! It is either by chance or Divine guidance that this title is given to our Savior exactly 7 times in the Scriptures. Jesus is also given the title, "His Son", exactly 7 times in the Scriptures. This phrase is only found 7 times in the Scriptures and is not associated with any other idea see John The phrase in 1 Corinthians 3: God and Satan have the same purpose, to draw all men in worship to each of them respectively, but this does not make them "one". In 1 Corinthians The phrase is omitted in 1 Corinthians There is a two-word phrase that is used repeatedly in the Scriptures to describe the total authority and power of Almighty God, and it is the phrase, "most High". Truly, our God is the Most High God. He is given this title exactly 49 times in the Scriptures. Listed are the places this title is either mentioned in the 7th chapter, the 7th verse, or one of its multiples: It is mentioned in various places that He is the Holy One of Israel. This title is found in the KJV with the correct capitalization exactly  $49 \times 7 \times 7$  times. It is also apparent to those who study the Scriptures that our Savior made various appearances in the Old Testament days in the form of the "Angel of the Lord". This title is mentioned exactly  $56 \times 7 \times 8$  times in the Old Testament. Another title that the Scriptures give to God is the title, "God of Israel".

**Chapter 6 : Number 7 Symbolism, 7 Meaning and Numerology**

*I had gotten an open bottle just the other day. I was a passenger in my buddies car. on the ticket they they marked me - Answered by a verified Criminal Lawyer We use cookies to give you the best possible experience on our website.*

Context[ edit ] The reason for the plagues appears to be twofold: Nevertheless I have spared you for this purpose: Some also think it may be the Holy Spirit. It is most commonly known as the "Angel of Death". The night of this plague, Pharaoh finally relents and sends the Israelites away under their terms. After the Israelites leave en masse, a departure known as The Exodus , God introduces himself by name and makes an exclusive covenant with the Israelites on the basis of this miraculous deliverance. It seems that the celebration of Passover waned from time to time, since other biblical books provide references to revival of the holiday.

Plagues[ edit ] The First Plague: With the staff that is in my hands I will strike the water of the Nile, and it will be changed into blood. The fish in the Nile will die, and the river will stink and the Egyptians will not be able to drink its water. Let my people go, so that they may worship me. If you refuse to let them go, I will plague your whole country with frogs. The Nile will teem with frogs. They will come up into your palace and your bedroom and onto your bed, into the houses of your officials and on your people, and into your ovens and kneading troughs. The frogs will go up on you and your people and all your officials. Moses, horned a sign of his encounter with divinity , carries the rod, while Aaron, wearing the miter of a priest, stands behind him. All the dust throughout the land of Egypt became lice. While Jewish interpreters understand the plague as "wild animals" most likely scorpions , venomous snakes , and other venomous arthropods and reptiles , [30] Gesenius along with many Christian interpreters understand the plague as a swarm of flies. If you refuse to let them go and continue to hold them back, the hand of the LORD will bring a terrible plague on your livestock in the fieldâ€”on your horses and donkeys and camels and on your cattle and sheep and goats. It will become fine dust over the whole land of Egypt, and festering boils will break out on men and animals throughout the land. Let my people go, so that they may worship me, or this time I will send the full force of my plagues against you and against your officials and your people, so you may know that there is no one like me in all the earth. For by now I could have stretched out my hand and struck you and your people with a plague that would have wiped you off the earth. But I have raised you up for this very purpose, that I might show you my power and that my name might be proclaimed in all the earth. You still set yourself against my people and will not let them go. Therefore, at this time tomorrow I will send the worst hailstorm that has ever fallen on Egypt, from the day it was founded till now. Give an order now to bring your livestock and everything you have in the field to a place of shelter, because the hail will fall on every man and animal that has not been brought in and is still out in the field, and they will die. It was the worst storm in all the land of Egypt since it had become a nation. If you refuse to let them go, I will bring locusts into your country tomorrow. They will cover the face of the ground so that it cannot be seen. They will devour what little you have left after the hail, including every tree that is growing in your fields. They will fill your houses and those of all your officials and all the Egyptiansâ€”something neither your fathers nor your forefathers have ever seen from the day they settled in this land till now. No one could see anyone else or leave his place for three days. This is what the LORD says: Every firstborn son in Egypt will die, from the firstborn son of Pharaoh, who sits on the throne, to the firstborn of the slave girl, who is at her hand mill, and all the firstborn of the cattle as well. There will be loud wailing throughout Egyptâ€”worse than there has ever been or ever will be again. After this, Pharaoh, furious, saddened, and afraid that he would be killed next, ordered the Israelites to leave, taking whatever they wanted, and asking Moses to bless him in the name of the Lord. The Israelites did not hesitate, believing that soon Pharaoh would once again change his mind, which he did; and at the end of that night Moses led them out of Egypt with "arms upraised". The Israelites were trapped by the Red Sea. God split the sea, and they were able to pass safely. As the Egyptian army descended on them, the sea closed before they could reach the Israelites. The Exodus plagues are divine judgments , a series of curses like those in Deuteronomy The theme that divine punishment should lead to repentance is echoed: Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Learn how and when to remove

this template message Some archaeologists believe the plagues occurred at the ancient city of Pi-Rameses in the Nile Delta, which was the capital of Egypt during the reign of Ramesses II. There is some archaeological material which such archaeologists, for example William F. Albright , [39] have considered to be historical evidence of the ten plagues; for example, an ancient water trough found in El Arish bears hieroglyphic markings detailing a period of darkness. Albright and other Christian archaeologists have claimed that such evidence, as well as careful study of the areas ostensibly travelled by the Israelites after the Exodus, make discounting the biblical account untenable. Natural explanations[ edit ] Some historians have suggested that the plagues are passed-down accounts of several natural disasters, some disconnected, others playing part of a chain reaction. Natural explanations have been suggested for most of the phenomena: Plague 1 " water turned into blood; fish died Dr. Stephen Pflugmacher, a biologist at the Leibniz Institute for Water Ecology and Inland Fisheries in Berlin believes that rising temperatures could have turned the Nile into a slow-moving, muddy watercourse"conditions favorable for the spread of toxic fresh water algae. As the alga *Planktothrix rubescens* dies, it turns the water red in a phenomenon known as "Burgundy Blood". Alternatively, a bloody appearance could be due to an environmental change, such as a drought, which could have contributed to the spread of the *Chromatiaceae* bacteria which thrive in stagnant, oxygen-deprived water. Plagues 3 and 4 " biting insects and wild animals The lack of frogs in the river would have let insect populations, normally kept in check by the frogs, to increase massively. The rotting corpses of fish and frogs would have attracted significantly more insects to the areas near the Nile. Plagues 5 and 6 " livestock disease and boils There are biting flies in the region which transmit livestock diseases; a sudden increase in their number could spark epizootics. Plague 7 " fiery hail Volcanic eruption, resulting in showers of rock and fire. Plague 8 " locusts According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization , when they get hungry, a one-ton horde of locusts can eat the same amount of food in one day as 2, humans can. When people emerged after the darkness, the firstborn would be given priority, as was usual, and would consequently be more likely to be affected by any toxin or disease carried by the food. Meanwhile, the Israelites ate food prepared and eaten very quickly which would have made it less likely to be contaminated. A volcanic eruption did occur in antiquity and could have caused some of the plagues if it occurred at the right time. The enormous global impact of this eruption has been recorded in an ash layer deposit found in the Nile delta, tree ring frost scars in the bristlecone pines of the western United States, and a layer of ash in the Greenland ice caps, all dated to the same time and with the same chemical fingerprint as the ash from Thera. Following the assumption that at least some of the details are accurately reported, many modern Jews [ who? Indeed, several biblical commentators Nachmanides and, more recently, Rabbi Yaakov Kamenetzky have pointed out that, for the plagues to be a real test of faith, they had to contain an element leading to religious doubt. In his book *The Plagues of Egypt: Archaeology, History, and Science Look at the Bible*, Siro Igino Trevisanato explores the theory that the plagues were initially caused by the Santorini eruption in Greece. His hypothesis considers a two-stage eruption over a time of a bit less than two years. His studies place the first eruption in BC, when volcanic ash taints the Nile, causing the first plague and forming a catalyst for many of the subsequent plagues. In BC, the plume of a Santorini eruption caused the ninth plague, the days of darkness. Trevisanato hypothesizes that the Egyptians at that time under the occupation of Hyksos , resorted to human sacrifice in an attempt to appease the gods, for they had viewed the ninth plague as a precursor to more. This human sacrifice became known as the tenth plague. Marr and co-author Curt Malloy integrated biblical, historical and Egyptological sources with modern scientific conjectures in a comprehensive review of natural explanations for the ten plagues, postulating their own specific explanations for the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and tenth plagues. Their explanation also accounted for the apparent selectiveness of the plagues, as implied in the Bible. The paper served as the basis for a website and documentary aired on the Learning Channel from to Still, relatively few depictions in art emerged compared to other religious themes until the 19th century, when the plagues became more common subjects, with John Martin and Joseph Turner producing notable canvases. This trend probably reflected a Romantic attraction to landscape and nature painting, for which the plagues were suited, a Gothic attraction to morbid stories, and a rise in Orientalism, wherein exotic Egyptian themes found currency. The work was especially popular in the 19th century because of its numerous choruses,

generally one for each plague, and its playful musical depiction of the plagues. For example, the plague of frogs is performed as a light aria for alto, depicting frogs jumping in the violins, and the plague of flies and lice is a light chorus with fast scurrying runs in the violins.

**Chapter 7 : A Concise Overview of the Seven Feasts of Israel**

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What do all these gold jewelry markings mean? What Does a , , or Marking Mean? They stand for different varieties of gold, and some varieties are worth more than others. If not, how much gold is in it? If your piece is stamped with other markings, then what do they mean? Keep reading to find out. Pure gold is illustrious. Yet, it is too soft to be used a jewelry. Not only would it be fragile and prone to damage and breakage, but links and moving parts would wear down quickly. Therefore, karat gold is mixed "alloyed" with other base metals. Common components of gold alloy include copper, nickel, and zinc, among others. These additional metals impart greater strength and durability to fine gold jewelry. Pure gold is yellow. Yet, gold jewelry can be white or silver, red or rose, and green or lime instead. Can you guess the meaning of this gold jewelry marking? Get the answer in a moment. Different varieties of gold jewelry contain a higher or lower percentage of gold, and there are a few standard varieties. The purity is expressed in karats or fineness. Pure gold is 24 karats and. So the various fine gold markings, or stamps, tell you the purity of each jewelry item. More karats the number before the "K" or a higher number means higher gold content. So, how exactly does all of this fit together? Understanding Karats and Karatage The term, "karat", pertains to gold, and so does "karatage" confusingly spelled "caratage" in the UK. In the US, karats are not the same as "carats". A carat is a unit of measurement for gemstones. So most ladies would be thrilled to wear a 1-carat ring diamond, of course. However, she would sneer if her beau proposed to her with a 1-karat ring, if there were such a thing, because it would be completely worthless. Then he would reply, with a quizzical expression, "I must have misunderstood your request, sweetheart. Look at the table below. It displays all common gold jewelry markings, along with their meanings. So for each gold variety, it lists the fineness and karatage markings; any piece of jewelry will only be stamped with one or the other. Then it shows you what percentage of gold each variety of jewelry contains.

**Chapter 8 : Meaning of the Number 7 in the Bible**

*(7) In vain do they worship me The word used here and in Matthew , is not that commonly used to express the outward act of homage, but one which expresses.*

However, the word "Sabbath" comes from the Hebrew Shabbat - to cease, to end, or to rest. It was the only ritual observance instituted in the Ten Commandments and, even in modern Judaism, is considered extremely important, being a day of not only rest, but of prayer and spiritual enrichment - "a day of great joy eagerly awaited throughout the week, a time when we can set aside all of our weekday concerns and devote ourselves to higher pursuits. So the sons of Israel shall observe the Sabbath, to celebrate the Sabbath throughout their generations as a perpetual covenant. Meals, cooked the day previous, were often more elaborate and eaten more leisurely. The High Sabbaths While the regular Sabbath was a weekly occurrence, there were seven annual or High Sabbath days, which did not necessarily fall on a Friday-Saturday. These High Sabbaths were related to the annual feast days as listed in Leviticus The Passover and the Feast of First Fruits were not. Overview of The Seven Feasts of Israel: God introduced the Seven Feasts to the nation of Israel during the time they were encamped at the foot of Mount Sinai. They were called the feasts of the Lord because He Himself instituted them- a fact that made these Feasts hugely important in the Israeli calendar. They were holy convocations that took place at "appointed times". Although they are referred to in several places in the Bible, only Leviticus 23 lists all seven feasts in chronological order. The feasts are celebrated on the same day of the Jewish calendar every year, but since the Jewish year is not the same length as a solar year on the Gregorian calendar used by most of the western world, the date shifts on the Gregorian calendar. Details The historic and prophetic significance of the Feasts is one of the most fascinating of all Biblical studies. They were types that, in Christian theology, are actual historical events that were a rough draft or a glimpse, of one or more events yet to occur. These subsequent happenings the antitype were certainly much more important than the original type. However, that the significance of the antitype was not always obvious at the original occurrence is clearly shown by the fact that the Jews did not realize that the feasts were not solely related to past historical events For example, Passover called to mind the night the angel of death passed over the Jewish houses that had been marked with the blood of a lamb, but did not spare the houses of the Egyptians that were not. However, at the time they were given, every single one of the feasts pointed to something incomprehensibly bigger that was yet to come. They were were types - symbols of - the first and second coming of the promised Messiah. The Spring and Summer Feasts signified the commencement of redemption, while the Fall Feasts signify its culmination. They came to be referred to collectively as "Passover. By New Testament times this feast had come to be known by its Greek name, Pentecost, a word meaning fifty. The last three feasts Trumpets, Atonement, and Tabernacles extend over a period of twenty-one days in the fall of the year. They came to be known collectively as Tabernacles. The first two by Jesus Christ on the actual feast days according to the Hebrew calendar He was sacrificed on Passover, and resurrected on the Feast of First Fruits. The third Feast of Unleavened Bread had great significance in light of His sacrifice, while the Fourth Feast Shavuot, or the Festival of Weeks was again fulfilled on the exact day of what we now call Pentecost. While we certainly do not know exactly how the other three feasts will be fulfilled, it is reasonable to surmise that they will also be fulfilled on the actual feast day. It is hugely important to pay attention to the fact that the Feasts that symbolize a sequence of events were given by God in a set chronological order. Therefore the events that they symbolize will take place in the same exact order. I have read way too many interpretations of the Feasts that jump backwards and forwards between them in an effort to make them fit into pre-conceived end time scenarios. What we need to do is make the order of the Feasts our guideline to coming events, instead of scrambling them to fit our ideas. Passover, which begins on the 14th day of Nisan the first month of the Jewish calendar celebrates the deliverance of the nation of Israel from slavery under the Pharaohs and their dramatic exodus from Egypt. The Jews had been slaves in Egypt for generations, but were refused their freedom despite plague after plague being visited on them by the Almighty through Moses. However, the final straw that caused the Pharaoh to change his mind came when, after weeks of back and forth, the Israelites were given

very explicit instructions - They were to sacrifice a lamb and put some of the blood on the door posts and lintels of their homes. Exodus 12 The Antitype Jesus fulfilled this feast both symbolically and quite literally. On the 10th of Nisan, Jesus rode into the city of Jerusalem on the very day the lambs to be slaughtered were selected. What was not understood by the Jews was that He entered the city as the sacrificial Lamb chosen by God. Four days later Jesus was crucified on the day of preparation for the Passover which was when the lambs were actually slaughtered. The Passover lamb was to be a "male without defect" which is how Jesus was described. It was customary to break the leg bones of the person after a few hours of crucifixion so that the person could not push up with their legs in order to breathe. Breaking the legs ensured that death by asphyxiation followed very quickly. However, while the Romans broke the legs of the two thieves crucified on either side of Jesus, they did not touch Jesus who was already dead. When John the Baptist For Christ our Passover also has been sacrificed" 1 Corinthians 5: This is called Salvation 2. On the seventh day is a holy convocation; you shall not do any laborious work. The first and last days of this week long festival were High Sabbaths. The Type God commanded the Israelites to avoid eating any leavened foods food that contained any fermenting product such as yeast or baking powder during this festival, reflecting the fact that the Israelites had no time to put leaven in their bread before their hasty departure from Egypt The Egyptians urged the people, to send them out of the land in haste, for they said, "We will all be dead. The consequences of using any leaven were severe. This because, in the Bible, leaven always symbolized an evil influence of one kind or another. Both Jesus and Paul warned about leaven And Jesus said to them, "Watch out and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees. Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and the leaven of Herod. Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? In fact, there were several Old Testament instances of evil being removed. Also after the separate religious reforms led by King Hezekiah and King Josiah, the people showed tremendous zeal when they recommitted themselves to God during the days of Unleavened bread The sons of Israel present in Jerusalem celebrated the Feast of Unleavened Bread for seven days with great joy, and the Levites and the priests praised the Lord day after day with loud instruments to the Lord. There had not been celebrated a Passover like it in Israel since the days of Samuel the prophet; nor had any of the kings of Israel celebrated such a Passover as Josiah did with the priests, the Levites, all Judah and Israel who were present, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem. This is probably because of the character and process of leavening, which is based on fermentation. Given time, the yeast reproduces, spreading throughout the dough or batter, biologically changing the chemistry of the dough as it works. Sin, like leaven, has a polluting quality. As Paul asked the Galatians who were turning from the truth of the Gospel to doctrine preached by false teachers. You were running well; who hindered you from obeying the truth? This persuasion did not come from Him who calls you. A little leaven leavens the whole lump of dough. This sheaf was likely to be barley, which was the first crop to ripen. The Antitype Jesus rose from the dead on the Feast of First-fruits. His resurrection was like a wave offering presented to the Father as the first-fruits of the harvest to come at the end of the age. The Apostle Paul said But now Christ has been raised from the dead, the first fruits of those who are asleep. For since by a man came death, by a man also came the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, so also in Christ all will be made alive. But each in his own order: The Scriptures say the wave offering was made "on the day after the Sabbath". Orthodox Judaism takes the position that it is the day following the "High Sabbath", which was the first day of the seven day feast of Unleavened Bread. Others believe that it was the day after the regular Sabbath that fell during the seven day feast. However, here is yet another fascinating detail. But, Jesus told her not to touch Him "for he had not yet ascended to the Father". Instead He asked her to go to His brethren and tell them that he was ascending to His and their Father and God. The contemporary Jewish historian, Josephus revealed that during the Feast of First Fruits the Jews were not even allowed to touch the harvest until the First Fruits had been presented to God at the Temple. Jesus had to present Himself to the Father before He made any human contact.. Shavuot - Festival of Weeks or Pentecost: You shall do no laborious work. It is to be a perpetual statute in all your dwelling places throughout your generations. It was one of the three annual feasts the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the Feast of Weeks and the Feast of Booths on which it was mandatory for all males to make the pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The word Pentecost Gk. It occurred on the fiftieth day, after the festival of First-fruits which was when the Messiah was resurrected. In the New

Testament, the disciples were commanded to tarry at Jerusalem for "what the Father had promised" Acts 1: They did not have long to wait. The coming of the Holy Spirit occurred on the next Jewish holiday when Jews from different parts of the country came to Jerusalem to celebrate Shavuot or the completion of the harvest season. In other words, it was on Shavuot that the disciples were transformed from timid, fearful men into bold preachers of the word and when the first of the harvest came in, ie. It is entirely possible that the two loaves of bread were brought to the temple on Shavuot See verse 17 above represented the two groups - Jew and Gentile - both of whom were part of the Harvest.. The Remaining Three Feasts The first four feasts were fulfilled by Jesus, both symbolically and literally, at His first coming. Of the last three yet to be fulfilled, two point towards the end of the ages and the Day of Judgment, while the third.. Since the first four feasts were fulfilled on the very days God commanded His people to celebrate them, it is reasonable to conclude that the remaining three feasts will also be fulfilled on the actual feast days as well. I have read that the change of name came about because of a Babylonian influence, but that does not answer the question of how New Years day can fall on the first day of Tishri, the seventh month of the Hebrew calendar when Sukkot or The Feast of Tabernacles Ingathering that occurs fifteen days later is said to be the end of the year "Also you shall observe the Feast of the Harvest of the first fruits of your labors from what you sow in the field; also the Feast of the Ingathering at the end of the year when you gather in the fruit of your labors from the field. Anyway what is now called and how it is now celebrated is of little consequence. The Type Unlike other Holy Days, the Feast of Trumpets Rosh HaShanah , and the Day of Atonement Yom Kippur , were not linked to remembrance of historical events, but were strictly a time for people to make a thorough assessment of their lives. These ten days were called The Days of Awe or Penitence because life and death hung in the balance.

**Chapter 9 : Why the Ninth Month Comes from the Word "Seven" - Everything After Z by blog.quinto**

*People tell me they cannot hear me or that I sound like I am talking from a metal barrel. A friend of my called me from her new iPhone 7 plus the other day and I got to hear what all of my callers were experiencing.*

The two side posts and on the upper door post. The sight of the bloody stains above the door and on either side would prevent its entering. The word translated "upper door post" appears to be derived from shacaph, "to look out," and to signify properly the latticed window above the door, through which persons reconnoitred those who knocked before admitting them. Such windows are frequently represented in the early Egyptian monuments. The blood thus rendered conspicuous would show that atonement had been made for the house, i. Pulpit Commentary Verse 7. The blood, which, according to Hebrew ideas, "is the life," and so the very essence of the sacrifice, was always regarded as the special symbol of that expiation and atonement, with a view to which sacrifice was instituted. As by the Paschal sacrifice atonement was made for the house, which was therefore to escape unscathed, the sign of atonement was to be conspicuously placed upon it. The "striking" was to be by means of a bunch of hyssop dipped in the blood ver. The selection of the doorway as the part of the house to receive the stains of blood is probably to be connected with the idea that the secondary agency producing death, whatever it was, would enter by the door - and if the door showed the house to have been atoned for, would not enter. The word used is elsewhere translated "lintel" Exodus See Lepsius, Denkmaler, pt. It is derived from a root signifying "to look out. The time when he does this is to them the beginning of a new life. God appointed that, on the night wherein they were to go out of Egypt, each family should kill a lamb, or that two or three families, if small, should kill one lamb. This lamb was to be eaten in the manner here directed, and the blood to be sprinkled on the door-posts, to mark the houses of the Israelites from those of the Egyptians. The angel of the Lord, when destroying the first-born of the Egyptians, would pass over the houses marked by the blood of the lamb: Their safety and deliverance were not a reward of their own righteousness, but the gift of mercy. Of this they were reminded, and by this ordinance they were taught, that all blessings came to them through the shedding and sprinkling of blood. The paschal lamb was typical. Christ is our passover, 1Co 5: Christ is the Lamb of God, Joh 1: It was to be in its prime; Christ offered up himself in the midst of his days, not when a babe at Bethlehem. It was to be without blemish; the Lord Jesus was a Lamb without spot: It was to be set apart four days before, denoting the marking out of the Lord Jesus to be a Saviour, both in the purpose and in the promise. It was to be slain, and roasted with fire, denoting the painful sufferings of the Lord Jesus, even unto death, the death of the cross. The wrath of God is as fire, and Christ was made a curse for us. Not a bone of it must be broken, which was fulfilled in Christ, Joh The sprinkling of the blood was typical. Faith is the bunch of hyssop, by which we apply the promises, and the benefits of the blood of Christ laid up in them, to ourselves. It was to be sprinkled on the door-posts, denoting the open profession we are to make of faith in Christ. It was not to be sprinkled upon the threshold; which cautions us to take heed of trampling under foot the blood of the covenant. It is precious blood, and must be precious to us. The blood, thus sprinkled, was a means of preserving the Israelites from the destroying angel, who had nothing to do where the blood was. The solemn eating of the lamb was typical of our gospel duty to Christ. The paschal lamb was not to be looked upon only, but to be fed upon. So we must by faith make Christ our own; and we must receive spiritual strength and nourishment from him, as from our food, see Joh 6: It was all to be eaten; those who by faith feed upon Christ, must feed upon a whole Christ; they must take Christ and his yoke, Christ and his cross, as well as Christ and his crown. It was to be eaten at once, not put by till morning. To-day Christ is offered, and is to be accepted while it is called to-day, before we sleep the sleep of death. It was to be eaten with bitter herbs, in remembrance of the bitterness of their bondage in Egypt; we must feed upon Christ with sorrow and brokenness of heart, in remembrance of sin. Christ will be sweet to us, if sin be bitter. It was to be eaten standing, with their staves in their hands, as being ready to depart. When we feed upon Christ by faith, we must forsake the rule and the dominion of sin; sit loose to the world, and every thing in it; forsake all for Christ, and reckon it no bad bargain, Heb The feast of unleavened bread was typical of the Christian life, 1Co 5: No manner of work must be done, that is, no care admitted and indulged, which

does not agree with, or would lessen this holy joy. The Jews were very strict as to the passover, so that no leaven should be found in their houses. It must be a feast kept in charity, without the leaven of malice; and in sincerity, without the leaven of hypocrisy. It was by an ordinance for ever; so long as we live we must continue feeding upon Christ, rejoicing in him always, with thankful mention of the great things he has done for us.