

The Whole Bible Was Written In Hebrew

Psalms 147:19 & 20: 'He declares His Word to Jacob; His statutes and His ordinances to Israel. He has not dealt with any other nation; they have not known His ordinances. Praise the Lord'.

Daniel 2:44: 'The God of heaven shall set up a Kingdom which shall never be destroyed, nor shall its sovereignty be left to another people'.

Zephaniah 3:9: 'For then I will give to the people a pure language from pure lips that they may call upon the name of the Lord, to serve Him with one voice'.

The whole Bible was written by Jewish people in the ancient language of Hebrew. Jesus and His disciples all spoke Hebrew and lived within the Jewish culture. Paul's original letters were written in Hebrew. Why it is assumed Jesus spoke Greek, is because the Bible was translated into Greek for the new Greek-speaking Christian converts, and the translations were adopted and used about 300 AD, instead of the original Hebrew Gospel. People believe the New Testament was written in uneducated (Koine) Greek, which is an inferior kind of Greek. If the New Testament was translated from the original language, Hebrew, into Greek and Aramaic, which would make the idioms within the Hebrew language meaningless, it would make the writers seem uneducated, and that is what has happened. Many people are ignorant of the fact that the early Christian church was of wholly Jewish origin and God entrusted only the Jews with His oracles (Romans 3:2). The sovereignty of the Gospel message was never left to any other nation – nor was it left to another nation's language. The Lord never dealt with any other nation – so it is not logical He would allow the Jewish salvation message to be preached – initially – in any other than the Hebrew language. We need to notice one important fact: The Lord never once, throughout the whole Bible, used an interpreter when He was speaking to His people, the Jews. God Himself, always spoke to the Jews in Hebrew. The Jews then interpreted God's divine will to Gentiles. The same applies with the Gospel. Jesus, Who is God and Who is Jewish, gave us the Gospel in Hebrew, then the Jews translated God's divine will of the Gospel message to the Gentiles. We need to remember God's principle: Always to the Jew first – then to the Gentile; the Jewish language first, then to Gentile languages.

There are three dialects of Hebrew. There is the ancient Hebrew in which the Tanakh or Old Testament was written and was the dialect the Hebrews used. Men like Abraham and Moses would have used this dialect. There is the Mishnaic Hebrew. That is the dialect that was used when the Jews compiled their Oral Law – the Mishna. The Hebrew language gradually became the Messianic Hebrew in which the Brit Hadasha or New Testament was written; and the dialect Jesus and the apostles used. That dialect became the basis for the slightly different Modern Hebrew, which is spoken by Jews in Israel and around the world today. The Jewish people call the Old Testament, the Tanakh. The Messianic Jews call the New Testament, Brit Hadasha and the New Testament has never had a Greek name. Anti-Semites will say that during the time of Jesus, Greek was the 'language of the day' and therefore everything was written in Greek. That is not the truth. Many people believe Jesus spoke only Aramaic and Greek, but there is no scripture to back that up. However, there are many scriptures that say Jesus spoke Hebrew. Jesus was Jewish and the Jews spoke Hebrew. Jesus would have spoken Hebrew because the Rabbis and Pharisees could hardly be expected to understand the parables if Jesus spoke Aramaic or Greek, because the parables were all based on Hebrew analogies. The Jews considered Hebrew to be a Holy Language and every other language to be pagan. As such, the Jewish writers of the New Testament would never have allowed their sacred writings to be in a pagan language. This is important to note, because many of the teachings of Jesus are based on Old Testament scriptures which were wholly written in Hebrew and sometimes Jesus quoted in the Hebrew language itself. If Jesus had ever tried to convince Israel He was the Jewish Messiah while preaching and quoting from the Tanakh in a pagan language, He would have lost all credibility immediately. Jesus was called Rabbi many times. If Jesus had preached in Greek or Aramaic instead of Hebrew, it would have completely undermined His credibility as a Jewish Rabbi, because Rabbis spoke Hebrew as they still do today. No Jew would have accepted Him. It is inconceivable to think that the high priests and the dedicated Jews spoke any other language than Hebrew in the synagogues. When Jesus preached in the synagogue, He would have spoken in Hebrew or He would have been thrown out for speaking in a pagan language.

The Tanakh was wholly written in Hebrew, so it was necessary for all Jews everywhere to be able to read and write in Hebrew in order for them to be able to read their own Holy Scrolls. To even think that Jews would read their Tanakh in Greek shows a complete lack of knowledge and understanding of the Jewish culture – a culture in which Jesus was born into. We need to remember that the Lord Himself told the Jews to completely isolate themselves from pagan races. The letters Paul wrote that became part of the New Testament, were to Messianic Jews in the synagogues and they only ever spoke Hebrew. When Josephus the Historian wrote about Jesus the Messiah and John the Baptist, he stated the people could not understand Greek. During the great persecution of the Jews in the war and the beginning of the Diaspora,

Josephus himself had to translate what the Romans were saying to the Jews so they could surrender – or be killed. If the Jews needed a translator then obviously they couldn't speak Greek or Latin.

Although Hebrew, Latin and Greek were all spoken in Israel, Hebrew was frequently spoken and was written everywhere during the days of the New Testament. 'There is a gate in Jerusalem, a pool near the Sheep Gate. This pool in Hebrew is called Bethesda' (John 5:2). 'There was an inscription above Him in letters of Greek, Latin and Hebrew; "This is the King of the Jews"' (Luke 23:38). 'Pilate brought Jesus out and sat down on the judgement seat at a place called the Pavement – in Hebrew, Gabbatha ... They took Jesus and led Him away ... He went out bearing His own cross to the place called The Place of a Skull – in Hebrew it is called Golgotha ... Pilate wrote a title on a placard and put it on the cross. The writing was; "Jesus the Nazarene, the King of the Jews." Many of the Jews read this title for the place where Jesus was crucified was near the city (Jerusalem), and it was written in Hebrew, in Latin and in Greek' (John 19:13 to 20).

Paul spoke and preached in Hebrew and could not even speak Greek. Acts 21:37 to Acts 22:2: 'Just as Paul was about to be taken to the barracks, he asked the commandant, "May I say something to you?"

The commandant replied, "Can you speak Greek? Are you the Egyptian who not long ago stirred up a rebellion and led those 4,000 men who were cutthroats into the wilderness?"

Paul answered, "I am a Jew from Tarsus ... I beg you allow me to address the people."

'And when the commandant had granted Paul permission, Paul standing on the steps gestured with his hand to the people and there was a hush. Then Paul spoke to them in Hebrew saying: "Brethren and fathers, listen to the defence which I now make in your presence." And when they heard that Paul addressed them in the Hebrew tongue, they were all the more quiet, and he continued ...'.

The commandant obviously mistook Paul for someone else who was Egyptian, but we see that Paul preached in the Hebrew tongue. It stands to reason, at least that part of the book of Acts was written in Hebrew, because it is a record of what Paul was preaching. If Paul could not speak Greek, logically, he couldn't write in Greek either and again logically, the epistles written by Paul were written in Hebrew. Another point here is; Paul wrote in his own hand and rarely used a scribe, except as it is recorded in Romans 16:22. We can read the verses that tell us Paul wrote in his own hand; 1 Corinthians 16:21; 2 Corinthians 13:10; Colossians 4:18; 2 Thessalonians 3:17 and Philemon 1:21. In Philippians 3:5, Paul says he was born of the race of Israel, a Hebrew of Hebrews, a Pharisee from the tribe of Benjamin. Jesus spoke to Paul (Saul) in the Hebrew language as Paul himself testifies. That would make sense if, as we have seen already, Paul could not speak Greek. 'When we had all fallen to the ground, I (Paul) heard a voice in the Hebrew tongue saying to me, "Saul, Saul why do you persecute Me?"' (Acts 26:14 & 15). So here was Jesus speaking to Paul in Hebrew, after Jesus had been crucified and had risen from the dead.

When Mary first saw Jesus after He had risen, in her amazement she cried out in Hebrew, "Rabboni" a Hebrew word for Teacher or Master (John 20:16). Clearly, Hebrew was Mary's first language, or she would have cried out in her sudden surprise, in Greek. Jesus spoke Hebrew in Mark 14:36 while He was praying. He called God "Abba." Abba is the Hebrew word for a close paternal endearment, like we would say 'Darling Daddy', but with respect, reverence and adoration. Paul repeated the same Hebrew word 'Abba' in two of the epistles that he wrote; Romans 8:15 and Galatians 4:6. Obviously then, these epistles were written in Hebrew.

To look at the history of the time, Israel had only recently overcome the might of the Greek/Syrian Empire. The war of the Maccabees occurred in 167 BC, after Antiochus Epiphanes destroyed the temple. He had houses burned, the walls of Jerusalem torn down, many thousands of people were sold into slavery or murdered, then he had the temple plundered and defiled. Epiphanes put an idol of Zeus on the holy altar then sacrificed a pig. He sprinkled its blood in the Holy of Holies and poured broth over scrolls containing the scriptures, cut them to pieces and burned them. The temple was defiled and desecrated, then it was made into a shrine for Zeus and Epiphanes only allowed pigs to be sacrificed on the altar. The goal of Epiphanes was to obliterate every vestige of Judaism. To save their own lives and the lives of their families, many Jews gave up and obeyed the new pagan laws. Many devoted Jews who tried to live their lives according to the scriptures, were murdered. Jewish history has recorded many courageous acts of faithful devotion to God during this time in their history. The war was a rebellion against the Greek/Syrian Empire when they tried unsuccessfully to force the Jews to speak Greek and Aramaic (the Syrian language) and worship Greek gods but the Jews won the war! Israel was made an independent nation and the Jews continued with their own language and culture. It is not logical to assume that after fighting so hard to retain their own land, language and culture, that the Jews would abandon it such a short time later. On the contrary, as we read in the New Testament, the written and spoken Hebrew language was everywhere. The Jews retained their own land and their own unique language, while the Gentiles spoke Greek and Aramaic. When the Romans invaded, Latin was then introduced, but the Jews continued to speak Hebrew and retain their own culture according to the Laws of Moses. Jesus was born after the fall of the Grecian Empire and soon after the start

of the Roman Empire; a blending of the two cultures. But, as we read earlier, Hebrew, Latin and Greek were still spoken regularly, in the same way that in today's Israel, Hebrew, Arabic and English are spoken. Since it is recorded in the scriptures that during Jesus and the apostle's time, the Jews spoke, read and wrote in the same Hebrew the Old Testament was written in, it is only natural that the New Testament should also be written in Hebrew. We are after all, dealing with the same country, race, culture, people and language.

We have researched this subject deeply to see if we could find proof that the New Testament was written in Hebrew, and the Lord has helped us find many facts. The Dead Sea Scrolls found in the Judean wilderness included 40,000 fragments of scrolls, 600 partial manuscripts, 80 Old Testament chapters and the famous Temple Scroll and almost all of these writings were written in Hebrew. Out of the nine Hebrew scrolls, or 179 modern A4 pages, only the equivalent of 22 pages were in Aramaic. The Dead Sea scrolls state quite clearly that Hebrew was the language spoken and written at the time of Jesus.

If we have a quick study of language, we see that every language and culture has its own structure and idioms, and Hebrew is no exception. The idioms within a particular language are fully comprehensive in that language and in no other. There have been 5,366 manuscripts of the New Testament discovered written in Greek, and they all differ from one another and contain hundreds of variants, as they would if they were translations. In each of these manuscripts there are language idioms, which are meaningless in Greek and only make sense in the Hebrew language. This can only be explained because they were all originally written in Hebrew and the content of the idioms were lost in translation. The translations were quite disjointed. There are no variants in the Hebrew-written letters, like there is in the letters translated into Koine Greek. There is no proof that the New Testament was ever written in Greek and Aramaic – but there is proof it was translated from an original language into Greek, because the translations are so inferior. Mass printing did not exist 2,000 years ago, so all the copies of the epistles were copied and written by hand. There have been a few extremely fragile letters discovered in the original Hebrew text that are exactly the same as other letters written by Paul. When the four eyewitnesses to Jesus' ministry, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John recorded their testimonies in writing, they were written in Hebrew to Jews at that time. A transcript of the Book of Matthew written in Hebrew has been found, and that transcript predates any of the New Testament copied into Greek. It wouldn't make sense to write their testimonies down in any other language because they were writing it down for the Jewish people. The Gospel did not go out to the Gentiles for a few years afterwards and Greeks were Gentiles. It was only after Paul went to the Gentiles, was the Gospel was translated into Greek for the new converts.

Here are some translated quotes from early church elders: Irenaeus; Elder of Lyons, Gaul (now France) (170 AD) "Matthew indeed, produced his Gospel written among the Hebrews in their own dialect."

Papias; Elder of Hierapolis (circa 150 AD) "Matthew put down the words of the Lord in the Hebrew language and others have translated them, each as best as he could."

Origen; (circa 210 AD) "The first Gospel written in the Hebrew language was written by Matthew, an emissary of Yeshua the Messiah, published for the Jewish believers; those who came to faith from Judaism."

Eusebius; Elder of Caesarea (circa 325 AD) "Matthew had first preached to the Hebrews and when he was about to go to other nations, he transmitted his Gospel in writing in his native language."

Ephiphanius; (circa 370 AD) "The Nazarenes have the Gospel according to Matthew, complete in Hebrew, for this Gospel is kept among them as it was written, in Hebrew."

Jerome; (circa 382 AD) "Matthew Levi, formerly a tax collector became an emissary and an evangelist, composed a Gospel of Messiah in Judea in the Hebrew language and letters for the benefit of the Jews who believed. Who translated the Gospel into Greek is not sufficiently ascertained. Furthermore, the Hebrew writings are preserved to this day in the library at Caesarea, which Pamphilus diligently collected. I was allowed to use this copy in the Syrian city of Borea to copy it."

Both Jerome and Ephiphanius translated the scriptures from Hebrew into Latin. Looking at Hebraic idioms, one of the most common is the phrase 'son of man'. Although well known in most languages, it is misunderstood and does not really mean anything except in Hebrew. The first man was named Adam, which in Hebrew translates as 'man' (Genesis 5:2). When Jesus referred to Himself as the 'Son of Man', He would have said in Hebrew 'Ben Adam' which literally means 'Son of Adam'. 'Thus it is written; the first Adam became a living soul and the last Adam (Jesus) became a life-giving Spirit' (1 Corinthians 15:45). Adam was referred to as the son of God (Luke 3:38) and we know Jesus, the last Adam, is the Son of God. People who do not understand this phrase have no idea what it means. They assume Jesus meant he was human or they think it is just another name for Jesus. It means much more than that. In Hebrew, Son of Man is an

eternal proclamation associated closely with our salvation. Jesus was stating He was the descendant of Adam. God had originally planned for mankind to live for eternity and He fellowshiped with Adam every day, but that was severed when Adam disobeyed the Words of God. The descendant of Adam – Jesus – came and restored eternal life to Adam's race for all those who accept Jesus as their Saviour and Messiah. Jesus is the pinnacle of eternal life for the human race; the eternal life that began with Adam and ended when he disobeyed. By proclaiming He was the Son of Man/Ben Adam/Son of Adam, Jesus, Who is the Word of God was stating that He was returning mankind back to their original eternal fellowship with the Father. Eternal life was destroyed by the first Adam and restored by the second Adam – Ben Adam. The revelation of that Hebrew idiom was completely lost in translation.

Further proof that Jesus spoke in Hebrew is found in Matthew 5:18: "Not one 'jot' and not one 'tittle' will pass away..." Only the Jews would have understood that idiom because it is from the Hebrew language. The 'jot' and 'tittle' are definitely not punctuation marks in the English language. Jesus spoke Hebrew and was referring to two letters in the Hebrew alphabet. A 'jot' in the Hebrew language is translated as 'yod' and is written like an upside down, capital 'L' and is the smallest of all the Hebrew letters. The 'tittle' is a tiny curve at the top of a letter like this ` and is little more than a tiny stroke of a pen. The tittle was called the 'thorn' of the yod. So we can see that Jesus was definitely speaking in Hebrew when He said that about the 'jot' and 'tittle', and definitely not in Greek. It makes no sense in Greek. If we can understand this, what Jesus was saying was, "Not the tiniest letter or the notch on a letter will disappear from the law until everything has been completed – according to the will and purposes of God."

Every character in the Hebrew alphabet has a numerical value and those numerical values sometimes hide what would otherwise be open. Only by diligently searching the Bible, can some of what Jesus said 'between the lines' be revealed. That was the reason Jesus spoke in parables – to hide some things and reveal others. Another idiom is 'Shalom' which is still today, the most common Jewish greeting. Only in Hebrew does it make any real sense. The true translation of 'Shalom' into English is 'Peace be to you'. In English we would say, 'Hello, how are you?' not 'Peace be to you' because that phrase is not spoken in our culture; neither is it spoken in Greek. Shalom means more than 'peace'. It means something like, 'May you be completely whole, well and prosperous'. It is a word for the whole being of a person; spiritually, physically and emotionally, not just an absence of troubles.

Two main idioms of the Hebrew language/culture is answering a question with another question as Jesus did many times, and repeating oneself, either using the same words, or forming another sentence which means the same as the first sentence. Jesus did both. Jesus answered the Sanhedrin by asking another question. 'He answered and said to them, "I will also ask you a question. Now answer Me' ..." (Luke 20:3). Jesus did that again when the Pharisees asked Jesus about the legalities of divorce. He answered their question with another question; "Have you never read ...?" (Matthew 19:4).

Jesus repeated Himself. "Martha, Martha ..." (Luke 10:41). "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?" which in English translates as "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?" (Matthew 27:46). If we take note here: Jesus spoke those words in Hebrew. The bystanders (the Romans who spoke Latin) could not understand what Jesus was crying out and thought He was calling for Elijah. There is another sensible piece of logic to think about here. At the time Jesus cried out, He would have been in extreme agony. He had just endured the most prolonged, agonising physical battering; He was hungry, thirsty, exhausted and in severe pain. He would not have stopped to think about what language He was using to cry out. In that situation, it is logical He would have cried out in His most familiar tongue – the language He was raised with at home with His parents. Jesus cried out in Hebrew, and because He used Hebrew to voice His despair of the moment, so Hebrew would have logically been His first language; Latin and Greek would have been His secondary spoken languages.

The thought that the New Testament was written in Greek is very modern theology, and was non-existent prior to 400 AD. When Jesus said, "I am Alpha and Omega" (Revelation 1:8; 22:13) which are Greek words, it does not mean Jesus actually said that in the Greek language. Modern theorists have taken those words as 'proof' Jesus spoke Greek so therefore they assume whole New Testament was written in Greek. That is an awfully big assumption. Jesus certainly said those words, but He said it in Hebrew and the words were later translated from Hebrew into Greek, which negated the fullness of what Jesus was saying. The Hebrew alphabet begins with the two characters, aleph and beth. Written together, they are remarkably like the first two Greek characters, alpha and beta. The last letter of the Hebrew 'aleph-beth' (alphabet) is Taw, and the character for that letter is a 'T', which signifies the cross. Translated, it means He is the Beginning and End, and His end on earth as a flesh and blood human was the cross where our eternal lives were restored and where the enemy was eternally crushed. It is more logical for Jesus to have said, "I Am Aleph – Taw" than for Him to have said it in Greek. To fill in the whole of what Jesus said, we have to look at the whole sentence where His comment was repeated in three different ways; "I Am Aleph – Taw, First and Last, Beginning and

End.” God the Father said the same words in the Old Testament but those same words were spoken in Hebrew. “I, The Lord – First and Last – I Am He” (Isaiah 41:4). “Thus says the Lord, the King of Israel and his Redeemer, the Lord of hosts; I Am First and I Am Last; besides Me there is no God” (Isaiah 44:6). “Listen to Me, My called ones; I Am He; I Am First, I Am also Last” (Isaiah 48:12). God is saying, “I Am First and Last,” in Hebrew it is written thus: “I Am Aleph – Taw.” The cross is signified by the Taw ... T ... and to say this phrase in Greek completely negates the cross and we all know about the evil being that would like to negate the cross.

There is no more ‘proof’ Jesus spoke Greek than there is ‘proof’ the Israelites spoke Egyptian once they had exited Egypt. It is written that Joseph spoke Egyptian because he spoke to his family through an interpreter (Genesis 42:23) but he could still speak Hebrew (Genesis 45:12). It is logical that Moses spoke both Egyptian and Hebrew because he was raised as an Egyptian prince and was educated in the Egyptian language, but once he left Egypt, he used the Hebrew language and wrote the first five books of the Bible in Hebrew. The Lord told Moses to write everything down stage by stage, rehearse it with Joshua, read it to the people and record the covenant so it could be kept by Israel (Exodus 17:14; 24:4 & 7; 34:27; Numbers 33:2). Later, it was Joshua who wrote everything down (Joshua 24:26). The fact that the Old Testament was written in Hebrew is proof enough that the Jews spoke Hebrew. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew right up to Malachi, the last book in the Old Testament which was penned about 430 BC. There was no break in the Hebrew language between the writing of Malachi and the writing of Matthew’s Gospel. Jesus consistently quoted from the Old Testament which was written in Hebrew and the Jews around Him understood what He was saying; they understood what He was trying to help them understand about the Gospel; they understood the analogies and His parables. It has all been translated from Hebrew into other languages.

The assumption that the New Testament was written in Greek and Aramaic was based on prejudices, and that attitude is prevalent in some churches today. The shocking and despicable history of the Christian church has had a consistent record of incessant anti-Semitism. From about 150 AD, there has been an evil motion away from anything Jewish. Even today, those who insist that the New Testament was written in Greek, often have a very hard and incorrect attitude towards the Jews and Israel – almost to the point where they deny the church’s Jewish roots. They forget that the promise was made to Abraham – who was a Hebrew and the father of the Hebrews (Genesis 14:13). His great-grandson (Abraham – Isaac – Jacob – Judah) is where the Jews get their name. Jesus springs from the tribe of Judah (Hebrews 7:14). A sustained campaign of de-Judaisation began with the Romans and continues to this day. The Romans tried to erase any trace of the Jews from Judea and Israel. Then after cruelly slaughtering thousands of Jews and expelling them, they then named the land Palestine after the Philistines, the enemies of Israel. Israel is not Palestine. It is consistently called Israel in the Bible and that has never changed. From then on, Jews have been blamed for terrible things they would never do.

The name of our Lord in Hebrew is Yeshua not Jesus, which is Greek. He was given the new name of Jesus as part of the campaign to de-Judaise the New Testament. The name of one of Yeshua’s brothers was Jacob, or in Hebrew, Yaaqob. When the King James Bible was translated into English, the people who were translating it substituted the name Jacob for James in deference to the King who had commissioned the work. Originally, the epistle of James was the epistle of Jacob. The Greek and Aramaic theories were not isolated mistakes, but very definitely a centuries-old campaign to de-Judaise the scriptures and make the church Jew-free, despite the fact the church is worshipping the Jewish God of Israel and the promised Messiah who was born in Israel – a Jewish Man from the tribe of Judah. Hebrew is a very ancient language. We do not know what language Noah’s family spoke, but we do know their experiences were recorded in Hebrew, as they were written by Moses at the Lord’s instruction. Noah’s son Shem was the great-grandfather of Eber from whom the Hebrew tribe sprang from, and thus their own language that filtered down through the generations. The language was named after the people as we do today; English people speak English; French people speak French; Dutch people speak Dutch; Hebrew people spoke Hebrew. We can read the lineage of the Hebrews from Shem right through to Abraham (Genesis 11:10 to 26) and we know he was a Hebrew, who would have spoken the Hebrew language.

Here is another question relating to the Hebrew language. Is Hebrew spoken in heaven? Does this seem too far-reaching? Let’s look at some scriptures that show there is every possibility that Hebrew is indeed spoken in heaven. There are so many scriptures that tell us about God speaking directly to people in Hebrew we can’t add all of them, but here are a few. We have already read that Jesus spoke to Paul from heaven in the Hebrew language (Acts 26:14 & 15). ‘The Lord said to Abram ...’ (Genesis 12:1). We know Abraham was a Hebrew and for him to understand what God the Father was saying, He must have spoken to Abraham in Hebrew. The Angel of the Lord appeared to Abraham in the form of a Man (Jesus) and they had a lengthy conversation (Genesis 18:1 to 33). Several hundreds of years later, Jesus commented on meeting Abraham and their meeting made Abraham glad and he rejoiced (John 8:56). How did Abraham understand the Lord (God the Son) unless He spoke to Abraham in Hebrew? During this conversation Sarah overheard part of

the conversation and understood fully what was said, and she laughed. The Angel of the Lord (Jesus) called to Abraham from heaven, so again, Hebrew is shown to be spoken in heaven (Genesis 22:11).

From Exodus 3:2 right through to Deuteronomy 34:4, we read about the Lord and Moses speaking together dozens of times. Moses spoke Hebrew, he wrote the first five books of the Bible in Hebrew, so logically, God spoke to him in Hebrew. Their conversations were so friendly, Moses said they spoke face to face like friends (Exodus 33:11; Deuteronomy 34:10). Isaiah himself was able to look into heaven. He saw God on His throne and heard seraphim worshipping God saying, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts; the whole earth is filled with His glory" (Isaiah 6:3). Remember, Isaiah was looking into the throne room in heaven; so how did Isaiah understand what the seraphim were saying unless they were speaking in Hebrew? Ezekiel saw into heaven, was filled with the Holy Spirit and the Lord spoke to him numerous times (Ezekiel 1:1 to 48:35). Ezekiel spoke Hebrew, so their conversations would have been in Hebrew for Ezekiel to understand. Daniel had a very long conversation with an angel about Israel (Daniel 10:5 to 12:13). How did Daniel understand what the angel was saying unless the angel was speaking Hebrew? The Angel of the Lord (Jesus) spoke to Gideon and they spoke for some time before Jesus vanished from his sight (Judges 6:12 to 23). Again, their conversation must have been in Hebrew for Gideon to have understood.

Zachariah and the special messenger angel Gabriel chatted about the upcoming birth of John the Baptist (Luke 1:11 to 20). A few months later, Gabriel told Mary about the birth of Jesus (Luke 1:26 to 38). As we know, the Jews spoke Hebrew, so Gabriel sent from heaven must have spoken Hebrew so they could understand him. We know that the Apostle John and Jesus had a very close friendship while Jesus was on earth. Jesus is in heaven, but He communicated with John through an angel (Revelation 1:10). John spoke Hebrew so the angel must have, for John to have understood him. John described his vision of heaven (Revelation 4:1). The four living creatures worship the Lord day and night by saying, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God Almighty, Who was and Who is and Who is to come." The twenty-four elders cry out, "Worthy are You, our Lord and God, to receive the glory and the honour and dominion, for You created all things; by Your will they were created" (Revelation 4:8 to 11). The four living creatures and the twenty-four elders must have been worshipping in Hebrew for John to have understood what they were saying. The twenty-four elders were all Jewish prophets mentioned in the Old Testament who had spoken Hebrew while on earth – so it is logical they would continue to speak Hebrew in heaven. John says he witnessed these things (Revelation 22:8) Jesus says He sent an angel to John, then Jesus spoke directly to John (Revelation 22:16). We know Jesus spoke Hebrew while on earth. We know John spoke Hebrew so here we have John and Jesus speaking once again in Hebrew; otherwise, how would John have understood what Jesus said to him from heaven?

In the above paragraphs, we see in the Old Testament that God the Father speaks Hebrew, God the Son as the Angel of the Lord spoke Hebrew, the Holy Spirit speaks Hebrew, Jesus still speaks in Hebrew as He did on earth, the seraphim speak Hebrew, angels speak Hebrew, we see the twenty-four elders worshipping God and speaking Hebrew – in heaven, the four living creatures worship in Hebrew and we know they are in heaven, Gabriel spoke Hebrew, so we can come to the logical conclusion, that Hebrew is the main language spoken in heaven. There may be other languages, but they are not recorded in the scriptures. Hallelujah!

Amen and God bless you.

www.bibleabookoftruth.com