

The New Testimony of Christ Jesus Is Not the Old Testament of Judaism

Religion is a noun. Religio is a Latin noun more synonymous with verbs. Christianity and Judaism are different religions. Christianity has more of a good attitude, bringing together the people and enabling common good. Judaism has more of a proud attitude, segregating the people. Antepenult is a word with three syllables with stress on the last syllable; repented, repentance and citizen. Genesis 6:6, Hosea 13:14, Matthew 3:8, Acts 19:35, 20:21 and 21:39, Romans 2 and 11:28-29, 2 Corinthians 7:10, Philippians 1:27 and 3:20, Hebrews 6:1 and Revelation 3:12. The Holy Bible King James Version records the verb repented, past tense, in the Old Testament 18 times and in the New Testament Gospel of Jesus Christ according to Matthew and Luke 14 times and the noun repentance in the Old Testament 1 time and across the New Testament 25 times. The Holy Bible King James Version records the noun citizen 3 times and the Critical Apparatus of it in newer translations more with the noun heaven shows the Christian sense of Antepenult in repentance from repented, presence in Greek grammar, faith in God and state of the world. Derision is an antepenult. It functions as such in a Christian context pertaining to prophecy such as writings of the Old Testament prophets holding culture in derision from antepenults of a preceding past tense repented to succeeding future tense citizen of heaven. Isaiah 1:2-3. Assimilation is the cultural assuming of identity. Jesus Christ probably had olive coloured skin and represented servant identity through his environment, the Mount of Olives. Numbers 21:8-9, Isaiah 41:25, Zechariah 14:4, Matthew 20:28, Mark 10:45, John 3:14-15 and Philippians 2. Assimilation of Jesus Christ to his community though his Mount of Olives environment, having probably olive coloured skin and probably a darker coloured skin than Solomon, represents cultural servanthood. Matthew 6:29, 12:42, 24:3 and 26:30 and Luke 11:31, 12:27, 19:37 and 22:37. Association is the cultural ties or connection with identity, historically usually religiously. Jesus Christ fulfilled Judaism and upholding it, did away with it, replacing it with a better, more most virtuous and ideal Spirituality, Christianity. Numbers 21:8-9 and John 3:14-15. Association of Jesus Christ was exemplified by his disassociation to Judaism. The Jews leaned and leered at his teachings and questions, so much so, he referred to them as a brood of vipers which was fulfilled by his death. Matthew 3:7, 12:34 and 23:33, Luke 3:7 and John 3:14-15. Attitude is tone. Attitude is compelling from an Old Testament poetry perspective, but Attitude of voice and context comparisons from the Old to much less poetry New Testament is challenging, convincing and life. Ecclesiastes 9:11-12, John 2:13-25 and 3:16-17 and 2 Corinthians 5. Attitude is tone and style and voice differs from the Old Testament to the New Testament. The Old Testament is written with hard law and compelling poetry. The New Testament is woven with challenging ideals and virtuous love. Compelling. Convincing. Proverbs 14:12-13 and John 16. Ballad is a song accompanied with music and dance. The Song of Solomon, a performance, historical, religious and romantic, employs many literary terms, including Ballad, as with David's Psalms. 1 Samuel 16:23, 2 Samuel 6:5, Psalms, Song of Solomon, Luke 15:25 and Colossians 3:16. Braggadocio is the bragging Old Testament Songs from boast in the Lord to New Testament faith, hope and love through Jesus. Exodus 15:1-21, 1 Samuel 18:7, 21:11 and 29:5, Psalm 34:2, the Song of Solomon, or Song of Songs, Jeremiah 9:23-24, Luke 1 and 1 Corinthians 1:31 and 13:13. The West according to government censuses identifies as a more than half Christian majority Western historically Europe and North America and subsequently other usually English speaking countries in the developed world but Western Music and Film is oft Jewish Braggadocio Culture. The Western world is Masonic-Judeo Culture of Mere Christianity faith based on Jewish System of Justice, Jewish Literary Term Braggadocio and Attitude of Greek Antepenult repentance in Jewish and Roman past tense of Antagonist judgement and Jewish sense of respect and reputation. The word justice is not in the New Testament of Jesus Christ, King James Version. The Justice of God was placed upon Christ. The word respect is thus used of no better regard of persons from the Justice of God being placed upon Christ. Christians live in His Glory. Hebrews 11:26. The Western Jewish System of Justice is necessary to govern the such Western Masonic-Judeo

Culture of the people making a mountain out of a molehill, self-fulfilling prophecy, uneducated, immature, laughing to scorn, provoking, watching uselessness. Luke 8:53, 11:53-54 and 20:20. Western Justice can result in reofferings up of mere money payments furthering only lawyer referrals wherefrom the Culture of government census more than half Christian faith majority of reform is to reoffer up the Justice of God already provided in Christ. Hebrews 11:26 and 6:6. The Western world does suffer hate because its census religion and relationships statistics is a more than half Christian faith Mere Christianity Great Divorce majority all because Western Culture is Jewish sense of judgement, justice, respect and segregation. 1 Peter and 1 John. Jewish leader Saul, from the tribe of Benjamin, used his middle name, Paul, to identify as no longer a Jewish leader who was pleased and found pleasure in persecuting Christians to death (Acts 8) but, with Paul meaning small, to identify with the humility and suffering of Christ. 12 Tribes of Israel x 12 Disciples of Christ = 144 Hebrew for Angelic x 1,000 Numerous in Antiquity is symbolic of the Old and New in Christ. Hannah, humble. Jesse, hopeful. Davinic, musical worship. Daniel 7:9-14, Philippians 2:1-12 and Revelation 7:9, 14:1, 21:21-22 and 22:1-5. Jesus Christ is from the line of Adam, Abraham, Isaac and David. Jesse is personified with hopefulness yet not of subsequent Davinic-related lineage to humble Hannah and Samuel. Christ's humility is furthermore separate to Judaism by disassimilation and disassociation to Solomon. Davinic prophetic musical Christian tradition is symbolic from point of conversion of Spiritual life eternal worshipping of God. Adam's dust ends with end of the crafty, musical, scientific and yet pagan line of Cain from whence it waxed and again waned in King Davidic tradition. Genesis 1-4, Ballard – 1 Samuel 16:23 and 2 Samuel 6:5, Adaptation of Action in Drama – 2 Samuel 6:1-16, verse 5 and 3-16, and Luke 15:11-32, verse 25 and 27, and Avant-garde – 2 Kings 6 and 2 Chronicles 20, John 17:3, Colossians 3:16 and Revelation 14, verse 4, and 18, verse 22. It is important to recognise at first that the New Testament of Jesus Christ book of Hebrews is addressed as titled 'To the Hebrews', literally To the Hebrew People, and that anonymity is important and so theorising as to whether Paul or Timothy wrote the letter is not important. Hebrews is addressed to Hebrew speaking people descendant from Abraham and of any language in the Holy Land location and yet the letter is not addressed to the Greek speaking Hellenist cultured people and so its citing is not of Apocryphal context or culture but of Old Testament. Hebrews was not written by a direct hearer Disciple of Jesus Christ but by an Apostle which is very important to understand in context of the location and culture being at a distance and yet at enlightenment, although religiously and governmentally persecuted and heavily pressed. Hebrews, written anonymously at a distance of Holy Land Abrahamic religion and Roman secular government, denounces not the reproach of God but the reproach of Christ and thereby denotes an attitude of pleading for Christ in the face of all suffering to all descendants of Abraham. Hebrews paradox or juxtaposition is that the Abrahamic audience should have been teachers of Christ and yet they were in need of being taught about Christ so patience is encouraged for confidence and yet the call to Christ from backsliding is grammatically good context to Christ. Hebrews circumstances is thus concluded, more than from backsliding to proclaim and plead for Christ, in an actual falling away negative attitude of more respect or regard for persons such as profane Esau than predestined Jacob in the mental state and negativity of the community. A Christian Hebrew Professor wrote the circumstances of the Hebrews letter is concluded by likening having a 'more respect' attitude of the environment to Esau's profane, worldly advancements. Respect from a Christian perspective and etymology is not for better regard of persons. Hebrews Jerusalem locality is situated in the historicity and divinity of Jesus Christ and His death and resurrection. Writ by who, from where, salvation is not through the law or temple rituals, but that people's suffering was not unto death and enlightenment was Christ's glory. A Christian Hebrew Professor wrote Esau was profane, which I think you will only find exactly how in Hebrew, and not worth finding, reading. You have to be very mentally strong to read original Hebrew because the tone, or voice, of listening to the text is very loud. Hebrews 1:3.