The story of creation and redemption is encoded in the Hebrew alphabet. Each letter speaks of God's intention for humanity—His pursuit, His commandments, the bride's revelation, and the sacrifice of the Son. These truths existed before creation itself.

What Was Missing in This Catechism?

Reflect on what you've been taught in church, or perhaps by evangelists—whether in sermons or books. What is the key feature that is absent from this message?

## THERE IS NO CONDEMNATION.

From the very beginning, there is no condemnation. His love for you precedes creation itself. The Lamb was slain before the foundations of the earth, and from before creation, God's plan for your redemption was already in motion. There is no condemnation in His love—only the promise of life and restoration through Christ.

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??? We became co-heirs with Christ (four-pronged shin w).

Y Judgement was ended

All prophecy was completed

The Son of Man died and was restored to glory

and finished his declared works

The Son of God died

n His completed work and revelation is your new life

 $\Psi$  that his word returns with an increase

Trevealing

7 The Son of God died and rose again

7 He exchanged his righteousness for our sin

E He sboke in parables and riddles

y by decoming flesh

D fulfilled the promise

The Son of Man

☆ the promise of the Father

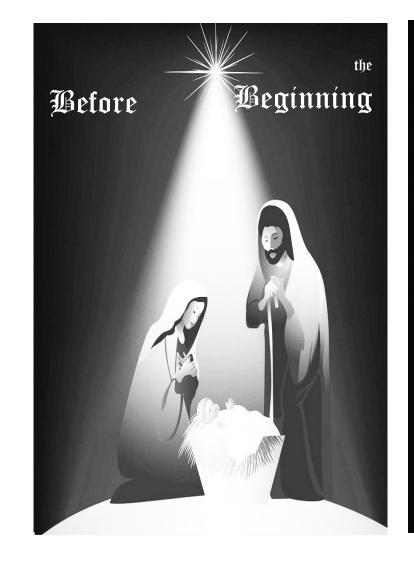
taught

boD to noS adT C

, they became a new creation

U through the marriage

I when they understood



as the bride

it distinguished them

n which they did not understand

7 with a command

y that he pursued them

☐ He revealed to man

 $\chi$  God spoke and created the heavens and the earth.

The Alphabet as a Message

Since God spoke creation into existence and used letters to form words, the alphabet predates creation itself. Every letter has its own meaning, and when read in order, they form a message from God—one that reaches back before creation.

For example, Adam's name  $(\Box 7k)$  is in the word 'ground'  $(\Box 7k)$ . The 'adamah'. Adam, in this context, had Spirit (k) and blood  $(\Box 7)$ . The word for 'blood'  $(\Box 7)$  also reflects a commandment (7) fulfilled by the Son  $(\Box)$ , pointing to a deeper theological truth as a metaphor of the cross used 4000 years before it is defined by the cross.

In pre-600 AD Hebrew, before the introduction of vowel markings (nikud), words derived their meaning from the letters themselves, each letter carrying its unique significance. This ancient form of Hebrew reveals layers of meaning that aren't immediately obvious to modern readers. The very alphabet seems to communicate profound truths about God, His creation, and His eternal plan.