Presented By



Cepher Ce



7 Therefore the people came to Mosheh, and said: We have sinned, for we have spoken against Yahuah, and against you; pray unto El⁻Yahuah, that he takes away the serpents from us. And Mosheh prayed for the people. 8 And Yahuah said unto Mosheh: **Make you a seraph and put it upon a banner**: and it shall come to pass, that everyone that is snake bitten, shall look INX and live. 9 And Mosheh made a serpent of brass, and put it upon a pole, and it came to pass, that if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived.

Bemidbar (Numbers) 21:7-9

The Legend of the Serpent

We see in scripture that the first adversary of man was not Ha'Satan, as the word Satan (שָּׁטָן) does not appear at all in scripture until the Cepher Bemidbar (Numbers) chapter 22.

22 And Elohiym's anger was kindled because he went: and the angel of Yahuah stood in the way for an adversary [שָּׁשָׁר] against him. Now he was riding upon his ass, and his two servants were with him.

Bemidbar (Numbers) 22:22

The Legend of the Serpent

No, the first adversary of man was the Serpent (נָחָשׁ).

Now the serpent (שַׂהָּבֶּוֹ) was more subtle than any beast of the field which Yahuah Elohiym had made. And he said unto the woman: Yea, has Elohiym said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? 2 And the woman said unto the serpent: We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: 3 But of the fruit of the tree, which is in the midst of the garden, Elohiym has said: Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. 4 And the serpent (שֹׁהָבַּ) said unto the woman: Ye shall not surely die: 5 For Elohiym knows that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as elohiym, knowing good and evil.

Bere'shiyth (Genesis) 3:1-5

The Legend of the Serpent



While many ancient cultures attribute the origin of man to the serpent itself, scripture specifically refutes this, claiming Yahuah breath the *nashemah chayim* (the name of life) into the nostrils of the man, and the man became a *nephesh Chaya* – a living soul.

7 And Yahuah Elohiym formed the man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and the man became a living soul.

Bere'shiyth (Genesis) 2:7

The Legend of the Serpent

However, the cult of the serpent has very long legs reaching back into antiquity.

In China, the Serpent is the Great Dragon of ancient mythology, their national emblem and a symbol of royalty. The Kings of Ethiopia, and Pharaohs of Egypt, had the asp (serpent) coiled up in the caps they wore on religious ceremonies representing royalty, given only to the sovereign or to the Gods. The Arabians worship serpents as sacred beings, and they allow no harm to come to them. It is said that in the ritual of Zoroaster, that serpents were esteemed as the first of gods; superintendents of the world and nature itself is depicted under the symbol of a serpent.

The Legend of the Serpent

Masonic authors and Freemasons, Albert G. MacKey and Harry LeRoy Haywood describe the serpents' relationship to Masonry in the Encyclopedia of Freemasonry 1909:

The Pharaoh was an Initiate of Scorpio, and the serpent is the transmuted Scorpio energy, which working upward in the regenerated individual is called the Kundalini. This serpent was the sign of Initiation. It meant that within him the serpent had been raised, for the true Pharaoh was a priest of God, as well as a master of men. There he sat upon the cube altar throne, indicating his mastery over the four elements of his physical body-a judge of the living and of the dead, who in spite of all his power and glory, having about him the grandeur of the world's greatest empire, still bowed in humble supplication to the will of the gods. In his hands he carries the triple scepter of the Nile, the Shepherd's Crook, the Anubis-headed Staff and the Flail or Whip.



The Legend of the Serpent

In China, a male and female pair of serpents with human heads and serpent bodies named Fu Xi and Nu Wa created human life.

In Sumer, it was the Annunaki Nin-Khursag and her husband Enki who created workers. Sitchens claims Enki is the serpent in Genesis and is the one who gave mankind the ability to think and reason and so was cursed by his brother Enlil for it.



The Legend of the Serpent

In Sumer, it was the serpent son of Enki named Ningishzida who became the Sumerian serpent god.

The Sumerian god Ningishzida is represented as the double headed Snake coiled into a double helix (highlighting the duality in nature), flanked by two gryphons. We see this very same snake as the representative of the medical profession called the Caduceus.



The Legend of the Serpent

Although the Rod of Asclepius is the traditional and more widely used symbol of medicine, which has only one snake and is never depicted with wings, the Caduceus is sometimes used by healthcare organizations.













Caduceus

American Medical Association American College of Radiology

Birth

Carcinogenic

Anonymous c Symbol



The Legend of the Serpent

The caduceus is the staff carried by Hermes in Greek mythology. The same staff was also borne by heralds in general, for example by Iris, the messenger of Hera. It is a short staff entwined by two serpents, sometimes surmounted by wings. In Roman iconography, it was carried in the left hand of Mercury, the messenger of the gods.

The oldest known imagery of the caduceus has its roots in Mesopotamia with the Sumerian god Ningishzida; whose symbol is the staff with two snakes intertwined around it.

The Legend of the Serpent

8 And Yahuah said unto Mosheh: **Make you a seraph and put it upon a banner**: and it shall come to pass, that everyone that is snake bitten, shall look מת and live. 9 And Mosheh made a serpent of brass, and put it upon a pole, and it came to pass, that if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived.

Bemidbar (Numbers) 21:8-9

וַיּאֹמֶר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה עֲשֵׂה לְךָ שָׁרָף וְשִׁים אֹתוֹ עַל־נֵס וְהָיָה כָּל־הַנְּשׁוּךְ וְרָאָה אֹתוֹ וָחָי:

Vayomer Yahuah al-Mosheh aseh lecha saraph v'siym othu al-nec v'hayah cal-ha'nashuch v'ra'ah othu va'chay.

The Legend of the Serpent

Bemidbar (Numbers) 21:8

וַיּאֹמֶר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה עְשֵׂה לְךּ שָׂרָף וְשִׂים אֹתוֹ עַל־נֵס וְהְיָה כָּל־הַנְּשׁוּךּ וְרָאָה אֹתוֹ וְחָי: Vayomer Yahuah al-Mosheh aseh lecha saraph v'siym othu al-nec v'hayah cal-ha'nashuch v'ra'ah othu va'chay.

And said Yahuah *to* al-Mosheh: make yourself *a* saraph and put it *as* your sign on a banner, and which of all the stricken *who* see your sign *will* live.

The Legend of the Serpent

But Mosheh put a serpent (Nachash) on a pole!

9 And Mosheh made a serpent of brass, and put it upon a pole, and it came to pass, that if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived.



Bemidbar (Numbers) 21:8-9

Enter the Asclepius!



The Legend of the Serpent

Enter the Asclepius!

Asclepius was the ancient Greek god of medicine. He was the son of the fallen watcher Apollo, and his mother was the mortal Koronis. She was killed by Apollo for being unfaithful. The motherless Asclepius was then brought up by his father who gave him the gift of healing and the secrets of medicine using plants and herbs.

The most ancient Asklepion (or healing temple) according to Strabo, was situated in Trikala. The Pool of Bethesda, described in the Gospel of John, chapter 5, was found by archaeologists in 1964 to be part of an Asclepeion. Other Asclepions were found at Epidaurus (NE Peloponnese), and on the island of Kos where Hippocrates (the "father of medicine") began his career, in Gortys (Arcadia), and at Pergamum in Asia – the seat and the throne of Satan (Rev.



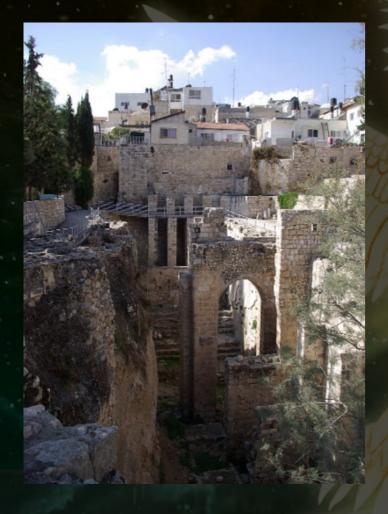
The Legend of the Serpent

Enter the Asclepius!

Hippocrates (the "father of medicine") began his career at the Gortyn Asclepion.

The original Hippocratic Oath began with the invocation:
"I swear by Apollo the Physician and by Asclepius and by
Hygieia and Panacea and by all the gods ..."

Trust the science!



And what of the Asclepion described in Yochanon (Gospel of John)?

After this there was a Feast of the Yahudiym; and Yahusha went up to Yerushalayim. 2 Now there is at Yerushalayim by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Ivriyt tongue **Beyt Checed**, [Pool of Bethesda] having five porches. 3 In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water. 4 For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool and troubled the water: whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of whatsoever disease he had. 5 And a certain man was there, which had an infirmity thirty and eight years. 6 When Yahusha saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he said unto him: Will you be made whole? 7 The impotent man answered him: Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steps down before me. 8 Yahusha said unto him: Rise, take up your bed, and walk. 9 And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked: and on the same day was the Shabbath.

Yochanon (John) 5:1-8

The Legend of the Serpent

Now it came to pass in the third year of Husha son of Elah king of Yashar'el, that Yechizqiyahu the son of Achaz king of Yahudah began to reign. 2 Twenty and five years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and nine years in Yerusha-layim. His mother's name also was Aviy, the daughter of Zakaryahu. 3 And he did that which was right in the sight of Yahuah, according to all that David his father did. 4 He removed the high places, and broke the images, and cut down the Asherah poles, and broke in pieces the brazen serpent that Mosheh had made: for unto those days the children of Yashar'el did burn incense to it: and he called it Nechushtan.

Melekiym Sheniy (2 Kings) 18:1-4

The Legend of the Serpent

5 For when the horrible fierceness of beasts came upon these, and they perished with the stings of crooked serpents, your wrath endured not forever: 6 But they were troubled for a small season, that they might be admonished, having a sign of yeshu`ah, to put them in remembrance of the commandment of your Torah. 7

For he that turned himself toward it was not saved by the thing that he saw, but by you, that are the Savior of all. 8 And in this you made your enemies confess, that it is you who deliver from all evil:

Chokmah Shalomah (Wisdom of Solomon) 16:5-8



The Legend of the Serpent

14 And as Mosheh lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of A'dam be lifted up:
15 That whosoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life.

Yochanon (John) 3:14-15

Painting by Nikolai Ge

Николай Ге

Born: February 27, 1831; Voronezh, Russia

Died: June 13, 1894; Hutor Ivanovsky (now Shevchenko), Ukraine



The Legend of the Serpent

14 And as Mosheh lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of A'dam be lifted up:
15 That whosoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life.

Yochanon (John) 3:14

The power of the serpent of Egypt was broken on the cross

– Justin Martyr

Painting by Nikolai Ge

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The Legend of the Serpent

Enter the Ouroboros







The Legend of the Serpent

Enter the Ouroboros

The ouroboros is the image of the snake swallowing its own tail – swallowing itself; this being the marker of sin "eating its own."

51 Behold, I show you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, 52 In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the shofar shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. 53 For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. 54 So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. 55 O death, where is your sting? O She'ol, where is your victory?

Qorintiym Ri'shon (1 Corinthians) 15:51-55

The Legend of the Serpent

Mashiach was raised on the cross showing his victory over the serpent and its worldwide cult.

4 Surely, he has borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows: yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of Elohiym, and afflicted. 5 But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. 6 All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned everyone to his own way; and Yahuah has laid on him \(\text{N} \) the iniquity of us all. 7 He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth. 8 He was taken from prison and from judgment: and who shall declare his generation? For he was cut off out of the land of the living: for the transgression of my people was he stricken. 9 And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth.

Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 53:4-9

The Legend of the Serpent

10 Yet it pleased Yahuah to bruise him; he has put him to grief: when you shall make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of Yahuah shall prosper in his hand. 11 He shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied: by his knowledge shall my righteous Servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities. 12 Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he has poured out his soul unto death: and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bore the sin of many and made intercession for the transgressors. Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 53:10-12

But what of the Saraph Mosheh was to put on a banner?

8 And Yahuah said unto Mosheh: **Make you a seraph and put it upon a banner**: and it shall come to pass, that everyone that is snake bitten, shall look and live.

Bemidbar (Numbers) 21:8

So, what is a seraph?

Strong's tells us that (שָׂרָף) saraph (H8314) means burning; i.e. (figuratively) a poisonous (serpent); specifically, a saraph or symbolical creature (from their copper color): Its usage in the KJV is fiery serpent.

From H8313 (שְׂרַף) which is a primitive root; meaning to be set on fire: to cause, or to make a burning, to kindle.

Was Mosheh supposed to set an image of a fire on a banner?

Let's compare Strong's saraph with the descriptions found in scripture:

In the year that King Uzziyahu died I saw also Adonai sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the Temple. 2 Above it stood the **Seraphiym**: each one had six wings; with two he covered his face, and with two he did fly. 3 And one cried unto another, and said: Holy, holy, holy, is Yahuah Tseva'oth: the whole earth is full of his glory.

Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 6:1-3

6 And before the throne there was a sea of glass like unto crystal: and in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne, were four living creatures full of eyes before and behind. 7 And the first living creature was like a lion, and the second living creature like a calf, and the third living creature had a face as a man, and the fourth living creature was like a flying eagle. 8 And the four living creatures had each of them six wings about him; and they were full of eyes within: and they rest not day and night, saying: Holy, holy, holy, Yahuah Elohiym Tseva'oth, which was, and is, and is to come.

Chazon (Revelation) 4:6-8

Let's compare Strong's saraph with the descriptions found in scripture:

Above it stood the <u>Seraphiym</u> [שְׂרָפִּים]: each one had six wings; with two he covered his face, and with two he covered his feet, and with two he did fly. 3 And one cried unto another, and said: Holy, holy, holy, is Yahuah Tseva'oth: the whole earth is full of his glory.

Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 6:2

Strong's again tells us that the word here (in singular form) is (שָׂרֶף) saraph (H8314) (the masculine plural being seraphiym) which means burning; i.e. (figuratively) a poisonous (serpent); specifically, a saraph or symbolical creature (from their copper color):

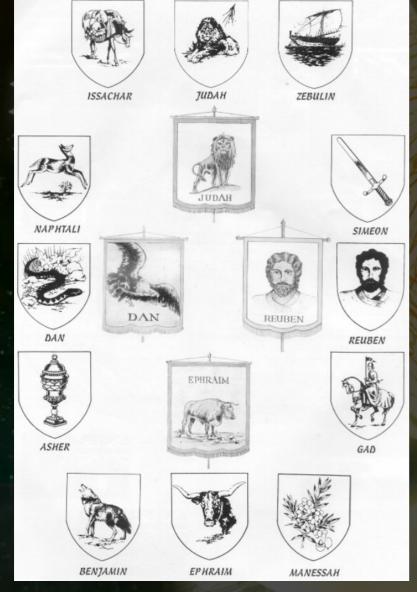
Yet the Seraphiym are clearly described here, and a second witness is found in Chazon (Revelation). What was the image Mosheh was asked to fly?



Consider the banners of Yashar'el

51 And when the Tabernacle sets forward, the Leviyiym shall take it down: and when the Tabernacle is to be pitched, the Leviyiym shall set it up: and the stranger that comes nigh shall be put to death. 52 And the children of Yashar'el shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard, throughout their hosts.

Bemidbar (Numbers) 1:51-52



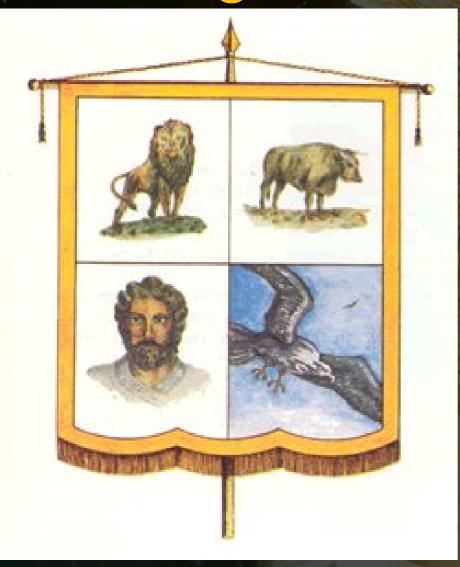
Consider the banners of Yashar'el

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Bemidbar (Numbers) 1:51-52

Degel (דֶגֶל) H1714 a flag:—banner, standard.

From H1713 (דָּגַל) **Dâgal**, which is the primitive root meaning to flaunt, i.e., to raise a flag; figuratively, to be conspicuous: to set up with banners.



Consider the banners of the four groups

Bemidbar (Numbers) 2:2-3a

Yahudah (Lion) (74,600)

Yisshakar (54,400)

Zevulun (57,400)

RRe'uven (Man) (46,500)

Shim'on (59,300)

Gad (45,600)

Ephrayim (0x) (40,500)

Menashsheh (32,200)

Binyamin (35,400)

Dan (Eagle) (62,700)

Asher (41,500)

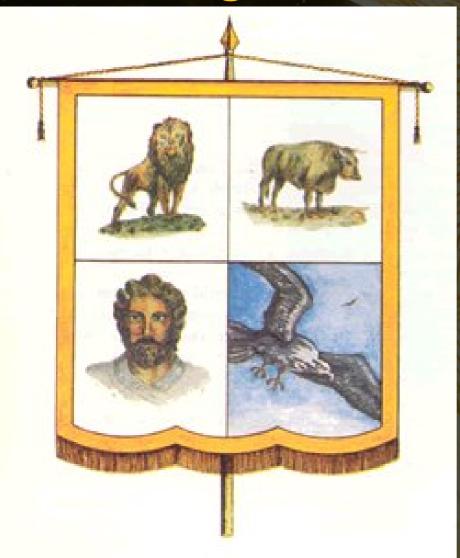
Naphtaliy (53,400)

East Troop: 129,000

South Troop: 151,400

West Troop: 108,100

North Troop: 157,600

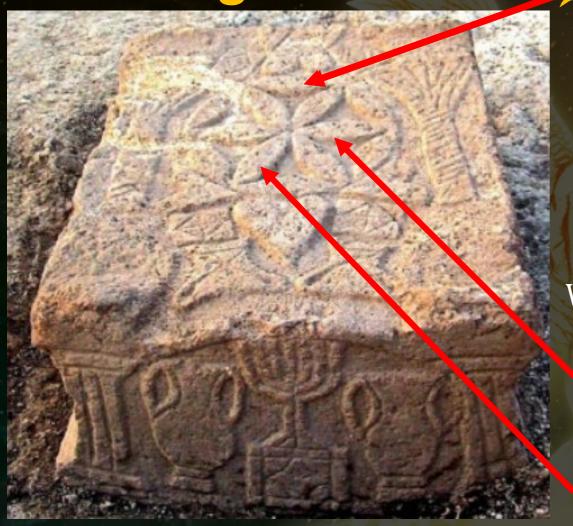


Consider the banners of the four groups

6 And before the throne there was a sea of glass like unto crystal: and in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne, were four living creatures full of eyes before and behind. 7 And the first living creature was like a lion, and the second living creature like a calf, and the third living creature had a face as a man, and the fourth living creature was like a flying eagle. 8 And the four living creatures had each of them six wings about him; and they were full of eyes within: and they rest not day and night, saying: Holy, holy, holy, Yahuah Elohiym Tseva'oth, which was, and is, and is to come.

Chazon (Revelation) 4:6-8

Make you a Seraph wo wings



Consider the markers of the synagogue found at Migdal

How do we know this is of Hebrew nature?

Answer: The Menorah

What is the marker set forth atop the stone? Answer: The symbol of the saraph.

Two wings with which to fly.

Two wings with which to cover

The symbols of Yashar'el:

The menorah: which sets forth the sevenfold doctrine of all creation.

The saraph: the banner of the children of Yashar'el

32 These are those which were numbered of the children of Yashar'el by the house of their fathers: all those that were numbered of the camps throughout their hosts were six hundred thousand and three thousand and five hundred and fifty. 33 But the Leviyiym were not numbered among the children of Yashar'el; as Yahuah commanded Mosheh. 34 And the children of Yashar'el did according to all that Yahuah commanded Mosheh: So they pitched by their standards, and so they set forward, everyone after their families, according to the house of their fathers.

Bemidbar (Numbers) 2:32-34



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