

The Copher

Scripture for such a time as this

The Cephher

Includes:

- The Tanakh
- The Bible
- The Apocrypha
- Additions from the Septuagint
- Newly discovered selections from the Dead Sea Scrolls
- Additional writings including Baruch Sheni and the 29th Chapter of Acts (Sonnini manuscript)

The Cepher

In a unique order:

- The “Old Testament” is in the order of the Tanakh with inclusions
 - The Cepher Yovheliym (Jubilees)
 - The Cepher Chanoch (Enoch)
 - The Cepher Yashar (Jasher)
 - The Cepher Baruch Sheny (2 Baruch)
 - 5 additional Psalms (from the Septuagint)
 - All of the Apocrypha found in the 1539 Coverdale, the 1560 Geneva, the 1611 King James Version (AV) and 1789 Blaney KJV

The Cepher

Beautiful features:

- The Cepher no longer includes symbolized (all caps *dog Latin*) text for easier reading
- The Cepher includes an easy road map to old English names
- The Cepher indents all of the prayers found in scripture throughout all of the books.
- The Cepher includes footnotes in the difficult books of Chanoch (Enoch) and Chazon (Revelation)

The Cepher

Beautiful features:

- The Cepher has indents for all Old Testament references (and apocryphal references) found in the New Testament
- The Cepher includes an original map section at the end of the book setting forth tribal migration paths
- The Cepher includes a family history section allowing the tracing of multiple generations of family.
- The Cepher includes a paleo Ivriyt (Hebrew) guide at the very end of the book for easy reference

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Critical text corrections:

- The average English bible cannot demonstrate that the Messiah is in the line of David
- The average English bible instructs the reader to follow the Talmud, Mishnah and Gamarrah
- The average English bible calls “lucifer” the son of the morning
- The average English bible misses the critical language in Vayiqra (Leviticus) 17:11; Psalm 81:3 and 81:5.

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The beauty of transliteration:

- By transliterating the names (instead of translating or substituting names) we found the meaning of them.
- Transliteration revealed the allegiance of most of the prophets to “Yahu”.
- Transliteration revealed a fulfillment of prophecy in Matthew 1, depriving the exiled kings of the “Yahu”
- Transliteration also revealed the pronunciation of the name.

The Cepher

The Cepher sets forth an English pronunciation of the name:

- Most English scriptures substitute the word “Lord” for the name Yahuah. Lord is best translated in Hebrew as Ba’al.
- Most English translations substitute the word “God” for the word Elohiym. But Gad is identified as a pagan Babylonian deity in Isaiah 65:11.
- Most English translations use an Anglicanized, Germanized version of a Latinized substitution for the Greek Iesous to identify the Messiah, rather than the name obviously given to him. The Cepher uses his Ivritiy name Yahusha.

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Finally, the Cepher sets forth the alef-tav:

- Most scholars consider this merely an identifier of a direct object in a Hebrew sentence – but it is much more.

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www.cephernet.net

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