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## THE MOTHER: THE MOTHER is 1% Yahweh 99% Asherah, 1% Allah 99% "We," ...

1 message

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Sat, Jul 17, 2021 at 11:23 AM

To: AADHA AKASH &lt;the.great.conjunction.2020.12.21@gmail.com&gt;

**THE MOTHER is 1% Yahweh 99% Asherah, 1% Allah 99% "We," 1% Jerusalem 99% Kuntillet Ajrud; 1% Pope Francis 99% Francesca Stavrakopoulou, 1% Genesis 99% Big Bang, 1% Purgatory 99% Jewelled Island, 0% death 100% moksha. (July 17, 2021)**

July 16, 2021

Hi all,

We need to persevere regarding the "false god hiding the real God both from others and from ourselves".

Who is this God of Power that we read about in the earliest biblical texts?

Is this the God within ourselves?

It can't be.

He is described in terms of an external tribal male God, not as the indwelling universal Mother God:

"The Song of Moses in Deuteronomy 32 indicates that Yahweh was believed to have been one of the children of the Canaanite deity, El Elyon (God Most High). The song describes how the nations were formed and it says the peoples of the Earth were divided up according to the number of El Elyon's children. Yahweh was Israel's patron.

In other words, the best evidence suggests that Yahweh or Jehovah did not begin as the "only true God". He did not begin by being regarded as the Creator of the world. Yahweh began as a young and up and coming tribal deity whose prowess among other gods mirrored the aspirations of Israel vis-à-vis surrounding tribes and nations."

Love to All,

Violet

All HALF THE SKY needs to do is to persevere against the "false god hiding the real God both from others and from himself." – Part 1

### Can the True God Be a God of Power?

(p.55) Where then did all this stuff come from that is applied to God, but that seems symptomatic of the worst sides of human nature? Why is all this so much at the heart of religion? Take the Bible writers. Their image of God as the most powerful person imaginable was based on Iron Age Chieftains or Kings who wielded absolute power over their subjects and were beyond accountability.

(p.56) Look at the example of Job, who was a pawn between God – Jehovah or Yahweh – and Satan. As a test of the loyalty of Job, his children are taken from him in death, and everything else that he had – friendship, wealth and health, are taken from him also. When Job complains that he hadn't done anything to

merit this treatment, God says, "Will the faultfinder contend with the Almighty? Let him who reproves God answer it." (Job 40:2).

Absolute power allows caprice and cruelty. It is always maintained, partially at least, by fear, a level of fear that is virtually impossible to perpetuate without anger's unpredictability.

... The equation changes if the angry person is powerful. Powerful people are ones who can inflict penalties if we don't pay attention to their wishes. Or who, on the other side, can confer benefits if we do. They can reject us, they can injure us, they can even kill us, or they may be able to give us special favors.

(p.57)... It is all too easy to acquire this template, and then project it onto the universe and to the whole of the supernatural. It appears then that the Biblical writer's belief in an angry God reduces down to an artifact of human information processing. So, with due respect to Jonathan Edwards [i.e. America's most important and original philosophical theologian] are we sinners in the hands of an angry God, or rather sinners in the hands of angry humans?

A lot of scholars have decided long ago that the earliest Biblical texts give an indication that the ways in which God/Yahweh or Jehovah was pictured was almost identical to how an ancient Near Eastern tribal deity would have been treated.

The Song of Moses in Deuteronomy 32 indicates that Yahweh was believed to have been one of the children of the Canaanite deity, El Elyon (God Most High) [32:8a]. The song describes how the nations were formed and it says the peoples of the Earth were divided up according to the number of El Elyon's children [33:8b]. Yahweh was Israel's patron.

In other words, the best evidence suggests that Yahweh or Jehovah did not begin as the "only true God". He did not begin by being regarded as the Creator of the world. Yahweh began as a young and up and coming tribal deity whose prowess among other gods mirrored the aspirations of Israel vis-à-vis surrounding tribes and nations.

But over time Yahweh and El Elyon are conflated, merging into one. Jehovah starts by being seen as a Creator-god. But during that period, the people of Israel still believed in other gods. They are forbidden to worship other gods, because they owe their allegiance to Jehovah, their patron deity. He was supposed to have a wife Asherah. It is clear that she was worshipped by the people of Israel as his consort. That seems to have been acceptable till about the 7th century BC, when the people of Israel were in captivity in Babylon.

*Saving Jesus*, by Miceal Ledwith, 2017, Edessa Code, LLC, ISBN # 978-0-692-97305-9, USA.  
Chapter 1, The Human Saga: How to Mess Up God (p.55-57)

## Did God have a wife? Scholar says that he did

God had a wife, Asherah, whom the Book of Kings suggests was worshiped alongside Yahweh in his temple in Israel, according to an Oxford scholar.



Asherah's connection to Yahweh, according to Francesca Stavrakopoulou, is spelled out in the Bible and an 8th-century B.C. inscription on pottery found in the Sinai desert at a site called Kuntillet Ajrud.

March 18, 2011, 3:57 PM EDT / Source: Discovery Channel

## By Jennifer Viegas

God had a wife, Asherah, whom the Book of Kings suggests was worshipped alongside Yahweh in his temple in Israel, according to an Oxford scholar.

In 1967, Raphael Patai was the first historian to mention that the ancient Israelites worshipped both Yahweh and Asherah. The theory has gained new prominence because of the research of Francesca Stavrakopoulou, who began her work at Oxford and is now a senior lecturer in the department of Theology and Religion at the University of Exeter.

Information presented in Stavrakopoulou's books, lectures and journal papers has become the basis of a three-part documentary series, now airing in Europe, where she discusses the Yahweh-Asherah connection.

"You might know him as Yahweh, Allah or God. But on this fact, Jews, Muslims and Christians, the people of the great Abrahamic religions, are agreed: There is only one of Him," writes Stavrakopoulou in a statement released to the British media. "He is a solitary figure, a single, universal creator, not one God among many ... or so we like to believe.

"After years of research specializing in the history and religion of Israel, however, I have come to a colorful and what could seem, to some, uncomfortable conclusion that God had a wife."

Stavrakopoulou bases her theory on ancient texts, amulets and figurines unearthed primarily in the ancient Canaanite coastal city called Ugarit, now modern-day Syria. All of these artifacts reveal that Asherah was a powerful fertility goddess.

Asherah's connection to Yahweh, according to Stavrakopoulou, is spelled out in both the Bible and an 8th-century B.C. inscription on pottery found in the Sinai desert at a site called Kuntillet Ajrud.

"The inscription is a petition for a blessing," she shares. "Crucially, the inscription asks for a blessing from 'Yahweh and his Asherah.' Here was evidence that presented Yahweh and Asherah as a divine pair. And now a handful of similar inscriptions have since been found, all of which help to strengthen the case that the God of the Bible once had a wife."

Also significant, Stavrakopoulou believes, "is the Bible's admission that the goddess Asherah was worshiped in Yahweh's Temple in Jerusalem. In the Book of Kings, we're told that a statue of Asherah was housed in the temple and that female temple personnel wove ritual textiles for her."

J. Edward Wright, president of both The Arizona Center for Judaic Studies and The Albright Institute for Archaeological Research, told Discovery News that he agrees several Hebrew inscriptions mention "Yahweh and his Asherah."

"Asherah was not entirely edited out of the Bible by its male editors," he added. "Traces of her remain, and based on those traces, archaeological evidence and references to her in texts from nations bordering Israel and Judah, we can reconstruct her role in the religions of the Southern Levant."

Asherah — known across the ancient Near East by various other names, such as Astarte and Istar — was "an important deity, one who was both mighty and nurturing," Wright continued.

"Many English translations prefer to translate 'Asherah' as 'Sacred Tree,'" Wright said. "This seems to be in part driven by a modern desire, clearly inspired by the biblical narratives, to hide Asherah behind a veil once again."

"Mentions of the goddess Asherah in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) are rare and have been heavily edited by the ancient authors who gathered the texts together," Aaron Brody, director of the Bader Museum and an associate professor of Bible and archaeology at the Pacific School of Religion, said.

Asherah as a tree symbol was even said to have been "chopped down and burned outside the Temple in acts of certain rulers who were trying to 'purify' the cult, and focus on the worship of a single male god, Yahweh," he added.

The ancient Israelites were polytheists, Brody told Discovery News, "with only a small minority worshipping Yahweh alone before the historic events of 586 B.C." In that year, an elite community within Judea was exiled to Babylon and the Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed. This, Brody said, led to "a more universal vision of strict monotheism: one god not only for Judah, but for all of the nations."

<https://www.nbcnews.com/id/wbna42154769>