

YAHUAH

The Restoration Starter

The Name was buried. The witness remains.

*A foundation: who Yashar'al is, what happened to the record through history,
the language that was compressed, the alphabet in its oldest form, and the
way back to Yahuah.*

Who Is Yashar'al?

Yashar'al is not simply a modern religious label. In the Scrolls, Yashar'al begins with the covenant people connected to Ya'aqob, whose name was changed to Yashar'al. They were given the covenant, the Torah, the promises, and the responsibility to walk according to the instruction of Yahuah.

The covenant was never about bloodline without obedience. The Scrolls show that strangers who joined themselves to Yahuah, accepted His covenant, and walked in His instruction could dwell among Yashar'al. The foundation is covenant, faithfulness, and returning to Yahuah.

The prophets corrected those who claimed the identity but rejected the obedience. Identity without the walk was never the covenant.

Witnesses:

Bereshith (Genesis) 32:28 . Shemoth (Exodus) 12:48-49 . Yeshayahu (Isaiah) 56:6-7

What Happened in History

The loss of understanding did not happen overnight. The Scrolls passed through centuries of conquest, exile, war, destruction, language change, and foreign control.

Assyrian Empire (700s BCE)

The northern tribes of Yashar'al were conquered and many exiled. This brought scattering, loss of land, and separation from national identity.

Babylonian Empire (586 BCE)

Yerushalayim was conquered and the temple destroyed. Many from Yahudah were taken into exile, disrupting national life, priesthood service, and connection to the land.

Greek Empire (300s-100s BCE)

Greek rule brought Hellenization: pressure to adopt Greek language, customs, and worldview. Under Antiochus IV, Torah practice was attacked, the temple desecrated, and Torah writings targeted, according to Makkabim.

Roman Empire (63 BCE onward)

Rome conquered the land and crushed revolts. In 70 CE Roman forces destroyed Yerushalayim and the temple. Later generations received many writings through Greek, Latin, and other translation systems.

This was not only a translation issue. The writings moved through conquest, destruction, political control, and cultural replacement.

What Happened to the Words

When the Scrolls moved through other languages, many original meanings were compressed or narrowed. This is lexical compression and semantic narrowing: the wide, living word reduced to a single thin one.

Torah

הַתּוֹרָה . תּוֹרָה

Rendered “law” in the common texts. The word means instruction, direction, guidance, the whole path given by Yahuah. “law” narrowed it to legal rules and hid the way of life.

Khata

חַטָּאת . חָטָא

Rendered “sin.” It means to fail, to miss, or to violate the instruction given. “sin” became a broad word that hides the deeper categories the original language carried.

Where the original kept distinct words, the translations blurred them into one:

Pasha	rebellion against Torah.
Aun	twisting, crookedness.
Asham	guilt, accountability.
Maal	betrayal.
Shagag	unintentional error.
Tum'ah	defilement.

The original words showed the action, the condition, the reason, and the result. The later translations compressed these into fewer, flatter words.

The Alphabet, Restored

Twenty-two consonants. On the left, the Paleo form, the oldest shapes of the witness. Beside it, the square script you may recognize. Then the name and the sound in restored transliteration. The consonants control the meaning.

Paleo	Square	Name	Sound
𐤀	א	Aleph	silent / A
𐤁	ב	Bet	B
𐤂	ג	Gimel	G
𐤃	ד	Dalet	D
𐤄	ה	Hey	H
𐤅	ו	Waw	W / U
𐤆	ז	Zayin	Z
𐤇	ח	Chet	KH
𐤈	ט	Tet	T
𐤉	י	Yod	Y
𐤊	כ	Kaph	K / KH
𐤋	ל	Lamed	L
𐤌	מ	Mem	M
𐤍	נ	Nun	N

𐤑	ס	Samekh	S
𐤒	ע	Ayin	silent / guttural
𐤓	פ	Pe	P / F
𐤔	צ	Tsade	TS
𐤕	ק	Qoph	Q
𐤖	ר	Resh	R
𐤗	ש	Shin	SH
𐤘	ת	Taw	T

Torah: The Path

Torah is the foundation needed to understand everything that follows. It is found in the writings given through Moshe:

Bereshith (Genesis) . Shemoth (Exodus) . Wayiqra (Leviticus) . Bemidbar (Numbers) . Debarim (Deuteronomy)

These contain the creation and covenant history, the commands, statutes, and judgments, the Ten Words, the appointed times, the priesthood instructions, the offerings, and the instruction for daily life.

The Scrolls name this the Sepher ha-Torah, the Scroll of Torah:

הרותה רפס . פקדא אשקאא

Debarim (Deuteronomy) 31:24-26 shows Moshe wrote the words of Torah in a scroll. The Ten Words are inside Torah, but Torah is larger than the Ten Words alone.

Khata: Leaving the Path

The modern idea of “sin” is incomplete without Torah. The pattern is simple: Yahuah gives Torah, mankind leaves Torah, and Khata occurs.

Khata

𐤀𐤏𐤏 . 𐤀𐤏𐤏 . failing, missing, or violating the instruction Yahuah gave.

Khata is not simply “doing something bad.” The real question is never only “did someone sin,” but “what instruction was violated.” Without Torah, the word has no measure.

Yahusha: The Way Back

Yahusha is central because he is the one Yahuah sent, the promised deliverer, the one who restores the path and brings people back to the Father. He did not come to create a separate path away from Torah. He taught from the foundation already given.

“Do not think I came to destroy the Torah or the Prophets.”

Mattithyahu (Matthew) 5:17

He is the Kohan haGadol, the great priest who intercedes and fulfills the priestly role:

לודגה ןהכ . ףאק ׁ1אקל . great priest, chief priest.

“I am the way, the truth, and the life. No man comes to the Father except through me.”

Yohanan (John) 14:6

This connects directly back to the foundation already given. He identified himself with the same way, truth, and life that the Scrolls tie to Yahuah's instruction.

The Offering, Fulfilled

Torah contains different kinds of instruction. Some are daily walking instructions. Some required the temple, the altar, the priesthood, and specific service duties.

Yahusha fulfilled the offering role connected to Khata and Asham, sin and guilt. Because of him, the animal offerings for sin and guilt are no longer performed; the offering duty reached its purpose through him; and he serves as Kohan haGadol.

The offering changed because it was fulfilled. The instruction was not erased. Torah still defines what Khata is.

Your First Steps Back

The whole foundation in one line: Yahuah gave Torah as the path. Yahusha is the way back to the Father. Khata is leaving the path. Restoration is returning to Yahuah, His instruction, and the foundation originally given.

1. Restore the Name in your own speech. Yahuah, not the title. Yahusha, not the smoothed substitute.
 2. Read the witnesses in their restored Scroll-names, and compare them against the common texts.
 3. Learn the consonants. The meaning is in them, not in the vowel points added later.
 4. Test what you were taught against the witness, not to mock it, but to prove it.
 5. Walk it out. Restoration is a return, a step at a time, to the ancient paths.
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This is only the first walk. The music carries the rest.

Listen free. Search the witnesses. Return to the ancient paths.

youtube.com/@ZoreaYahu