

UNITS OF MEASURE AND COLOR SIGNIFICANCE IN PROPHECY

THE MEANING/REFERENCE/SIGNIFICANCE OF NUMBERS

True Hebrew accounting of numbers compared to the western worlds accounting: (confusion of last days, end times scenarios)

When you count to ten, you start out with the number 1. Most people when they explain 1-10, have 10 items they refer to, or demonstrate. When you start out with 1 using this method, you establish 1 before it actually came to be. What happened to 0-1? To get to 1, you must first start with 0. 0 is the starting point, not 1. From 1-2, now we have 2, and on and on. The period of time commonly established as 1 didn't start at 1, it started at 0, the actual time between 0 and 1 is 1. 0 to 1 is the substance of the first year. The substance of the first year doesn't begin just because you called it 1, it began at 0.

So when you look at the last day or decade, you look at the one you call the tenth, when actually the 10th is part of the next set of numbers. 10 is actually in the first year of the next set. When we get to the year 6000 we are actually counting toward the first year of the next set of numbers (millennium.6001), it is not the 6000th year. Another simple example of numbers and time is seen in our counting of years. In the 1900's everything that happened was said to have happened in the 20th century. Why was it called the 20th century, when in fact it happened in the 1900's? See the confusion. When we have this pointed out we see a twist in the way numbers are defined, but this is actually mathematically correct. The western way of counting is not.

This is the reason why in the Hebrew counting of age, we have a discrepancy, compared to our western way of thinking. The moment you're born in Hebrew thinking, you are one year old because you are between 0 and 1. The baby has been alive in one particular year. Whereas in western culture we say that you have to of completed one year of life.

To understand the weightier things in prophesy, we must understand the gematria of the Hebrew language. Each of the 22 Hebrew letters represents a number. So letters can be used for numbering.

ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א
Tet	Chet	Zayin	Vav	He	Dalet	Gimel	Bet	Alef
(T)	(Ch)	(Z)	(V/O/U)	(H)	(D)	(G)	(B/V)	(Silent)
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ס	ז	נ	מ	מ	ל	ך	כ	י
Samech	(Nun)	Nun	(Mem)	Mem	Lamed	(Khaf)	Kaf	Yod
(S)	(N)	(N)	(M)	(M)	(L)	(Kh)	(K/Kh)	(Y)
60	50	40	30	20	10	10	10	10
ת	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ	ע
Tav	Shin	Resh	Qof	(Tzade)	Tzade	(Fe)	Pe	Ayin
(T/S)	(Sh/S)	(R)	(Q)	(Tz)	(Tz)	(F)	(P/F)	(Silent)
400	300	200	100	7	60	5	80	70

The Hebrew gematria numbers attached to the Hebrew letters are as follows:

1 Aleph stands for singular, ("echad", "unity") in Hebrew. Depending on how you are looking at it "echad" and "unity" can mean one singular or two "ones" in unity. One "echad", cannot be divided, but "unity" can mean two of "one" put together. One represents the beginning, the unity of Abba, completeness, which we see in Yahveh and Yeshua as one unit ("echad"), as revealed in the Shema (Deut. 6:4).

2 Bet stands for 2. It represents" showing a difference, testimony. It also stands for the two Houses of Israel (Ephraim and Yahudah).

3 Gimel stands for 3. In gematria, the number 3, 30, 300, etc., or even numbers multiplied or divisible by 3, are always associated with the death, burial, and resurrection of Yeshua. Past, present, future.

4 Dalet is 4. Four denotes earth or creation, stability. Four seasons: spring, summer, fall, winter, four elements: air, fire, earth and water.

5 Hey is 5. Five is the number of grace, torah, is the first five books, five fingers on each hand, and the five senses of the human body (touch, taste, smell, eyesight, hearing).

6 Vav is 6. It is related to all men, in particular the first and second Adam. The number 6 is connected to man, therefore we know that "vav" the letter is connected to man. Vav is the nail that connects the heavens through Yeshua to the cedar stake (earth).

7 Zayin is 7. The number seven and multiples of it is by far the most important number in scripture. The number seven is mentioned about 500 times in the bible. it represents:divine perfection, completion, days in a week, 7 x 7 is a jubilee year, 7 attributes (spirits) of Yah, branches on the menorah, the day Yah rested after creation.

8 Chet is 8. The number four denotes earth and creation, 8 is twice as much as four and is connected to new earth, new beginning, and new creation. You might say 8 is the other side of the coin.

9 Tet is 9. Nine is the number of judgement. It deals with the finality of things. It is used when judging man and all of his works.

10 Yod is 10. The number 10 deals with completeness that happens in a divine order or completed during a course of time. Ten represents the currency or metric system. Ten means a cycle of 9 (0-9), has been completed, ten is the outcome.

20 Kaf is 20. Twenty is the number of redemption. Redemption includes judgment.

20 Twenty is the age one was allowed to become a soldier. Twenty is the number of anointing of the hand or head.

30 Lamed is 30. All numbers in regards to 3, like 30, 300, 330, etc. are Messianic numbers. They always have reference to the Messiah's death, burial, and resurrection.

40 Mem is 40. Forty is the number of trial, tribulation and testing. 40 days and nights of the flood. 40 years in the wilderness. 40 days Moses was up on the mountain.

50 Noon is 50. Fifty is the number for restoration, shavuot, Ruach Hakodesh, jubilee, new cycle, freedom, and fullness of life.

60 Samehh is 60. Sixty consists of the number of man and sin (6) and the number of perfect order (10). Sixty represents pride, conceit, and earthly desire.

70 Ayin is 70. Seventy is connected to 7. 70 is the combination of two perfect numbers..7 and 10. 70 is the number of perfect spiritual order.

80 Pey is 80. 8 is the number of new beginnings and 10 is the number of ordinal perfection. 80 is definitely an important number of a new governmental order of perfection.

80 is the number of years sometimes referred to as a generation (Ps. 90:10).

90 Tzadi is 90. Sarah was 90 when she became pregnant with Isaac, when she brought forth life. The Temple under decree of King Cyrus was to be laid on foundations of stone that were 90 feet high and 90 feet wide (Ezra 6:3). In these measurements we see that Yah was pointing out that the very foundation of the Temple was righteousness in both directions, which is found in the torah.

100 Koof is 100. One hundred is the number that deals with the election of Yah's chosen ones. 10 represents perfection, ordinal order, 10 times 10 represents the fullness of perfection and power (yod and aleph). Abraham was 100 when Isaac was born.

200 is Resh. 200 is directly related to 20. As you can clearly see resh (20) is related to waiting and expectation, something not complete. You will find that in almost every instance the number 20 is used in the bible, they are thematically connected.

20 times 10 is 200. 200 is related to things in a state of insufficiency.

300 Sin is 300. Connected directly to 3 and 30. The number 300 represents victory over evil. The gematric value of "Ruach Elohim" (Spirit of YHVH) in Hebrew is 300.

400 Tav is 400. Is connected to four and forty.

Other numbers commonly used in prophesy

The following is a very brief list and explanation of other numbers seen in prophesy:

11 Disorder, disintegration, imperfection

12 Tribes of Israel, number of apostles, foundations, gates, fruits on the tree of life in the New Jerusalem Heaven, Yah's perfect government.

13 Rebellion, apostasy, corruption,

14 There were 14 generations from Abraham to King David. 14 generations from David to the exiles of Babylon and there were 14 generations from the deportation from Babylon to Yeshua.

15 Rest resurrection, grace, marriage. The veil of the temple was 15 cubits.

16 Love, and all things pertaining to it. Classes of Levitical priesthood.

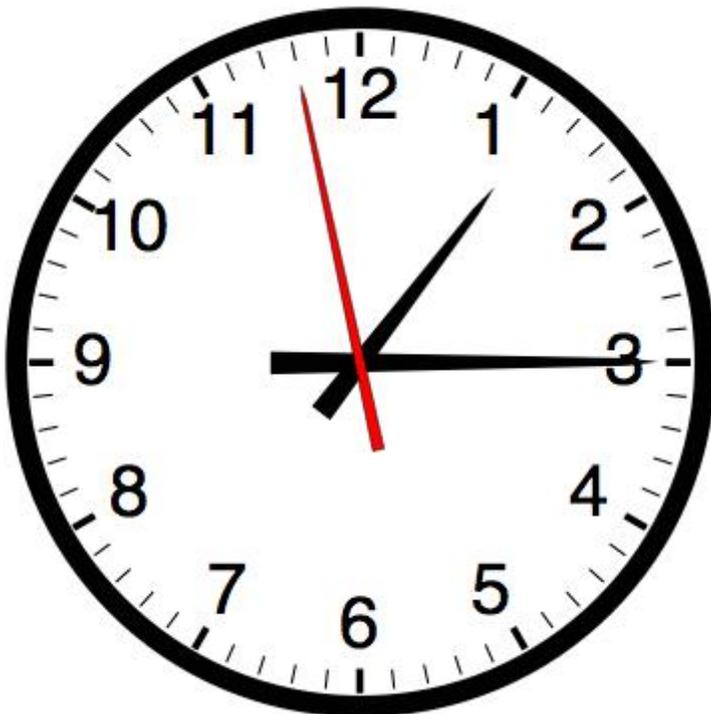
17 Messiah, victory, perfection, spiritual order.

18 Bondage, suffering.

19 Faith, divine order with judgement.

20 Redemption, expectancy. Jerusalem waited 20 years between its capture and destruction, and Jeremiah prophesied for 20 years concerning its destruction.

- 21 Number of days Michael was held back.
- 22 Number of letters in the Hebrew alphabet. Number of chromosomes that make up human DNA corresponds to the 22 Hebrew letters Yah spoke to create everything, the human being as the most complex of all His creations.
- 23 Yah's righteous judgement. W is the 23rd. letter in the alphabet, used for internet e-mail addresses, www(vvv), in Hebrew is 666.
- 24 Days of uncleanness after female birth. Number of elders in heaven.
- 26 Number of YHVH in gematria.
- 27 Number of books in the Renewed Testament
- 30 Add up the numbers in the word "Yuhudah" you get 30.
- 38 Yeshua gave us 38 parables.
- 39 Stands for rebellion. 39, the number of books in Old Testament.
- 40 Trial, tribulation, testing. Related directly to the number 4. Teshuvah is 40 days. Weeks between conception and birth. Number of years sometimes referred to as a generation.
- 42 Months is half way through the tribulation.
- 42 Months the anti-christ will rule in the last days.
- 42 Camps Israelites had in the wilderness.
- 46 Number of years to build the temple.
- 48 Number of cities for the Levites.
- 50 Represents the holy spirit. Days to Shavuot, new cycle.
- 60 Pride, conceit, earthly desires. Considered a widow only if over 60.
- 66 Number of books in the Old and Renewed Testament. 66 days of purification required after a female birth.
- 70 Directly related to 7. 70 nations that make up the entire world according to the Bible.
- 70 Weeks of shabbats/feasts Daniel spoke of in 9:24-27.
- 80 Number of years sometimes referred to as a generation.
- 90 Temple walls were 90 feet wide and high.
- 100 Election of Yah's chosen ones. 10 is perfection, 10 x 10 is fullness of perfection.
- 120 Quorum needed for twelve tribes to pray together (10 from each tribe). Number of years sometimes referred to as a generation. Silver trumpets blown at Temple.



- 180 Days is half a year, very prophetic in regard to the end times.
- 200 State of insufficiency.
- 300 Directly connected to 3, 30, etc.
- 359 Value of satan (S=300, T=9, N+50) in Hebrew gematria.
- 490 Seventy shabbats.

- 666 Value of gold brought in to Solomons temple.
- 1000 A day is as a thousand years.
- 1150 Days of offerings.
- 1260 Days that the two witnesses have power.
- 1290 Days after the Abomination of Desolation.
- 2300 Daily oblations at the Temple.
- 3000 People spirit filled in Upper Room.

UNITS OF MEASURE USED IN BIBLE PROPHECY AND HEBREW IDIOMS

There are many units of measure talked about as time in the Book of Revelation and Daniel. When we see the different prophecies involving time, we are always looking for the common denominator to relate it to our time. In our culture, we relate everything to time as in a 24 hour period. This was not the thinking in Hebrew.

Whenever we use a unit of measure, we must consider whether they are concrete or abstract numbers. Concrete numbers are precise, and very literal, whereas abstract numbers are vague. End time prophecies have lots of both abstract and concrete numbers we must pay close attention to.

A) TIME Times is in reference to years. "Time" refers to one year, "times" refers to several years, "half a time" refers to half a year. They are abstract units of measure. When a specific number like 1290 days is used it is a concrete number. Forty two months that the anti-messiah will be in power is less than 1260 days. In other-words the anti-messiah doesn't come to power at the very beginning of the 1290 day period, but shortly afterwards.



B) EVENINGS..MORNINGS The prophecy of 2300 evenings and mornings for example; this cannot be compared to 2300 times (Dan. 8:14) 1150 days and nights.

C) YEAR Can be specifically talking about one biblical lunar year or one leap year, depending on its context. We don't think of lunar cycles anymore, we think of a concrete period of time; 365 days. So when we look at biblical prophecies we must think Hebrew, not Greek.

D) JUBILEE YEAAR Is fifty lunar years, so when a jubilee is mentioned in prophecy we must keep that fifty year period of time in its correct context.

E) MONTHS Are a very specific measurement of time connected directly to the lunar cycle. It cannot however be directly connected to days because of leap years.

F) DAY/DAYS The word "day" can refer to a 24 hour period or daylight (light-time). It can be a very specific length of time as in the Sign of Jonah; three days and three nights (Matt.12:40), and yet it can be looked at as an abstract length of time as in the phrase "in the last days", or "in those days". Days:

1260 (Rev. 12:6, 11:3), 1290 (Dan. 12:11), 1335 (Dan. 12:11-12), are specific time measurements that cannot be compared exactly with months or years. It is like comparing meters to yards, they are similar, but yet different and distinct. They are completely different units of measure.

We see in the scroll of Peter (2Pet. 3:8), that a day can be as "a thousand years". In other-wards to understand exactly what is being referred to in regards to a day, one must look closely at the context. A day can be a vague time period, the daylight period, (usually around 12 hours in a 24 hour day), a thousand years, or an undetermined length of time.

G) "THE DAY OF THE LORD" It is an example of what can be considered a specific moment, as well as an undetermined length of time, a prophetic period of (Zeph. 1:2-18, Zech. 14:1, Isa. 13:6, Joel 1:15). Context is everything.

H) HOURS Can be looked at in exactly the same manner as days. In Hebrew thinking the term "hour" is a very abstract (vague) thing, not a concrete term. In our culture an hour is 60 minutes, but in Hebrew an hour is just a period of time that something is happening in. An hour is precisely 60 minutes from a concrete way of looking at it, but it can also be an unknown (undetermined) length of time used vaguely, as in "an hour is coming" (John 5:28).

HALF AN HOUR A half an hour is simply a shorter period of time something is happening in. Like saying a period of time and a shorter period of time. These expressions can mean 60 or 30 minutes, but they are not necessarily referring to exactly 60 or 30 minutes.

LAST HOUR We see reference to the time the spirit of the lawless anti-Messiah begins to move as in biblical times, and then in the Last days referred to in **1John 2:18** *Children, it is **the last hour**; and just as you heard that antichrist is coming, even now **many antichrists have arisen; from this we know that it is the last hour**".*

SIGNIFICANCE OF COLORS IN THE BIBLE BLUE



The veil in front of the Holy of Holies room was made of four colors. Blue is the first color represented on the veil. Yah chose blue as His divine color. You will find it referenced throughout scripture, but mostly in regards to the sacred items in the Temple. This included the coverings for the Temple items including the Ark of the Covenant. Needless to say, blue is a very special color to our King.

The blue thread that is supposed to be woven in each corner of the tzitzit is called the "tekhelet" thread, which represents Yah Himself. The blue resembles the sea, the sea resembles the sky, and the sky is where the Throne of Glory is in the Third heaven. Yah's throne is described in the Bible: "*like sapphire stone and as the sky itself for clearness*". Blue represents "truth" as seen on the tallit and priestly garments.

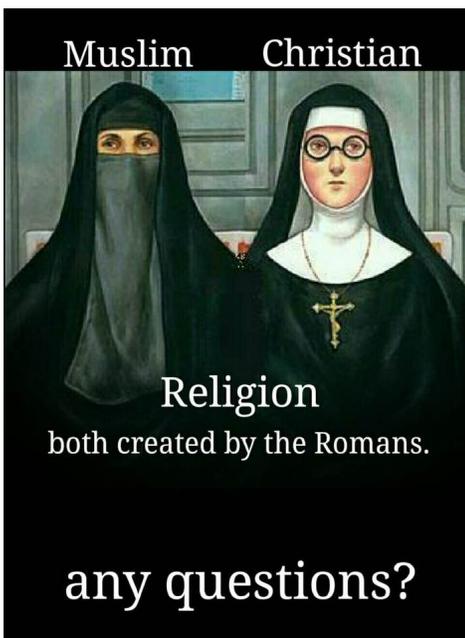
Since a blue thread stands for the Torah, or the Word of El Gibor, is it perhaps more than coincidence that the blue color has long been associated with truth. We often hear people say the phrase: "true blue", as a statement of someone correct and faithful. We also hear of "blue ribbons of honor" for award winning people.

Blue is the color of the robe the high priest wore at the altar (Exod. 39:1-8), blue and scarlet were worn together. (Exod. 35:35, 28:6 & 15). The ephod (vest) of the high priest was woven with blue thread and pure gold thread mixed in. The turban of Aaron was blue. (Exod. 28:37)

Blue was often used to describe wounds, or the color of a wound. (Prov. 20:30)

Blue was extracted from a special shellfish in biblical times. It was also the color of royal robes (Jer. 10:9), and temple trappings (Esther 1:6, 8:15).

BLACK



The total absence of color. All the colors of the rainbow are absorbed into, none reflected. It is used to describe the middle of the night (Prov. 7:9), diseased skin, (Job 30:30), healthy hair, (Songs 5:11), blackness of corpses faces (Lam. 4:8), the sky (Jer. 4:28), the darkening of the sun and moon, (Joel 2:10), the color of the horse of the third seal of Rev. 6, and marble in Esther 1:6). Black represents famine and death throughout the book of Revelation.

BROWN

Brown is used only to describe sheep in the Bible. (Gen. 30:32-33, 35,40)

GOLD

Gold was, and still is arguably the most precious metal to most of mankind. Gold was used for many items in the temple. King Solomon had gold on almost everything in his home, the temple itself, his horse stables, etc.. Gold lined the inside and outside of the ark of the covenant. Gold thread was used on the ephod (vest) of the High Priest which he wore when he went to the altar. Gold (the metal) represents the purity of Yah.



GREY

Grey is used to describe the color of the hair of elderly people, wisdom (Gen. 42:38).

GREEN

Green is used to describe vegetation; trees, pastures, herbs, and grass (Mark 6:39).

PURPLE

The veil in front of the Holy of Holies room was made of four colors. Purple is the second color represented on the veil. You need to mix blue (the first color of the veil) with red (the third color of the veil) to get purple. Blue and red become purple, which is the perfect balance between the two.

It was the most precious dye of old. Wool was often died this color. The word "Canaan" means "land of the purple". The dye itself was derived from a shellfish of the Mediterranean sea. 250,000 molluscs were required to make one ounce of this dye.

Blue, scarlet and purple were worn together (Exod. 39:1-8, 35:35, 28:6 &15).

Purple symbolizes royalty (Jgs. 8:26), as well as wealth (Prov. 31:22). The garment of the harlot of Rev. 17:4 was purple and scarlet.

Purple cloth was a very highly valued item of trade.

RED..SCARLET

The veil in front of the Holy of Holies room was made of four colors. Red is the third color represented on the veil.

The red color/dye of Biblical times came from the bodies of insects. Red can stand for harlotry, perversion, fire, judgement, wine (Prov. 23:31). Red is the color used to describe the new-born Esau (Gen. 25:25). Judah's eyes were described as red in (Gen. 49:12).

Jacob's stew was described as red in Gen. 25:30.

The sacrificial heifer is also red (Num. 19:2).

Red is the color of blood, of course, and the carnage of war.

A shade of red, called, "vermilion", was used for decorating the homes of the rich (Jer. 22:14), and the paint used on many idols (Ezek. 23:14).

Red was used for temple trappings (2Chr. 2:7, 14, 3:14).

Blue, scarlet, and purple were included in the garments for Aaron the High Priest (Exod. 35:35, 28:6 &15, 39:1-8).

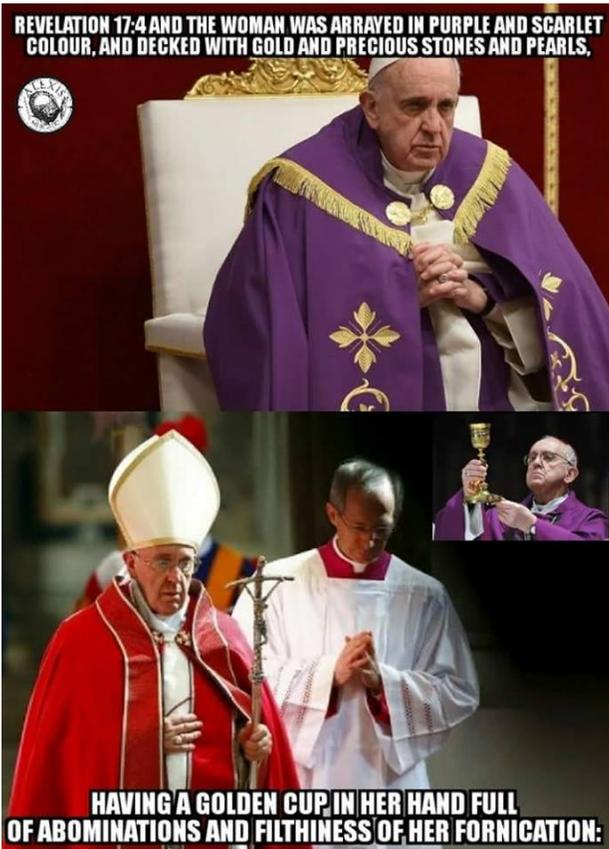
Scarlet was used throughout the tabernacle (Exod. 25:4).

Scarlet is the color of the cord tied around the wrist of Zerah (Gen. 38:28-30).

The cord that hung from Rahab's window was scarlet (Josh. 2:18).

It was the color of prosperity (2Sam. 1:24. Prov. 31:21).

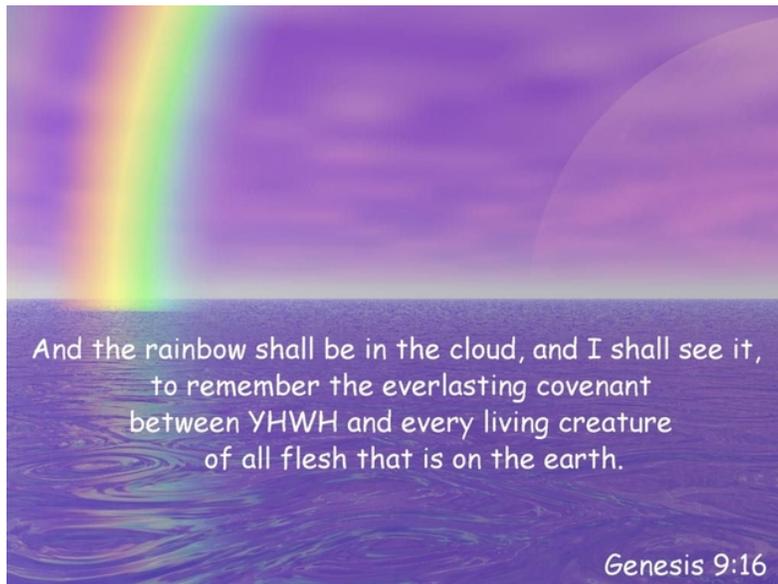
A scarlet robe was placed on Yeshua in an act of mockery in (Matt. 27:28). This robe was also



described as purple in Mark 15:17, because the two colors were often not very distinguishable.

The beast ridden by the harlot in Rev. 17:3 is scarlet in color, as well as the garments of the whore of Rome (Rev. 17:4), and her followers.

WHITE



The veil in front of the Holy of Holies room was made of four colors. White is the final color represented on the veil. The color white results when all the colors of the rainbow are reflected equally. It stands for forgiveness, righteousness, and atonement (Isa. 1:18, Ps. 104:2, Dan. 7:9). The robes of righteousness, (Rev. 19:8), are white.

It also stands for victory, horses, (Rev. 6:2), forgiven sins (Ps. 51:7), the white of an egg (Job 6:6), the shining garments of angels (Rev. 15:6), gravestones (Matt. 23:27), and the great White Throne Judgement of Rev. 20:11. We as priests, like the priests of old, will some day wear white linen garments.

Linen is the ultimate material. Linen is white. It has the highest signature frequency value of all fabrics. Since the earliest times, flax (from which linen is made), has been known to have healing properties. The Holy Scriptures certainly emphasized this material over all other fabrics for the Holy attire. The original Hebrew language

gives the attire of Adam and Eve as a linen robe of light (Gen. 3:21). In establishing the protocols 'statutes' of health, the prophet Moses received specific instructions. Cleansing a 'leper' meaning those 'incurable' gave only three distinct fabrics of attire: wool or linen or leather (Lev. 13:47-48).

Every single color known to man comes from white. Every color of the rainbow comes from white. White light comes directly from the sun, it turns blue when it hits dust particles in the atmosphere and in the water. This occurs because the dust particles in the atmosphere, or in water, absorb all the other light except the blue. White is the color of truth. The truth dissipates and becomes diffused when that truth is changed and compromised by the so-called churches and religious people of the world.

It was traditional to have a large white stone on display during the Feast celebrations in biblical times. White stands for Yah's shek'hinah (glory). To us, this represents the stone the builders rejected.

Ps. 118:22 *The very rock that the builders rejected has become the cornerstone!*

If we are truly His people we will reflect the white, truth, of His Word in our lives.

YELLOW

Stands for danger. When mixed with black, like a yellow jacket wasp, it stands for extreme danger.

RCMP uniforms are yellow and black because they are to stand out.

The light colored hair of a leprous spot was yellow (Lev. 13:30,32).

The pale horse of Rev. 6:7-8, is probably referring to a shade of yellow.

SILVER

Silver as in trumpets, stands for redemption (Num. 10:2-10).

BRONZE

Bronze represents divine righteousness and divine judgement (Exod. 38:1-2,8)

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Excerpt from the RBS Book.