

**Molded for the
MIRACULOUS**

Why God Made "You"

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SCRIPTURE MATTERS



All scripture quotes originate from KJV², public domain. However, the name of God appears as YeHoVaH, not LORD. See Appendix for more information.

¹ To contact author, see *Contact Page in Appendix*

²KJV King James Version. This version, when written, referred to all humankind as "mankind". When reading this version, unless the passage itself refers to a particular person, to which the text specifically refers,

apply the message to all humankind, regardless of gender.

DEDICATION



I dedicate this book, first to the Living God, Yeshua Ha' Maschiach, my Lord and Saviour. Secondly, to every person who is seriously interested in understanding their purpose in life to live it out to the fullest extent possible.

Molded for the Miraculous

Why God Made “You”!

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SECTION 1



MOLDED IN GOD'S IMAGE



INTRODUCTION

“For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, says YeHoVaH, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end”.

Jeremiah 29:11

In the midst of a troubled nation, Israel, when the people did not understand the turmoil in the world around them, the prophet Jeremiah exclaimed that God had good thoughts or plans towards them. He desired to give them a hope, or an expected end. In other words, God had a purpose for their lives, something to bless them.

Every life has purpose, a reason for existence. Whether it is animal life, insect life, marine life, bird life, or human life, it all exists for a purpose. Humans, God’s greatest creation on earth, have the most varied and wide-ranged purpose of all God’s creatures. Perhaps that is why it is so difficult for many people to discover their purpose and thus fulfill their ultimate destiny.

In looking for our purpose in life, the investigation best begins with an understanding that we are *spiritual beings, and our spiritual destiny is our primary goal*, which, once in place, directs the remainder of our lives. Our ultimate spiritual destiny is heaven, enjoying eternal life with God. At least, that is God’s plan for us.

In accordance with the Christian faith, we call that plan Salvation. It comes through acknowledging that we, as individuals, sin. As such, we need a Saviour.³ Once we receive the Saviour that God provided for us, Yeshua, His Only son, our lives change. The moment we accept and receive God’s plan, we step into our spiritual destiny, a destiny with corporate and individual purpose.

Corporately, we walk hand in hand with other believers on a guided path to see the fulfillment of God’s plans and purposes for the earth. This is where our individual lives fit into the overall scheme of things. It is how our lives benefit the overall Body of Messiah on the earth. However, as individuals, we have an individual road to walk within that corporate setting, and we have an individual purpose.

³ If you are not familiar with this plan, please see Salvation’s Plan in the Appendix

A specific outline of our individual purpose, God defines for us as we walk day by day with Him. He gives us certain gifts, which we learn to develop; individual goals to attain which we walk out one by one; and He gives us wisdom, blessings and so much more to complete His call on our life. Yet in looking at all of these things, summarizing, if you will, the entire activities of our redeemed life, we find there is still *one underlying spiritual purpose*. This purpose, when embraced, forms a foundation on which to attain every aspect of our life, spiritual and natural, corporately, and individually.

What is that underlying purpose?

How does one obtain it?

This book answers these things. It entwines both the overall corporate and individual purpose of why God put humankind upon the earth. It then explains what tools God gave to human beings to see their purpose fulfilled, and it shows, how as an individual, you can fulfill that purpose. Thus, in knowing the fundamental, spiritual purpose for which God created you, you have a choice to move towards that purpose, accept it, and live your life from that time on, with that purpose in mind.

So, let us dig into the scriptures together, and look at why God made humankind and specifically:

Why God made you!

Just before we dig into the scriptures, please look at this book’s perception on:

- A. the original Bible transcripts
 - First Testament, (Old Covenant) which we call Hebraic Scriptures because their original language was Hebrew
 - New Testament, which we call Apostolic scriptures because the Apostles of Yeshua wrote them.

- B. the Ancient Hebrew Picture Language.
 - Ancient Hebrew pictographs which often explain the understand original meaning of Hebrew words.

A. The Original Bible Transcripts

Since God gave the Bible to His People in a language, *other than English*, as an English-speaking person, (reader), it is important to understand that God’s guarantee of Divine Inspiration applies to *the original transcripts*, not Bible translations. Ardent bible students need to realize this fact, first, and then look at the original transcripts of the Bible for clarity.

However, not every Bible reader knows Hebrew, nor Greek, the languages of the Bible’s ancient texts. Thus, over the years, scholars prepared materials for the average person to use as an aid to understand the

meaning of the original words. Strong's Exhaustive Concordance⁴ qualifies as one of those reliable sources. Its author identified all the root words of the Hebraic and Apostolic Scriptures, assigned a number to each word, and then gave a broad explanation of that word in English to help students to hopefully grasp the original message the word conveyed.

One further aid to understanding the original transcripts, more of a modern help from 21st century scholars, comes a recent discovery by scholars. These researchers of ancient historical languages uncovered an original pictograph language, which they believed was used in ancient times. This discovery further expanded upon the original concept of Hebrew Words.

While the basic meaning of many of those Hebrew words are not identical to modern Hebrew, to study these helps one to grasp some concepts of ancient meanings and thus, it gives a broader view of the deeper things deposited in the Word of God for believers.

Since "Molded for the Miraculous" often refers to the Ancient Pictograph Language, we included a *short explanation* on that language for the reader to review. It is only a quick overview intended to aid the student of

⁴ Strong's Concordance was first published in 1890 and is available for purchase at most Christian bookstores. It is also available for use in computer format.

the Word to better grasp the concept of the ancient picture language.

The Ancient Hebrew Picture Language

Whenever translating from one language to another, there is always a risk of compromising the depth of the original language, especially if that language is not as expressive as the original, and does not hold words, which precisely articulate the meaning. Such is the case when translating from Hebrew to English. For example, to translate a Hebrew ‘tallit’, which is an important part of the traditional Jewish garment, worn by men, we have no such English word to express it. The word ‘tallit’ means little tent, but the translators simply interpreted it, as ‘tent’.

In our language, however, when we think of a tent, we know there are large tents and pup tents. However, ‘tallit’, if properly interpreted correctly refers to a large, woven shawl. Traditionally, the Hebrew people made it on a loom, using a warp and weave of white fiber. Then, when in communication with God, they wrapped this woven garment around their shoulders. Today we call that garment a prayer shawl.

Can you see how translating the word, ‘tallit’ as ‘tent’, did not convey the proper meaning?

This is but one instance where early interpretations of scripture erred. Due to that one little mistake, many believers think that Acts 18:3, which described the Apostle Paul's occupation, called him a 'tentmaker'. However, Paul, a Pharisee, made tallits or religious prayer shawls. This one erroneous translation teaches us not to overlook cultural expressions of the people, as well as the times and seasons when authors, inspired by God, penned the scriptures.

We must always ensure, when looking at Hebrew words with our English mind, that we consider cultural expressions as well as the times and seasons. Also, regarding the Hebrew language, we need to remember that *Hebraic thinking differs greatly from our Western world*. Differences in thinking, between Hebraic and Western thought, takes a lot of time to explain, so for now, keep in mind, the Hebrew language is relationally based, while most other languages are abstract. Additionally, Hebrew, like many other languages, began as an *agriculturally based language*, explaining ideas of their civilization with 'pictures' relative to their environment.

In this early stage of language writing skills, alphabet characters comprised of pictures with simple strokes. Some letters indicated certain parts of the body, while others used well known animals such as the ox. These

pictographs described common things during their civilization’s existence.

Dr. Frank Seekins, in his book, *Hebrew Word Pictures*, clearly explains this aspect of early Hebrew writing. He explains, that in Hebrew pictograph language, the first letter of the alphabet, “aleph”, pictured an ox’s head, and the second letter “bet” represented a tent where the family lived⁵. To explain this in further detail, we will look at the word, “father”, which uses both the “aleph” and the “bet”.

The Hebrew Word For Father

Hebrew words usually have a base of three characters. The first two characters are known as Parent Root, the characters following are known as the Child Root. ⁶

The word for father, pronounced Ab, has two major letters to make up the word. In English, we use our letters A and B. In the Hebrew they are ALEPH and BET.

To read those letters in English we read this way:

from Left



⁵ Dr. Frank Seekins in his book, “*Hebrew Word Pictures*” presents this agriculturally based language, clearly. ISBN 13: 978-0-967972-61-9.

⁶ When understanding “Parent and Child Root” it is only in the most simplistic format that it is easy to interpret. Past four or five characters, it is more difficult to grasp.

to Right.

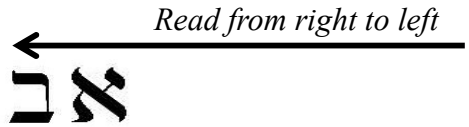
In Hebrew, we read this way:



from Right

to Left.

For most, this seems rather awkward, but nevertheless keep that in mind as you read the letters on the following page:



BET ALEPH

In this picture language, the aleph once looked like an Ox's head, the bet, a simple tent, or dwelling place. The **ox** is a strong animal used to pull carts and carry heavy burdens and the like, while a tent is a base where the family lived. To read this picture, we see a strong person capable of carrying burdens, who cares for, watches over or leads the family. Hence, the Hebrew picture language describes the father as: *The strong person over the family, or to put it another way, a father is the strong one in the house.*⁷

⁷ Dr. Seekins explains this slightly differently, however the principle of interpretation is the same.

Since the Hebrew language is relational while the English language is mostly abstract, we must learn to think differently, outside the box of the normal English mindset. When that happens, a study of Hebrew produces amazing thoughts from which we can learn much.

Proper Use Of The Hebraic Picture Language

Throughout “Molded for the Miraculous”, we will look at some Hebrew words where we use the agricultural based languages as a base in order to obtain a deeper meaning of that Word. As you learn some of those deeper meanings, please realize that *you cannot automatically substitute that broader meaning* of that word whenever you come across the same English word in the version of scripture that you read.

When translating the Bible, scholars often used the same **English word** for **two or three different Hebrew words**. For example, in the Hebrew Scriptures, we find two major words that mean peace. One word is שלום, pronounced Shalom. This word is familiar to many of us. Expanding it to the ancient picture language, it means “to break every authority causing chaos”. With the absence of chaos, the result is peace. The other Hebrew word is חרש, pronounced khaw-rash. This word, many do not know. Its picture in the ancient pictograph language suggests blocking words that

come from the head, or in other words, it means speechless, to remain silent.

Here again is a picture of peace, but not the same in context as the first word in Hebrew, nor of our idea of peace in English. When looking at Hebrew words from the ancient, pictograph language, ensure that you observe some basic rules. Unless you are a Hebrew scholar, with a good understanding of sentence structure, only use the expanded meaning to apply to the immediate subject at hand.

Also, ensure its meaning fits well within the context of other scriptures giving reference to the same topic.

If you follow these simple rules, you should do fine!

Before closing this introduction and continuing our short discussion of the Hebrew Pictograph language, please know that the meanings of words derived from that pictograph language appear in various chapters of the book. Some Hebrew words show how their meanings were derived; however, many are left for you to explore on your own. To discover these, consider obtaining the workbook for *Molded for the Miraculous*. In the back of the book, in the Index, the meanings of many of these words are described in detail. The workbook is also a great way for you to use this book, and its workbook, as a Bible Study.

In closing, as we explore the scriptures together, may you, dear reader, recognize your importance to God and grasp why God made you. May you see your part in the overall plan of things, as well as your individual destiny. May you see yourself as God sees you,

"Molded for the Miraculous!"

