**TRANSCRIPT OF** **PODCAST CCCXXIX THE** **BOOK OF GENESIS CHAPTER 38**

**GENESIS 38**: “And at that time it came to be that Yehuḏah left his brothers, and turned aside to a man, an Aḏullamite whose name was Ḥirah. [2](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-2.htm)And Yehuḏah saw there a daughter of a certain Kena‛anite whose name was Shuwa. And he took her and went in to her. [3](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-3.htm)So she conceived and bore a son, and he called his name Ěr. [4](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-4.htm)And she conceived again and bore a son, and she called his name Onan. [5](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-5.htm)And she conceived yet again and bore a son, and called his name Shĕlah. And he was at Keziḇ when she bore him. [6](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-6.htm)And Yehuḏah took a wife for Ěr his first-born, and her name was Tamar. [7](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-7.htm)But Ěr, Yehuḏah’s first-born, was evil in the eyes of יהוה, and יהוה took his life.

[8](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-8.htm)And Yehuḏah said to Onan, `Go in to your brother’s wife and marry her, and raise up an heir to your brother.’ [9](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-9.htm)And Onan knew that the offspring would not be his. And it came to be, when he went in to his brother’s wife, that he spilled on the ground, lest he should give an offspring to his brother. [10](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-10.htm)But what he did displeased יהוה, so He took his life too. [11](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-11.htm)Then Yehuḏah said to Tamar his daughter-in-law, `Remain a widow in your father’s house until my son Shĕlah is grown.’ For he said, `Lest he also die as his brothers did.’ And Tamar went and dwelt in her father’s house. [12](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-12.htm)And after a long time the daughter of Shuwa, Yehuḏah’s wife, died. And Yehuḏah was comforted, and went up to his sheep-shearers at Timnah, he and his friend Ḥirah the Aḏullamite. [13](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-13.htm)And it was reported to Tamar, saying, `See, your father-in-law is going up to Timnah to shear his sheep.’ [14](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-14.htm)And she took off her widow’s garments, and covered herself with a veil and wrapped herself, and sat at the entrance to Ěnayim which was on the way to Timnah. For she saw that Shĕlah was grown, and she was not given to him as a wife. [15](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-15.htm)And Yehuḏah saw her, and reckoned her for a whore, for she had covered her face. [16](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-16.htm)And he turned aside to her by the way, and said, `Please let me come in to you,’ for he did not know that she was his daughter-in-law. And she said, `What do you give me to come in to me?’ [17](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-17.htm)And he said, `Let me send you a young goat from the flock.’ And she said, `Do you give me a pledge until you send it?’ [18](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-18.htm)So he said, `What pledge should I give you?’ And she said, `Your seal and your cord and your staff that is in your hand.’ And he gave them to her, and went in to her, and she conceived by him. [19](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-19.htm)And she arose and went away, and removed her veil and put on the garments of her widowhood. [20](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-20.htm)And Yehuḏah sent the young goat by the hand of his friend the Aḏullamite, to receive his pledge from the woman’s hand, but he did not find her. [21](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-21.htm)And he asked the men of that place, saying, `Where is the cult prostitute who was beside the way to Ěnayim?’ And they said, `There was no cult prostitute in this place.’ [22](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-22.htm)And he returned to Yehuḏah and said, `I have not found her. And the men of the place also said there was no cult prostitute in this place.’ [23](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-23.htm)And Yehuḏah said, `Let her take them for herself, lest we become despised, for I sent this young goat and you have not found her.’ [24](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-24.htm)And it came to be, about three months after, that Yehuḏah was informed, saying, `Tamar your daughter-in-law has whored, and see, she has conceived by whoring.’ And Yehuḏah said, `Bring her out and let her be burned!’ [25](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-25.htm)When she was brought out, she sent to her father-in-law, saying, `By the man to whom these belong, I am pregnant.’ And she said, `Please examine whose these are: the seal and the cord and the staff.’ [26](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-26.htm)And Yehuḏah examined and said, `She has been more righteous than I, because I did not give her to Shĕlah my son.’ And he never knew her again. [27](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-27.htm)And it came to be, at the time for giving birth, that see, twins were in her womb. [28](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-28.htm)And it came to be, when she was giving birth, that the one put out his hand. And the midwife took a scarlet thread and bound it on his hand, saying, `This one came out first.’ [29](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-29.htm)And it came to be, as he drew back his hand, that see, his brother came out! And she said, `How did you break through? This breach be upon you!’ So his name was called Perets. [30](https://biblehub.com/genesis/38-30.htm)And afterward his brother came out who had the scarlet thread on his hand. So his name was called Zeraḥ.”

Judah’s/Yehudah’s nature displayed in three instances:

**Genesis 37:26-27**: “And Judah said to his brothers `what would we gain if we kill our brother and conceal his blood? Come and let us ell him to the Ishmaelites, and let not our hand be upon him, for he is our brother, our flesh.’ And his brothers listened.

**Genesis 38:20-21**: “And Judah sent the young goat by the hand of his friend the Adullamite, to receive his pledge from the woman’s hand, but he did not find her. And he asked the man of that place, saying `Where is the cult prostitute…”

**Genesis 38:25-26**: “And when she (Tamar) was brought out, she sent to her father-in-law (Judah) saying, `By the man to whom these belong, I am pregnant.’ And she said `Please examine whose these are: the seal and the cord and the staff.’ And Judah examined and said, `She has been more righteous than I, because I did not give her to Shelah my son.’ And he never knew her again.”

In the book of Joshua, we find that in battle, Yehudah/Judah was the one tribe that stood strong in battle and obeyed Yahuwah’s orders and Joshua’s orders. They did not flee in cowardice, not try to get out of their responsibilities to all the tribes. They were warriors. Judah did not stop until the battle was won.

**Numbers 13:6, 8**: “From the tribe of Yehudah: Caleb, son of Yephunneh…From the tribe of Ephraim: Hoshea, son of Nun. Hoshea was renamed by Moses and called Yahushua – “Yahuwah is salvation.”

Upon the bad report brought by 10 spies of the Promised Land, two stood firm in the promises of Yahuwah – the representative of Judah and the representative of Ephraim, son of Joseph.

Note: Judah in **Genesis 37**, along with Reuben, did not want to spill Joseph’s blood 1) but to see him into Egypt to Ishmaelite traders from Saudi Arabia, and 2) he considered Joseph his blood brother and so had respect for Ya’cob his father and his brother

TAKE NOTE OF THIS: Because of the nature of Judah deep down, which he gained by learning from Ya’cob about Shaddai, Judah became the Lawgiver of the tribes - the rule went to Judah. Because he did not allow Joseph to die in the pit, he preserved the two sons of Joseph who would be Manasseh and Ephraim. Ephraim would take Reuben’s place as the birth right holder of all the tribes. Thus, the two Houses of Israel/Ya’cob became the House of Judah with Judah in the area of the capital of the Israel, Levi, and Benjamin. Ephraim would become the House of Ephraim/Joseph/Israel-Ya’cob. In his “house,” would be 10 tribes. Joseph would become the two tribes of Manasseh and Ephraim, along with 8 others of Leah’s sons – making 13 tribes in all.

After Solomon’s death these two Houses split into land territory ruled by two different king-families. Judah was ruled by Solomon’s son Rehoboam. The House of Ephraim/Joseph was ruled by a man outside of the lineage of kings, Jeroboam, who brought great idolatry in among them. These two Houses even fought against each other at various times. Finally, Yahuwah could no longer allow the idolatrous House of Ephraim to continue to live in His Land. By 722, after several invasions by foreign powers, the last of the tribes were taken captive into Assyria. Their punishment according to **Ezekiel 4 and Leviticus 26** was 2, 730 years. [I explained this in the last podcast]

On September 13, 2007, Yom Teruah, going into 2008 on the Creation calendar, that punishment ended. I was there to prophesy it at the Wall in Jerusalem and to see the joy and celebration of the Jews that the end of Ephraim’s punishment had come. I did not know that they knew. I just did the math. They did too. We rejoiced together – Ephraim, most all Christian believers or Messianic believers, filled Jerusalem for the Festivals.

Thus, Ephraim and Judah came together in unity to celebrate the Festival time-period of the return of Messiah, whether Judah believed it or not.

I went through nearly all the passages of Scripture on the return of the House of Israel and its uniting with the House of Judah and wrote articles like “Who are the Ten?” “Are You a Gentile” and “Aliyah Scriptures.” In the article “Aliyah Scriptures” I share with you nearly all of what the Word promises in the return of all the tribes. The classic is **Ezekiel 37:15-23**. It is set in the context of Messiah’s return, and His reign over the earth in His Kingdom, with King David being His right-hand man – His fellow ruler. That is also in **Psalm 3-4 and 89:20-37**. “I have made a covenant with my chosen. I have sworn to my servant David, I establish your seed forever, and shall build up Your throne to all generations. Selah.”

King David prophesied of Messiah in detail in several Psalms, even giving details of His suffering and death for our sins, His being our Shepherd, and of His triumphal resurrection (**Psalms 22-24**).

Please read: “King David’s Messiah…”/Mikvah of Israel, Our Eternal Inheritance.

**Matthew 1:2-3**, lineage of Yosef through Solomon, going forward: “And Abraham brought forth Yitzak, and Yitsak brought forth Ya’cob, and Ya’cob brought forth Yehudah, and his brothers. Yehudah brought forth Perets and Zerah by Tamar.”

**Luke 3:31, 33**, lineage of David, through his son Nathan. Lineage going backwards to Elohim: “of Nathan of David”…of Perez of Yehudah.” (linage of Miriam)

Both Miriam and Yosef were of the house of Judah – from the House of David. The lineage of Yosef through Solomon clearly shows that Messiah did not come from the lineage of Solomon, for Yahuwah ended that lineage, and took the lineage on through Nathan. The wise men of Parthia, giant empire that rivalled Rome in the 1st century CE, were from the lineage of Nathan. This is why they wanted to take the baby back with them – to raise him to rule Parthia as others of Nathan’s lineage had done. It was to Parthia that Daniel gave his fortune to bring to the coming Messiah. And they did – in 02 BCE at Hanukkah – a time of gift giving – when the baby was a toddler of about 15 months old.

In **II Corinthians 8:9**: “For you know the favor of our Master Yahushua Messiah, that being rich, He became poor for our sake, so that you might become rich through His poverty.”

Please read “The Birthday of Yahushua – The Truth About Yom Teruah September 11 03 BCE/Mikvah of Israel, Our Eternal Inheritance.

Sha’ul remarks that Messiah laid aside his rightful inheritance-wealth from Daniel to be a servant who would die for us. Through what He did for us, we have the right to be children of the Most High, King of the Universe. \*\*\*Through Him, He gives us His Spirit and His gifts - privileges, and powers that no earthly king has. He has freely given us “all things” and the right to live in His Kingdom. How must we use such generosity?

The gift of the magi, the wise men, was in the millions of dollars in today’s gold and silver, precious jewels, etc. The riches were used also for their flight into Egypt to save Yahushua’s life from the fearful rage of Herod.

**Revelation 5:5**: “But one of the twenty-four elders said to me, “Stop weeping! Look, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the heir to David’s throne, has won the victory. He is worthy to open the scroll and its seven seals.”

**Micah 2:12**, Berean Study Bible: “I will surely gather all of you, O Jacob; I will collect the remnant of Israel. I will bring them together like sheep in a pen, like a flock in the midst of its pasture—a noisy throng.”

Judah became the sceptre-holder, the law-giver, for all the tribes.

**Genesis 49:8-10**: “You, Yehudah, your brothers praise you. Your hand is on the neck of your enemies; your father’s children bow down before you. Yehudah is a lion’s cub; from the prey you have gone up, my son! He bowed down, he crouched like a lion. And, like a lion, who does arouse him? The sceptre shall not turn aside from Yehudah, nor a Lawgiver from between his feet, until Shilo comes, and to Him shall the gathering be” or “to Him shall the obedience of people be.”

Note from The Scriptures: “In the five Books of Moses we find six titles for Messiah: Shiloh, Shepherd, Stone, Seed, Star, and Lawgiver.”

**Notes from The** **Passion Translation**

Every Hebrew child’s name has deep meaning, for the mother who named him or her. “Onam” meant strong or vigorous. “Shelah” means “a request, something asked for” Yehudah means “praise.” “Tamar” means “date palm.” “The Midrash states that Tamar was the daughter of Noah’s son Shem. Thus, Tamar would not have been a Canaanite – but would be as the sons of Ya’cob – in the bloodline of Abraham.

What was the reasoning involved in this complex account? It’s like Reuben’s reasoning for having intercourse with Rachael’s servant girl Bilhah after Rachael died. He lost his birth right privilege as a result, being the first born of Ya’cob. In his culture, his thinking was noble, a sign of loyalty to Leah. With Rachel dead, Ya’cob should put Leah as the first wife, not the servant of Rachael as would have been a probability.

So: “Since Onan’s brother Er, the first born, died, Onan stood in line to receive a great inheritance from his father Yehudah/Judah. However, if he fathered a child with Er’s widow, the inheritance would be greatly diminished.”

That was Onan’s reasoning in spilling his seed.

“This custom, called levirate marriage” was later adopted into Hebrew law (see **Deuteronomy 25:5-10**). It was a disgrace for a dead man’s living brothers to fail to have children with the widow of the deceased.”

Judah had lost two sons, so he had no intention of ever giving Shelah to Tamar, fearing he would lose him too.

The time of the sheering of the sheep was a time of celebration and festivals. (**I Samuel 25:11, 36; II Samuel 13:23, 28**)

“She sat at the entrance of Enaim.” “`Enaim’ means `crossroads’ or `intersection.’

Judah was not cheating on his wife. She had died.   
 **Genesis 38:18-19**: Tamar asked of Judah, his seal, cord, staff in his hand. The Passion Translation: “Give me the necklace of your personal signet and the staff you are holding.”

“Give me your necklace with your personal signet.” That refers to an engraved cylinder seal. The center was hollowed out and a cord passed through so that the seal could be worn around the neck. When the cylinder was rolled over soft clay, the resulting impression served as a means of identification personal possessions and of sealing and legitimating clay documents. It was a highly personal object that performed the function of a signature in modern society. The leaders of the twelve tribes of Israel each had scepters (**Numbers 24:17**)

In The Scriptures Version, Tamar is referred to as a “cult prostitute,” one from a temple that served ancient gods. In most other translations, she is simply referred to as a prostitute.

“Peretz mans breach or breaking through. **Ruth 4:18-22; Matthew 1:3-6**: Perez was the ancestor of King David. Zerah comes from a word that sounds like “dawn’s crimson brightness,” which in Aramaic became “crimson thread.”