

Introduction to Hosea and his role as a prophet

- Hosea chapter 1, verse 1 introduces us to the author, Hosea, who was a prophet to the Lost tribes of the House of Israel, not the Jewish people.
- This distinction between the House of Israel and the Jews is significant but often misunderstood by Christians.
- The name "Hosea" can also be pronounced as "OA" and it means salvation. It is derived from the name "yosua" which means savior.
- It is important to understand that Hosea is a shadow of Yahweh or Joshua, and he will act out a play in The Book of Hosea.

The Story of Hosea

- The protagonist of the story is Yua/Hosea, who is the husband of the Bride of Christ and an intercessor for the Lost tribes of Remnant Israel.
- The book of Hosea is not about the Jewish people and it is important to understand this when reading it.
- Hosea's life serves as a prophecy concerning the house of Israel and he is a type of Christ or a shadow.
- Hosea is going to marry a [__] and experience the pain of adultery.
- The story of Hosea is a story about the Israelites.
- The book of Hosea tells a tale of tragedy and Triumph, including the failure of Israel and the success of Yua.
- The message of the book of Hosea is one of restoration.
- The story of Hosea is likened to a movie, with all the readers as cast members.
- The upcoming discussion will involve analytical and potentially boring aspects, but they are necessary for understanding the story.

Historical Context and Key Themes in the Book of Hosea

- The book of Hosea highlights the importance of understanding the historical context in order to comprehend its message.
- The Hebrew word "beer" means a fountain or a well, and is the root word for "beer Sheba" meaning "The Well of promises."
- The father "Beery" represents father Yahweh, who will make clear and engrave his character and love through his son, Yua.
- Yua's role is to make plain the goodness of Yahweh and clarify his nature towards an adulterous wife.
- Hosea serves as an intercessor, both praying for others and living out his own failed marriage as a living prayer.
- Hosea prophesied during the time of Four Kings: Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.

Prophets Hosea and Isaiah

- Hosea and Isaiah are both prophets who lived during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah in Jerusalem.
- Hosea began prophesying about 50 years before Isaiah.
- Isaiah prophesied 40 years before his ministry started, and he married a woman named Gomer.
- Gomer left Hosea after their third child to be with another man or become a harlot.
- Hosea lived a long life and prophesied for a total of 72 years, into the reign of King Hezekiah.
- Hosea started preaching at the age of 20 and lived into his 90s.
- According to 2 Kings 17:1, Hosea became king of Israel in Samaria after King Ahaz of Judah.

Hosea's Prophecy and Fulfillment

- Hosea the prophet gives a prophecy before Hosea the king comes to power.
- Hosea the prophet lived in Jerusalem, while Hosea the king is in ARA in Israel.
- Headquarters of Israel was Samaria, while the headquarters of Judah was Jerusalem.
- When the Assyrians captured Israel, they renamed her to Gomer or Gomy.
- Hosea, the king of Israel, was in power when Israel was captured by the Assyrians.
- The Assyrians never called Israel by the name Israel because when Yahweh divorced Israel, he took her name back and renamed her Gomer or Gomy.
- The Assyrians renamed Israel to Gomer or Gomy.
- Hosea, the prophet, had earlier married a woman named Gomer.
- The fulfillment of Hosea's prophecy, with a king named Hosea married to a woman named Gomer, was witnessed by the prophet Hosea.

The Identity of Israel and Historical Proof

- The Assyrians began doing business with Israel before conquering them
- King Omri (also pronounced Beth Gomy or Big Kumry) was the king of Israel at that time
- The term "Bit Humy" (House of Om) was used to refer to Israel in Assyrian records and applied to Samaria, the capital city
- The designation of an Israelite king was Mar Humy or the Royal successor of Omry
- Over a century later, Israel was referred to as Bit Hria, confirming that Omry was the ruler of Israel at that period

- Omry's original pronunciation was Gomer or Gomy
- Omry was considered the progenitor of the Simians, from which the Celts are descended
- The Lost Tribes of Israel are believed to have originated from Gomer
- Hosea's prophecy refers to Israel as a harlot wife, connecting the name Gomer to the nation of Israel
- The name Gomer means "complete" in Hebrew and prophesizes the end of the House of Israel.

The significance of Gomer in the House of Israel

- Gomer's name means both "the end" and "completion"
- Gomer's failed marriage to Hosea illustrates the end of the House of Israel
- Gomer's bondage leads to the completion of Yahweh's plan for humanity
- The book of Hosea is not about the Jewish people, but about Joseph and the fathers of Israel
- The Christian Church has failed in seeking and saving the lost sheep of Israel
- Ezekiel 34:6 highlights how the church has neglected the lost sheep of Israel

The Importance of Knowing the Lost Tribes of Israel (Goomer)

- The Baptist Church and Pentecostal Church are focused on saving lost sinners.
- The Lost Tribes of Israel are not being sought after because they are believed to be dead.
- Yua stated that he is only here for the lost sheep of the House of Israel.
- True ministries today, like Yua's, are focused on finding the lost sheep of the House of Israel.
- Bible students got lost because they were looking for the name Israel, unaware that it had changed to Gomer.
- The historical records do not mention Israel, but instead, the groups of people known as Gomy Ghomri, Kumry, KHuMRI, or HUmria.
- If the name Gomer was known, the lost tribes could be traced throughout Europe.
- The lost tribes were intentionally hidden due to being divorced and having a new name.
- The key ingredient missing from the foundation of prophecy teaching is the knowledge of the lost tribes.
- End time prophecy is not about the Jews but about Goomer, as the word Goomer means complete prophecy. Redemption of Goomer will lead to the fulfillment of prophecy.

The Story of Gomer and Hosea in Understanding Prophecy

- Yahweh instructs Hosea to marry a wife of whoredoms and have children from this union.
- The purpose is for Hosea to experience what Yahweh has experienced with the adulterous house of Israel.
- Yahweh knew from the beginning that the marriage would be painful and that Israel would be a failure.
- Despite knowing this, Yahweh still chose to marry Israel and called her what she would become - complete.
- The name Gomer means both failure and complete.
- In Ezekiel 16:8, Yahweh declares his love for Israel, but also acknowledges that he knew who she was before he loved her.

The Significance of Covering and Redemption

- The speaker highlights their knowledge of the listener's change in worship practices, from Sabbath to Sunday and from Feast to Christmas.
- The speaker acknowledges the listener's tendency to pursue worldly desires and forsake God's Commandments.
- Despite the listener's actions, the speaker emphasizes their efforts to cover and protect the listener, using metaphors of a skirt, prayer shawl, and tent.
- The speaker claims to have entered into a covenant with the listener, reaffirming their ownership.
- The speaker refers to Gomer as a representation of the complete Plan of Redemption.
- The speaker emphasizes their role in covering the listener's nakedness and transforming them into a lady/wife.
- The concept of mystery Babylon is mentioned, suggesting a connection to the speaker's message.
- The speaker discusses the prophecies and identity symbolized by the skirt, suggesting that believers are redeemed and complete through Christ's covering.
- The speaker acknowledges human sinfulness but emphasizes the forgiveness and redemption provided by Christ's skirt.
- The speaker expresses joy and praise for the salvation and redemption offered by Christ's skirt.
- The mention of a "bloody backup" alludes to the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross and the assurance of salvation until believers reach their final destination.

The significance of Valentine's Day and the love of Yahweh

- The message conveyed is that believers are seated together with Christ in Heavenly places, despite their unworthiness.

- The speaker humorously responds to accusations of preaching works, emphasizing that their message is centered around being covered by the skirt of redemption.
- A reference is made to being called a lady, contrasting it with being a trap.
- Yahweh's marriage to Israel is mentioned, highlighting the understanding that it would not be a happy one for Him.
- The pain of rejection experienced by Yahweh's son and its parallel to Yahweh's experience with ancient Israel is discussed.
- The wedding between Yahweh and Israel at Mount SII, with Moses officiating and the Torah serving as the marriage contract, is referenced.
- Israel's tendency to commit spiritual adultery by worshipping other gods is highlighted.
- The speaker questions the celebration of Valentine's Day, attributing negative connotations to it such as bondage and the mistreatment of women.
- The presence of a desire not to do something before understanding its reasoning is acknowledged as a seed inside individuals, providing a personal explanation for the speaker's dislike of Valentine's Day.
- The celebration of love and the love of God shed abroad in believers' hearts is mentioned, with the Sabbath serving as the time for this celebration.
- The speaker mentions the intention to provide a more comprehensive teaching on Valentine's Day to help others understand its meaning.
- The sad analogy of a wife being attracted to every other man except her good husband is used to illustrate believers' rejection of Yahweh in favor of other gods.
- A reference is made to Hosea 3:3, which is not specified in the text.

The History of Israel and the Prophetic Name Change to Gomer

- Gomer, the daughter of Biam, conceived a son from Hosea, making Gomer the official name of the Dead tribes of Israel.
- The name Israel was changed to Gri, derived from Omry, an influential King of Israel.
- Omry, mentioned in Micah 6:16, was one of Israel's greatest kings. He reigned for 12 years and his son was Ahab.
- Jezebel, the wife of Ahab, wanted to rule over Israel, which is mentioned in the book of Revelation where she is still allowing her to rule.
- The Assyrians referred to Israel by the prophetic name "the end," as signified by the name Gomer.
- The black Obelisk of Shaner showcases King Omry paying tribute to the king of Assyria and offers historical evidence after the Lost tribes left Israel.
- The rock of Beeston, located in modern-day Iran, lists all the people ruled by the king of Assyria.

The Lost Identity of the Israelites and their Migration to Europe

- King Darius of Assyria ruled over 23 different nations, including the nation of Gomer, also known as gimy.
- The Greek historians mention the Saka, which is derived from the name gimy. The Saka are later referred to as Saxons in Roman history.
- The Israelites were known as the Saka, as evidenced by the Moabit stone, the Black Obelisk, and the Beon Rock.
- The gimr Saka immigrated into Europe through the Caucasian Mountains.
- Yahweh allowed the Israelites to lose their sense of identity and be scattered throughout the world to fulfill a divine purpose.
- Jeremiah 50:6 describes the Israelites as lost sheep due to the actions of their shepherds.
- The location of the seula, a hidden treasure, is unknown even to Satan.

The Lost Sheep of Israel and the Role of Shepherds

- In the Book of Ezekiel, the prophets focus on the lost sheep of Israel more than Jesus.
- The entire Bible references the lost sheep of Israel, with Yahweh being their Shepherd.
- Shepherds after Yahweh's own heart will arise in the end times to gather and minister to the lost sheep.
- These Shepherds will prioritize saving the lost sheep rather than saving the world.
- The ministry of Christ in saving the lost sheep will be duplicated by the Shepherds.
- The church, referred to as God's people, has been ruled by the Antichrist through the Pope of Rome.
- The church has neglected to search for and identify the lost sheep of Israel.
- Without a Shepherd, the lost sheep of Israel have been scattered and vulnerable to worldly influences.
- End time prophecy indicates that preachers in Christianity have not been seeking the lost sheep.
- The lost sheep have become prey for the Beast world, represented by the Beast of Babylon.

The Destruction of Babylon and the Rise of a New Voice

- The text mentions the power held by the Christian Church, specifically the Roman Catholic Church.

- Verse 16 is referenced, stating that someone will seek and bring back what was lost, bind up what was broken, and strengthen what was sick.
- There is a mention of destroying the "fat and the strong," which is identified as Babylon and the wealthy church.
- It is mentioned that during the destruction of Babylon, lost sheep will be gathered using proxy Shepherds to feed them with more than just hype and church traditions.
- There is a focus on judging what is clean and unclean, and holy and unholy in order to teach and feed the people.
- The text mentions a "little Mississippi preacher" who will store up food and become a new voice that no one is looking for.
- The creation of a platform overnight is mentioned, with reference to the investment of millions of dollars to build a following.
- Elder Denny, who works in the internet industry, is mentioned as sharing information about the cost and effort required to build a platform.
- The mention of a prophecy stating that a nation will be born in one day.
- The connection is made to the nation of Israel being born in one day, referencing biblical prophecy.

Supernatural Gathering of People

- The speaker recounts a moment when they pushed the live button on their restream and suddenly 20,000 people gathered on platforms like Roku, Rumble, Facebook, and YouTube.
- Prior to this gathering, Yahweh had told the speaker to buy the best cameras and store up food, even when they felt discouraged and nobody was coming to their church or listening to their preaching.
- The speaker emphasizes that this gathering was supernaturally created by God, fulfilling a prophecy.
- They draw a parallel with a pastor in a chapter who repeatedly says "I will" to highlight God's ability to gather people.
- The lesson is presented as important because it reveals that the entire Bible is about finding oneself and knowing one's identity.
- The speaker previously thought that prophecies like Hosea's were meant only for the Jewish people, but now realizes they are applicable to anyone who has lost their resting place, regardless of nationality or ethnicity.
- They quote Isaiah 66:8, highlighting the idea of a nation being born in one day and equating it to the gathering of people on the platform.
- The speaker emphasizes that this supernatural gathering was accomplished without spending any money, implying that it was solely the work of Yahweh.

- The speaker requests if anyone in the church has experienced a similar supernatural gathering.

Yahweh's Provision for the Work

- The speaker mentions that they have never asked for offering, unlike most podcasters and preachers.
- Yahweh will raise up stones to pay for his message and there is plenty of money available.
- The speaker acknowledges that without Yahweh's provision, they would not be able to do the work they do.
- The speaker shares a personal story about feeling embarrassed and uncertain about their financial future, but Yahweh assured them that it was retirement time and has since paid for every bill and taken care of every need.
- Yahweh raises up people from unexpected places to finance his work.
- The speaker emphasizes that they do not manipulate or play games with donations, unlike others who make specific requests for certain amounts.
- They ask for support for other projects, such as Professor Toto with the Patriots Buying Club and gold coin purchases, but state that it is separate from the work Yahweh provides for supernaturally.

Teaching and Scripture Analysis

- The platform was built and paid for by the spirit of the Lord.
- Encourages listeners to go to the Cash App and send \$24 for 24 hours.
- Notes that the speaker is kidding and continues with the teaching.
- Mentions Elder Grabbit 2 and 10 but notes that Elder Homerich and Elder Baker are not present.
- The absence of Elder HR is unusual.
- Requested someone to reach out to Elder Mar to confirm their attendance.
- Reads First Peter 2 and 10, which talks about receiving mercy from Yahweh.
- Connects the verse to a quote from the book of Hosea chapter 2 verse 23.
- Emphasizes that the New Testament is not only about the Jewish people, but about all listeners.

Peter's Audience and Purpose

- Peter is writing to a group of people referred to as "The Strangers" who have been scattered throughout various regions.
- These regions include pontis galatia capad doia Asia and bethia.

- Peter's audience is not the Gentiles or sinners in these regions, as previously thought, but rather a specific group of people who have been scattered and are considered to be strangers.
- These "strangers" are likened to a divorced wife who is not welcome back to the husband's house.
- The purpose of Peter's writing is to address and minister to this group of scattered individuals, who are not part of the Jewish community.

The Lost Sheep and the Scattered Tribes in the Bible

- The Bible references the concept of the "lost sheep," which refers to God's chosen people who are living as foreigners and dispersed throughout the world.
- The dispersion, also known as the scattering of the tribes, refers to the fact that God's chosen people were scattered all over the world.
- The book of James in the New Testament is specifically written to the 12 tribes that are scattered abroad, not to the Gentiles.
- Some people may find the Bible boring because they do not understand its context or the target audience of certain passages.
- Matthew 10:5 records Yahweh instructing his disciples to go to the lost sheep of the House of Israel and not to the Gentiles or Samaritans.
- Josephus, a Jewish historian, provides historical evidence that at the time he was alive, the 10 tribes were beyond the Euphrates river, an immense multitude that could not be estimated by numbers.

The Identity of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel

- Josephus stated that the Jews were not the Israelites.
- A large number of prophecies relate to the return of Israel to the Holy Land, posing a challenge for those who believe in the literal inspiration of the scriptures.
- The tribes of Israel, except for Judah and Levi, disappeared.
- If the ten tribes have not disappeared, they must exist under a different name.
- Prophecies cannot be fulfilled without the ten tribes, as they complete the prophecies.
- Josephus suggests that if the ten tribes are still alive, they were likely renamed.
- Prophecy teachers mistakenly believe that the prophecies are about the Jewish people - Benjamin, Levi, and Judah.
- The name Israel was removed, as mentioned in 2 Kings 17:23.
- Israel belongs to a people that are ruled by God and are Sabbath Keepers, Holy Day Keepers, and Covenant Keepers.
- Bearing the name Israel is emphasized over wearing it.

The Inaccurate Name of Israel and the Connection to the End Times

- The current Jewish state in the land of Palestine has taken upon themselves the name "Israel" which they are not worthy of.
- The name "Israel" signifies someone that God rules or someone that Yahweh has conquered.
- The current Jewish state is carrying a name that means Yahweh rules, but they have as much sin as America does.
- They could have named it Palestine or Judea, but instead they chose a name that does not belong to them.
- The Bible refers to those who call themselves Jews but are not as the "synagogue of Satan".
- The time clock of the end times is not connected to the Jews but to the valley of dry bones and the lost sheep of the House of Israel.
- When the gathering of Gomer is complete, then the story will be over and Yahweh will turn to the Jews.
- Israel has been cast back into the world, symbolized by the field.
- Leaving this ministry means not understanding the connection between the bone and the bones, and the gathering of the House of Israel under Shepherds after God's own heart.
- Jeremiah 3:15 states that in the future, God will provide Shepherds after His own heart to guide the House of Israel.

The importance of understanding and guidance in the Christian church

- The writer emphasizes the need for Shepherds who will guide the people with understanding instead of prophecies, words of knowledge, or gifts of the Spirit.
- The writer suggests that living in this era of guided understanding is significant and something to be thankful for.
- The writer highlights the concept of opening the eyes of the blind and unstopping the deaf ears as symbolic actions that represent bringing the lost sheep of Israel back to life.
- The writer asserts that finding a ministry that opens blinded eyes, unstops deaf ears, and brings the spirit back to life means finding Christ and the Shepherds after His own heart who fulfill His ministry.
- The writer refers to wisdom as the Tree of Life and encourages the audience to partake in it.
- The writer expresses sadness over the possibility of some viewers not being present next year due to allowing petty grievances to distract them from understanding the broader picture.
- The writer uses the metaphor of body parts connecting to emphasize the unity and interconnectedness within the church.

- The writer injects a moment of enthusiasm by referencing their inner "black preacher" and exclaiming "Hallelujah Glory."

Preaching in Black Churches and Sabbath Practices

- The speaker grew up preaching in black churches and expresses their enthusiasm with phrases like "hallelujah" and "Glory Glory Glory Glory Glory Hallelujah."
- The speaker apologizes for their lateness and explains that they need to leave soon to go grocery shopping and to the pharmacy for their wife.
- The speaker suggests that next time, they should try to do errands before the Sabbath.
- The congregation responds with "amen" and expresses gratitude towards the pastor.
- The pastor announces that they have plans to attend a theater and dinner later in the day.
- They begin to read a verse from the Bible, specifically verse four, but decide to stop there and continue another time due to the depth of the topic.
- The pastor concludes the sermon with a prayer and expresses hope that the congregation has received what they needed from the message.
- A member of the congregation, Brother Dale, thanks the pastor before the conversation transitions to a discussion about finances.