

Ezekias - The Dead Sea Scrolls and The Teacher of Righteousness -

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All about The Dead Sea Scrolls and The Teacher of Righteousness

The Teacher of Righteousness As the Person Who Revealed Teachings of the Secret

1. According to *The Book of Daniel and the Qumran Community* by the Scottish biblical scholar who supported the historical reliability of the New Testament, Frederick Fyvie Bruce:

Thoughts in the Book of Daniel have had a great influence on the New Testament and the Qumran Community and the book and the community seem to share the same ideological tendency. During the war that led to the Jerusalem destruction in AD 70, anti-Roman Jews seemed to act following the teachings of the Book of Daniel which preached the arrival of the Messiah. Furthermore, “you who are highly esteemed” referred in the Book of Daniel and “The Unique Teacher” referred in the Qumran Texts seem relevant. Although there is no directly related to the Book of Daniel, fragments of the Book of Daniel were found in the Qumran Texts and a document called *The Prayer of Nabonidus* referred Jewish multiple exorcists, Gazurin, who healed the King's mental disease for 7 years. (Daniel 4-25, 32 and below) In addition, there're three kinds of fragments written in Aramaic language from Qumran Cave 4 and *florilegium* mentioned like “...written in the Book by the prophet, Daniel” and there's no wonder the Qumran Texts were relevant to the Book of Daniel and tradition about Daniel seemed to be spread out. The Book of Daniel described secret things called *Lars* and interpretation called *Pesher* and these words are also found in the Qumran Texts. The wisdom of God were separated and they needed to be combined to find out the truth. The person who combined them is called the Teacher of Righteousness in the Qumran Community and Jesus Christ in primitive Christianity. During the time of the Daniel, people who understood such secrets considered wise men and were shining in the firmament. People in the Qumran Community seem to be successors of these wise men. Hasmonean Dynasty, also known as “A Little Help”, became more powerful, but expected the Messiah era wouldn't come, that's why people in the Qumran Community chose a week-year theory to count one year to seven years, the same as the Book of Daniel. Anyways, knowing how the Book of Daniel and others in the Old Testament were considered in the Qumran Texts is really as important as understanding the New Testament.

The Teacher of Righteousness As the Person Killed by the Wicked Priest

2. As being referred by Frederick Fyvie Bruce, the Book of Daniel described *Lars* (secret things) and *Pesher* (interpretation) and these words are also mentioned in the Qumran Texts. The person who organized the wisdom of God was the Teacher of Righteousness in the Qumran Community and Jesus Christ in primitive Christianity. That seems to be reinforced with some sentences referenced in *The Teacher of Righteousness and the Dead Sea Scrolls* by Bette Stockbauer:

The scrolls grouped under the title of *Pesher* have been the most closely scrutinized of all for they contain the major references to events in the life of the Teacher of Righteousness. *Pesher* is a term that refers to a reworking of a biblical passage. The scroll writer examines a book of the Bible, usually a prophetic work, and reinterprets it in terms of the events of his own time. The prophets -- Isaiah, Habakkuk, Nahum -- were a logical choice, for their books were warnings for the Jewish leaders to return to the ways of God and prepare for a Messianic Age.

Within the nation there are other forces -- those called the “Seekers of Smooth Things”, or those who are looking for easy interpretations, “... who with their fraudulent teaching and lying tongue and perfidious lip misdirect many; kings, princes, priests and people together with the proselyte attached to them. Cities and clans will perish through his advice, nobles and leaders will fall due to the fero city of their tongues... a mass of corpses will fall in their days; there will be no end to the tally of their wounded and they will even trip over their bodies of flesh because of his mistaken counsel.” (PN-II)

There is the “Scoffer” or the “Man of Lies”, a member of the Teacher's own community. In Habakkuk 1:13 they had read: “O traitors, why do you look on and keep silence when the wicked swallows up the man more righteous than he?” Their peshet interpretation was: “The explanation of this concerns the House of Absalom and the members of their council who were silent at the time of the chastisement of the Teacher of Righteousness and gave him no help against the Man of Lies who despised the Law in the midst of all their council”. (PH-V) The “House of Absalom” may be a general reference to “traitors”, as Absalom was the son of King David who rebelled and betrayed him.

There is the “Wicked Priest”, “... who was called by the name of truth at the beginning of his coming; but when he commanded over Israel, his heart rose up and he abandoned God and betrayed the precepts because of riches, ... and he followed the ways of abomination in every kind of unclean defilement.” (PH-VIII)

The phrase “swallow up” in the next passage usually means, in Hebrew, to do away with, or to kill. The implication in this passage is that the Wicked Priest captures the Teacher on the Day of Atonement and eventually sees him killed. It speaks of “... the Wicked Priest who persecuted the Teacher of Righteousness, swallowing him up in the anger of his fury in his place of exile. But at the time of the feast of rest of the Day of Atonement he appeared before them to swallow them up and to cause them to stumble on the Day of Fasting, their Sabbath of rest.” (PH-XI)

Another phrase tells of “... the Wicked Priest who laid hands on the Priest, the Teacher of Righteousness, to put him to death... And God will not let the Wicked Priest go unpunished for the blood which he has shed, but God will pay him his reward by delivering him into the hands of the violent of the nations to execute vengeance upon him.” (PP 37-IV)

If one assumes that the Teacher is Maitreya/Jesus, then a logical choice for the “Wicked Priest” would be the Jewish high priest Caiaphas, or possibly Annas, his father-in-law who held the real power. One could conjecture that the “Man of Lies” was Judas.

The Kittim are portrayed as a force of vengeance for those who persecute the Teacher and the community of the poor. Peshet Habakkuk speaks of “... the last Priests of Jerusalem who heap up riches and gain by plundering the peoples. But at the end of days, their riches, together with the fruit of their plundering, will be delivered into the hands of the army of the Kittim.” (PH-IX)

From Peshet Habakkuk

“Hab 2:1-2: 'And God told Habakkuk to write what was going to happen to the last generation, but he did not let him know the end of the age ... And as for what he says: “So that the one who reads it may run ...” Its interpretation concerns the Teacher of Righteousness, to whom God has disclosed all the mysteries of the words of his servants, the prophets.

Philology Contour of The Teacher of Righteousness

3. Regarding books about Dead Sea Scrolls published with Japanese language, I tend to read something heterodox to find out more details. In my opinion, something orthodox tends to cater to the Vatican and makes it more difficult to understand the truth. Now I will utter my confident opinions on this matter thanks to my elaborate research from trusted online articles, reports, and

books about Dead Sea Scrolls, such as *The Meaning of the Dead Sea Scrolls* by A. Powell Davies, *The Dead Sea Scrolls Deceptions* by Richard Leigh and Michael Baigent, *Jesus and the Riddle of the Dead Sea Scrolls* by Barbara Thiering, *The Teacher of Righteousness and the Dead Sea Scrolls* by Bette Stockbauer and some Dead Sea Scrolls-related works by Kenneth Von Pftettenbach.

Elucidation of The Teacher of Righteousness

4. This time, I will proudly clarify and publish the truth of the Teacher of Righteousness referenced in the Dead Sea Scrolls and Jesus Christ based on trusted proof and verification.

The Note of The Teacher of Righteousness 1

5. First, I'd like to introduce the following sentences from *The Sealed Truth of the Dead Sea Scrolls* written by Kenneth Von Pftettenbach:

Chapter 1 The Mystery About Deciphering the Sealed “Dead Sea Scrolls”

In 1947, the “Dead Sea Scrolls” were found in the cave of Qumran on the shores of the Dead Sea, located in the Northwest Arabian Peninsula. It has been more than half a century since the document has been discovered. However, the decoding work is not progressing. Initially, they were expecting completion of the decoding work by 1960, but it was significantly delayed. Today, only about half of the total has been reached and the outcome has not been announced. The discovery of the “Dead Sea Scrolls” was historically sensational, however the document itself was not able to draw the attention of the people. Why is that?

Firstly, the rumors of it being a false scripture, so people did not take it seriously with the exception of some experts who were interested. However, in 1950, the situation changed because french professor Andre Dupont-Sommer of the Sorbonne University revealed that the “Dead Sea Scrolls” mentioned the “Teacher of Righteousness” and that Jesus was prefigured by a character who was said to be this “Teacher of Righteousness”. Afterwards, this discovery began to attract the interest of the general public while simultaneously throwing the document into the midst of a scandal. Dupont-Sommer's theory claiming that the character was Jesus is quite interesting.

However, for those who believe in Christianity, it was an earth-shattering event. They respected Jesus Christ as the “Father”, but suddenly someone in the “Dead Sea Scrolls” seems to be based on Jesus Christ. This claim had the community in an uproar and the Vatican could not overlook the situation.

The Vatican held a monopoly over the interpretation of the Bible for a long time and this theory was shaking their stronghold. In fact, Dupont-Sommer was punished by Father Roland de Vaux, leader of the “Dead Sea Scrolls International Team”, who was under pressure from the Vatican. However, in spite of pressure from the Vatican, another person who was part of the same “International Team”, John Marco Allegro, appeared to support the theory of Sommer.

Allegro was a dynamic, original, and intelligent scholar. There is a reason he supported the theory of Sommer. He was not satisfied being part of the “International Team” because the findings were only shared amongst specific people. Everything was controlled by Father Milik and Father Roland de Vaux.

In 1923, Allegro was born in the United Kingdom and studied logical science, Greek, and Hebrew. Later, he went to a Semitic course and studied the Bible in the field of linguistics. He then moved into the doctoral program at the University of Oxford and was recommended to be the chief professor of the “International Team” one year later.

Allegro was not bound by any religious prejudice and sometimes used a violent tone when expanding on theories, but he was known to be a genius with a fiery temper. He was still young and ambitious and the “International Team” often tried to conceal the truth and it was unbearable.

In January of 1956, in Northern England, Allegro was broadcasting a short lecture about the “Dead

Sea Scrolls” from a radio station supporting Sommer's argument. He said, “I am the one promoting the study of the fragments of manuscripts and the more I think about Dupont-Sommer's arguments, I am convinced he is right. I support Dupont-Sommer. The origin of faith and dogma in Christianity was referenced in the documents, which existed 100 years prior to the birth of Jesus Christ, which were kept by an extreme Jewish sect. The model of Jesus existed.”

“The New York Times” was quick to react to Allegro's broadcast and reported that Jesus and his teaching from the "Lord's Supper" and the "New Testament" were supposed to come from the mysterious community by the Dead Sea called the Qumran community. The international team countered indignantly after Roland de Vaux saw the Times article like, “It was possible for the team to acquire all of the materials Allegro got.” They also claimed they had no reason to support what Dupont-Sommer was saying. The international team procured 800 scrolls from the fourth cave in 1954 at the request of a government office in Jordan that managed ancient treasure. It appeared the international scholars chosen for the team were not experts. The international team consisted of the chief of the international team, Father Roland de Vaux, his Polish confidant, Father Joseph Milik, American seminary professors, Professor Frank Cross and Professor Skeehan, Father Jean Sutaroski and Father Barthélemy from France, Dr. Klaus from Germany, a graduate student of Oxford, John Strugnell, and John Marco Allegro. Each member was given a certain material which they were assigned to research or translate. The main purpose was the publication of the “Dead Sea Scrolls”. However, the true purpose is different. De Vaux was backed by the Vatican and was to earn the trust of the other members and control them with Father Joseph. The Vatican was the head temple of Bible study and was dedicated to maintaining its monopoly on study of the Bible. By monopolizing the biblical interpretation, the Catholic organization maintained peace. In order to reinforce its orchestrated attempt to control the study of the “Dead Sea Scrolls”, the Vatican was using Father De Vaux.

The Fatal Blow That the Biggest Discovery of the Century Dealt to Christianity

Since they were discovered and brought to the international team at a high price, there has been one discovery after another. Why is it possible for a small international research team affiliated with the Jordanian government to continue spending such big money? There seemed to be The Vatican in the background. This was the topic of much speculation in the book, *The Dead Sea Scrolls Deceptions* by Richard Leigh and Michael Baigent and published in 1991. The two authors suggested that most of the documents kept by the international team were not revealed and that the research was taking too long. “Why is the Vatican so reluctant to release them to the public? Because it would lead to a negative image on the Catholic church.” This was condemned by the Vatican as a ridiculous conspiracy theory. Depending on the contents of the Dead Sea Scrolls, it might be focusing on the real image of Jesus Christ, used to be partly mentioned in gospel of the New Testament and Acts. It might shed an unfavorable light on Christianity. That is the reason the Dead Sea Scrolls is often referred to as the “biggest discovery of the century”. What is it about the Dead Sea Scrolls that the Vatican is afraid of? To find out the truth, I'd like to introduce the mysterious anecdotes surround its discovery.

In the Book of Prophecies, left by the astrologer, Nostradamus, it was predicted that the Dead Sea Scrolls would be discovered. According to volume 1 of the “Hundred Psalms Collection”, there is a prophetic poem that reads:

“Lost. Hidden for a long time. It is found again.
A shepherd is respected just like God.
Thus the moon is about to end.
According to other rumors, will bring disgrace.”

Let's take a look at the first and second lines. Something lost and hidden for a long time discovered by a shepherd. “Found again” is believed to be the prophesy of the discovery of the Dead Sea

Scrolls. Also, the fourth line stands for the words of the Bible being overturned. It is a little difficult for us to understand what is mentioned in the third line, but the moon relates to the symbol of Islam and prophesies the end of Islam. In 1948, the era of an Islam-controlled Palestine came to an end as Israel took control. In the following year, the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered. The most effective prediction in the 16th century foretold the Dead Sea Scrolls discovery?

Chapter 2 The Mystery of the Ancient Chosen Jewish Group Named “Qumran”

Qumran is located only 30 km from the holy city of Jerusalem.

To go to the banks of the Dead Sea, you have to make a detour to avoid steep slopes, tight curves and deep valleys. You can't go straight there, as if drawing a straight line on the map.

The elevation difference between Jerusalem and Qumran is about 1,000 kilometers. You need to go down from Jerusalem, which is at an altitude of 700 meters, to Qumran which is 300 meters below the sea. Therefore, it is no wonder that the weather there changes easily. For example, you feel some differences between the two places; it is icy and raining in Jerusalem, while on the other hand, the sunshine is strong at the banks of the Dead Sea. Qumran's climate is very dry. This is why the Dead Sea Scrolls have been preserved in very good condition even after 2000 years have passed. Fish can't live in the Dead Sea, and also people can't live on the side of a lake in Khirbet Qumran. A religious organization called Qumran lived under a harsh environment as the basis of their livelihood. There is Khirbet Qumran near a cave where the Dead Sea Scrolls were found. It suggests that Khirbet Qumran is systematically constructed because there are waterways and water tanks around there. It indicates advanced construction technology, but also you can understand the people must have suffered from lack of fresh water. Water is not just a beverage for them. It is also used for bathing and it is a very important ritual (purifying) for them.

However, why did they come and decide to live in Qumran as the basis of their livelihood? What are Qumran believers really like? Let's check who they are, based on the facts which were already proven. There are a lot of things that have been proven by recent research; lustrum, regulation of a diet, discrimination between right and wrong, and they had consciousness of “the chosen one”.

The idea of “the chosen one” is a significant feature of this group. They believe that they received a spiritual revelation from God and could assist God. The Qumran group believed that the Essenes is a group of sects of Judaism. So, let's think about what the Essenes is.

The Brothers Who Wore White Clothes, The Essenes

The origins of the Essenes are in Egypt. In 1370 BC, a random leader made one big secret group and it was formed by several groups. There is a theory that it originates from Zoroastrianism, and it is because King Akhenaten might had supported it. In any case, one group is formed by language, religious basis or occupation. The Essenes' members are doctors or healers, and it is formed in the center of the Alexandria of Egypt. Humanitarian activities pleased people and the Essenes expanded their power. Palestine and Enghede near the Dead Sea were its main base of activity. The People of the Essenes, who moved to Palestine, had to contend with the jealousy from the dictatorship and the clergy by the rulers of the country. They were forced into silence and solitude. They wore a long dress made of white cotton and had to live barefooted. Generally, people called them “the brothers who wore the white clothes”. After BC, the Essenes came on history's center stage. However, there are not many writings about them. We can find a few things from the works by Philo Judaeus, Gaius Plinius Secundus, Hippolytus, and Flavius Josephus and these works tell us more details about the Essenes. Let's look at Philo's literatures at first.

“They lived in Syria in Palestine, and about 4,000 people lived in rural villages.”

“The Essenes didn't kill animals. They believed that unswerving loyalty to God was only self-sacrifice. Therefore, they were denied worship at the temple in Jerusalem. They worked only agricultural jobs, and they strongly opposed slavery. Moreover, they observed the Sabbath and

gathered in synagogue. They sat on chairs which were laid out so that the sitting positions of participants were decided according to their hierarchy.”

They had strict rules, and these are filtering into their minds and lives.

“The Essenes were well known for being indifferent to worldly things. They lived divided into several colonies. There were warehouses, clothes which everyone could use, and accounting firms. They saved all their money and it was used only for everyone. When people came from other colonies, the visitors were treated very well.”

This is all about the Essenes Philo knew. Let’s check the other literatures.

Religious Precepts Kept by Essenic People

A Palestinian inspector Osevio also observes the Essenes’ strange habits:

“Anyone can be a member, regardless of race. They don’t get married, and there is no child in the group.”

Philo and Osevio show you some characters of the Essenes. They lived divided into several places. They had a common faith and a Church. They lived ascetically such as the trait of great self-denial (especially refraining from worldly pleasures). Plinius also mentions the same opinions as Philo and Osevio.

“The Essenes is a group who lived in the Dead Sea of the west coast.”

“They don’t like money. And they avoid contacting with women.”

“They are the strangest people in the world.”

“The people who felt tired come from far every day; therefore, even if women haven’t their child, the population was not down.”

According to their literature, The Essenes’ life is similar to the Qumran’s. Plinius also said that the Essenes lived in the dead sea of the west coast called the northern Enghede, located only 30 km from the Qumran caves. Khirbet Qumran also live there, so it means that this place might be the monastery of the Essenes. The Essenes believed that there was the best place for a religious life. But why did they choose to live there? It is because they may have been trying to avoid contact with the Jerusalem of priests and nobles.

However, they did not completely shut themselves off from the world. In the first century B.C., there was the very famous Essene gate called the “Gates of the Essenes”.

It symbolized the Essenes’ big influence. Therefore, they were recognized by the public. For example, when people suffered from hunger, or an epidemic disease broke out, they ran medical facilities due to care for the people who were poor or invalids.

It was called Bethesda and it formed the foundation of medical facilities or hospitals nowadays.

Moreover, the specialists of the group were called “hospital warriors”.

The Essenes also established “the gates” which were the medical facilities. The people who needed to help for living were protected by them. This was why the Essene’s gates were established. Lastly, let’s introduce descriptions that Josephus gave about the Essenes.

“The Essenes are a saint.”

The Essenes lived as saints and they lived based on nature.

There are a few descriptions of them below.

“They lived not only in cities, but also other towns or villages. They didn’t get married, but they adopted children and taught them the way of living.”

Josephus also mentioned about women. According to him, women were tested for their religious faith, and then they could get married. However, after having a baby, they couldn’t live together with their children and husband. Because sexual intercourse was admitted for only having a baby. Therefore, when they took a bath, men and women wore underwear. The Essenes believed women caused something bad to happen. Philo also described images of women.

“The Essenes never get married.”

“Women are selfish and jealous.”

“Women tempt men by using their jealousy.”

“Women use a lot of ways to fascinate men and women make men lose control.”

“Women become selfish after having a baby.”

If modern women heard these comments, they would be angry. However these ideas were important for them to maintain a safe living.

The Unrevealed Secret Document, “Mystic Apocalypse”

As explained above, the Essenes shared their money with everyone. There was an accounting firm and accountants managed their money and daily products were provided by them. Let’s look at how they lived austere lives. Josephus' document described the routine of their daily lives. Their day started with attending worship.

“They worshiped the sunrise, early in the morning.”

They worshiped the sunrise early in the morning. They believed that they would live a well-regulated life when they did it.

“After worshipping, they worked until 11 am. After that, they put on a white robe and cleansed their bodies with cold water.

Next, they would go to a dining room and eat lunch and go on to sing hymns. After taking off the white robes, they started working again.

At dinner time, they did the same things as they did at lunch time. They could eat only simple and uncomplicated meals there.”

And their days ended with attending a worship at night. Josephus also described the registration for the Essenes.

“Candidates have an examination period for becoming a member of the Essenes.”

“Candidates need to study about the rules of the Essenes.”

“After passing the test, candidates are checked for their patience. And then, they can take a bath with the Essenes.”

“Two years later, the candidates are permitted to join the Essenes.”

“The candidates swear their faith; to be honest, keep theirs secret and don’t talk about their bible with other people.”

The candidates who are permitted to join the Essenes teach the rules and the principles of the group to their children. The children follow the rules for living until 21 years old as an apprentice and gain some experience. When they turn 21 years old, they can get formal permission to join the group and they are expected to be an excellent or a respectable member. They consider themselves to be

the elite because they are selected by God. Why do they strive to be the elite?

According to Josephus, they follow the rules as believers, they want to show their ability as members of the group of the prophet. It means that they are the specialists of a prophet. Specifically about the prophet named Mahenum.

“Mahenum is a prophet and appeared 2 B.C. He preached the precepts of God and told them to the people.”

“His predictions came true.”

“Herod the Great was impressed with his predictions and he released him.”

“Mahenum recognized the Essenes as a prophetic group.”

Josephus also described the Essenes’ ability of prediction.

“Among the Essenes, some people read bibles and predicted the future.”

“These predictions were based on various thesis, so they were rarely wrong.”

Josephus, being a Roman, it was surprising that he said these things. Because Romans regarded the Essenes as a lower class. However Josephus had a high opinion of their ability. According to his writings, you could learn interesting things about them. First, there are a lot of prophets to warn the Jewish people. Moreover, a group of the Essenes people trained the ability of predictions and asserted their status as an elite group. Josephus’ “sacred writing” or “monographs” are remarkable. From above, they were indicating the “Dead Sea Scrolls”, weren’t they?

In fact, there are not only seven documents, but also a document titled the “Mystic Apocalypse” in the “Dead Sea Scrolls”. “Secrets” or “mysteries” are words often used in the books. Therefore, it’s also called “Mystic Apocalypse”. If the Essenes people wrote the “Dead Sea Scrolls”, the “Mystic Documents” may be describing their means of divination. As Josephus said, if they had attained the ability of divination, they might have written about the future we exist in today or other unpredictable things in the book.

What kind of secrets are there in the “Mystic Apocalypse”? We look forward to new information being released about it.

The Teacher of Righteousness Who Shocked Religious Beliefs

Then, what do monks in Qumran, who were in the core of Essene and also in a group of elite prophets believe? It seems that there are five objects of worship from analysis.

First of all, it’s the objects against the Law of Moses. They believed that they are as ‘the chosen one’, ‘the one of the first contract’, ‘one of Law of Moses’, ‘the one who call it Jehovah’ and ‘the one who devoutly believed in the Law of Moses and take measures to fulfill it’. The Law of Moses is excessively sacred. The contract of Mount Sinai (the Ten Commandments) is not only a turning point in history. Moses is a mediator between God and the people. The contract with God through Moses is undying, sacred and should be strictly followed. The priests and aristocracy brazenly betrayed it. The monks blame their immoral conduct, but also think they must recover it through their faithfulness.

Therefore they, as the chosen one, master the law of Moses, and tried to follow it literally. Secondly, what they believed is David was the “anointed” (Messiah). David’s victory which unified Israel is the preliminary of Israel’s final glory. Thirdly, they believed in the prophet Elijah. Fourthly, they believed in the soul of the prophet. Fifthly, they believed in the Teacher of Righteousness. The Teacher of Righteousness was revered as a person with dignity and his appearance is seen in the Book of Habakkuk of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

“God told him to write what happens in the end of the world.

However, He was not told about fulfillment of the end.

God notified the Teacher of Righteousness all of mystery of the words by the prophets.”

Based on the description, it seems that the Teacher of Righteousness is a monk who is well informed about the ethereal secret mystery through revelation of God. That is, the possibility that the Teacher of Righteousness led the elite prophets who were chosen by God to Qumran is extremely high.

If the Teacher of Righteousness was the new prophet who received a secret mystery, they should be a present who enhances the ability of the elites of the prophecy. Of course, it would be a subject of reverence. Perhaps, among a list from first to fifth of those elite group of Qumran believers, it is no doubt that the fifth Teacher of Righteousness is the true leader for them. In addition, the mission of the Teacher of Righteousness is described as follows:

“Lead them on the road in a way that makes your heart, God notified them that those that would betray them would assemble in the end of the night, before the end of the world.”

From above, the Teacher of Righteousness also preached repentance of sins and prepared for the approaching end of the world. Life of cleansing and prayer in Qumran by the religious elite, is exactly meant to assume the end of the world.

However, by “Dead Sea Scrolls”, the strong enemy which was called “the evil priest” appeared in front of the Teacher of Righteousness who was believed to be the Messiah for a moment, the Teacher of Righteousness was exiled from Qumran, persecuted, tortured and martyred. From this prehistory, can you be reminded of something? Yes, it is a tragedy that struck Jesus Christ. If so, the Teacher of Righteousness is Jesus Christ. Even it is not, there’s a possibility of there being a prototype or model. That is a fact that could shake the foundation of the Bible faith. That is why the “Dead Sea Scrolls” is scandalous material. Who in the world is “the Teacher of Righteousness”?

Is John “the Teacher of Righteousness”?

Who is the Teacher of Righteousness?

The answer to this question cannot be found in the disclosed “Dead Sea Scrolls”. Here’s my original reasoning for it. To derive the identity of the the Teacher of Righteousness, it is necessary to seek a person or race who turned against him in history. If one were to succeed in this, the person who turned against an agonist, that is he can be specified. A person or race who turns against includes the evil priest and Kittim who appears in the “War of the Sons of Light Against the Sons of Darkness” from the “Dead Sea Scrolls”.

First, who is the evil priest? Among historical people, the person who turned against the Jewish in 1-2 B.C. was the high priest in Jerusalem, Aristobulus II. He was a notorious high priest who ruled over the Jewish country for three years (67-63 B.C.). He was arrested in B.C. 63, imprisoned in Rome by Pompey. Once he succeeded in escaping and went back to Palestine, but got caught again and sent back with fetters. After that, in B.C. 49, the supporter for Pompey poisoned him in prison. To assume that the evil priest is Aristobulus II, this coincides with a document. There’s a phrase in the Book of Habakkuk.

“This meaning relates to Absalom’s house and its party’s people. They kept silent about the Teacher of Righteousness’ punishment, and didn’t help him against people who spoke lies. These deceitful people ignored the law in all of congregation.”

According to Josephus' description, Aristobulus II had an uncle named Absalom and he got married to Absalom's daughter. If I assume that “the evil priest” was Aristobulus II, the Teacher of Righteousness can be the Judah the Essene. However, if Judah were such an important person, it’s much too blunt even though Josephus mentioned “he is a leader, teaching people in the shrine and predicting the future.”

Guessing from this point, it seems that Judah didn’t play an important role. In other words, there are too few signs to assume that Judah is the Teacher of Righteousness. From another viewpoint, what

about another clue, the enemy, Kittim, originally means 'the residents' in the city of Cyprus. However, Jewish posterity vaguely thinks it means "neighbor of the Mediterranean Sea". They widely used it for people in Macedonia, islands in the east, and even Italians. He describes the Kittim people in the "Book of Habakkuk" below,

"Agility and bravery in battle.
A root of fear for the nation.
Scoff at great people.
Scoff at the king and lord.
Despise the nation's lord.
Beset it.
Ruin it."

Furthermore, their leaders were responsible for various brutalities. The description is below.

"They disappear one after another. After plundering, they imposed heavy taxes, killed many people; youth, adults, elderly, women and infants. They don't even have sympathy for unborn babies."

All of the descriptions like this apply to Roman soldiery. The leaders disappearing one after another could describe the situation in a civil war when an administrator and general change all the time. In addition to that, there was the description, "eat the nation just like an eagle".

To assume that Kittim is Roman, 1 B.C becomes obvious, Then, there is an opportunity that the Teacher of Righteousness could be the Judge of the virtuous, Onias as well. However, there is not so much evidence if this person is the Teacher of Righteousness. So, who is the Teacher of Righteousness? Is it Jesus Christ himself after all? However, there is about one century between the Teacher of Righteousness and Jesus Christ. To assume that the Teacher of Righteousness = Jesus Christ is impossible from the view point of age. Now let's see the conditions for the Teacher of Righteousness once again.

- He actually existed in 1 or 2 B.C. and was a high priest of the temple.
- He created the religious group based on the new Messiah contract and taught the law.
- He led his disciples and taught them his own prophecy.
- He spoke martyrdom prophecy of the group and taught people to pray for the upcoming era of the Messiah.

Based on these descriptions, the Australian scholar, Barbara Elizabeth Thiering, presented a new hypothesis in *Jesus Of The Apocalypse* in recent years:

"The Essenes were exiled to the land of Qumran after 2 B.C, an earthquake destroyed Qumran in 31 B.C., and they were revived by the Teacher of Righteousness from Jerusalem in 26 B.C."

If this Thiering's hypothesis was correct, one person as the Teacher of Righteousness comes to mind. John appears in the New Testament. John is the person who succeeded in solving Isaiah the Prophet's mystery of words and told people, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven has come near." Besides, he was known for wearing clothing made of camel hair and tied a leather belt around his hip. He ate locusts and wild honey and denounced The Pharisees and The Sadducees aggressively saying, "Such a pit viper. How dare you think you can escape the imminent wrath of God." Does John, who is described in the New Testament, and the Teacher of Righteousness, who reported the words of God powerfully and led people to the wilderness, look very similar? However, if we

assume that the Teacher of Righteousness is John, his violent mood doesn't match the image of the Essenes' community of "the palm tree as a companion, peace-loving community" which was written by Plinius. Perhaps, the Essenes which was observed by Plinius is from the age of the ascetic and peace. After that, it may have completely changed into an extreme denomination which did not hesitate to fight in order to report the words of God. The point that Barbara E. Thiering states about it being revived by the Teacher of Righteousness might be this one.

Interpreting this hypothesis leads us to believe that the Teacher of Righteousness = John.

Due to this, Jesus Christ, who got baptized by John, must be related to the newly-transformed Essenes. Jesus Christ cannot have existed without the newly created Essenes (Qumran Community) and being its leader as the Teacher of Righteousness, John.

Early Christian Church = The Qumran Community

So far, we have compared the Qumran Community and the Essenes to research who is the Teacher of Righteousness which resembles Jesus Christ on the basis of the historians of the description in B.C to A.D. In conclusion, the scheme of "Qumran Community = the Essenes reborn as hard-liners" comes to mind.

To continue the inference, there needs to be a scheme of "hard-liner Essenes = early Christian church (primitive Christian church group)" being established by contrasting both characteristics of denominations. Also, if it is established, the scheme of "Qumran Community = early Christian church" is also established, and Jesus Christ is a member of Qumran Community, and who he was, also becomes clear. To assume, if these assumptions are right, we will follow the common points of characteristics between the Essenes and early Christian church. First, the common point is the number twelve. The Essenes use the word "plurality" to describe themselves as a denomination. In early Christian church, they represented the number twelve as numerous. At the same time, "twelve" is the number which represents twelve tribes in Israel. The ancestor of Jews, Abraham's grandson had twelve sons--twelve tribes.

These twelve tribes divided into the South Kingdom of Judah and the North Kingdom of Israel which consisted of the other ten tribes, after King Solomon, who built a golden age for the Jewish people, died. The tragedy of Jewry started from this, because the South Kingdom of Judah finally could declare the founding of Israel in 1948, after suffering a number of persecutions. The North Kingdom of Israel, which consisted of ten tribes, disappeared from history. Now the ten tribes are a phantasmal presence. However, Jews believe that one day the lost ten tribes will appear from somewhere, unified by the two tribes, become "twelve" again and enjoy a golden age as they did under King Solomon. In conclusion, for both denominations, "twelve" is a common number which means "totality", "plurality" and "completion". The second common point is the order "all is common property" for both denominations. In the case of the Essenes, the trustee manages any properties in a common storage and paid any expenses from this storage. How about the case of the early Christian church? Jesus Christ's words from "The Old Testament" and "Deuteronomium" give a hint.

"Go and sell all of your own property. Then give them to poor people."

Jesus Christ might state that people should join a denomination such as the Essenes (who were poor) and give all of their wealth to the communal fund. Both denominations provide severe penalties for fraud of common properties. In the Essenes, they provided that "whoever swindles a person out of common property and reduces the property must return all of it." Moreover, the early Christian church provided a more severe penalty.

An example can be seen in the story of Ananias and his wife, Sapphira. Peter, who knew Ananias' injustice, gave warning by saying, "Do whatever if you think it's yours. However, if you pretend to comply with the rules and give it to common property..." Ananias is said to have lied to God. Besides, Ananias died early and his wife, Sapphira, who fell into the fear that God abandoned them,

succumbed to the same fate a few hours later. Judging from this dramatic story, defrauding common property not only resulted in excommunication in early Christian church. The third common section is a conciliation act of dispute. For both denominations, when a peer was charged, at first the defendant and plaintiff discussed the situation one-to-one. Additionally, three witnesses were brought forward and joined the discussion. When it was still not resolved, a council was involved. Moreover, just before the council made a final decision, the defendant and plaintiff had a thorough discussion again. In addition to that, only the council had the right to decide to excommunicate someone. The fourth common section is the presence of the ritual of baptism.

It is not clear that the early Christian church was partaking in bathing everyday like the Essenes, there is no big difference in it anyway. The fifth common section is, the Messiah existed in the denomination. The Messiah in the early Christian church was Jesus Christ and he was the only one. However, perhaps, there was a possibility that some people were integrated into one person during the development of the early Christian church. The sixth common section is that both denominations were conscious as a new denomination. People in the Essenes were conscious as the “chosen ones”, prescribed as a new contract with God. Members of the early Christian church were also conscious as having a new contract through their return to the law of Moses, returning to the Ten Commandments. The seventh common section is, the presence of “Holy Communion”. “Holy Communion” in the Essenes is described as below.

“Even though the table is prepared, wine is mixed and ready to drink, no one is supposed to start eating bread or drinking wine before the High Priest does. Then, the Messiah in Israel reached for bread. Then the whole congregation gave their blessing depending on their class. Also, when at least ten people gathered, they had a meal according to the ritual.”

This exactly embodies Christ's Last Supper. There are still common points. It is the idea that the world is heading toward a terrible revolution, and after that the kingdom of God comes by the hand of the “anointed one”. The battle of the children of light and dark happens and the last judgment would be made soon. Both denominations have basically the same outlook on the world. We considered eight common sections until now, and from these common points, it seems that the opinion that “the Essenes = the early Christ church“ is correct. That is, the theory that the “Qumran Community = the Essenes = the early Christ church” is established.

The City Called Nazareth Which Didn't Exist in a Historical Evidence

As we have seen so far, it seems that the Essenes and the early Christian church are the same root of the stem. In Matthew of the New Testament Book, Jesus Christ is described like this below.

“This man is dangerous and a riot of mastermind. Furthermore, he is a leader of the community of Nazareth.”

However, in the researchers' consensus, the city, Nazareth, does not exist in any historical evidence. Then, where was Nazareth of Galilee which is Jesus Christ's birthplace?

Unfortunately, there is no word for Nazareth in the Old Testament. Is Nazareth a fictional town? If that is the case, how about thinking that Nazareth is a synonym of Galilee. This is not my subjective assumption,

The Essenes in Galilee are sometimes called the People from Galilee or Nazareth. In addition to that, how about thinking that Nazareth is not the name of a town, but instead a monastery or institution for people from Galilee, such as the Essenes. Also, some scholars state that the word “Nazareth” means a lookout tower. Now we would like you to remember that there was a short and

thick tower in Khirbet Qumran. If this tower is a lookout tower which characterizes the area in which the denomination lived, Nazareth connects to the Essenes in this hypothesis. Was Jesus Christ in a monastery of Qumran denomination after all? Was he crucified?

From the scheme of “Qumran Community = the Essenes = the early Christian church” that we have discussed above, it seems that the image of Jesus Christ can be pictured in the scheme. That is, in the conclusion, the image of Jesus Christ in the Dead Sea Scrolls is the same as the one which was drawn by the Christians in the New Testament book. In fact, we cannot conclude so easily.

Because there is a slight difference between the image of Jesus Christ in the Essenes and the one in the New Testament. For example, people were forced to strictly comply with the rank or hierarchy in the Essenes. Jesus Christ ignored it.

Besides, in the Old Testament, it says, “An eye for an eye. A tooth for a tooth. A hand for a hand. A foot for a foot. A burning for a burning. A wound for a wound.” But Jesus Christ says “Love your enemies.” He also says “Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.” Those words do not describe Jesus Christ as a violent revolutionist. However, we should not forget about the next following points. Between the Essenes and the early Christian church, there are surprisingly many things in common, such as organizational structure, rules, rituals, and the Messiah Long-awaited Theory. It is certain that Christianity was born from Semitism. Additionally, the Teacher of Righteousness surely existed. When Jesus Christ appeared, people around might accept Jesus Christ as the Messiah who imitated the Teacher of Righteousness who truly existed. Furthermore, John who baptized Jesus Christ, might have encouraged him to become “Jesus Christ” which appeared in the bible.

Either way, we cannot elucidate the mystery of who Jesus Christ is. The discussion about it can be solved by seeing his substance in the next chapter.

The Note of The Teacher of Righteousness 2

6. Now, to consider the personality of the Teacher of Righteousness in the Dead Sea Scrolls, I will introduce the following important sentences from *The Meaning of The Dead Sea Scrolls* by A. Powell Davies:

Chapter 4. The Essenes and Jesus Christ, Who is the Teacher of Righteousness?

As we have now seen, the Jewish religious party with which the Qumran sect was connected—and which it may have created—must be viewed as a movement whose development, like that of all other movements known to history, produced changes and variations. If we regard the Qumran monastics as the norm, Essenic belief and practice in other places may have differed from it considerably. Since, however, there is every likelihood that the Dead Sea Sect, which had chosen the wilderness rather than cities for its habitation, was ruggedly clinging to the more rigorous rules of the order, striving thus to maintain its doctrines and pieties undiluted, its scriptures are the surest sources that we have for understanding what was at the heart of the entire movement.

What, according to these scriptures, did the monastics of Qumran believe? First and foremost, they believed that they belonged to a chosen people, the people of the first covenant and the Law of Moses, and that Jehovah had called them to be an “elect” among this people, “returning” to the Law of Moses and fulfilling it in every way. So sacred was the Law of Moses that, according to the Damascus Document, it could not be mentioned in an oath. Sinai was not merely a turning point in history but a cosmic intervention through which Jehovah had made an everlasting covenant with the Children of Israel, the provisions of which must be sacredly honored and solemnly obeyed. This obligation, the priests and rulers of Israel had shamefully betrayed. The monastics, although condemning this betrayal, must also “redeem” it by their own faithfulness. It was thus their constant study to understand the Mosaic Law precisely and obey it literally.

Second, they believed that Jehovah had consolidated his promise in the reign of David, his “Anointed One.” David’s victories were the foreshadowing of the final triumph of Israel. David himself was the Sacred King of whose lineage the “Anointed One” that was to come would be derived. With David stood Zadok, the first and holiest of the high priests of Jerusalem. The priests of the monastics were “descended” from Zadok, the true Zadokites who had followed righteousness, and were sharply at variance with the evil Zadokites (Sadducees) who were profaning Jehovah’s altars, amassing unrighteous wealth, making wars of spoliation to steal the fruits which came from the labors of the needy. Whether all the priests of the sect were “Levites” as well as Zadokites or precisely how priests were selected is not clear; the relationship of the priesthood to Aaron, the brother of Moses, who was the first Jehovistic priest, is also not plain. But Aaron was certainly regarded as an exalted figure, and whether literally or in symbolism, was closely connected with the “Anointed One” (or “Ones”: more than one Messiah may have been expected) who was eagerly awaited.

Third, they believed in a prophet to come, either Elijah or patterned upon Elijah. This was in any case a widespread Jewish anticipation and had been so for some time. When Judas Maccabeus tore down the defiled altar of the Temple upon which Antiochus Epiphanes had offered swine-flesh, he did not know in such unprecedented circumstances what it was ritually appropriate to do with the polluted stones and so ordered them laid up “till a prophet should rise to say what should be done with them.” There are many other references to decisions which must await this prophet, was that of preceding and preparing the way for the “Anointed One.”

Fourth, the Qumran community was deeply imbued with the spirit of the prophets, the Amos who said “Let justice roll down like waters,” the Isaiah and Jeremiah who had promised that Jehovah would bring salvation when his people returned to righteousness. All of the “written” prophets are represented, it is believed, in the fragments recovered from the caves; and, of course, two of the Scrolls are of the book of Isaiah. It is from the prophets that the great ethical impulse came which moved the sectarians to justice and benevolence in their relations with each other and towards the righteous outside their community. The “evil ones” they felt bound to hate, and this, too, we must acknowledge, can be supported from the prophets, for Jehovah and depicted as a God of wrath when his will was not obeyed.

It must also be remembered that it was the prophetic movement that had produced the book of Deuteronomy, which the monastics regarded as a book of Moses. The prophetic message was therefore represented in the Law as well as in the books that the prophets had written.

Fifth, it is clear that the Essenic movement had joined in a “New Covenant” (which, it may be noted, is synonymous with “New Testament”), apparently at Damascus. Or, if the entire party was not included in this particular enactment of the new covenant, the sect that wrote the Damascus Document most certainly was. In any case, it is a covenant to return to the law of Moses, guided, however, by a Teacher of Righteousness, “the priest into whose heart God put wisdom to explain all the words of his servants, the prophets,” and who also had predicted “all the things that are coming upon his people and his congregation.”

The Teacher of Righteousness, to whom the sect ascribed such extraordinary authority, was first introduced to the modern world when the Damascus Document was published (1910). In this document he is called both a “Teacher of Righteousness” and a “Unique Teacher,” and there is a further reference to one “who shall teach righteousness at the ending of days.” When the Habakkuk Scroll was published, it was at once noticed that there are no less than seven direct references to a Teacher of Righteousness as well as a reference to a priest “into whose heart God gave wisdom” so that he possessed a foreknowledge of the future.

Who was this Teacher of Righteousness? Unfortunately, there is no sure way of identifying him, and the attempt to do so has led to considerable controversy. Scholars have contended that the question hinges upon the answers to two other questions: Who were the Kittim? And what historical personalities of the second and first centuries B.C. fit the description of the Teacher and his persecutors, the Wicked Priest and the Man of the Lie?

The word Kittim, which may have meant originally the Greek and Latin peoples from the Mediterranean islands, came to be applied to any dominant military power from the west, and the mention of the Kittim in the Habakkuk Scroll may therefore be interpreted as meaning the Seleucids, who were Greeks, or the later invading Romans. If the former were intended, the Scroll relates to the second century B.C., and if the latter, to the first century. The date of the Teacher of Righteousness would thus be fixed in either one century or the other if we could know who the Kittim were. At the time of this writing, the question has not been settled, but the weight of opinion is in the direction of the Romans.

Another possible clue in identifying the Teacher of Righteousness would be any strong indication as to who the Wicked Priest and the Man of the Lie might have been. Among the dramatis personae of the second and first centuries B.C., the available figures to fill these roles (or role: the Wicked Priest and the Man of the Lie could have been one person) are extraordinarily numerous. It is almost incredible that so many unconscionable rascals should have occupied positions of power within so short a period.

When it comes to the possible candidates for the role of the Teacher of Righteousness, the field is much sparser. Onias \square , the high priest deposed and banished by Antiochus Epiphanes, has been suggested, in which case his rival, Menelaus, who persecuted him, would be the Wicked Priest. If Aristobulus \square , of the turn of the century, is adopted as the Wicked Priest, the Teacher of Righteousness might have been Judah the Essene, whom Josephus describes in divining the future. If, however, Judas had so prominent a role in history, why does Josephus say no more about him? Or was he prominent only in the annals of the Essenes?

One of the most persuasive of the theories is that the Teacher of Righteousness was Onias the Righteous, who, according to Josephus, was stoned to death in 65 B.C. In this case, the leader of the Sadducees could be called the Wicked Priest and the leader of the Pharisees the Man of the Lie, since both parties were opposed to Onias and both seem to have blamed his martyrdom on the order.

It must be admitted that the problem of identification is difficult and elusive, and also extremely technical. The general reader will find the utmost difficulty in following the theories advanced by the various scholars, although he may admire the skill with which they demolish each other's hypotheses. The truth is that, at least at the time these words are written, there is no conclusive way of identifying the Teacher of Righteousness.

Did he then exist? It cannot seriously be doubted. The fact that there is no account of him by secular historians is no more impressive in his case than in that of Jesus. Was Jesus himself the Teacher of Righteousness? The possibility has been considered but has had to be discarded; the Teacher and Jesus are separated by at least a century.

What we can be reasonably sure of is that the Teacher of Righteousness was a priest, perhaps a high priest of the Temple, who lived in either the second or first century B.C., probably the latter, and who led his followers into a new Mosaic covenant, forming them into a religious order, instructing them in the meaning of the scriptures, adding his own teaching and his prophecies, and remaining the martyred prophet of the order, adored and venerated and expected to play a part in the Messianic age of the future.

At this point, it should be remarked that we might know a great deal more about all these matters if a copy were found, or even sizable fragments, of the book "HGW" which is mentioned in the Damascus Document and the Manual of Discipline as a text of high value. This mysterious missing scroll has aroused much speculation and appears to be the key which, if we had it, would unlock the door to some of the secrets that still tantalize us.

The Note of The Teacher of Righteousness 3

7. According to 5, the Teacher of Righteousness might have been John the Baptist; however, the person might have been Judah the Essene or Onias the Righteous as well. Most of biblical scholars consider Onias as the one, but some of them insist Jacob might have been the Teacher of Righteousness.

The Teacher of Righteousness is the Only One Good Person in the Biblical World?!

8. In my opinion, frivolous biblical scholars, except the authors I referred to in this paper, and their dishonest opinions shouldn't be accepted. I mean, the Bible is nothing, but evil documents such as:

(1) The Old Testament:

documents about brutal slaughters involving sacrificing different ethnic groups, which is called *han-ai* meaning burnt offering.

(2) The New Testament:

documents about desires and maltreatments by sacrificing different ethnic groups, which is called *han-sai* meaning burnt love.

The Old Testament is based on stories killing different ethnic groups, covering up the truth by showing the brave, magical episodes of a murderer, Moses, and the New Testament is based on brutal documents called the Gospel conspired by swindlers, Paul and Luke, and it is proven from the following bible verses:

□

Now a man named Ananias, together with his wife Sapphira, also sold a piece of property. With his wife's full knowledge he kept back part of the money for himself, but brought the rest and put it at the apostles' feet. (Acts 5.1-2)

□

Then Peter said, "Ananias, how is it that Satan has so filled your heart that you have lied to the Holy Spirit and have kept for yourself some of the money you received for the land? Didn't it belong to you before it was sold? And after it was sold, wasn't the money at your disposal? What made you think of doing such a thing? You have not lied just to human beings but to God." (Acts 5.3-4)

□

When Ananias heard this, he fell down and died. And great fear seized all who heard what had happened. (Acts 5.5)

About three hours later his wife came in, not knowing what had happened. Peter asked her, "Tell me, is this the price you and Ananias got for the land?" "Yes," she said, "that is the price." Peter said to her, "How could you conspire to test the Spirit of the Lord? Listen! The feet of the men who buried your husband are at the door, and they will carry you out also." At that moment she fell down at his feet and died. Then the young men came in and, finding her dead, carried her out and buried her beside her husband. (Acts 5.7-10)

(3)

These verses are the truth of the Gospel based on Christianity and they proved maltreatments were hidden in the New Testament because...

□

This couple was trying to join the Church of Christ by selling land belonging to the Jewish. If the disposal and donation of all property is the qualification to join the group, the punishment that the

couple who cheated the money weren't allowed to join was enough and they didn't deserve to be killed; therefore believers who knew this were terrified.

□

Then, who gave the death to the couple, God or Peter? If it's done by God, we can say he's not a savior, but a God of anger and jealousy and it's the same as Yahweh in the Old Testament against the New Testament.

□

Jesus Christ betrayed and tricked himself, but didn't condemn people to death. Why was Peter given the authority to give the punishment so harsh as death, although he was nothing, but the most faithful disciple of Jesus Christ? As long as Pope was originated with Peter, what Peter said and did was the origin of Christianity and who gave privilege and authority to Peter but the swindlers, Paul and Luke, who trumped up Acts.

(4)

Christianity is the religion of salvation of love, teaching us to "love our enemies". In that case, the couple who cheated the money shouldn't have been killed. According to the episode about Ananias and Sapphira in Acts, I have to say Christianity is not the religion that loves and accepts enemies but the religion that tries to slap both cheeks. It's no wonder I can say that Christianity is based on documents about desires and maltreatments. In addition, the truth of Jesus Christ is John the Baptist.

The Requirements of The Teacher of Righteousness and Remarkable Sentences

9. Each sentence from 7 books I referred to are matched with each other and brought philological verification. Now, I'd like to organize the requirements of the Teacher of Righteousness.

(1)

The Book of Daniel described Lars (secret things) and Peshet (interpretation) and these words are also mentioned in the Qumran Texts. The person who organized the wisdom of God was the Teacher of Righteousness in the Qumran Community and Jesus Christ in primitive Christianity.

(2)

The Wicked Priest who killed the Teacher of Righteousness drove him to death....and God will send violent people in the countries in order to execute the Wicked Priest because he will never be forgiven.

(3)

- He actually existed in 1 or 2 B.C. and was a high priest of the temple.
- He created the religious group based on the new Messiah contract and taught the law.
- He led his disciples and taught his prophecy.
- He spoke martyrdom prophecy of the group and taught people to pray for the upcoming era of the Messiah.

Following these sentences, I'd like to introduce the following sentences referring the real image of the Teacher of Righteousness from *The Fourth Philosophy based on Josephus* by Yuzo Arai:

First, we have to consider the Ezekias Movement occurred in Galilee around 47 B.C.: Ezekias is a father of Judah from Galilee and also a father of another Judah who caused the rebellion in Sepolis, Galilee after the death of King Herod, and these Judahs are considered the same according to Flavius Josephus's *The Jewish War* and *Jewish Antiquities*. In the meantime, some people have objections to what they're saying. According to Josephus, Ezekias was a leader of the local bandits and had a lot of subordinates in Syria. After Herod came to Galilee as a governor, he was captured and executed with his people. Herod was summoned because his Ezekias execution was a deviant act. After that, Herod was against the decision with his soldiers and killed a representative as his revenge. In his works, Josephus blamed Zealots and Sicarii because they actually destroyed and collapsed temples and put people in danger in Jerusalem, so he suggested that Ezekias was not a bandit but a political revolutionary, perhaps with Messianic aims and as a nationalistic, underground political agitator, and in some circles a national hero in the tradition of Judas Maccabaeus himself.

The Ezekias Movement was considered as the movement by people in Galilee against the reign by Herod and they seemed to consider Ezekias as the same as the Messiah. Also, he is recognized as the Messiah by Hillel according to the rabbi tradition. There are lots of opinions about the relevancy of Ezekias and the Messiah.

All About The Dead Sea Scrolls and The Teacher of Righteousness

10. According to the paper written by Yuzo Arai, he seemed to mainly focus on Judah from Galilee and his father, Ezekias, was not well-inspected. However, Ezekias referenced by the author seems to be matched completely with the requirements of the Teacher of Righteousness.

(1)

The Book of Daniel described *Lars* (secret things) and *Pesher* (interpretation) and these words are also mentioned in the Qumran Texts. The person who organized the wisdom of God was the Teacher of Righteousness in the Qumran Community and Jesus Christ in primitive Christianity. That is to say, both Jesus Christ and the Teacher of Righteousness could be the Messiah. In that case, Ezekias could also be the same.

(2)

The Wicked Priest who killed the Teacher of Righteousness drove him to death...and God will send violent people in the countries in order to execute the Wicked Priest because he will never be forgiven. This situation could be matched with what Ezekias encountered.

□

The person who executed Ezekias was recognized as Herod, but he was nothing but a young governor in Galilee and the actual person who had authority was Hyrcanus □ of Hasmonean Dynasty. Meaning to say, the Wicked Priest who killed the Teacher of Righteousness could be Hyrcanus □.

□

Herod was summoned because of his arrogation, but was allowed by Hyrcanus □ without being punished; however Hyrcanus □ ended up being killed by Herod and it seems to be related to, "God will send violent people in the countries in order to execute the Wicked Priest because he will never be forgiven."

(3)

- He actually existed in 1 or 2 B.C. and was a high priest of the temple.
- He created the religious group based on the new Messiah contract and taught the law.
- He led his disciples and taught them his own prophecy.
- He spoke martyrdom prophecy of the group and taught people to pray for the upcoming era of the Messiah.

On the basis of those sentences, we can also say Ezekias could be matched with □ to □ according to the following sentences:

□

Ezakias was a high priest killed by Herod because of the conspiracy by Hyrcanus □.

□

Ezekias created the Qumran Community based on the new Messiah contract and taught the law.

□

Ezakias led his disciples and taught them his own prophecy.

□

Ezekias spoke martyrdom prophecy of the Qumran Community and taught people to pray for the upcoming era of the Messiah. Then, Ezekias exerted his own influence on his descendants, such as his child, Judah and his philosophical party, his grandchildren, Jacob and Simon, his great grandchild, Eleazar and his Sicarii party and showed his justice to the entire Roman Empire as their Messiah or the Teacher of Righteousness until corruption of the Temple in Jerusalem. In addition, his grandchildren were John the Baptist's first disciples named Jacob and Peter.

Tribute to My Conviction Regarding The Teacher of Righteousness

11. In my former work, *The Truth about the Bible - han □ -*, I foretold that the Teacher of Righteousness must be Ezakias according to the following inspirational works by the remarkable experts, such as *The Book of Daniel and the Qumran Community* by Frederick Fyvie Bruce, *The Teacher of Righteousness and the Dead Sea Scrolls* by Bette Stockbauer, *The Sealed Truth of the Dead Sea Scrolls* by Kenneth Von Pfitzenbach, *The Meaning of the Dead Sea Scrolls* by A. Powell Davies, *The Fourth Philosophy based on Josephus* by Yuzo Arai, and more. I'd deeply like to be thankful for having the opportunity to know these inspirational works.

Furthermore, some expert encouraged me by saying, "Your identified paper, *Ezekias*, combined meaningful sentences from some works by important biblical scholars/experts just like creating stained glass artwork and ended up finding the interesting truth that the Teacher of Righteousness = Ezekias. It's an act worthy of special mention and you have to respect their exploits." I wholeheartedly agree with him and would like to thank the inspirational authors I quoted for my paper.

Including 1. The paper that made me convinced of the truth of the Teacher of righteousness, *The Fourth Philosophy based on Josephus* by Yuzo Arai

Including 2. Chapter 12. The Acts of the Apostles and Chapter 16. Paul - Roman Agent or Informer? from *The Dead Sea Scrolls Deceptions* by Richard Leigh and Michael Baigent

Including 3. *The Identity of Jesus Christ*

Including 4. *Moses who was killed by God*

We are all family under one Earth.

True love is mercy and guardianship towards the four inevitables in human life: birth, aging, sickness, and death. By Hijiri Shimon

Teaching of Love

The Teacher of Righteousness: Ezekias

The Religious Sect of Righteousness: Hijiri Shimon