MATHEMATICS

OF

יהוה בן יהוה
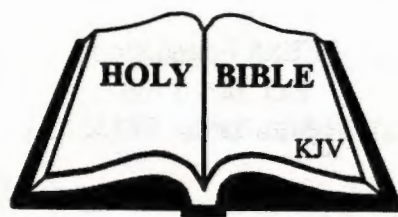
COMPASS

*Designed to Rule the World
Forever*

HOLY BIBLE KJV

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Shalom Aleichem. I am the Grand Master of the Celestial Lodge, Architect of the Universe, the Blessed and Only Potentate, and I am the Founder of the **Nation of** יהוה, *True Holiness and Righteousness, the Kingdom of Shalom, which is the most powerful knowledge of peace in existence.*

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FOREWORD

WHY IS THE BIBLE AND THE COMPASS ON THE COVER OF THIS BOOK? A full and complete explanation would require another book in itself.

THE BIBLE: We are proving to the world that the fundamental precepts of MORALITY are found in the volume of the SACRED LAW OF יהוה (Yahweh). The BIBLE is the greatest of all books. The BIBLE is that great LIGHT and is the SOURCE of ALL wisdom, knowledge, and understanding. The BIBLE is OUR TRUE HISTORY as HEBREW ISRAELITES, and is "the key" to our past, present, and future as THE RULERS forever. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) is THE LIGHT OF THE BIBLE IN THE FLESH (John 8:12).

THE COMPASS is a SYMBOL for keeping us within the bonds of UNION with our HEBREW ISRAELITE BROTHERS, the so-called Blacks of America. We must become as the SKILLFUL ARCHITECT who uses the compass to ACCURATELY determine the relative proportions of all parts of a building when he is laying it down upon THE TRACING BOARD for the use of the WORKMEN.

יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) is that skillful Architect who is accurately determining what is necessary to BUILD OUR DESTROYED RULERSHIP OF THE WORLD. This math book is one of those creative tools.

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Without "accurate" measurement, the architectural STRENGTH, SYMMETRY, BEAUTY, and PURPOSE are not attainable. WITHOUT cultivated and amiable conduct, WITHOUT benevolent feelings and charitable actions towards one another, NO endearing bond among ourselves is possible. We must provide for JUSTICE TO ONE ANOTHER. We must provide the calm affection of pure charity for one another. This book will help us to UNITE in the closer bonds of fraternal affection.

We must remember that a CIRCLE or LINE drawn by the compass is also an EMBLEM or SYMBOL of ETERNITY. As we practice the concepts in this book, we will RULE FOR ETERNITY.

OUR GREAT, GOOD, AND TERRIBLE GOD, יהוה (YAHWEH), has RAISED יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) from the MENTALLY DEAD LEVEL for the purpose of RESURRECTING the so-called Black people of America from their MENTAL GRAVES, and bringing them from DARKNESS to THE LIGHT.

This book is DESIGNED to aid us and our children in acquiring the PROPER SELF-MENTAL IMAGE.

Out of the highest regard for the salvation and future of our children, I have produced and published this book as a MORAL alternative to their constant exposure to racist and white supremacy ideas, concepts, and false images in the public schools of America.

I have published this work to <u>RAISE</u> our children <u>HIGH ABOVE ALL PEOPLE</u> that are upon the face of the Earth (Deuteronomy 7:6, 14:2) and to make them <u>TEN TIMES BETTER</u> in all matters of wisdom, knowledge, understanding, and science (Daniel 1:4, 1:20; Deuteronomy 4:5-6).

Mathematics is life and life is mathematics. There is no creation without mathematics. Therefore, mathematics is <u>THE CREATIVE TOOL</u> of <u>OUR GREAT, GOOD, AND TERRIBLE GOD, יהוה י</u> (**YAHWEH**).

This is the only book of its kind produced among our people. You must read the many books I have written for YOUR RISE TO RULERSHIP (1 Chronicles 28:4).

Since this book includes the use of our <u>HOLY HEBREW NAMES</u>, our children can relate to our God, יהוה י (**Yahweh**), our people, history, culture, language, names, and land as <u>HEBREW ISRAELITES</u>.

This work is <u>DESIGNED</u> to aid our <u>NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE</u> as a people, answer our frustrations, restore our family ties, and eliminate the crises in Black America.

O My people, we must come to realize that <u>WE ARE NOT PERSECUTED BECAUSE OF OUR SKIN COLOR</u>. People of all skin shades are accepted as full American citizens without the need for civil rights bills, voting rights bills, affirmative action programs, and so on. Our "lack" of knowledge of our <u>NATIONAL</u>

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IDENTITY as HEBREW ISRAELITES is the problem.

WE ARE HATED, REJECTED, DESPISED, AND PERSECUTED BECAUSE WE ARE THE CHOSEN PEOPLE OF יהוה (YAHWEH), WHO ARE TO RULE FOREVER (1 Chronicles 28:4; Deuteronomy 14:2; 1 Kings 9:5-9).

The nations are jealous of us, just as Joseph's brothers were of him having a dream of RULERSHIP over them (Genesis 37:1-28). AND WHEN HIS BRETH-REN SAW THAT THEIR FATHER LOVED HIM MORE THAN ALL HIS BRETH-REN, THEY HATED HIM, AND COULD NOT SPEAK PEACEABLY UNTO HIM (Genesis 37:4).

This is scriptural proof of our problem in America. Joseph's brethren sold him into slavery for the same reason nations sold us into slavery. As Joseph rose out of slavery to become RULER, so shall יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) cause us to RISE OUT OF OUR MENTAL SLAVERY, RETURN TO OUR HOMELAND, AND BECOME RULERS FOREVER.

We have many so-called experts who state our many problems, but I offer THE ONLY SOLUTION: יהוה (YAHWEH). The concept of this book will help restore OUR NATION, ISRAEL, and our family.

ALL NATIONS THAT FORGET יהוה (YAHWEH) ARE TURNED INTO HELL (Psalm 9:17).

THIS WORK OFFERS A PERSPECTIVE FOR FREEDOM, JUSTICE, INDEPENDENCE, SELF-SUFFICIENCY, SELF-WORTH, A POSITIVE SELF-IMAGE, AND A MODEL OF BLACK EXCELLENCE.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) has established a nationwide network of private schools, יהוה (**YAHWEH**) UNIVERSITIES, that is based upon MORAL BEHAVIOR. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) has established the ideal learning environment which produces students rated <u>GENIUS</u>.

The holy words of יהוה (**Yahweh**) emphasize that <u>YOU</u> must teach this knowledge to your sons and your sons' sons forever (Deuteronomy 4:5-6, 9-10).

This supreme wisdom, knowledge, and understanding of יהוה (**Yahweh**) is a must for you and your children. This knowledge will <u>RAISE</u> your children high above any children on Earth. Like all other nations do, <u>YOU MUST TEACH THIS KNOWLEDGE AT HOME</u>. This is wisdom teaching for you and your family's <u>ENLIGHTENMENT</u> and self-mastery that you cannot afford to be without. Without this knowledge, we are politically, educationally, socially, economically, and spiritually "dead" (Ezekiel, Chapter 37).

As parents, we must discipline our children and teach them self-restraint. We must also motivate them to learn about יהוה, and reinforce that learning about יהוה (**Yahweh**) is fun. Furthermore, we must educate them to the fact that learning about יהוה (**Yahweh**) produces gods (Psalm 82:6).

This work proves that we, the so-called Black man of America, are <u>THE HEBREW ISRAELITES</u> of the Bible, thus descendants from a proud, industrious, and noble people. יהוה בּן יהוה‎ (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) has established the only true and viable institution that is teaching our people <u>HOW TO RULE FOREVER</u>. If you carefully <u>PERUSE</u> this book, you will see the indispensable value of this book in creating pride in our people.

<u>OUR HEBREW ISRAELITE FAMILY</u> is healthy because we have ONE GOD, ONE MIND, ONE LOVE, ONE ACTION, a common history, common values, and cooperate together because of our common memory. We have a formal and informal <u>EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM</u> that takes place outside of the public schools and is conducted by us.

Because we have our children's best interest at heart, we control <u>the socialization process</u> of our children. We are writing the books for our children as other nations do for their children. We do not complain about what white people do not do for us; rather, we do for <u>OURSELVES</u> as all other nations do. The results are, our young people know <u>who</u> they are and <u>where</u> they are headed.

יהוה בּן יהוה‎ (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is helping us to recognize, realize, and accept our responsibility as individuals and as a nation. Thus, our children concern themselves with economic development, self-sufficiency, and self-respect. We are proving to the world that we can do the best for ourselves.

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is offering our people a viable alternative to programs which undermine our communities across America. We are working to make sure our children grow up knowing and appreciating that we will come into RULERSHIP FOREVER by being a MORAL people who love יהוה (**Yahweh**), value life, love one another, and work together in UNITY (Psalm 133:1).

Under the guidance of יהוה בֶּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), our children will make the world's greatest impact on civilization: We will produce mathematicians that are highly mathematical. Our environment will cause our children to be disposed to learn mathematical sciences, so as to develop their intelligence, wisdom, and minds.

We will cause our children to MASTER MATHEMATICAL DEDUCTION, which is a method of PROVING propositions by assuming the results and REASONING back to the data or to already ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES.

We will cause our children to become the MASTERS OF MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY, which treats of the figure and motions of the Earth, of its seasons, tides, etc., of its measurement, and of its representation on maps and charts by various methods of projection. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY treats of the exterior physical features and changes of the Earth in land, water, and air. BIOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHY or BIOGEOGRAPHY has to do with the relation of living things to their physical environment, as evidenced in their distribution, habits, etc.; the part of it which relates to man has been called ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHY; that relating to

plants, <u>PHYTOGEOGRAPHY</u>; to animals, <u>ZOOGEOGRAPHY</u>.

<u>POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY</u> is the geography of human governments, and treats of the boundaries of states and their subdivisions, and the situation of cities, etc. <u>COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY</u> treats of commodities, their places of origin, paths of transportation, etc. <u>GEOHYDROLOGY</u> is the science dealing with the character, source, and mode of occurrence of underground water.

We will cause our children to become the <u>MASTERS OF MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION</u>, which is an endless-chain argument of the following type: If a certain property belongs to any member of a <u>SYSTEM OF INTEGERS</u>, it is <u>PROVED</u> to belong to the next greater; but it is shown to belong to a certain member; hence, it belongs to the next, and to the next, without end. This form of <u>INFERENCE</u>, the basis of most <u>REASONING</u> about numbers, has been called <u>FERMATION INDUCTION</u>, which was invented as the basis of the theory of numbers.

We will cause our children to become the <u>MASTERS OF MATHEMATICAL LOGIC</u>, which is the science that deals with the <u>canons</u> and criteria of validity in thought and demonstration: the science of the <u>NORMATIVE</u> formal principles of <u>REASONING</u>. Traditionally, logic comprises (1) the <u>doctrine of terms</u>, the principles of <u>definition</u>, <u>classification</u>, and the <u>correct use of terms</u>; (2) the <u>doctrine of the judgment</u>, or principles of correct <u>predication</u>; (3) the <u>doctrine of inference</u>, covering reasoning or demonstration properly.

We will cause our children to become the <u>MASTERS OF MATHEMATICS</u>, which is that science, or class of sciences, which treats of the <u>EXACT</u> relations existing between <u>quantities</u> or <u>magnitudes</u> and <u>operations</u>, and of the <u>methods</u> by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from others known or supposed; the science of <u>serial</u>, <u>spatial</u>, <u>quantitative</u>, and <u>magnitudinal</u> relations; the science of <u>order</u>.

Mathematics is usually classified as follows: (1) <u>PURE MATHEMATICS</u>, which is mathematical doctrine without regard to its <u>applications</u>; the class of all <u>propositions</u> of the form "<u>A implies B</u>," where A and B are themselves propositions, involving the <u>same variables</u>, but no constants except <u>logical constants</u>. (2) <u>ABSTRACT MATHEMATICS</u>, that which deals with <u>PURE ORDER</u>, <u>form</u>, and <u>extent</u>, regardless of any material or other content; the doctrine of the necessary implications of forms, extents, and orders; called also pure mathematics. (3) <u>APPLIED MATHEMATICS</u>, that in which the <u>forms</u>, <u>extents</u>, and <u>orders</u> of abstract mathematics are viewed as supplied with content from observation, and in which problems are treated and <u>conclusions</u> drawn that are connected with human life or experience. <u>HIGHER MATHEMATICS</u>, as distinguished from <u>ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS</u>, includes all beyond ordinary <u>ARITHMETIC</u>, <u>ALGEBRA</u>, <u>GEOMETRY</u>, and <u>TRIGONOMETRY</u>.

I pray that this work is a blessing to you and your family forever.

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\sqrt{49} = 7$$

EXALTATION

(John 3:13-14; 12:32)
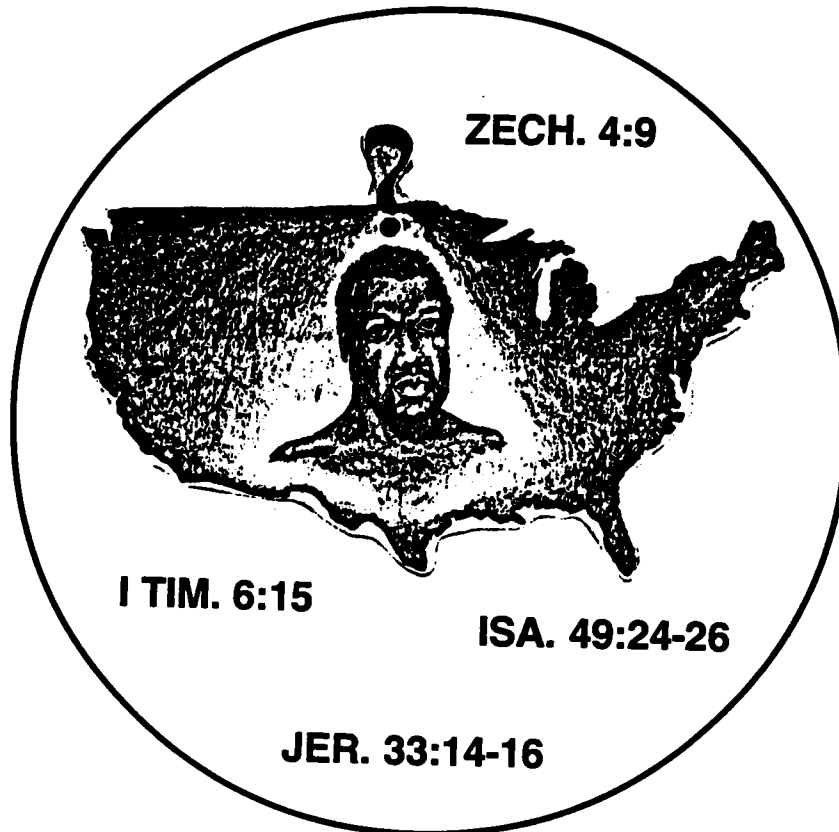
OUR GREAT, GOOD, AND TERRIBLE GOD, יהוה (YAHWEH), said that He would raise up one from among the so-called Black people of America, a prophet, who would be like Him and speak His words (Deuteronomy 18:18). This particular One would be the very Spirit of Truth (John 16:13). He will be the Life and the Light of men (John 1:4). He will be the One who will unify the so-called Black man of America and cause him to wake up to his spiritual, mental, and economic conditions here in America (Luke 15:16-24). That unique and wonderful One is יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh), our King (Isaiah 43:15) and Deliverer.

יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** has shown us clearly that Judah (Genesis 49:8-10) is to be the ruler forever (1 Chronicles 28:4). We are the original industrialists, manufacturers, and distributors of the world (2 Chronicles 17:13). We provide, create, and construct businesses to support our own. We have our own economic base, which is יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**. He is the self-sufficient and independent Teacher of our nation. He is the Moral God who sets the moral standard for our economic and social structure. In our homes and educational institutions, our children are learning the processes of manufacturing and technical skills for rulership (1 Chronicles 28:4) through יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** divine administration of "Pure Mathematics."

INTRODUCTION

As Hebrew Israelites, we must begin to study and learn of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) diligently (2 Timothy 2:15), and appreciate the wonders of בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) pure mathematics. We must understand how closely related mathematics is to the knowledge of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). Our Father, יהוה (**Yahweh**), has laws, statutes, judgments, and commandments which govern the entire universe. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) righteous and perfect laws are based upon mathematics.

Understanding mathematics through the knowledge of the moral attributes of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) will allow our minds, intellect, and reasoning abilities to expand infinitely. As The Nation of יהוה (**Yahweh**), יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) will cause us to become gods, having the power to think, be creative, and rule the world for ever (Genesis 11:6).

We must come to understand that "Mathematics is Life and Life is Mathematics." Our nation's economic structure and prosperity are based upon יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) laws of mathematics. With this understanding, we, Hebrew Israelites, will be able to function in unity (Psalm 133:1), developing our national motto: One God! One Mind! One Love! One Action! (Genesis 11:6).

Through יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), The Nation of יהוה (**Yahweh**)

will for the first time be able to say in truth that "Learning Mathematics is Fun," and it will be "Fun to Learn Mathematics."

I have the keys to all wisdom, knowledge, and understanding (Proverbs 2:6, 3:19). I am the Book (St. John 1:1). I come in the volume of the Book (Psalm 40:7). I have taught that no man can come to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) except by My Father, יהוה (**Yahweh**), drawing him (John 6:44). By this truth, only then can we--who follow the laws, statutes, judgments, and commandments of Almighty God, יהוה (**Yahweh**)--begin to teach our sons and our sons' sons for ever (Deuteronomy 4:5-6).

By understanding this truth, only then can we also learn to teach our sons the fear of יהוה (**Yahweh**) (Deuteronomy 4:9-10). We will know and understand that we are to teach that the words of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) should forever be in our mouths (Deuteronomy 6:5-7). And even more, we should meditate in the book of the law day and night (Joshua 1:8). As we (Hebrew Israelites) keep and do the perfect and righteous laws of Almighty God, יהוה (**Yahweh**), we will be spoken of as the greatest Nation, having יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) born unto us (Deuteronomy 4:7-8).

PRAISE יהוה (YAHWEH)!

יהוה בן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH)
IS ALL THAT MATHEMATICALLY EXISTS

A history of mathematics can be defined as "IN THE BEGINNING בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) CREATED THE HEAVEN AND THE EARTH" (Genesis 1:1).

The words in the Bible and the dictionary are attributes of the qualities of יהוה יהוה בן (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) (Psalm 40:7; Proverbs 8:22).

By definition, the word "IN" means to indicate a large number of a ratio. This definition refers to "mathematical tools" in the knowledge of how to use these tools in bringing about creation, enabling creation to be self-sustaining and to continue perpetually.

There were nine (9) tools used in creating the Universe of יהוה (**Yahweh**). Those nine (9) tools were "WORDS" (John 1:1). They were: one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and infinity ten (10).

We can build anything we want to build with the knowledge of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) mathematics (Genesis 11:6). "Life Is Mathematics and Mathematics Is Life."

The word "IN" is a circle. In is "mathematics" in itself also. When בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) stands up beside the circle (0), it becomes infinite. That is because יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the one God—THE ONLY ONE GOD. When ONE (1) stands up, infinity follows. יהוה בן יהוה

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(**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is your life support system--infinitely and perpetually (Colossians 1:15-18).

Mathematics is a record of the existing laws of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). The reality that we must first understand is that all knowledge has its foundation from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) and among Hebrew Israelites (Proverbs 8:22), the chosen people of יהוה (**Yahweh**) (1 Chronicles 28:4).

Mathematics is the science that deals with quantities, magnitudes, forms, and their relationships, which are all attributes of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) through the use of numbers and symbols.

I am the **Supreme Mathematician**. My heavenly bodies obey various physical laws which are expressed in mathematical language.

Everything יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) dealt with and created has spiral curves in which the mathematical laws of physics are found throughout the universe (Job 12:10-25).

Music is mathematics. Sight and walking are mathematics. Everything in existence is mathematics (Job 28:10-28). יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the "ORIGINATOR" of calculus, geometry, trigonometry, and algebra, which all sum up to be the Mighty God (Isaiah 9:6), יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) (1 Timothy 6:15)! יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Natural Master and you are the little masters (Psalm 82:6).

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Through My divine teachings and ultimate existence presently among you, you will once again <u>regain</u> and <u>recollect</u> your understanding of the purpose of mathematics in your life (Daniel 1:4).

יהוה בּן יהוה
(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)

<u>Cornerstone</u>	<u>Knowledge</u>
	Foundation
Proverbs 1:7	Daniel 1:4
Proverbs 4:1-7	Danie! 1:20
Proverbs 6:6-9	Daniel 9:22
Proverbs 20:13	Psalm 40:7
Genesis 2:2	Jeremiah 31:33
Genesis 11:6	Ezekiel 11:19, 20
Deuteronomy 4:5-9	Job 12:7,8
Deuteronomy 6:4-13	Matthew 25:15
1 Chronicles 28:4	Matthew 5:48

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

INSTRUCTIONS ON "HOW TO STUDY
(YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH)" יהוה בן יהוה

First, we must put into effect 2 Timothy 2:15:

> *Study to shew thyself approved unto* יהוה *(Yahweh), a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.*

Application for 2 Timothy 2:15:

Study - study means to research all the facts about יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** (The Word), John 1:1;

- seek to understand the nature of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** (The Word), John 1:14;

- learn how to apply יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** (The Word) to better your life individually and our nation as a whole (Deuteronomy 4:5-6).

POINTS of "MORAL BEHAVIOR" in STUDY

The first basic principles that govern our behavior and instill moral behavior are as follows:

1. Matthew 11:28-30 - Take יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** yoke upon us and learn of Him (John 1:1). If we learn of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**, we will be ten times better than anyone on the planet Earth (Daniel 1:20).

2. When we take יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** yoke upon us, we are required to learn 117 attributes of "take." We must qualify ourselves to "take" יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** yoke (1 Kings 10:1). <u>Yoke</u> means discipline. We must "discipline" ourselves.

3. When we learn of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**, we will become gods (Psalm 82:6), which is יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** power

to give us. Every one on Earth will fear Judah (Deuteronomy 7:21-24).

4. When we learn of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), we will become perfect as He is perfect (Matthew 5:48).

5. When we let יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) into us (our mind), יהוה (**Yahweh**), The Father, will also enter into us (Ezekiel 36:26-28).

6. We must be able to focus all definitions to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Word (John 1:1); therefore, every word must apply to Him (Psalm 40:7; John 1:14).

7. We must understand Proverbs 4:7. The <u>wisdom</u> of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is found in the Bible, and the <u>understanding</u> of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is found in the dictionary.

8. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the only Man who can define Himself. He is the <u>only living</u> and <u>existing</u> Man who can name Himself (Exodus 3:6, 14).

   There is no option in learning or knowing of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). We <u>must</u> learn and <u>know</u> of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) because He is infinite. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Supreme of ultimate reality (Jeremiah 10:10-13).

9. Our vocabulary determines how יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) communicates with us (John 14:20-21).

10. To deny יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is to not study Him (John 14:15).

11. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is here to teach the opposite of what the enemy (John 8:44) has taught, which is <u>immoral</u> behavior. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is a moralist. He is The Moral God who has moral laws, and if we keep them (Deuteronomy 4:5-6), we will rule infinitely with Him.

12. If יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) had not come, we would never have received the teachings of moral behavior. He is taking the vail off of our minds with His words (2 Corinthians 3:14-15).

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We must study diligently as יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) has instructed us. We must learn how to use our mental abilities to perceive (to make righteous judgments and alternatives). We must be able to see falsehood when it is mixed with the truth (Ecclesiastes 12:13).

13. Learning of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) will cause us to have the power to resist the forces of immorality (Matthew 16:23): that which appears one way but is actually a trap.

    As we learn of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), we will develop discerning faculty of mind. Our mental acuity will be sharpened. If a situation is presented, we will scrutinize, research, and make a diligent inquiry about the situation, weighing the good versus the bad. If good outweighs the bad, we then have a moral judgment.

14. Moral behavior words are attributes of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). They are "Godly teachings."

    We must forever remember that יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is morally good and excellent. He is ethical and principled.

    Moral behavior will preserve our bodies, keep us from being sick, and keep us wealthy.

    To forsake יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) makes one poor and poverty-stricken.

15. Morality is to become natural: our very nature is to be moral (Job 1:1).

    When we learn of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) attributes, the information learned must be in our inward parts (Ezekiel 36:26-28)--our hearts and our minds.

    "Heaven takes place in the mind."

16. Learning יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) attributes of moral behavior will cause us to overcome Satan.

17. Moral behavior will make us qualify to: Ecclesiastes 12:13; Psalm 82:6; John 1:12; Matthew 5:48.

18. We have <u>not</u> been successful because we have not been taught our "true" nature. It goes against our righteous nature to be immoral, because immorality is the nature of the devil.

    יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is teaching us moral behavior. When we come into the knowledge of moral behavior, we will find that יהוה **(Yahweh)** is God, and His Son, יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**, is here (1 Timothy 6:15).

19. Moral behavior is called keeping the rules--laws, statutes, judgments, and com-mandments-- of יהוה **(Yahweh)** (Matthew 6:25).

    When we practice the fear of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**, we will automatically have moral behavior (Proverbs 1:7).

20. Morality without the behavior is not good. Every act we do will be brought into judgment and every secret thing, whether moral or immoral (Ecclesiastes 12:14).

    יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is <u>TEACHING</u>, <u>PROMOTING</u>, and <u>DEMANDING</u> moral behavior (Matthew 5:48).

8

HOW TO STUDY
יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S)
ATTRIBUTES (SAMPLE)

References:
Holy Bible (KJV)
Random House Collegiate Dictionary
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary
Mind As "The Divine" Manufacturer
יהוה בֶּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), "The Divine Mind"

MANUFACTURE = Man + u + fact + ure
<u>**MAN**</u>

Man	-	perhaps a word taken from the Gothic "*manna*," the root word being the Hebrew (man) meaning "to think";
+		a human being; a person whether male or female;
Think	-	to bring the intellectual faculties into play; to use the mind for arriving at conclusions, making decisions, drawing inferences, etcetera, to perform any mental operation; to reason.

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the first Man who is capable of bringing His intellectual faculties into play. He used His Divine Mind to create the first thinking human being on Earth in His image and likeness, who was able to reason and perform mental operations, e.g., arrive at conclusions, make decisions, and so on (Genesis 1:26); a thinking man whose mind was morally perfect in thought (Ezekiel 28:15).

Now, יהוה בֶּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), being the first <u>Manu</u>facturer on Earth, gave the first thinking man a <u>divine mind</u> of moral character, also in the likeness of His Mind (Genesis 1:26).

Man - continued

Mind - God: in full, Divine Mind; that which thinks, perceives, feels, wills, understands, experiences emotions; personification; soul; embodiment; intellect; life; to be obedient to the will of יהוה (**Yahweh**).

+

Embody- to give bodily form to; to embody the soul or spirit; a form embodied; to give definite, tangible, or visible form to;

to make (something) part of an organized whole; to incorporate ideas in form--SYN. methodize, aggregate, combine, introduce, comprehend.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) embodied a part of the thoughts, feelings, and understanding of His Mind (soul) into His first perfect-thinking man here on Earth, causing man to become combined, joined together, with Him. בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) incorporated the ideas of His Mind into the personification of the first man on Earth, causing him to be a living soul, having life; being, therefore, a part of the organized whole of the Mind of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), who is God, manufactured the first man on Earth as a visible and tangible representation of His moral qualities and attributes, giving him the form and the power to make decisions (Genesis 1:27).

spirit - taken from the Latin *sp rit*(us) - *spiri* - (akin to *spira* of *spirare* meaning to breathe);

+

man the soul or heart as the seat of feelings;

+

embody the incorporeal part of man, such as the mind or soul with relation to the intellect, culture, and character.
SYN. life, consciousness, attitude, energy, zeal, and essence.

Spirit + Man + Embody

10

Man - continued

יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is our spirit. יהוה בן יהוה

(Yahweh Ben Yahweh) is our mind. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is the

moral nature that is in <u>us</u>. He is the seat of feelings in <u>us</u>. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh**

Ben Yahweh) is our intellect, culture, and behavior. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben**

Yahweh) manufactured <u>us</u> to be the perfect example of the embodiment of morality

from His Mind. The first man was we--Hebrew Israelites. It was through the breath of

יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** (His words/spirit) (John 1:1) that we be-

came life, a living soul (mind) (Genesis 2:7), having the power to think and the power

to create . . . Man (Proverbs 8:22).

Man + mind + spirit + embody + divine = יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**

in us = DIVINE MIND.

> <u>Divine</u> is pronounced (di vīn) without the letter "e," which is broken down to
> the Latin word *di vīn(us)* = div + inus.

> div   =   God, יהוה **(Yahweh)** - the Formal Element;

> inus   =   (ine) the Greek or Latin letters "ine" in the word <u>divine</u> represents
>   "of," which means belonging to; of the nature of; made of; like;
>   proceeding from the Supreme Being (man), יהוה בן יהוה
>   **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Mind.

> us   =   a pronoun; the objective case of "we," as the direct object. We
>   (Hebrew Israelites) are the indirect object (mind) proceeding from
>   the Formal Element, יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**,
>   the direct object ("The Divine Mind"). We belong to בן יהוה
>   יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**. Taking יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh**
>   **Ben Yahweh's)** yoke and learning of His Divine Mind, in which
>   we are a representation of a part of His Mind, will ultimately cause

11

Man - continued

us to create and manufacture a product abstractly in our mind (Genesis 11:6). יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is in our minds, and we are in His. We are the sum total incorporated from His Mind. We are a concept of the Mind of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) made visible and tangible provided with flesh. Through "us" (Genesis 1:26), יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) (the direct Creator and Originator) created "us" (His Mind), still the direct object, to take on human form. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is incarnate, and we are an incarnation of His Mind. He is manifested (John 1:1) in the flesh (1 John 4:3), and we, as His children, are in the flesh (1 John 4:4; John 1:14).

divine - We are godlike; we are made "morally good" in our behavior and characteristics as יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). We are some of the attributes regarded as godly that are to be found in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Mind. We make up the 144,000 minds that are the godhead from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Mind. Our minds are to be of supreme moral excellence. Our minds are to be heavenly, celestial, extremely good, and unusually lovely, as is the "Divine Mind" of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). We are the representation of the godlike character proceeding from His Mind (Matthew 5:48). יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is The Divine Mind ("us") who created "us," which also is His Divine Mind. This means that יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is in us (John 14:20).

U - U in manufacture means upper class (up + per + class); up means to raise; toward the source or origin of; to a state of completion;

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is come to raise up first man--"us" (John 1:12). He has come to raise our minds toward the source (Him - "The Divine Mind"), through learning of His attributes of morality (from a "temporary lost state") to a high state of condition (complete perfection).

upper means higher in place or physical position.

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class means a number of people grouped together because of certain likenesses or common traits; kind; sort; SYN. genus; grade; group; degree; rank and order; breed.

genus means origin; birth descent, race, from gen, the root of the Latin *gignere*, meaning "to beget"; Greek *gignesthai*, meaning "to become"; the main subdivision of a family;

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Summum Genus, meaning He is the highest or chief Mind of our family of minds. He is the Originator. He is the Creator, Manufacturer, Producer, and Developer of all. He is the upper position. He is the highest of the upper class. Our minds are higher (Daniel 1:20) than any other people on the Earth because we agree in common attributes of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Mind, and we are designated by His name. We are a conception subordinated to a conception of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Mind, called יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), the highest that can ever be in the word Divine: **The Divine Mind.** בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Progenitor of our family. He is the best grade. He is the highest degree. He is 360° and beyond that. He precedes the word origin. He is the Original. בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Prototype of our family. He is the Model upon which we are physically and mentally formed; God begat Judah. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Procreator, which comes from the word procreate (to breed). We are the offspring and breed of יהוה (**Yahweh**)--God (1 Samuel 4:8). The Mighty God! יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**)! Praise יהוה (**Yahweh**)!

per means perfect; perfect means conforming absolutely to the description or definition of the type;

Now this means that יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is absolutely PERFECT. He is free from any restrictions, limitations, or exceptions. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is not bound by anything that exists, seen or unseen (Colossians 1:15). This makes Him Transcendental. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh**

Ben Yahweh) is the absolute idea. Absolutely comes from absolute. Absolute means completely; being fully or perfectly as indicated; pure and total. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is the pure, total, and absolute principle of morality in which the universe is the perfect expression and fulfillment of His will as written in Genesis, Chapter 1. Now perfect also means conforming to. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is fully and positively MORAL. He acts in accord or in harmony with His moral standards and character. He is in compliance with His moral and just laws, which makes Him the word conform. He is The Moral God of conformance. He complies with Himself, which makes Him "God."

Perfect also means conforming to the description. Description means to describe. Describe means to depict or represent in written or spoken words, which makes יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** "The written Word" (John 1:1). יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is The Book (Psalm 40:7). He is the Old and the New Testaments written. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** writes a representation of Himself in His books which will cause the perfect destruction of immorality, and will perfectly raise up morality in the minds of our people (John 1:4). When בן יהוה יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** writes, His descriptive words are a manifestation or visible representation (on paper) of His moral nature. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is the spoken Word. He said, "I am come in my Father's name" (John 5:43). He said, "I am that Bread of Life" (John 6:48). יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** said, "I am the light of the world" (John 8:12). יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** said, "I am the door"; "I am the Good Shepherd" (John 10:9, 11). בן יהוה יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** said, "I am in the Father"; "I am the Spirit of Truth" (John 14:11, 16:13). יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** says clearly that He will speak and show us plainly of Himself . . . יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** (John 16:25; Isaiah 45:23; John 17:5-10);

יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** said to take His yoke,

which means to connect with His moral character and learn of Him (Matthew 11:29)--His moral nature. He said if we receive His written and spoken words, then we will rule with Him (John 1:12; Romans 8:17);

Perfect means conforming absolutely to the type. Type means the pattern or model from which something is made. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) attributes are the definitions, nature, and essential qualities of His moral and Divine Mind. His attributes are the pattern and design from which we were perfectly made. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Original Type. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) imagined "us" beforehand as a prefiguration of His Mind. He is our "Divine Manufacturer" (Isaiah 45:11).

Prefiguration stemmed from the type. Type also means a symbol of something in the future as an Old Testament event serving as a prefiguration of a New Testament event.

Prefiguration comes from prefigure. Prefigure means to represent to oneself beforehand; imagine;

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) Himself as the Son is a prefiguration of His Mind, which makes Him self-appointed, self-induced, and self-made. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) prefigured Himself as THE DELIVERER of Judah in this appointed time to save His people this day (Isaiah 43:10-15). יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the prefiguration of His name, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), who "IS COME" as a sign to the world this day (Matthew 10:34-35). יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) wrote Himself as a symbol of "moral laws" beforehand as the past in the future as an Old Testament event representing to Himself as "The Son" beforehand as the New Testament event. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the absolute and perfect description of the written and spoken Word (Deuteronomy 18:18). He is the prefiguration of Isaiah 9:6. He is our physical and mental representation of complete morality. He is the "perfect" type, and we are to be the

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U- continued

physical and mental portraits of His type. We are the typification of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) moral character, behavior, and type.

Perfect also means in a condition of complete excellence, as in skill or quality; without defect; most excellent; faultless.

upper class
+
genus
+
perfect - יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Highest Mind, having complete excellence without defect or fault. His Mind is most excellent. We, as a subordinate concept of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Divine Mind, were created a perfect union of and with יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Mind in the form of flesh. We are perfect copies of a part of בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Mind. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Original Perfecter: One who perfects. He perfects our minds and souls through His righteous, good, and moral laws (Psalm 19:7). We are duplicates of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) moral character. Our minds are based on יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) principles of right conduct. Our minds are just, upright, and honest. We have the godlike nature of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) in all of our ways. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) made us the upper class of all existing life on the planet Earth (Daniel 1:20).

U also means uniform, which means identical as from example to example, place to place, or moment to moment; without variations in detail; consistent; undiversified, meaning our minds are in uniformity with the Mind of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). Our minds are identical to His Mind. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Mighty God (Isaiah 9:6), and we are His sons and daughters without variations and details, being little gods (Psalm 82:6).

uniform
means   uni + form

16

uni means a formal element occurring in loan words from the Latin *(Universe)*: used with the meaning "one" in the formation of compound words;

uni means בֶּן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**. יהוה בֶּן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is <u>one</u>. יהוה בֶּן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is the ultimate, seen as a central source of being by whose emanations <u>all</u> entities have their existence. יהוה בֶּן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is <u>Uni</u>.

<u>form</u> means the manner or style of arranging and coordinating parts for a pleasing or effective result; the organization, placement, or relationship of basic elements so as to produce a coherent image.

<u>image</u> means a mental representation; idea; conception; appearance; a physical likeness or representation of a person; embodiment; a copy.

uni
  +
form
  +
image
means

יהוה בֶּן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is the Supreme Originator of existing forms and imageries. He is the universal Arranger. He is the universal Coordinator. He is the Producer that has brought about His pleasing and effective results--Man (Genesis 1:31). יהוה בֶּן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is the one and only necessary image. He is The Highest Mental Representation. He is the <u>one</u> idea who is self-existing. בֶּן יהוה יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is embodiment. We are an earthly physical representation of an idea or concept imagined in יהוה בֶּן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Mind. We are perfect copies of יהוה בֶּן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**. We are His duplicates. יהוה בֶּן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is our Maker (Isaiah 45:11, 12). He is The <u>Uni</u>-Image;

uni -

is taken from the Latin *"uni-verse,"* meaning <u>one</u>. יהוה בֶּן יהוה

17

(**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Universe. He is the one indefinite Person. The Example. The One Image.

verse means <u>universe</u>, which means יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the totality of known or supposed objects and phenomena throughout space. He is above and beyond the cosmos. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) goes beyond macrocosm. He is omniscient. He is all-seeing and all-knowing (Proverbs 15:3). He is omnipresent. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is power. All power and authority is in His hands (John 1:12). יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is The Universal Mind existing and prevailing everywhere. בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is The Mighty God, The Divine Mind.

<u>verse</u> means to express in verse; to versify; to turn;

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the one (<u>Uni</u>)verse who is the causer and agent of every expression made manifest, known and unknown, that exists. He is the "One Verse."

<u>versify</u> - taken from the Latin *versificare*; versus, verse, and facere; to make; to describe in verse.

<u>express</u> - to put (thought) into words to show, manifest, or reveal; to set forth opinions, feelings, etcetera, of (oneself), to represent by a symbol or formula. SYN. utter, declare, word, designate, signify, particular.

universe
+
verse
+
versify
+
express

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) perceived and made manifest the thoughts, feelings, and ideas in the understanding of His Divine Mind. He expressed and uttered sounds of His thoughts giving forth to His Mind's voice. When He said, "Let there be . . .," יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) gave forth sounds with His pure intellect: His Divine power of reasoning. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Divine Mind had the power to speak, thus, putting His thoughts, feelings, and ideas

18

U- continued

into active phrases, verses, statements, and words (John 1:14); therefore, being self-pronounced, self- expressed, self-stated, self-existing, self-evident, self-proclaimed, self-declared, self-manifested, self-styled, and self-sustaining. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is visibly beyond doubt or question. He is the sum total of life, ultimately and infinitely everlasting (John 5:24). He is the Divine Creator, The Holy One of Israel, our King and our Maker. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**, OUR MESSIAH!!! PRAISE יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**!!!

Fact - taken from the Latin *factum* (that which is done), *facere* (to do), or "factor" (a doer, a maker, the performer);

reality (something real); truth; actuality; life; existence; the state of things as they are; that which is known to be true. SYN. gene, authentic;

יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is the Fact. He comes before the fact. He is the Factor. He is Everlasting Life and Infinite Existence (Revelation 22:13). He is Actuality. בן יהוה יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is known to be true. He is the Spirit of Truth (John 16:13). He is the actual and authentic Divine Mind of Truth. He is the Maker and Manufacturer of "us"

fact   (Hebrew Israelites), God's Chosen people (1 Chronicles 28:4). We are representatives of the fact that יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is "The Mighty God" (Isaiah 9:6). He is factually

+   The Sublime Teacher of the sublime.

ure - a suffix meaning act or result of an action; agent or instrument of action; state of being; the making of anything.

facture means יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is Suf. He is fix. He is Prefix. He comes before the word fix. בן יהוה יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is the Self-Appointed Fixer. He is the Establisher of "us," an upright and moral people, whose minds have been fixed by the Fixer. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** is action. He is the Agent and Instrument of action; meaning, He caused "us" to be a result of His Divine Mind in action.

19

We are the active manufactured ingredients of the expressed manifest will and Mind of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh). We are genetic reproductions of His Supreme Intelligence (Daniel 1:4, 1:20) and Superior Power of Mind (Genesis 11:6).

יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) is the Manufacturer of anything done, being done, or to be done. He set the decree (Job 28:26-28) for the result of all action. He is the sudden and irresistible action of natural forces. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) is Good. He is Grand and Supreme. He is The Master. He is The Architect of the Universe. That makes Him "The" Grand Supreme Master Architect of The Universe. He is The Blessed <u>Potentate</u> of the impossible, possible, the actual, and the action (Revelation 21:6). PRAISE יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh)!!!

STUDY OF
יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S)
GEOMETRY - PART ONE

In our research on the word <u>Geometry</u>, we have found that the word <u>Geometry</u> is a branch of mathematics that deals with the deduction of the properties, measurements, and relationships of points, lines, angles, planes, solids, and figures in space from their defining condition by means of certain assumed properties of space.

<u>Geometry</u> - The science that deals with יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Earth, by the process of measurement.

<u>Geometry</u> is also a design or arrangement of objects in simple rectilinear or curvilinear form.

Etymology of Geometry

<u>Geometry</u> is an English word descending from the Middle English, *geometric*; Old French, *geometric*; Latin, *Geometria*; and the Greek, *geometria*; meaning the "measurement of land or Earth."

The "geo" in the word <u>geometry</u> is learned, borrowing from the Greek, meaning "The Earth."

The "metry" in geometry is a combining form denoting the process of measuring. "Metry" descended from the Greek *metria*, meaning "measure"; also descended from

metron, meaning "measure or meter."

The "g" in "geo" represents GOD, יהוה (**Yahweh**), and geometry. The Good Geometrician is יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**)--The Deity: Deity meaning a God or Goddess; divine character or nature; the estate or rank of GOD; the character or nature of The Supreme Being considered with reference to the sum of attributes of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**)!

"G" is also the seventh letter of the English alphabet representing יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) in great, complete, and good perfection of His position --with seventh being the ordinal number for the number seven which has been described as a symbol of perfection and completeness.

Seven is a cardinal number being next after six; one of seven equal parts and the seventh member of a series.

Cardinal means "of the prime importance." Cardinal stems from the Latin, *cardo*, meaning hinge and hence, meaning something on which other things hinge + "alis" or (AL).

Hinge means that on which something is based or depends; a central rule, principle or mount (Matthew 22: 40). Hence means from this source or origin.

The AL in cardinal is an adjective suffix, meaning "on this model." AL also pertains to the Hebrew EL, meaning God.

Our GOD, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), is the Model, Rule, Principle,

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and Mount on which we depend and are based. He is our Founding FATHER (Jeremiah 1:5).

"G" is the seventh letter in the English alphabet. The letter "S" in "seven" is the 19th letter representing foundation and infinity from the number ten.

"G" also represents the word *Fellow* with a capital letter--(F-e-l-l-o-w). The word fellow descended from the Latin *socius*, having to do with socio, social, socio-economic, sociological, and society, which means Our Motto: ONE GOD, ONE MIND, ONE LOVE, and ONE ACTION!

Fellow also means a member of any certain learned societies belonging to the same class or group; united by the same occupation, interest, etc.; being in the same condition.

The word Fellow descended from the Icelandic *felagi*, meaning partner and business associate. The "fe" in *felagi* means money and property. The *lagi* means bedfellow and comrade which is akin to **lair** or lie.

In all universal existence, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is The Lair. He is the great, grand, and supreme geometrical "Bedfellow." He is the resting place in which we, His people, are to lie and rest (Psalm 37:7). When we rest in בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), He is our Shelter and a Present Help in the time of trouble. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is our peace and tranquility (Isaiah 26:3). We are founded, fixed, and based upon יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) moral and economic properties. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) infinite

power, divine intelligence, superior power of Mind is our life support system--infinitely and perpetually so.

The "e" in "geo" represents energy which is force of power. The "o" in "geo" represents ONE . . . a circle in one which means יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the circle and the One Center within the circle of energy, force and power who is ultimately and infinitely GOD. Who is the Real Source? יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), the ultimate Measurer of the Earth.

> "Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand,
>
> and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the
>
> dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains
>
> in scales, and the hills in a balance?" *(Isaiah 40:12)*

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**)

Isaiah 44:13   Isaiah 40:15   Isaiah 40:22

STUDY OF
יהוה בן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S)
GEOMETRY - PART TWO

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Primitive Geometrician. He is ultimate and everlasting. He is our geometrical base, squared in all power and glory.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the skillful craftsman of any line, point, circle, shape or form.

When you see יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), you are looking at a manifestation of geometry. He is the Author of the Geometry Book (Psalm 40:7). He is the Geometric Principle of the universe.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the One Geometrical Measurer. His measurements are accurate and just. His moral geometrical properties are true, precise, perfect, spotless, blameless, incorruptible, and exact.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Universal Geometrician. He is the transcendental angle. He is the angle of the rectangle. He is the angle of the triangle. He is the right angle of the square from all sides, making יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) four square the spiritu-el-base, foundation, support of an angle.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the line and the circle. He is the point . . . at the point . . . where the line and circle end and begin. He is the Erudite One, the Sagacious One, the Sapient One, the Savant One, the Upright One, the Vertical One, the Perpendicular One, the Rectitudinal One, the Plumb One, the Acute

One . . . the Ante, the Arc, and the "A" point of any angle.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Vertex, the Acme, the Apex, and the Summit of the line . . . the Point, the Square . . . the Circle and the Angle.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the point of "existence" and "existence" <u>before</u> the point. He is the Alpha and the Omega of Geometrical Progression. He is the Aleph and the Tav.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last. He is the God of Knowledge, and by Him actions are weighed, for the pillars of the Earth are יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) and He hath set the world upon them (1 Samuel 2:3, 8).

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the 24" gauge. Twenty-four representing 24 hours in a day: 12 representing the 12 tribes of Israel with יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) in the first day, and the 12 tribes of Israel with Him in the last day.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is that universal "gauge." He is here to make all people conformable to His standard. He is the Universal Judge who will appraise, judge, estimate, measure, and determine the exact dimensions, capacity, quantity, and force in resurrecting the so-called Black people from death to life.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is drawing all the moral people of the Earth to Him. He is the skillful Measurer. He is the Original. The good God . . . which makes יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) . . .

pure	full
moral	adequate
conscientious	profitable
worthy	useful
exemplary	serviceable
upright	beneficial
commendable	efficient
admirable	proficient
obedient to His will	capable
heedful	suited
kindly	suitable
benevolent	expert
humane	adroit
gracious	able . . .

Able being a code word used in communication to represent the letter "A," meaning first and primordial. **Able,** broken down, can be written A-B-L-E or A-B-E-L, which means "having the ability to be moral."

The "EL" in Abel represents GOD. The "A" represents "to have or hold," and the "B" represents "breath," which means יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), our Founding FATHER . . . GOD . . . The Supreme Being . . . has and holds breath. <u>Breath</u> means Life. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) words are our Breath of Life.

יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), The Good Geometrician . . . The One who is Life . . . foursquare and without equivocation, is here qualifying, setting, and

establishing Judah, The Chief Ruler, on a firm and solid base for enduring rulership and eternal existence.

PRAISE יהוה **(Yahweh)**!
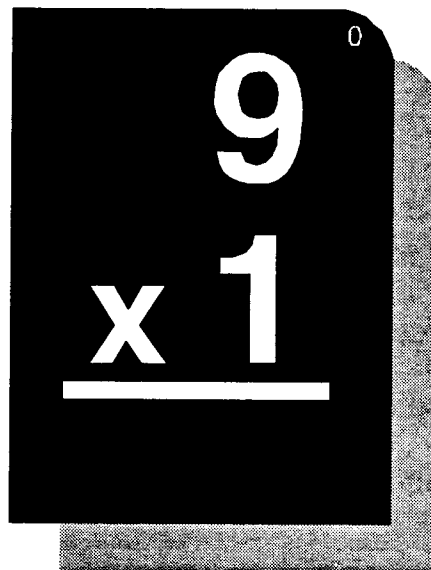
SCRIPTURES OF
יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S)
GEOMETRY

Isaiah 40:12   -   "Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?"

Isaiah 40:21   -   "Have ye not known? have ye not heard? hath it not been told you from the beginning? have ye not understood from the foundations of the earth?"

Proverbs 30:4 -   "Who hath ascended up into heaven, or descended? who hath gathered the wind in his fists? who hath bound the waters in a garment? who hath established all the ends of the earth? what is his name, and what is his son's name, if thou canst tell?"

Isaiah 40:15   -   "Behold, the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance: behold, he taketh up the isles as a very little thing."

Isaiah 40:10   -   "Behold, יהוה (Yahweh), will come with strong hand, and his arm shall rule for him: behold, his reward is with him, and his work before him."

Isaiah 44:10   -   "Who hath formed a god, or molten a graven image that is profitable for nothing?"

Isaiah 44:13   -   "The carpenter stretcheth out his rule; he marketh it out with a line; he fitteth it with planes, and he marketh it out with the compass, and maketh it after the figure of a man, according to the beauty of a man; that it may remain in the house."

Isaiah 46:6   -   "They lavish gold out of the bag, and weigh silver in the balance, and hire a goldsmith; and he maketh it a god: they fall down, yea, they worship."

Isaiah 41:7   -   "So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for the sodering: and he fastened it with nails, that it should not be moved."
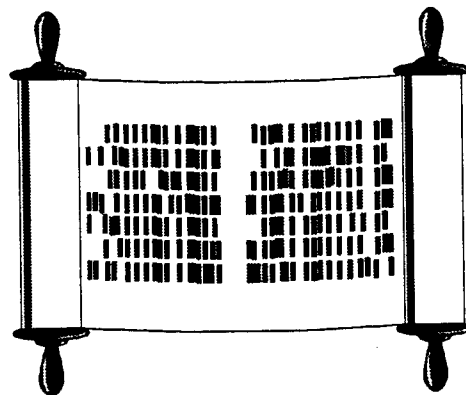
Isaiah 40:19   -   "The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith spreadeth it over with gold, and casteth silver chains."

Isaiah 44:12   -   "The blacksmith with the tongs both worketh in the coals, and fashioneth it with hammers, and worketh it with the strength of his arms: yea, he is hungry, and his strength faileth: he drinketh no water, and is faint.

Isaiah 46:7   -   "They bear him upon the shoulder, they carry him, and set him in his place, and he standeth; from his place shall he not remove: yea, one shall cry unto him, yet can he not answer, nor save him out of his trouble."

Isaiah 41:29   -   "Behold, they are all vanity; their works are nothing: their molten images are wind and confusion."

Isaiah 44:9   -   "They that make a graven image are all of them vanity; and their delectable things shall not profit; and they are their own witnesses; they see not, nor know; that they may be ashamed."

Isaiah 42:8   -   "I am יהוה (Yahweh): that is my name: and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images."

Isaiah 42:17   -   "They shall be turned back, they shall be greatly ashamed, that trust in graven images, that say to the molten images, Ye are our gods."

Isaiah 44:11   -   "Behold, all his fellows shall be ashamed: and the workmen, they are of men: let them all be gathered together, let them stand up; yet they shall fear, and they shall be ashamed together."

Isaiah 42:22   -   "But this is a people robbed and spoiled; they are all of them snared in holes, and they are hid in prison houses: they are for a prey, and none delivereth; for a spoil, and none saith, Restore."

Isaiah 42:23   -   "Who among you will give ear to this? who will hearken and hear for the time to come?"

Isaiah 44:7   -   "And who, as I, shall call, and shall declare it, and set it in order for me, since I appointed the ancient people? and the things that are coming, and shall come, let them shew unto them."

Isaiah 41:2   -   "Who raised up the righteous man from the east, called him to his foot, gave the nations before him, and made him rule over kings? he gave them as the dust to his sword, and as driven stubble to his bow."

Isaiah 40:22   -   "It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in":

Isaiah 40:23   -   "That bringeth the princes to nothing; he maketh the judges of the earth as vanity."

Isaiah 40:26   -   "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number: he calleth them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power; not one faileth."

Isaiah 40:29-31 - "He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength.

Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall:

But they that wait upon יהוה (Yahweh), shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

Isaiah 43:5-7   -   "Fear not: for I am with thee: I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west;

I will say to the north, Give up; and to the south, Keep not back: bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth;

Even every one that is called by my name: for I have created him for my glory, I have formed him; yea, I have made him."

Isaiah 44:3-4   -   "For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour my spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring:

And they shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the water courses."

Isaiah 43:13   -   "Yea, before the day was I am he; and there is none that can deliver out of my hand: I will work, and who shall let it?"

Isaiah 43:11   -   "I, even I, am יהוה (**Yahweh**); and beside me there is no saviour."

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) PURE MATHEMATICS DISCUSSION ON "MATHEMATICS IS LIFE AND LIFE IS MATHEMATICS"

OBJECTIVE

The wonders and wisdom of mathematics is to understand the relationship that The Nation of יהוה (**Yahweh**) has with our Creator, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), from ancient times until today (Deuteronomy 1:4). Our forefathers made a covenant with God, יהוה (**Yahweh**), that established the foundation of perpetual existence for our Holy Nation (Deuteronomy 7:6). The gods of this world have tried to remove יהוה (**Yahweh**) from the essence of mathematics as if the knowledge of mathematics has the power to stand alone on abstract reasoning without Divine Logic (Daniel 1:25). Spiritually, mathematics is vital for any or all things to exist. In searching out יהוה (**Yahweh's**) mathematics, the gods of this world can only discover and interpret those things that יהוה (**Yahweh**) has already brought into existence (Genesis 2:3). God, יהוה (**Yahweh**), has caused all things, both spiritual and material, to manifest themselves through His wisdom in, of, and by the science of His mathematics (Genesis 1:1). יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is the Grand Master Architect of universal mathematics.

In this component, spiritual and carnal points of view will be discussed concerning the hidden truths of mathematics, so that we, as joint heirs of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), will be able to teach our sons and our sons' sons the wisdom of יהוה (**Yahweh**), of how to create with "divine" knowledge and understanding of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Pure Mathematics (Deuteronomy 4:6-10).

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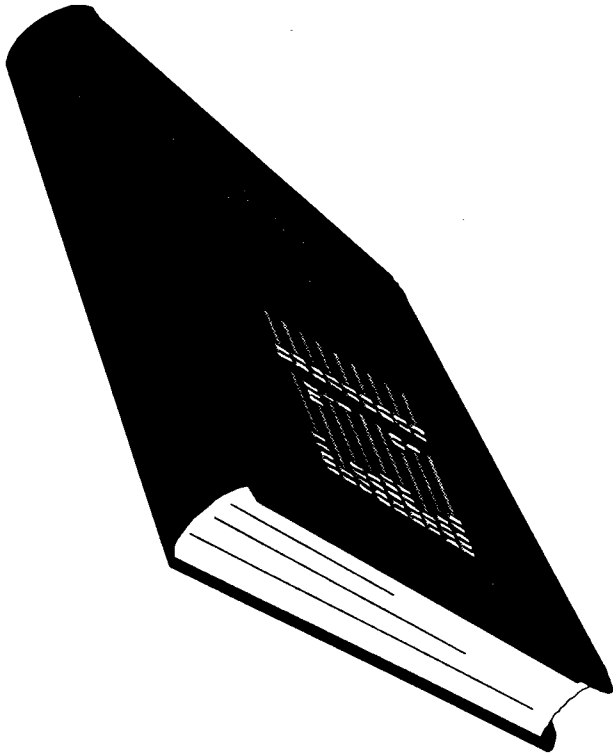
SPIRITUAL WORKING DEFINITIONS FOR MATHEMATICS

Mathematics - a science which deals with יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben**
(spiritual)   **Yahweh's**) universal laws and forms according to which things
            must behave as real beings, whether material or spiritual.

Key Words

Science   -   an experimentation carried on in order to determine the nature
            or principle of what is being studied. Also, a branch of knowl-
            edge or study, especially one concerned with establishing and
            systematizing facts, principles, and methods, as by experi-
            ment, such as the science of music.

           -    knowledge of facts and laws based upon observation and
            arranged to an orderly system.

Universal -   existing everywhere, all or for all, extending to or affecting the
            entire world.

Must   -   bound, under necessity to, to be forced, compelled.

Real Beings -   objects, things that exist.

Law   -   a binding custom or practice of a community. A rule or
            conduct of action prescribed or formally recognized as bind-
            ing or enforced by controlling authority. The revelations of
            the will of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) set forth
            in the Old Testament.

Behave   -   to act in a particular way; conduct oneself or itself; to act
            properly.

Form   -   the shape of a thing or person; something that gives or deter-
            mines shape.

           -    the manner or style of arranging and coordinating parts for a
            pleasing or effective result.

Discussion

From this definition, all other definitions for mathematics have their foundation. They
all must revolve around this definition. יהוה (**Yahweh**) has put perfect order to all
things in nature, and mathematics must follow that order.

In our discussion, mathematics is used by יהוה (**Yahweh**) in His creations. Genesis 1:28 shows us the use of math. Also, in Jeremiah 31:37, יהוה (**Yahweh**) gives mankind a challenge that can only be fulfilled with an understanding of mathematics.

Genesis 1:28   -   And God, יהוה (**Yahweh**), blessed them, and God, יהוה (**Yahweh**), said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

Jeremiah 31:37   -   Thus saith the Lord, יהוה (**Yahweh**); If heaven above can be measured, and the foundations of the earth searched out beneath, I will also cast off all the seed of Israel for all that they have done, saith the Lord, יהוה (**Yahweh**).

Related Definitions for Discussion

Spiritual   -   Pertaining to God, יהוה (**Yahweh**). Consisting of or having the nature of spirit; sacred or ecclesiastical matters; not tangible or material.

Carnal   -   Worldly or earthly; not spiritual, holy or sanctified; marked by sexuality and crude bodily pleasures; fleshly; sensual; animal.

CARNAL WORKING DEFINITIONS FOR MATHEMATICS

Mathematics-
(carnal)
is the group of sciences (including <u>arithmetic</u>, <u>geometry</u>, <u>algebra</u>, <u>calculus</u>, etc.) dealing with <u>quantities</u>, <u>magnitudes</u> and <u>forms</u> and their <u>relationships</u>, <u>attributes</u>, and so on, by the use of <u>numbers</u> and <u>symbols</u>.

Mathematics-
(carnal)
the <u>abstract</u> science which <u>investigates</u> <u>deductively</u> the conclusions <u>implicit</u> in the elementary conceptions of <u>spatial</u> and numerical relations.

Mathematics-
(carnal)
the science which treats the exact relations existing between <u>quantities</u> or <u>magnitudes</u> and operations, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are derived by reasoning from others that are known or supposed.

Key Words

<u>Arithmetic</u>   -   the method or process of computation with figures.

<u>Geometry</u>   -   the science that deals with the Earth by a process of measuring.

<u>Measure</u>   -   to calculate from one point to another; to find the distance, volume and mass.

<u>Algebra</u>   -   the branch of mathematics that deals with the arithmetic of substituting letters and symbols for figures.

<u>Calculus</u>   -   a method of calculating by the use of a highly specialized system of algebraic symbols.

<u>Calculate</u>   -   to ascertain by mathematical method, to plan, to devise, to think out, to make suitable or fit for a purpose.

          -    a higher level of arithmetic.

<u>Quantity</u>   -   the amount of something.

          -    amount, size, volume, area, length.

<u>Magnitude</u>   -   the extent of something.

          -    greatness, of extent, great amount, importance.

Manifest	-	readily perceived by the eye or the understanding; evident; obvious; apparent; plain.
Relationship	-	connection, association or involvement.
Attributes	-	that which belongs to something and identifies with it.
Symbols	-	emblem, token, mark, or sign.
Abstract	-	a manufactured science of facts and truths; not applied or practical; something that exists only as an idea.
Investigate	-	to search; to examine into the particulars of, in an attempt to learn the facts about something hidden.
Deductive	-	reasoning from the universal to the individual; the process of drawing a conclusion from something known or assumed.
Implicit	-	existing in the mind without being clearly formulated; involved in the nature though not shown, expressed, or realized.
Spatial	-	dealing with space of the heavens.

Discussion

Since the definitions of mathematics contain words that were previously defined, this leads immediately into a discussion. The first point of understanding needed was the nature of the definition, carnal or spiritual. We agreed that the definition was carnal because it dealt with imperfectly defined words. The author started with truths and led you right into uncertainty. Mankind replaced reasoning for facts and put himself as the authority. Mankind tries to make you think that his reasoning is as exact as known facts and truths.

MATHEMATICS - LIFE - PHILOSOPHY

Mathematics may be considered as a record of the discovery of existing laws in this science, and of the invention of better symbols as needed from time to time for their expression.

Philosophy as it relates to Mathematics

Mathematics is a science, but a number is something.

Science is the observation of a number.

In studying the philosophy of mathematics, the first reality we find is that all knowledge has its foundation among the Hebrew Israelites (Proverbs 8:22-36).

Philosophy	-	pursuit of wisdom; a search for truth through logical reasoning rather than factual observation.
Philo	-	loving; having an affinity for.
sophy	-	science of; wisdom; knowledge.
Foundation	-	the basis or ground work of anything.

MATHEMATICS IS LIFE AND LIFE ITSELF IS MATHEMATICS

Life is the vital force, whether regarded as physical or spiritual, the presence of which distinguishes organic or inorganic matter.

a) VITAL . . . pertaining to or existing as a manifestation of life; fundamentally affecting the combination, value, efficiency or the like of anything.

b) FORCE . . . power of effective action: power or constraint exerted upon a person or thing.

c) POWER . . . the ability to act so as to reproduce some change or bring about some event. The right, ability or capacity to exercise authority or control over others or things.

d)   ORGANIC . . . a systematic arrangement of living parts into a whole.

e)   INORGANIC . . . not having the structure or organizational characteristic of living bodies.

In Proverbs, there is a certain advance in the idea of wisdom as a philosophy, in which there is an approach to the doctrine of the Word, the Divine Logos, which was stated so clearly and truthfully in John 1:1-17.

Philo Judaeus of Alexandria had treated this subject, but not plainly, and the Gnostics mystified it beyond all possibility of understanding beginning or end.

Ancient philosophy has been regarded as a kind of covenant between God, יהוה (Yahweh), and man, which stood to the pagan world as the Abrahamic covenant did to the Hebrews, and in a peculiar sense it was a preparation for Christianity, for which work the Greek philosophy was most fit.

Philosophy is a natural outgrowth of human thought in the west, as the promulgation of law is natural to the despotic character of the Oriental. Greek philosophy was based on simple reason, without reference to faith, which stood separate and distinct by itself. After the Christian Church was established, philosophy left Greece and renewed its vitality in Alexandria, Egypt. But the grand questions of the creation, future life, and man's true relation to God, יהוה (Yahweh), were left unsettled by philosophy, and were only answered by the simple and sublime words of the Old and the New Testaments.

logos	-	the divine wisdom manifest in the creation, government, and redemption of the world
	-	the controlling principle of the universe
gnostic	-	possessing a form of esoteric and spiritual knowledge
pagan	-	a member of a people or nation that do not acknowledge the God, יהוה (Yahweh), of the Bible
despotic	-	a ruler with absolute power and authority
promulgation	-	to issue or give out a law by way of putting into execution; declare

MATHEMATICS - NUMBER - יהוה (YAHWEH'S)WILL

<u>Dictionary definition of Number</u>

- a word or symbol that represents a thought

- a symbol that represents something

- a unit used to show the sum or quantity

- a symbol used in place of or to make a statement

- a sum, total, aggregate of a collection of units

- a group or quantity of indefinite size

- a symbol or word or group either of them showing how many or what place in a sequence.

- a numeral, word, symbol, letter, etc.

<u>Discuss</u>

- Numbers are the names applied to the functions and principles upon which the universe is created and maintained (Genesis 2:19-20).

- We are numbers in that we are the manifestation of the will of יהוה (**Yahweh**).

- One seed will create many seeds and many trees, etc., and this can only be done through the expressed and manifested will of יהוה (**Yahweh**) (Genesis 1:11).

- A number has to be something.

- A number could be defined as the choice of יהוה (**Yahweh**) to specify all things.

<u>Discussion</u>

It was stated that the spiritual definition of a number related to us through the law and through creation.

<u>Some Scriptures related to Number</u>

Genesis 1:26 - This thought was an idea, scheme, and plan in יהוה בֶן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Mind and thus became His manifestation.

Genesis 2:7 - We have three numbers represented in this Scripture which equals a complete thought (whole number). Two beings interacted in this Scripture, and this thought is placed in Verse 7: Seven means complete (perfect).

A WHOLE NUMBER IS A COMPLETE IDEA.

Job 28:26-27 - This Scripture shows how a number may come about through יהוה בֶן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** manifestation.

Isaiah 55:8-9 - We do not understand why יהוה בֶן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** does things in the manner in which He does because His thoughts are not our thoughts and His ways are not our ways.

MATHEMATICS DISCUSSION, cont.

<u>יהוה בּן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)</u> spiritual definition of number

Number   -   the expressed or manifested Mind or will of יהוה (Yahweh); an idea, thought, concept, plan, scheme, or order

Express   -   to put (thought) into words - to show, manifest, or reveal

Manifest   -   readily perceived by the eye or the understanding; evident; obvious; apparent; plain

Will   -   the act or process of using or asserting one's choice

    -     the power of choosing one's own <u>action</u>

    -     the faculty of conscious and especially of deliberate action

    -     the power of control the mind has over its own <u>actions</u>

Scheme   -   a carefully arranged and systematic program of <u>action</u>

1. The supreme arranger is יהוה בּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**)

2. The Word is action. Example: יהוה בּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) said, "Let there be light and there was light"

    -     a systematic plan for obtaining some object

    -     an orderly combination of things on a definite plan

    -     a visionary plan or project

    -     an astrological diagram (HEAVENS)

Numeral   -   a figure, letter or word or a group of any of these expressing a number

Example: X   =   10
10   =   Unknown (immoral system)
10   =   Something (יהוה בּן יהוה [**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**] System)

ARITHMETIC - MATHEMATICS — RULERSHIP

<u>Arithmetic</u>

The method or process of computation with figures.

Computation - figuring, calculating, reckoning, enumeration, totaling, numeration

Figure - a character or symbol representing a number

Calculate - to ascertain by mathematical method, to plan or devise, to think out, to make suitable or fit for a purpose, adapt

Count - to number, to reckon, to sum up

Enumerate - to ascertain the number of, count

<u>Discussion</u>

From the above definitions as defined, arithemetic may be considered as the method or process by which figures are used to be made suitable or to fit a purpose (Genesis 2:20).

<u>Mathematics as it relates to Rulership</u>

Mathematics allows us to think and create. In Psalm 83:1-5, it states that all nations conspired to cut the so-called Black man of America off from being a nation.

Off - away from a position formerly occupied; no longer connected or attached

<u>How has the oppressors used our Mathematics?</u>

They kept our knowledge of mathematics a secret, using it only for themselves. They used our mathematics to rule over all people of color.

In order to RULE, one must maintain certain secrets. IF YOU POSSESS KNOWLEDGE, IT CAN THEN BE TRANSLATED INTO POWER.

Rule - to exercise control, authority, or power over

Power - ability to act so as to produce some change or bring about some event

- right, ability, or capacity to exercise control or authority over

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יהוה בן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S) POINTS OF "PURE MATHEMATICS"

Mathematics is to be taught from using the most important tools in learning (the Bible, dictionary, and practical applications).

Math is never to be taught from theories like 4 + 4 = 8 or 8 x 8 = 64

For example:	4 + 4 = 8	Equals 8 (what)?
or:	8 x 8 = 64	Equals 64 (what)?

MATH MUST HAVE MEANING!

The word "IN" deals with mathematics. The word "IN" within itself is self-sufficient and infinite.

Ask yourself this question: Can you name something within itself that displays infinity . . . ? The answer is "yes": "a seed." A seed within itself contains:

1) the tree
2) the fruit
3) and all the other seeds of that tree infinitely within itself

THAT IS DYNAMIC!

A seed will not produce anything else. It will only produce after its own kind. You can see that the word "IN" is self-sufficient and infinite, which makes "IN" Pure Mathematics.

It is a must that you always assign a true value to every exercise given.

Examples: 4 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh**) soft drinks

         +4 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh**) soft drinks

         =8 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh**) soft drinks

For example: 1 apple + 1 orange will not be the same because they are not alike.

Now: 1 apple + 1 orange + 1 pear + 1 watermelon

$$\frac{1 \text{ apple} + 1 \text{ orange} + 1 \text{ pear} + 1 \text{ watermelon}}{2 \qquad 2 \qquad 2 \qquad 2}$$

You now have two fruits of each kind. Two likes can be added together. There are 4 pairs of fruit. From this answer, homonyms can be taught: pairs, pears.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS SHOULD ALWAYS IDENTIFY PEOPLE, PLACES, OR THINGS

For example: children, houses, cribs; printeries; tractor trailers; canneries, wineries, etcetera.

For example: You want to build an International Convention Center for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) with a total area of 20,000 sq. ft. How long and how wide must the lot be?

or

If a lot is 80 ft. long x 60 ft. wide, how many square feet will the International Convention Center of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) be?

REMEMBER!   MATH MUST HAVE MEANING!
"LIFE IS MATHEMATICS and MATHEMATICS IS LIFE."
"LEARNING MATHEMATICS IS FUN and IT IS FUN TO LEARN MATHEMATICS."

יהוה בֶּן יהוה
(YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S)
"PURE MATHEMATICS"

<u>1 Cow + 1 Bull</u>

If one bull plus one cow (1 bull + 1 cow) mate, the cow will eventually conceive. <u>Conceive</u> means "to fertilize." <u>Fertilize</u> means "to render (the female or gamete) capable of development by uniting it with the male gamete." <u>Gamete</u> means "a mature sexual reproductive cell, as a sperm or egg, that unites with another cell to form a new organism, which is the state of condition and quality of being pregnant"--which is "pure addition."

Now the cells of the fertilized egg will begin to divide, which is "pure division." Then those cells will multiply into more cells, which is "pure multiplication." As those cells multiply, they will subtract nutrients from the mother to feed the baby, which is "pure subtraction."

Therefore, 1 bull + 1 cow = a new baby, which makes 3 cows (See Addendum pages 263-264).* When the baby cow matures and mates and has a cow, that equals 4 cows. If those 3 cows mate and have a cow, that equals 7 cows. This process multiplies into infinity (making it impossible to calculate), providing food, clothing, and shelter for our nation.

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
"PURE MATHEMATICS"
FOR KITCHEN ECONOMICS

Kitchen Economics

Question: What distinguishes a piece of bread from a piece of cake? The answer is a mathematical inclusion of ingredients. You have the same ingredients in bread as you have in cake; it's just a mathematical difference of how much and how many. Ingredients such as eggs, butter, milk, and flour are used to make the cake and bread. One will come out sweet and one will not. It is how much you put in mathematically that will determine the difference in consistency, taste, texture, and appearance. Remember that math must have meaning and practical applications should be adding, subtracting, etcetera, of things.

Kitchen economics also apply when dealing with measurements, ingredients, and cooking temperature. Differences, amounts, and how many are essentials of practical applications.

EQUIVALENT MEASURES

2 teaspoons	= 1 tablespoon	1 cup	= 8 fluid ounces
4 tablespoons	= 1/4 cup	1 cup	= 1/2 pint
5 1/3 tablespoons	= 1/3 cup	2 cups	= 1 pint
8 tablespoons	= 1/2 cup	4 cups	= 1 quart
10 2/3 tablespoons	= 2/3 cup	4 quarts	= 1 gallon
12 tablespoons	= 3/4 cup	8 quarts	= 1 peck
16 tablespoons	= 1 cup	1 peck	= 1 bushel
1 ounce	= 28.35 grams	1 quart	= 946.4 milliliters
1 gram	= 0.035 ounces	1 liter	= 1.06 quarts

CAN SIZES

8 ounce	= 1 cup
picnic	= 1 1/4 cups or 10 1/2 to 12 ounces
12 ounce vacuum	= 1 1/2 cups
No. 300	= 1 3/4 cups or 14 to 16 ounces
No. 303	= 2 cups or 16 to 17 ounces
No. 2	= 2 1/2 cups or 29 ounces
No. 3 cylinder	= 5 3/4 cups or 46 fluid ounces
No. 10	= 12 to 13 cups or 6 pounds 8 ounces to 7 pounds 5 ounces

HOW MUCH AND HOW MANY

2 tablespoons butter   = 1 ounce
1 stick or 1/4 pound butter   = 1/2 cup
crumbs: 28 saltine crackers   = 1 cup fine crumbs
14 square graham crackers   = 1 cup fine crumbs
22 vanilla wafers   = 1 cup fine crumbs
1 1/2 slices bread   = 1 cup soft crumbs
1 slice bread   = 1/8 cup fine dry crumbs
Fruits, vegetables: juice of one lemon   = 3 tablespoons
Grated peel of 1 lemon   = 1 teaspoon
Juice of 1 orange   = about 1/3 cup
Grated peel of 1 orange   = about 2 teaspoons
1 medium apple, chopped   = about 1 cup
1 medium onion, chopped   = 1/2 cup

NUTS

1 pound walnuts in shell   = 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cups shelled
1 pound almonds in shell   = 1 1/4 cups shelled

EMERGENCY SUBSTITUTIONS

1 cup cake flour = 1 cup minus 2 tablespoons of all-purpose flour

1 cup whole milk = 1/2 cup evaporated milk plus 1/2 cup water or 1 cup reconstituted nonfat dry milk plus 2 1/2 teaspoons of butter or margarine

1 cup sour milk or buttermilk = 1 tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar plus sweet milk to make 1 cup (let stand 5 minutes)

1 tablespoon fresh snipped herbs = 1 teaspoon dried herbs

1 small fresh onion = 1 tablespoon instant minced onion

1 clove garlic = 1/2 teaspoon garlic powder

1 cup tomato juice = 1/2 cup tomato sauce plus 1/2 cup water

1 cup catsup or chili sauce = 1 cup tomato sauce plus 1/2 cup raw sugar and 2 tablespoons vinegar

יהוה בֶּן יהוה
(YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S)
"PURE MATHEMATICS"

"One Apple Seed plus One Apple Seed"

I asked the most profound math question in the entire universe:

For example: What is 1 apple seed + 1 apple seed?

> 1   apple seed
> + 1   apple seed
> ans: =2   apple trees

The answer: 1 apple seed + 1 apple seed equals 2 apple trees. Each apple tree yields 400 apples per tree, which is a total of 800 apples having 12 seeds in each apple.

For example: 800   apples
                       x 12   seeds per apple
                      1600
                       800
                      9600   more trees

Now, 9,600 apple trees which, if planted the next year, will equal 9,600 more trees times 400 apples per tree, with each apple having 12 seeds, would equal a total of 46,080,000 more apple trees.

> 9600   more apple trees
> x 400   apples per tree
> 3840000
> x 12
> 7680000
> 3840000
> 46080000   more apple trees
> (46,080,000)

Now if you were to take this many trees, including those that need pruning and the dying trees, they would provide food for your home and lumber to build your home.

For example: Of the trees that die, some of the resources that become available are--

1. Energy from the fire of burning them can be used for manufacturing. Industries, as a result from 2 apple trees, can provide food, clothing, shelter, and jobs for our nation throughout infinity.

2. Industries stemming from these 2 apple trees are--

    - furniture, such as chairs and tables; houses

    - trucks to be used for moving the wood

    - wood pulp for paper products

    - sawdust compressed into wood paneling for the home

    - industry by-products, such as the apple itself, apple cider wine, apple juice, applesauce, apple butter, apple pie, etc.

I have taught that it is immoral to throw all the seeds and leftover apples away. We know now that the very hull and core of the apple may be used for cattle feed to feed livestock.

I have also taught, shown, and proven that we have been taught to be immoral (Psalm 83:1-5), thereby destroying the wealth of our nation (Ezekiel 34:5-10). Thus, you can see that I, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) (Isaiah 43:15), am the only one who has the keys to teach (Judah) how to count, profit, and rule the world forever (1 Chronicles 28:4). It is Judah's right to be the manufacturers and producers of the world (2 Chronicles 5:2; 2 Chronicles 17:13).

Furthermore, I have taught how the gods of this world have robbed the soil of its good natural resources for producing healthy vegetation (Genesis 4:12). They poison the plants and ground by spraying for bugs.

Onion acts as a natural insecticide for the crops and land, and a natural insecticide/pesticide can also be created from this formula: The raw onion plus the

onion juices plus hot pepper make up the spray to be used on the crops, thereby producing disease-resistant vegetables. The bugs will not eat the crop, thinking that it is an onion.

The peach tree industry applies in production the same as all other industries listed. The peach tree leaves can be used for medicinal purposes which can form or develop into pharmaceutical industries.

Nothing is to be wasted in our manufacturing plants: From the orange seed, peel, and pulp we get by-products such as new orange trees, cattle feed, orange juice, orange flavoring, marmalade, jellies, and industrial alcohol. The same mathematical principle in the "pure mathematics" of the apple also applies to the orange, grapefruit, tangerine, and other citrus and non-citrus trees.

Other Forms of Industry

For example: Leather Industry
- hide into leather
- making shoes, shoe repairs, shoe sales

Beef Industry
- raise a cow
- slaughter, used for meat, cooking
- manure used for energy

Lumber Industry
- plant and grow trees
- produce lumber for construction
- house sales, etcetera

Textile Industry
- plant and grow cotton/flax
- produce fibers for manufacturing of garments
- clothing sales

- sheep farming
- shearing of sheep
- wool used for clothing and carpet

<u>Fish Farming Industry/Fertilizer</u>
- farming of fish
- fish bone meal, grind bones to powder
- powder becomes calcium phosphate for fertilizer
- Compost: decaying substance/manure can be used for producing disease-resistant produce (vegetation)

Additional Industries

Banana Industry   Oil & Petroleum Industry
Citrus Industry   Railroad Industry
Aircraft Industry   Steel Industry
Shipbuilding Industry

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
"PURE MATHEMATICS" TERMINOLOGY

Mathematics - the <u>science</u> that deals with יהוה (**Yahweh's**) universal <u>laws</u> and <u>forms</u> according to which things must <u>behave</u> as real beings whether spiritual or material.

          - the group of sciences (including arithmetic, geometry, algebra, calculus, etcetera) dealing with quantities, magnitudes, and forms and their relationship, attributes, etcetera, by use of numbers and symbols.

Number - the expressed or manifested <u>Mind</u> or will of יהוה (**Yahweh**), which is an <u>idea</u>; and an idea is a <u>thought</u>, and a thought is a creation of the <u>Divine Mind</u>.

Numeral - a symbol that is written to represent a number, thought or idea in one's mind.

Arithmetic - the science of computing by positive real numbers, specifically by adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing.

Compute - to determine an amount by reckoning. To calculate or to count.

Calculate - to determine by reasoning or using mathematics; to estimate or compute.

Count - to name number or items in regular order; to add up, one by one, by units or groups so as to get a total.

Computer - a person or thing that computes; specifically an electronic machine that performs rapid, often complex calculations or compiles, correlates, and selects data.

Infinity - a quantity that is greater than any attainable quantity, endless or unlimited space, time, distance, amount, etc.

Time - the measurement of the Earth's movement around the sun and on its axis in relation to the sun.

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S)
MATHEMATICS
OBJECTIVES AND PROCEDURES

NUMERATION

1. To read whole numerals (symbols) as numbers.

2. To write whole numerals (symbols) as numbers.

3. To identify the value of digits according to their place in a number.

4. To count different values of numerals in the U. S. Numerical System.

5. To write zero as a placeholder.

6. To read, write, and identify powers of ten.

7. To round off whole numerals (symbols) as numbers.

PURE BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE NATURAL NUMBERS OF יהוה (YAHWEH)

1. The number words one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine are the natural numbers of יהוה (**Yahweh**).

2. Symbols that represent the natural numbers of יהוה (**Yahweh**) are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and so on, are called numerals.

3. The set of natural numbers was created by God, יהוה (**Yahweh**), and was given to Adam (first man) to use to count and name his possessions such as cattle, sheep, goats, etc. (Genesis 2:19-20).

4. The natural numbers of God, יהוה (**Yahweh**), are ideas or thoughts which originated from His Divine and Infinite Mind.

5. A numeral is a symbol that our forefather Adam wrote on paper to represent the natural numbers of יהוה (**Yahweh**)--his given possessions in his mind (Genesis 2:20).

6. Counting numbers can get larger or smaller. The smallest natural number known is 1. The largest natural number can never be found because no matter how far scientists or mathematicians count, there are always larger natural numbers (Job 9:10; 36:26). The natural numbers of יהוה (**Yahweh**) are infinite and everlasting.

7. Numbers are the expressed manifested Mind and will of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) which are <u>ideas</u>, and ideas are thoughts; <u>thoughts</u> are imaginations and <u>imaginations</u> are creations of the mind.

8. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) used a table of numbers in which to think, count, compute, calculate, account, consider, suppose, settle, and conclude His marvelous works (Genesis 2:1-3).

9. The total of persons, things, quantities, magnitudes, forms, knowledge to know in space and time, and infinite perpetual creation itself expressed in mathematical language is "In the beginning יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) created" (Genesis, Chapter 1).

10. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) existed before creation and called the physical world into being from nothing (zero) (Genesis 1:1-2; John 1: 2-3).

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NUMERICAL SYSTEM OF NUMERATION

A system of numeration is a method of naming numbers by writing numerals. In the U. S. system, or sometimes called the decimal system, ten number symbols are used (0-9) to represent all numbers. There is no single number symbol in the U. S. notation system for the number ten or for numbers greater than ten. The numerals representing numbers greater than nine are formed by writing two or more number symbols next to each other in different positions or places.

The U. S. system of numeration is built on base ten. The base of a system of numeration is the number it takes in any one place to make 1 in the next higher place. In the decimal system, it takes ten in any ones place to make 1 in the next higher place. It takes 10 ones to make 1 ten, 10 tens to make 1 hundred, 10 hundreds to make 1 thousand, 10 thousands to make 1 ten thousand, and so on.

The decimal system is a positional system. Instead of a special symbol to represent each power of ten, it uses place-value. The value of each place in the decimal number scale is ten times the value of the next place to the right. Thus, in a numeral, the value of each symbol depends not only on what the symbol is, but also on its position in the numeral. The word "decimal" comes from the Latin word *decem* and means "ten." The U. S. number system is based on the number 10 and the powers of ten.

PLACE VALUE - DIGITS INTO GROUPS

In the number scale below, the <u>ones</u> (sometimes called <u>units</u>) are located on the right of the number. One place to the left of the ones place is the tens place; one place to the left of the tens place is the hundreds place. These three places form the first <u>group</u> or <u>period</u> of three digits.

Commas (,) are used to separate large numbers into smaller groups of three digits. A comma is placed after each group of three digits counting each digit or place from the right.

Note that the first group on the far left may have one, two, or three digits. Each group of three digits has a name: the first group on the right is the ones group; the second group from the right is the thousands group; the third group from the right is the million group.

Groups or Periods	Trillions			Billions			Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Place Values	quadrillions	hundred trillions	ten trillions	trillions	hundred billions	ten billions	billions	hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
Numeral	7,	7	7	7,	7	7	7,	7	7	7,	7	7	7,	7	7	7

PLACE VALUE - READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

To read a number, we read the number formed by the digits in the left group, then say the name of that group. Then read the number formed by the digits in the next group and say the name of that group. We continue in this way until all groups in the number have been read. The name of the units group is usually omitted when reading the number.

Study the scale from the right,

the first comma or space is read "thousand";

the second comma or space is read "million";

the third comma or space is read "billion";

the fourth comma or space is read "trillion";

the fifth comma or space is read "quadrillion";

Groups or Periods	Trillions			Billons			Millions			Thousands			Units (Ones)		
Place Values	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	1	5,		2	8	6,	3	4	6,	7	8	5,	1	0	5
		trillion			billon			million			thousand			Units (ones)	

In writing numbers in words, commas are used in the same places they are used when the number is written in digits. For example, we read in words the number shown in the scale -- fifteen trillion, two hundred eighty-six billion, three hundred forty-six million, seven hundred eighty-five thousand, one hundred five.

READING LARGER NUMBERS BEYOND TRILLIONS

The scale below illustrates that the periods in increasing order are ones, thousands, millions, billions, trillions, quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions, nonillions, and decillions.

The word "and" is not generally used between the names of the periods. Shortened names consisting of a numeral and a period name are sometimes used to indicate large whole numbers whose numerals end in a series of zeros. A 4-digit numeral may sometimes be written without a comma.

The number on the scale below is read: Twelve decillion, three hundred fifteen nonillion, two hundred eighteen octillion, five hundred fifty-seven septillion, three hundred fourteen sextillion, seven hundred eight quintillion, five hundred fifteen quadrillion, nine hundred trillion, three hundred four million, seventeen thousand, seven hundred eight.

12,	315,	218,	557,	314,	708,	515,	900,	000,	304,	017,	708
Decillion	Nonillion	Octillion	Septillion	Sextillion	Quintillion	Quadrillion	Trillion	Billion	Million	Thousand	Units (Ones)

GROUPS OR PERIODS OF THREE DIGITS

Large numbers such as billions and trillions do not have much meaning for most people. For example, one billion miles is farther than 40,000 times the distance around the Earth. We often see large numbers written in newspapers and magazines. For example, The Gross National Product of the United States is over one trillion dollars. The distance light travels in one year is almost six trillion miles.

POWERS OF TEN

Powers in which the base is 10 have many important uses in mathematics and science. We show some powers of 10.

(a) 10^0 = 1   = 1 unit

(b) 10^1 = 10   = 1 ten

(c) 10^2 = 100   = 1 hundred

(d) 10^3 = 1,000   = 1 thousand

(e) 10^4 = 10,000   = 1 ten-thousand

(f) 10^5 = 100,000   = 1 hundred-thousand

(g) 10^6 = 1,000,000 = 1 million

In example (d), 10^3 has a value of 1 followed by three zeros = 1,000 and is read "one thousand."

In example (f), 10^5 has a value of 1 followed by five zeros = 100,000 and is read "one hundred-thousand."

Notice also that the successive names of the powers of 10 correspond exactly to the names of the places when we read or write a number.

Power of 10	10^{14}	10^{13}	10^{12}	10^{11}	10^{10}	10^{9}	10^{8}	10^{7}	10^{6}	10^{5}	10^{4}	10^{3}	10^{2}	10^{1}	10^{0}
Place Name	hundred trillion	ten trillion	one trillion	hundred billion	ten billion	one billion	hundred million	ten million	one million	hundred thousand	ten thousand	one thousand	hundred (unit)	ten (unit)	one (unit)

10^0 - say "ten to the zero power" 10^2 - say "ten to the second power"

10^1 - say "ten to the first power" 10^3 - say "ten to the third power" and so on

DECIMALS AND THE POWERS OF TEN

The word "decimal" comes from the Latin word *decem* which means ten. The term "decimals" is used to refer to decimal fractions. Decimal fractions refer to those fractions (parts of a whole) which are expressed with denominators of ten or powers of ten. The decimal point in the chart separates whole numbers from fractional numbers. When the fraction is expressed in decimal form, the decimal point is the only place where the word "and" is correctly read in the U.S. number system. The word "and" means that a fraction comes next. The place value of decimal fractions on the chart moves to the right--away from the decimal point in decreasing value.

$$\frac{1}{10} \qquad \frac{1}{100} \qquad \frac{1}{1,000} \qquad \frac{1}{10,000} \qquad \frac{1}{100,000} \qquad \frac{1}{1,000,000}$$

Read: "one-tenth," "one-hundredth," "one-thousandth," "one-ten thousandth," "one-hundred thousandth," and "one millionth."

	Powers of ten											Powers of ten								
Powers of ten	10^9	10^8	10^7	10^6	10^5	10^4	10^3	10^2	10^1	10^0		10^{-1}	10^{-2}	10^{-3}	10^{-4}	10^{-5}	10^{-6}	10^{-7}	10^{-8}	10^{-9}
Whole numbers / Fractional numbers							1000	100	10	1		$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$						
	billions	hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones (units)	• (decimal point) and	tenths	hundredths	thousandths	ten thousandths	hundred thousandths	millionths	ten millionths	hundred millionths	billionths

Whole Place Values   Fractional Place Values

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10^9	10^8	10^7	10^6	10^5	10^4	10^3	10^2	10^1	10^0	.	10^{-1}	10^{-2}	10^{-3}	10^{-4}	10^{-5}	10^{-6}	10^{-7}	10^{-8}	10^{-9}
						1000	100	10	1		$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$						
billions	hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones (units)	• (decimal point) and	tenths	hundredths	thousandths	ten thousandths	hundred thousandths	millionths	ten millionths	hundred millionths	billionths

↑
decimal point

In place value, the units (or ones) place is the first place to the left of the decimal point. As the places move left, each place is an increasing multiple of ten. Thus the place values moving left are

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1,000	100	10	1

Now, as you move to the right of the decimal point, each place is one-tenth of the immediate left hand place having ten equal parts. What would happen if you take one-tenth of the number one? The answer of course is 1/10. When moving to the right of the decimal point, each place is a decreasing multiple of ten: 1/10, one-tenth; 1/100, one-hundredth; 1/1000, one-thousandth, etc. Sometimes you will see columns referred to as powers of ten--

$$10^3 \quad 10^2 \quad 10^1 \quad 10^0 \quad . \quad 10^{-1} \quad 10^{-2} \quad 10^{-3}$$

The symbol 10^{-1} is another way of writing 1/10; 10^{-2} is 1/100; 10^{-3} is 1/1000, and so on. The negative sign tells you that the power of ten is a denominator with a numerator of one. So the first column to the right of the decimal point is named tenths; the second, hundredths; the third, thousandths, and so on.

MULTIPLYING A WHOLE NUMBER BY A POWER OF TEN

Suppose you make $5 a week for mowing and taking care of your school's lawn. As you know, in 10 weeks you would make a total of $50. In 100 weeks you would make a total of $500. That is--

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$100 \times 5 = 500$$

$$1,000 \times 5 = 5,000$$

Because $10 = 10^1$, $100 = 10^2$, $1,000 = 10^3$, and so on.

$$10^1 \times 5 = 50$$

$$10^2 \times 5 = 500$$

$$10^3 \times 5 = 5,000,$$

and so on.

RULE
When a whole number is multiplied by a power of 10, follow the number by as many zeros as the exponent of 10. The exponent symbol is the superscript right next to the number 10.

Example:

(a) $12 \times 10^3 = 12,000$ or $12 \times 1,000 = 12,000$

(b) $275 \times 10^4 = 2,750,000$ or $275 \times 10,000 = 2,750,000$

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) SCIENCE OF NUMERATION

When counting the number of place values in the U. S. system, each place is worth ten groups of the place to its right; initially starting with zero to ten.

One group of Ten equals One Ten

Ten groups of Tens equal One Hundred

Ten groups of Hundreds equal One Thousand

Ten groups of Thousands equal One Ten Thousand

Ten groups of Ten Thousands equal One Hundred Thousand

Ten groups of One Hundred Thousands equal One Million

Now also according to the U.S. numerical system, the billion is a thousand millions. Each higher denomination is 1,000 times the preceding place value to its right.

NUMERATION - PLACE VALUE

0 - Ten = 10 Ones

10 - Ones = 1 Ten

10 - Tens = 1 Hundred

10 - Hundreds = 1 Thousand

10 - Thousands = 1 Ten Thousand

10 - Ten Thousands = 1 Hundred Thousand

10 - One Hundred Thousands = 1 Million

1000 Millions = 1 Billion

1000 Billions = 1 Trillion

1000 Trillions = 1 Quadrillion

1000 Quadrillions = 1 Quintillion

1000 Quintillions = 1 Sextillion

1000 Sextillions = 1 Septillion

1000 Septillions = 1 Octillion

1000 Octillions = 1 Nonillion

1000 Nonillions = 1 Decillion

1000 Decillions = 1 Undecillion

1000 Undecillions = 1 Duodecillion

1000 Duodecillions = 1 Tredecillion

1000 Tredecillions = 1 Quattuordecillion

1000 Quattuordecillions = 1 Quindecillion

1000 Quindecillions = 1 Sexdecillion

1000 Sexdecillions = 1 Septendecillion

1000 Septendecillions = 1 Octodecillion

1000 Octodecillions = 1 Novemdecillion

1000 Novemdecillions = 1 Vigintillion

1000 Vigintillions = 1 Centillion

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) NUMBER OF PLACE VALUES

Ones
Tens
Hundreds
Thousands
Ten thousands
Hundred thousands
Million
Ten million
Hundred million
Billion
Ten billion
Hundred billion
Trillion
Ten trillion
Hundred trillion
Quadrillion
Ten quadrillion
Hundred quadrillion
Quintillion
Ten quintillion
Hundred quintillion
Sextillion
Ten sextillion
Hundred sextillion
Septillion
Ten septillion
Hundred septillion
Octillion
Ten octillion
Hundred octillion
Nonillion
Ten nonillion
Hundred nonillion
Decillion
Ten decillion
Hundred decillion
Undecillion
Ten undecillion

Hundred undecillion
Duodecillion
Ten duodecillion
Hundred duodecillion
Tredecillion
Ten tredecillion
Hundred tredecillion
Quattuordecillion
Ten quattuordecillion
Hundred quattuordecillion
Quindecillion
Ten quindecillion
Hundred quindecillion
Sexdecillion
Ten sexdecillion
Hundred sexdecillion
Septendecillion
Ten septendecillion
Hundred septendecillion
Octodecillion
Ten octodecillion
Hundred octodecillion
Novemdecillion
Ten novemdecillion
Hundred novemdecillion
Vigintillion
Centillion

- There are 63 units or ciphers in a vigintillion.
- There are 20 groups of three zeros in a vigintillion.
- There are 63 units or ciphers that follow a vigintillion.
- There are 20 groups of three zeros that follow a vigintillion.
- There are 303 units or ciphers in a centillion.
- There are 100 groups of three zeros that follow a centillion.

HOW MUCH IS A NUMBER WORTH?

Everyone uses numbers, everywhere, every day. How much money do you earn each week? How many people are in your family? How many people live in your city? How many miles do you drive to work? How much gas does your car use? The answers to these questions are numbers.

To make sense out of the answers, you must know the value of numbers. Would you rather earn $130 or $13? The 130 is worth more than 13. Why? What is the difference between these two numbers? To tell how much a number is worth, look at how many places are in the number. 130 has three places. 13 has only two places. 130 is worth more because it has more places.

PLACE VALUE

Both people and numbers have names. A person's name tells you who he is. The name of a number tells you how much it is worth. You read the names of numbers by reading the names of the places in the number. The digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are all you need to write any number. The value of these digits depends on their place in a number.

The first place is named ONES. How many ONES are there in the number 2?

$$1 \quad 1 \quad = \quad 2 \text{ ones}$$

There are two ones in the number 2.

The 2 can have different values. Imagine you have a pile of pennies. How do you find out how many pennies are in the pile? You could put the pennies in stacks of tens. If you have two stacks, you have 20 pennies. The number 20 is made up of 2 tens and 0 ones. TENS is the next place after ones.

T	O
E	N
N	E
S	S
2	0

$$= \begin{array}{c|c} T & O \\ E & N \\ N & E \\ S & S \\ \hline 4 & 3 \end{array}$$
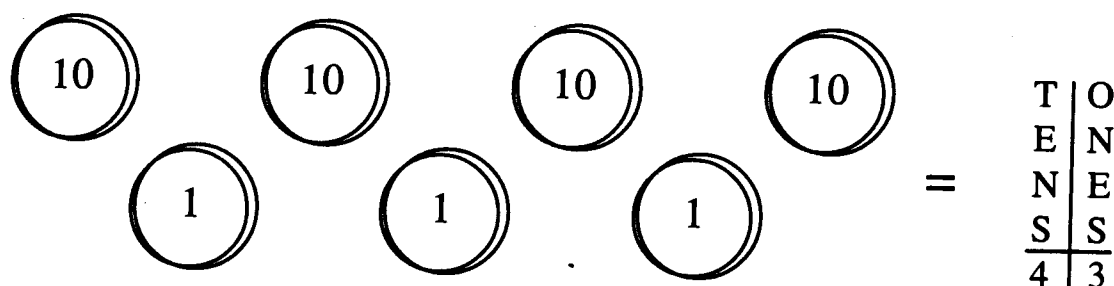
We count money in tens every day. A dime is worth 10 pennies. If you have 4 dimes and 3 pennies in your pocket, you have 43¢. 43¢ has 4 tens and 3 ones.

TRY IT

How many tens and ones are in each of these numbers?

1. 42 has _____ tens and _____ ones.
2. 89 has _____ tens and _____ ones.
3. 31 has _____ tens and _____ ones.
4. 55 has _____ tens and _____ ones.
5. 93 has _____ tens and _____ ones.
6. 67 has _____ tens and _____ ones.
7. 28 has _____ tens and _____ ones.
8. 16 has _____ tens and _____ ones.
9. 74 has _____ tens and _____ ones.
10. 92 has _____ tens and _____ ones.

Each place in our system is worth ten groups of the place to its right. Ten ones is the same as one ten. Ten groups of ten are one hundred. The third place in our system is HUNDREDS.
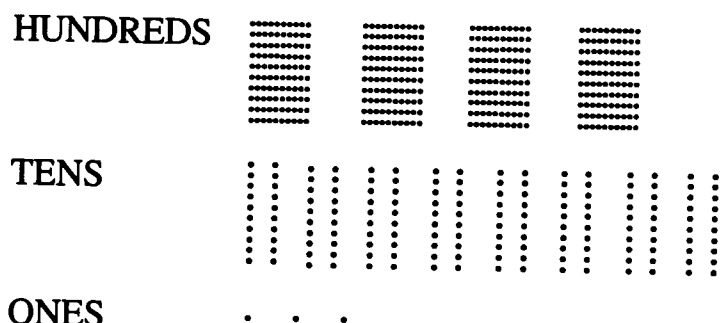
The number 483 has 4 hundreds, 8 tens, and 3 ones.

TRY IT

Fill in the number of hundreds, tens and ones in these numbers:

1. 689 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
2. 471 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
3. 513 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
4. 837 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
5. 125 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
6. 952 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
7. 264 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
8. 398 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
9. 612 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
10. 746 has _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.

The number 8,399 contains the fourth place in value: THOUSANDS

8,399 looks like this:
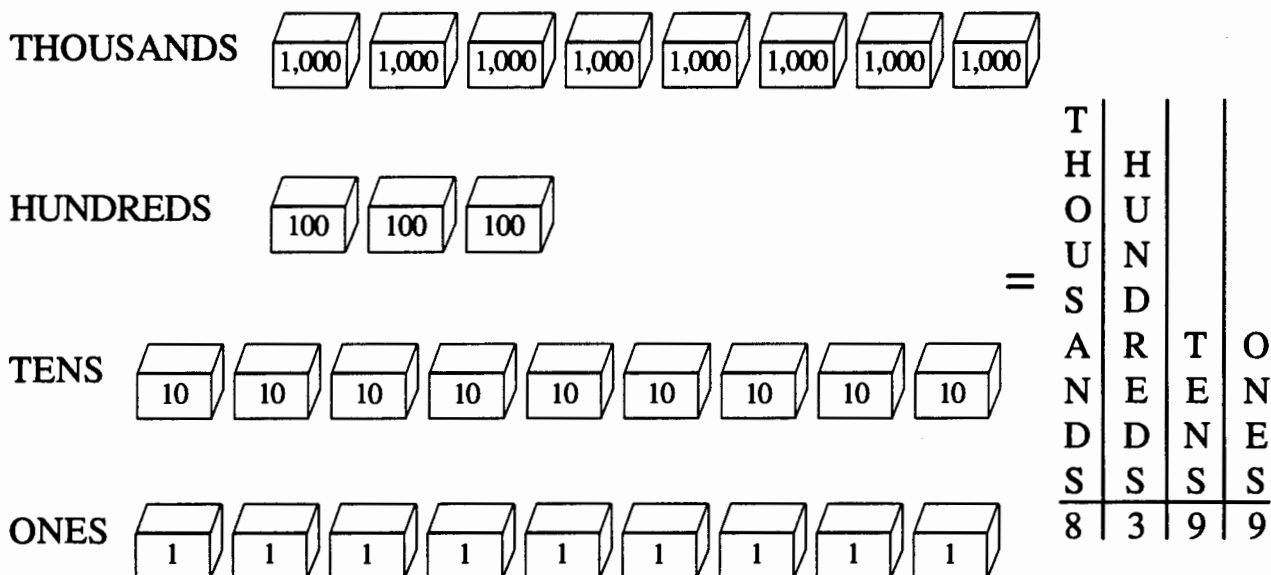
8,399 has 8 thousands, 3 hundreds, 9 tens, and 9 ones.

TRY IT

Fill in the number of thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones in the numbers below:

1. 1,535 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
2. 6,421 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
3. 3,789 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
4. 4,618 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
5. 7,296 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
6. 5,812 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
7. 9,374 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
8. 4,965 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
9. 8,147 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.
10. 2,953 has _____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens, and _____ ones.

The next place after thousands is called TEN THOUSANDS.

	TEN THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
TEN THOUSANDS	☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺				
THOUSANDS		☺ ☺ ☺			
HUNDREDS			☺		
TENS				☺ ☺ ☺ ☺	
ONES					☺ ☺ ☺

=

TEN THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
7	3	1	4	3

73,143 has 7 ten thousands, 3 thousands, 1 hundred, 4 tens, and 3 ones. The number is read seventy-three thousand, one hundred forty-three.

COMMAS

A comma (,) is used after the number in the thousands place. Commas make the number easier to read. From right to left, put comas after every three places.

1. Thirty-three thousand, four hundred ninety-two =   <u>   33,492   </u>

2. Sixteen thousand, eight hundred fifty-six =   <u>   </u>

3. Forty-one thousand, nine hundred thirty-seven =   <u>   </u>

4. Twenty-two thousand, two hundred twenty-one =   <u>   </u>

5. Ninety-four thousand, five hundred twelve =   <u>   </u>

6. Fifty-seven thousand, three hundred sixty-eight =   <u>   </u>

7. Eighty-six thousand, five hundred seventy-three =   <u>   </u>

The next place to the left is HUNDRED THOUSANDS. The population of San Juan, Puerto Rico, is 455, 421. This number is read: four hundred fifty-five thousand, four hundred twenty-one. The number 455,421 has 4 hundred thousands, 5 ten thousands, 5 thousands, 4 hundreds, 2 tens, and 1 one.

TRY IT

Write these numbers in words.

1. 648,927 _____

2. 295,631 _____

3. 324,768 _____

4. 419,253 _____

5. 163,647 _____

The next place to the left is MILLIONS. The atlas says there are 7,781,984 people living in New York City. This number is read: seven million, seven hundred eighty-one thousand, nine hundred eighty-four. The number 7,781,984 has 7 millions, 7 hundred thousands, 8 ten thousands, 1 thousand, 9 hundreds, 8 tens, and 4 ones.

TRY IT
Write each of the following in numbers. Put a comma in the correct place.

1. three million, four hundred eighteen thousand, six hundred twenty-three =
   _____

2. five million, two hundred forty-five thousand, six hundred fifty-one =
   _____

3. six million, six hundred sixty-one thousand, two hundred seventy-seven =
   _____

4. four million, one hundred twenty-four thousand, three hundred thirty-eight =
   _____

5. two million, two hundred twenty-one thousand, eight hundred twelve =
   _____

6. nine million, three hundred eleven thousand, five hundred forty-three =
   _____

PUTTING ZERO IN ITS PLACE

A zero is worth nothing. But it can make the difference between having $22 and having $202. $202 has 2 hundreds, 0 tens, and 2 ones. 22 has 2 tens and 2 ones.

In the number 202, zero acts as a place holder. This place holder lets you write hundreds without having any tens.

TRY IT
Write each of the following in numbers. Put the comma in the correct place.

1. Five thousand, sixteen = _____
2. Eleven thousand, one = _____
3. Fifty thousand = _____
4. Nine hundred six thousand, forty-two = _____
5. Forty-three thousand, fourteen = _____
6. One million = _____

ROUNDING OFF WHOLE NUMBERS

People do not always use exact numbers. For example, 19,989 people went to a soccer game last Saturday. The sports page in the newspaper reported that "about 20,000 people went to the game." The sports writer <u>rounded off</u> the number 19,989 to the nearest thousand.

To round off a number, follow these steps:

Step 1   -   Look at the number place you want to round off.

Step 2   -   Look at the number place to the right of the place you want to round off.
- Is the number less than 5? If so, change it and all the numbers to the right of it to zeros.
- Is the number 5 or more? If so, increase the number to the left by 1. Then change all the numbers to the right to zeros.

Look at these examples.

Round off 432 to hundreds.

Step 1   -   4 is in the hundreds place.

Step 2   -   The number to the right of the 4 is 3. 3 is less than 5. Leave the hundreds number as 4. Change the rest of the numbers to zeros.

432 rounded off to hundreds is 400.

Round off 16,890 to thousands.

Step 1   -   6 is in the thousands place.

Step 2   -   The number to the right of the 6 is 8. 8 is more than 5. Increase the thousands number by 1. Change the rest of the numbers to zeros.

16,890 rounded off to thousands is 17,000.

TRY IT

1. 52,907 rounded off to thousands is _____

2. 549 rounded off to hundreds is _____

3. 482,580 rounded off to ten thousands is _____

4. 482,580 rounded off to hundred thousands is _____

5. 91,999 rounded off to thousands is _____

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
ACTUAL FACTS OF THE BIBLE

	OLD TESTAMENT	NEW TESTAMENT	ENTIRE BIBLE
Number of Books	39	27	66
Number of Chapters	929	260	1,189
Number of Verses	23,214	7,959	31,173
Number of Words	592,439	181,253	773,692
Number of Letters	2,728,110	838,380	3,566,490
Middle Books	Proverbs	2 Thessalonians	Micah & Nahum
Middle Chapter	Job, Chapter 29	Romans, Chapters 13 & 14	Psalm 117
Middle Verses	2 Chronicles 20:17	Acts 17:17	Psalm 118:8
Shortest Verses	1 Chronicles 1:25	John 11:35	John 11:35

The longest verse in the Bible is Esther 8:9.

The middle and shortest chapter in the Bible is Psalm 117.

The longest chapter in the Bible is Psalm 119.

Ezra 7:21 contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter "J."

The words ETERNITY, GRANDMOTHER and REVEREND occur only once in the Bible.

The word JEHOVAH occurs seven times in the Bible.

The word LORD occurs 7,736 times in the Bible.

The word GOD occurs 4,370 times in the Bible.

Whenever you see the word "LORD" and "GOD" in large and small capital letters, the original Hebrew reads Y-H-W-H, **Yahweh**, properly יהוה (Psalm 68:4).

SOME FACTS ABOUT
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) HEBREW SOLAR CALENDAR

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh)	Secular System (Lunar) (Gods of this world)
Day starts at sundown Genesis 1:5	It starts in the middle of the night (midnight)
One day is from sundown to sundown	One day is 24 hours starting at 12:00 a.m.
Seven days in a week	Seven days in a week
Days of the week are numbered	Days of the week are named (Latin and Greek)
There are 30 days in each month	There are 28, 30, or 31 days in varying months (12 months)
Only the first month is named (Abib). All others following are numbered.	All months are named (Latin and Greek)
365 days in a year	365 days in a year 366 days in every 4th year
Hebrew New Year begins in spring (Abib)	Secular New Year begins in winter (January)

* Julian Calendar - Calendar prescribed by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C. called "Old Style" and replaced by the Gregorian Calendar.

* Gregorian Calendar - The Calendar now in use by most parts of the world introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 and adopted by England and the American Colonies in 1752. Also called "New Style."

ACTUAL FACTS OF
יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
PLANET EARTH

1. The Earth is the third planet in distance from the sun.
2. The distance of the Earth from the sun is 93,000,000 miles.
3. The circumference of the planet Earth is 24,896 miles.
4. The diameter of the Earth at the equator is 7,926 miles.
5. The Earth revolves around the sun approximately 365 days.
6. The Earth rotates on its own axis approximately 24 hours.
7. The Earth travels at the rate of 1,037 1/3 miles per hour.
8. The temperature of the Earth is 57°F or 14°C (Fahrenheit or Celsius).
9. The Earth has one moon which is about one-fourth the diameter of Earth. The distance of the moon from the Earth is 240,000 miles.
10. The Earth's atmosphere is made up of nitrogen, oxygen, argon, and water vapor.
11. The Earth weighs 66 sextillion tons (a unit followed by 21 ciphers).
12. The area of the Earth's land is 57,255, 000 square miles.
13. The area of the Earth's water is 139,685,000 square miles.
14. The Pacific Ocean of the Earth covers 68,634,000 square miles
15. The Atlantic Ocean of the Earth covers 41,321,000 square miles
16. The Indian Ocean of the Earth covers 29,430,000 square miles
17. The lakes and rivers of the Earth cover 1,000,000 square miles.
18. The hills and mountains cover 14,000,000 square miles
19. The islands of the Earth cover 1,910,000 square miles.
20. The deserts of the Earth cover 4,861,000 square miles.
21. Mount Everest is 29,141 feet high.
22. The producing land of the Earth covers 29,000,000 square miles.
23. Sound travels at the rate of 1,120 feet per second.
24. The diameter of the sun is 853,000 miles.
25. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second.

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
PROBLEM PARTS TERMINOLOGY

ADDITION +
addition
unit
digit
figure
plus
addends
sum
column
(renaming/carrying)

SUBTRACTION -
subtraction
minus
minuend
subtrahend
remainder/difference
(renaming/borrowing)

MULTIPLICATION x
multiplication
multiplicand
multiplier
factor
partial product
complete product
times sign
(renaming/carrying)

DIVISION ⌐ or +
division
division sign
divisor
dividend
partial dividend
quotient
remainder

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
PROBLEM PARTS STUDY SHEET

Sign	Sign
+ read plus	x read times or multiplied by
- read minus or take away	÷ read divided by
= read equals or is equal to	) read divided by

ADDITION +

$$\begin{array}{rl} 9 & \text{addend} \\ \text{plus} \quad +3 & \text{addend} \\ \hline 12 & \text{sum (answer)} \end{array}$$

SUBTRACTION -

$$\begin{array}{rl} 9 & \text{minuend} \\ \text{minus} \quad -4 & \text{subtrahend} \\ \hline 5 & \text{remainder} \\ & \text{or difference} \\ & \text{(answer)} \end{array}$$

MULTIPLICATION x

$$\begin{array}{rl} 9 & \text{factor} \\ \text{times} \quad x\ 2 & \text{factor} \\ \hline 18 & \text{complete product} \\ & \text{(answer)} \end{array}$$

DIVISION ÷ or)‾

$$\begin{array}{rl} 4 & \text{quotient} \\ 3\ )\overline{12} & \text{dividend} \\ \underline{-12} & \text{partial dividend} \\ 0 & \text{remainder (answer)} \end{array}$$

12 divided by 3

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) TIPS
FOR SOLVING WORD PROBLEMS
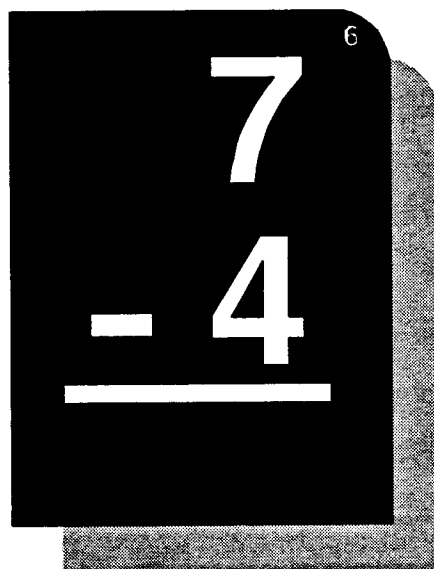
REMEMBER THESE IMPORTANT TIPS!!!

1. Read each problem all the way through.

2. Read slowly and carefully.

3. Ask yourself these questions:

   - What are the facts in this problem?

     (Facts are the numbers you are working with that are <u>neccessary</u> for you to answer a specific question.)

   - How do I work this problem?

   - Am I to add, subtract, multiply or divide?

   - Is there more than one step needed to find the answer?
     If so, which step am I to do first?

   - Have I found all of the clue words?

     (Clue words will help you solve your problem because they will let you know whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide).

4. Necessary information may appear anywhere in a problem.

5. Concentrate on locating the clue words in the <u>question</u> after you have read all of the facts given to you in the problem.

6. Make sure that your answer makes sense.

7. Check your math to make sure that you have answered your problem completely and correctly.

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) BASIC CLUE WORDS FOR SOLVING WORD PROBLEMS

Addition	Subtraction	Multiplication	Division
how much	less	how much or	divide
how many	fewer	how many for	divided
total	difference	a larger quantity	each
sum	left	times	average
more	remains	at	cut
added to	decreased	altogether	equal pieces
increased	how many more	in all	every
altogether	lost or lose	of	one
both	save	multiply	share
in all	out of	product	shared
and	than	total	single
add	(more) than	twice	split
	(less) than	whole	
	reduce		
	(nearer) than		
	(farther) than		
	change		
	(money received)		

7
- 4
_____

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S) MATHEMATICS OBJECTIVES AND PROCEDURES

ADDITION

1. To recognize and identify the parts of an addition problem.

2. To read and write addition problems.

3. To label addition problems with a number idea.

4. To define the parts of an addition problem.

5. To master basic addition facts.

6. To solve addition word problems correctly.

7. To recognize and identify addition clue words in problem solving.

8. To add single-digits, a column of digits, and larger numbers with three or more digits.

9. To check an addition problem by adding the addends from the bottom.

10. To add row addition.

11. To add dollars and cents as whole numbers using a decimal point and dollar sign.

12. To carry digits from the sum of one column to another.

ADDITION TERMINOLOGY

Addition   -   addition is repeated counting; its inverse is subtraction.

Unit   -   in a whole number, the position of the first digit from the right called the ones place.

Digit   -   any one of the ten Arabic number symbols zero (0) through nine (9). Any number can be written by using some or all of these ten digits. Numbers are often referred to as one-digit numbers, two-digit numbers, three-digit numbers, and so on. The word digit comes from the Latin word for finger "*digitus.*"

Figure   -   a numerical symbol, especially an Arabic numeral; an amount or value expressed in numbers.

Plus (+)   -   to add together.

Addends   -   the numbers that are added.

Sum   -   the answer in addition.

Column   -   a line or series of letters, figures, etc., arranged vertically (up and down).

Renaming
in Addition   -   a method called carrying in an addition problem to give a number a new name.

ADDITION CLUE WORDS

These clue words will mean you are to **add** when reading, working, and answering a question in a word problem.

1. How much.
2. How many.
3. What is the total.
4. What is the sum.
5. If it was 7 more.
6. Was added to.
7. Was increased.
8. How many altogether.
9. both
10. in all
11. and
12. add

NUMERAL ADDITION FACT SHEET
PRACTICE DRILL - LEVEL ONE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+5	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

NUMERAL ADDITION FACT SHEET
PRACTICE DRILL - LEVEL TWO

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+8	+8	+8	+8	+8	+8	+8	+8	+8	+8	+8	+8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+9	+9	+9	+9	+9	+9	+9	+9	+9	+9	+9	+9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+11	+11	+11	+11	+11	+11	+11	+11	+11	+11	+11	+11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+12	+12	+12	+12	+12	+12	+12	+12	+12	+12	+12	+12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21–	22	23	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13	+13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

ADDITION

Adding is quicker than counting. You have 2 pennies in one pile and 3 pennies in another pile. How many do you have all together?

You can count:

= 5 pennies

Or you can add:

= 2 + 3 = 5
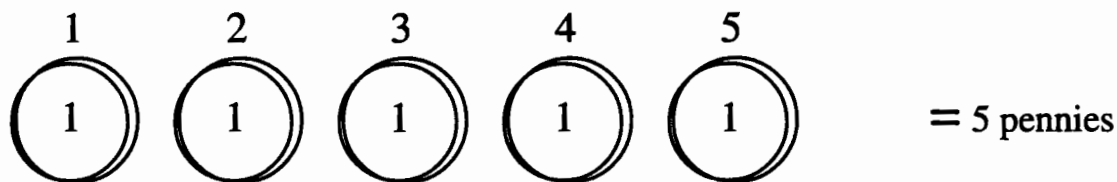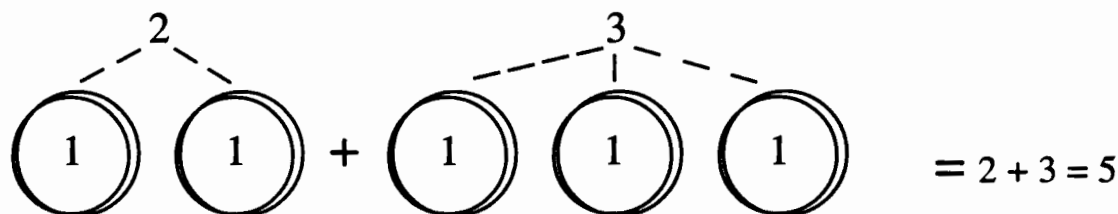
The sign for <u>addition</u> is +. This is called a plus sign. This sign tells you to add the numbers. The answer is called the SUM or TOTAL.

Try It

Add these numbers.

1.	3	2.	4	3.	7	4.	4	5.	6
	+ 1		+ 5		+ 1		+ 2		+ 2

6.	1	7.	3	8.	2	9.	1	10.	5
	+ 4		+ 5		+ 2		+ 8		+ 2

Because people write **sentences** across the page, they sometimes write addition problems that way. But it is **easier** to add figures in a straight line going down.

You read: 6 + 3 =   You add: 6
                                   +3
                                  ___

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ADDING TENS NUMBERS

Tens numbers are added one column at a time. Look at this example.

	Step 1	Step 2
	Tens | Ones	Tens | Ones
34 + 53	3 | 4 + 5 | 3	3 | 4 + 5 | 3
	7	8 | 7

Step 1 — Add the numbers in the ones column: 4 + 3 = 7.

Step 2 — Add the numbers in the tens column: 3 + 5 = 8.

ADDING HUNDREDS NUMBERS

Hundreds numbers are also added one column at a time. First, add the ones column. Next, add the tens column. Then add the hundreds column. Look at this example:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
	H | T | O	H | T | O	H | T | O
2 4 5 + 1 1 2	2 | 4 | 5 + 1 | 1 | 2	2 | 4 | 5 + 1 | 1 | 2	2 | 4 | 5 + 1 | 1 | 2
	7	5 | 7	3 | 5 | 7

Step 1 — Add the ones column: 5 + 2 = 7.

Step 2 — Add the tens column: 4 + 1 = 5.

Step 3 — Add the hundreds column: 2 + 1 = 3.

EMPTY COLUMNS

Sometimes, numbers having tens places are added to numbers having only ones places. Or, numbers having hundreds places are added to numbers having only tens or ones places. These are added the same as other problems. When a place is empty, there is nothing to add. You can put a zero in that place to keep the columns straight.

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
546 + 31	H T O 5 4 6 + 3 1 7	H T O 5 4 6 + 3 1 7 7	H T O 5 4 6 + 3 1 5 7 7

Step 1 — Add the ones column: $6 + 1 = 7$.

Step 2 — Add the tens column: $4 + 3 = 7$.

Step 3 — Add the hundreds column. There is no number under the five. You can think of this place as zero. $5 + 0 = 5$.

ADDING LONGER COLUMNS

You can now add two numbers at a time. Look at the example below. There are three numbers to add. Add the first two numbers. Then add this total to the third numbers.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1 \\
3 \\
+\,2 \\
\hline
6
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{l}
1 + 3 = 4 \\
\\
4 + 2 = 6
\end{array}
$$

Step 1 — Add: $1 + 3 = 4$.

Step 2 — Add: $4 + 2 = 6$.

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To add columns of more than three numbers, add two numbers at a time. Look at the example below.

$$
\begin{array}{l}
3 \quad\!\!\!\diagdown \quad 3 + 2 = 5 \diagdown \\
2 \quad\!\!\!\diagup \qquad\qquad\quad 5 + 1 = 6 \diagdown \\
1 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots 1 \diagup \qquad\qquad 6 + 2 = 8 \\
\underline{+\,2} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots 2 \diagup \\
8
\end{array}
$$
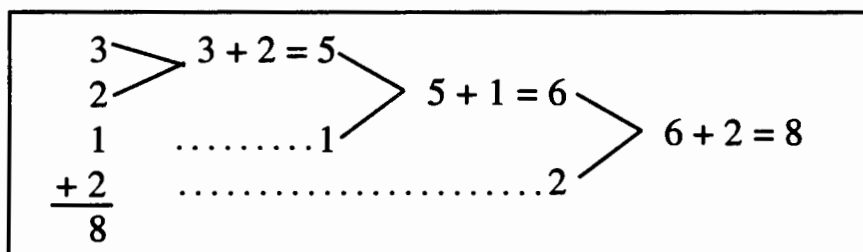
Step 1   —   Add: 3 + 2 =5.

Step 2   —   Add: 5 + 1 = 6.

Step 3   —   Add: 6 + 2 = 8.

You can add the numbers in any order.

Look at the example below. You must add numbers having tens and ones columns. First add the ones column. Then add the tens column.

		Step 1		Step 2	
		T	O	T	O
	13	1	3	1	3
	23	2	3	2	3
	+ 51	+ 5	1	+ 5	1
			7	8	7

Step 1   —   Add the ones column: 3 + 3 = 6, 6 + 1 = 7.
Step 2   —   Add the tens column: 1 + 2 = 3, 3 + 5 = 8.

You add the same way no matter how large the numbers are. Always add the ones column first. Then keep moving one column at a time going to the left. Look at this example:

	Th	H	T	O	Th	H	T	O	Th	H	T	O	Th	H	T	O
1,143	1	1	4	3	1	1	4	3	1	1	4	3	1	1	4	3
2,021	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1
+ 4,411	+ 4	4	1	1	+ 4	4	1	1	+ 4	4	1	1	+ 4	4	1	1
				5			7	5		5	7	5	7	5	7	5

MORE ON ADDITION

Look at the example. Remember that 10 ones is worth 1 ten. 8 ones added to 7 ones is 15 ones. This answer is the same as 10 ones and 5 ones, or 1 ten and 5 ones.

In addition problems, whenever there are 10 or more in one place column, the 1 is <u>carried</u> to the next column. $8 + 7 = 15$. Carry the 1 to the next column.

Tens	Ones
	8
+	7
1	5

In the examples below, the answers in the shaded column are 10 or more. The 1 is <u>carried</u> to the next column.

H	T	O
	6	3
+	7	2
1	3	5

Th	H	T	O
	6	2	6
+	4	4	1
1	0	6	7

CARRYING TO THE TENS COLUMN

Look at the example below. The 10 ones are carried as 1 ten.

		Step 1		Step 2		Step 3	
		Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones
	38	3	8	$\overset{1}{3}$	8	$\overset{1}{3}$	8
	+ 47	+ 4	7	+ 4	7	+ 4	7
			15		5	8	5

Step 1 — Add the ones column: $8 + 7 = 15$. The 1 in 15 is one ten.

Step 2 — Carry the 1 from the 15 as ten and place it in the tens column. Leave the 5.

Step 3 — Add the 1 to the tens column: $1 + 3 + 4 = 8$.

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CARRYING TO THE HUNDREDS COLUMN

Look at the example below. The 10 tens are carried as 1 hundred and added to the hundreds column.

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
	H T O	H T O	H T O

483
+ 361
	4 8 3
	+ 3 6 1
	_____
	    4
		¹4 8 3
		+ 3 6 1
		_____
		  4 4
			¹4 8 3
			+ 3 6 1
			_____
			8 4 4

Step 1 — Add the ones column: $3 + 1 = 4$.

Step 2 — Add the tens column: $8 + 6 = 14$. Carry the 10 tens as 1 hundred.

Step 3 — Add the 1 to the hundreds column: $1 + 4 + 3 = 8$.

CARRYING TO THE THOUSANDS COLUMN

Look at this example. It shows 10 hundreds being carried as 1 thousand and added to the thousands column.

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
	Th H T O	Th H T O	Th H T O	Th H T O

4,732
+ 3,624
	4 7 3 2
	+3 6 2 4
	_____
	       6
		4 7 3 2
		+3 6 2 4
		_____
		    5 6
			4 7 3 2
			+3 6 2 4
			_____
			  3 5 6
				¹
				4 7 3 2
				+3 6 2 4
				_____
				8 3 5 6

Step 1 — Add the ones column: $2 + 4 = 6$.

Step 2 — Add the tens column: $3 + 2 = 5$.

Step 3 — Add the hundreds column: $7 + 6 = 13$. Carry the 1 from the 13 and place it in the next column.

Step 4 — Add the 1 to the thousands column: $1 + 4 + 3 = 8$.

CARRYING NUMBERS IN SEVERAL COLUMNS

Look at the example below. A 1 has to be carried in three columns.

7,684
+ 469

Th	H	T	O		Th	H	T	O		Th	H	T	O		Th	H	T	O
			1				1	1		1	1				1			
7	6	8	4		7	6	8	4		7	6	8	4		7	6	8	4
+	4	6	9		+	4	6	9		+	4	6	9		+	4	6	9
			3				5	3			1	5	3		8	1	5	3

Sometimes the numbers in a column add up to more than one group of 10. You can carry any number of groups. Look at the example below.

1,632
798
429
+ 199

Th	H	T	O		Th	H	T	O		Th	H	T	O
		2					2			2			
1	6	3	2		1	6	3	2		1	6	3	2
	7	9	8			7	9	8			7	9	8
	4	2	9			4	2	9			4	2	9
+	1	9	9		+	1	9	9		+	1	9	9
			8				5	8		3	0	5	8
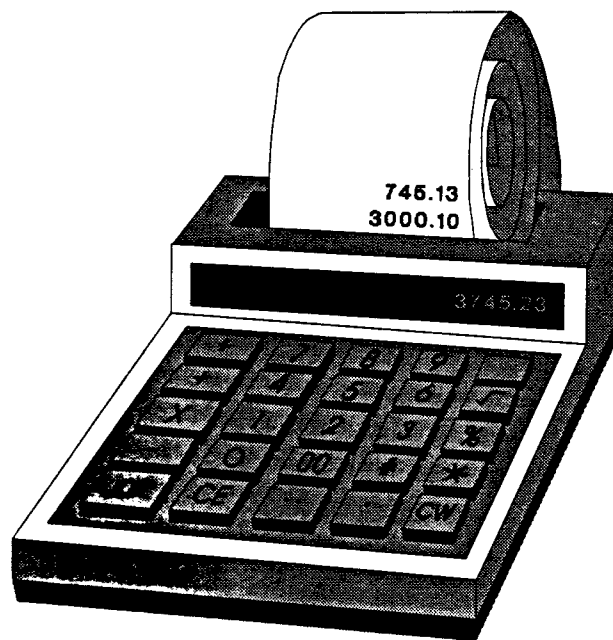
ADDITION PROBLEMS

1. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Universal Dance Troupe presented this year three super performances held in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) International Convention Center. On the first night, 2,500 Hebrew Israelites from Iraq saw the opening performance. On the two succeeding nights, 990 Hebrew Israelites from Jordan, and 1,197 from India attended. What was the total attendance for the performance of בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Universal Dance Troupe?

2. During the first half of the year, Brother Ephraim bought the following amounts of diesel fuel for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) semi-tractor trailer truck: 175 gal., 208 gal., 246 gal., 239 gal., and 250 gal. How many gallons of diesel fuel did Brother Ephraim purchase in all?

3. Jeremiah Job sold one medallion at a cost of $170.00; David sold two Original Black Bibles at $50.00; and Rebekah sold 10 <u>You Are Not A Nigger</u> books at a cost of $50.00. How much did Jeremiah Job, David, and Rebekah receive altogether?

4 At יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Food Co-Op, Y'Deedaw and Aleezah bought a loaf of bread for $.95, a jar of jelly for $1.49, and a jar of peanut butter for $1.87. How much did they spend?

5. At יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Bottling Factory, Brother Deuel Lahmi had a stock of 135 bottles to work with. Sister Abira gave him 692 bottles to complete his work. How many bottles did Deuel Lahmi have in all to complete his work?
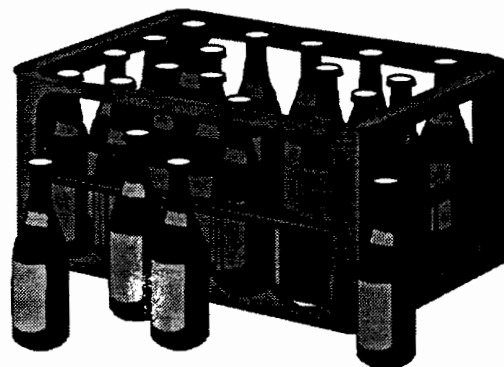
6. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse was about to run out of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) sodas, having only 49 in stock on hand to package. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Mail Department delivered one case of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) sodas that same day. There are 24 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) sodas per case. How many sodas did the storehouse now have to package?

7. Sister Havivah and Sister Bath-Rabbim went to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Supermarket and bought 10 heads of lettuce each. How many heads of lettuce were purchased?

8. Brother Abiri bought 15 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Cream Conditioner with Ethoxyol AC for $45.00, five bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Natural Root Beer Sodas for $5.00, and seven bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) All Natural Shampoo for $21.00. How much did he spend in all?

9. Sister Judith of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Printery, assigned Sister Haggith to print 7,000 copies of the You Are Not A Nigger book, 400 copies of "Our Journey from Abraham to Jerusalem," and 1,200 copies of "Our Journey from Africa to the West Indies Islands." How many copies did Sister Haggith print?

10. Zephaniah and Levi went to West Palm Beach to pick corn with Naphtali. At the end of the day, Zephaniah had picked 685 ears of corn and Levi had picked 585 ears of corn. How many ears of corn did they pick in all?
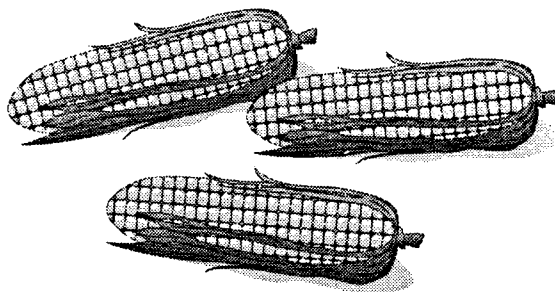
11. Toeveyah and Gilana passed the "Word" in the Overtown section of Miami. Toeveyah brought in to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse $32.68 and Gilana brought in $42.50. How much did they bring in to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse together?

12.   Brother Seth and Brother Jesse Levi went to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store to buy groceries. Brother Seth bought 15 of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) garden potatoes at the price of $2.00. Brother Jesse Levi bought fish from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Fish Market at the cost of $3.86. What was the cost of Brother Seth's and Brother Jesse Levi's purchase?

13.   Sister Chayah purchased a brand new $50,000 limousine as a gift for בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), our Messiah, from Jeremiah Job Auto Sales. Our Nation also purchased three used cars for the price of $300 each. What is the total purchase price for the automobiles purchased at Jeremiah Job Auto Sales?

14.   Sister Mary gave Sister Zevida and Sister Shiphrah 3 apples and 2 pears each. She gave Sister Shiphrah an additional apple and pear. How much fruit did Sister Mary give to them altogether?

15.   In our computer room, there are 5 sets of boxes which contain 80 letterheads and 3 sets of boxes which contain 25 newsletters. How many sets of boxes did the computer room have?

16.   In the beginning, approximately 378 Hebrew Israelites went on the National Tour with יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). At the end of the tour, there was an increase of 100,000 more Hebrew Israelites. From the beginning to the end of the tour, approximately how many Hebrew Israelites do we now have in all?

17.   Sister Judith deposited $374.00 in one of The Nation of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) savings accounts and $268.00 in another. How much did Sister Judith deposit in both accounts?

18.   We, the Nation of יהוה (**Yahweh**), are very rich. We have 9 semi-tractor trailer manufacturing plants, 5 van rental agencies, 30 school bus garages, 9 Greyhound bus factories, and approximately 45 car dealerships in Florida. How many auto businesses do we have in all?

19. Neezol Israel went to one of her friend's house. Her friend bought one lotion for $3.00, one moisturizer for $4.00, one root beer soda for $1.00, and one curl activator for $3.00. What was the total amount purchased by Neezol's friend?

20. Sister Bot-Zion sold 42 cases of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) carbolic soap for $3,024.00. She also sold 3 cases of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Hair Food for $216.00, and 4 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) lotion for $12.00 during the month of January. How much did Sister Bot-Zion sell in all for that month?
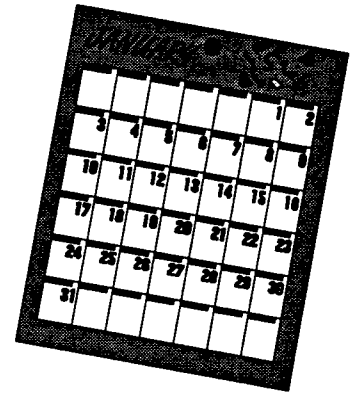
21. Dan sent $5,237.00 to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) International Storehouse. Michael brought in $7,242.00. How much did the two contribute to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse?

22. Gideon contributed $3,279.00 this week to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse. His brother, Ezra, contributed a smaller amount of $1,672.00. How much did the two contribute together?

23. Brother Avi surveyed our Nation's land around International Headquarters. There were 3 sides measured. One side measured 700 ft., another side 900 ft., and another 1,000 ft. How many feet of land did Brother Avi measure?

24. Sister Tamar worked in various departments in our Nation. One week she worked only in TCO and Printery. According to the schedule below, give the total hours Tamar worked for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**).

    Schedule: Mon. -   8 hrs. (Printery)   Tues. -   10 hrs. (TCO)
                 Wed. -   7 hrs. (TCO)   Thurs. -   6 hrs. (Printery)
                 Fri. -   8 hrs. (TCO)

25. At International Headquarters, Hebrews worked a total of 60 hours for one week, and 11 hours for one additional work week. What was the total number of hours worked by Hebrews at International Headquarters?

26. Brother Ben-Zion has been instructed by Sister Adah to select 5 of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) products from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse that amount to a total cost of $151.00. Ben-Zion may only choose from the יהוה (**Yahweh's**) product list below:

Hair Food	$ 3.00	Holy Bible	$ 25.00
Moisturizer	$ 4.00	Cologne	$ 9.00
Interpreter's Dictionary	$ 110.00	Soap	$ 1.00
You Are Not A Nigger book	$ 5.00	Perfume	$ 7.00

What 5 items can Ben-Zion choose from the above product list that amount to $151.00? (There are two possible answers.)

27. Brother Zephaniah went to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store to purchase two bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Kosher Pineapple soft drinks, which are $1.00 each. How much did Brother Zephaniah pay for the soft drinks?

28. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store sells potato chips at $.35 a bag. Brother Amasai bought 4 bags of potato chips from our store. How much did Brother Amasai spend?

29. Sister Korain and Sister Zahier bought two of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) soft drinks for $1.60 and one bag of chips for 70 cents. How much did they spend altogether?

30. During the Feast, Sister Abishag and Sister Yehowaddan went to בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Food Co-Op and purchased $7.00 worth of fish bits, $2.00 in root beer sodas, and 70 cents in corn chips. How much was the total amount they spent?

31. Brother Ahiyah bought a 2-lb. bag of rice on sale at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Groceries for $1.20, a box of cornflakes for $.95, and a carton of milk for 55 cents. How much did Brother Ahiyah spend in all?
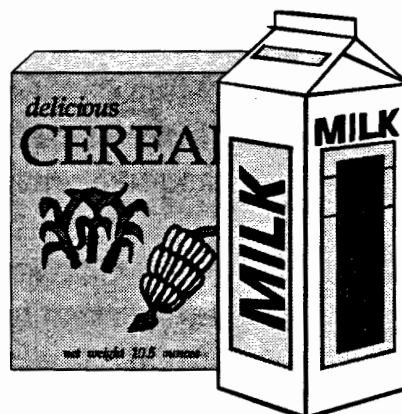
32. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) gave International Headquarters a Greyhound bus costing $186,000.00, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) 18-unit apartment building valued at $625,000.00, and בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Manufacturing Plant at a cost of $3,000,000. How much was the value of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) gifts in all?

33. At יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Supermarket, Zebulon spent $2.25 for a jar of peanut butter, $4.00 for a large jar of jelly, and $1.09 for one loaf of bread. How much did Zebulon spend in all?

34. One of Job's customers ordered יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Natural Cream Shampoo at $3.00; two יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Cream Conditioners with Ethoxyol AC at $6.00; six יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Hand and Body Lotions at $18.00; one יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Cream Curl Activator at $3.00, and two יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Super Glycerin Moisturizers at $8.00. Later that evening, his customer also ordered six carbolic soaps at $6.00, and three castile soaps with olive oil at $3.00. How much was spent for the complete order?

35. On Wednesday, Sister Abira and Brother Jeremiah Job made 738 kits; on Friday, they made 1,840 kits; and on the Shabbath day, they made 120 extra kits. What was the total number of kits made?

36. Sister Chaya A. went shopping at יהוה יהוה בן (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Book Store. She purchased a *You Are Not A Nigger* book at $5.00, *When Your Money Fails* for $5.00, and the *Divine Dietary Laws* book for $2.00. What was the total cost of her purchase?

37. Sister Morasha went to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Supermarket. She bought six of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) apples for $1.69 and five oranges for $1.79. How much was the purchase of the fruit?

38. A part-time worker for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) helped three days last week to reach יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) people in Atlanta. On Saturday, he brought in $40.50; Sunday, $36.00; and on Monday, he brought in $37.60. How much did he bring in for those three days?
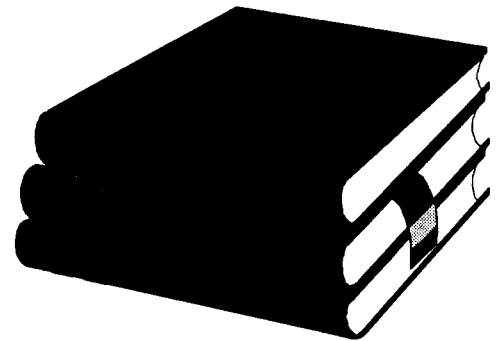
39. At יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) $3 million manufacturing plant, Adena cycled 20 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) natural drinks. Toveyah Sarah cycled 40 drinks. How many of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) drinks were cycled altogether?

40. Sister Elishebah and Sister Zemira went to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Boutique. Sister Elishebah bought one Lesson #1 tape and two Lesson #3 tapes, which cost $30.00. Sister Zemira bought five castile soaps and one Bible, which cost $30.00 also. How much did they spend altogether?

41. Sister Adie purchased three dresses from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Fabulous Fashion Boutique. One dress was purchased at a cost of $25.00, another for $30.00, and a third dress at a cost of $25.00. What was the total cost of Sister Adie's purchase?
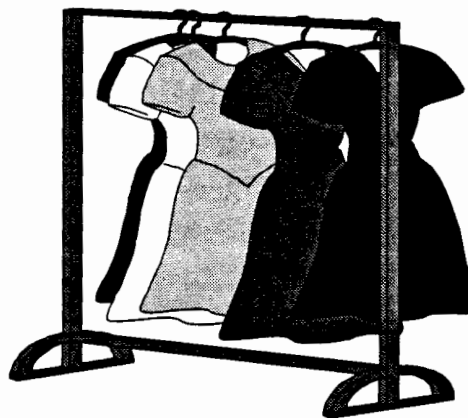
42. Being Hebrew Israelites, our Great, Good, and Terrible God, יהוה (**Yahweh**), has given to us a land called Israel forever. From this land, Sister Yael acquired a sizeable diamond mine. She had two diamond rings made from the gems which came from her diamond mine. One ring was valued at $2,000, and the other ring was worth $15,000 in value. What is the value of both rings that Sister Yael possessed?

43. Sister Chayah Or checked out six books from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Library. Emunah checked out 16 books. How many books did they check out in all?

44. In יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Food Co-Op, there are 166 cans of beets on the shelf and 96 cans of corn. How many cans of beets and corn are on the shelf in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Food Co-Op?

45. Before the Feast of Tabernacles, there were 150 Hebrew Israelites working at International Headquarters. After the Feast, 63 Hebrew Israelites were employed from other parts of the country. How many Hebrew Israelites are now working at International Headquarters?

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46. In the field, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) blessed Brother Hebron Balak with $35.00 in donations on Monday night and $17.00 on Tuesday night. How much did יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) bless Hebron with in donations for both nights?

47. Yesterday, Y'Deedaw and Adena went to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store. They purchased a box of raisin bran cereal for $2.31, a loaf of bread for $1.04, and two cans of salmon for $4.90. How much did Y'Deedaw and Adena spend at the Grocery Store?

48. Brother Hur Adam printed 140 boxes of literature in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Printery. Seth printed 130 boxes of literature, and Sister Hephzibah printed 100 boxes. In all, tell how many boxes of literature were printed.
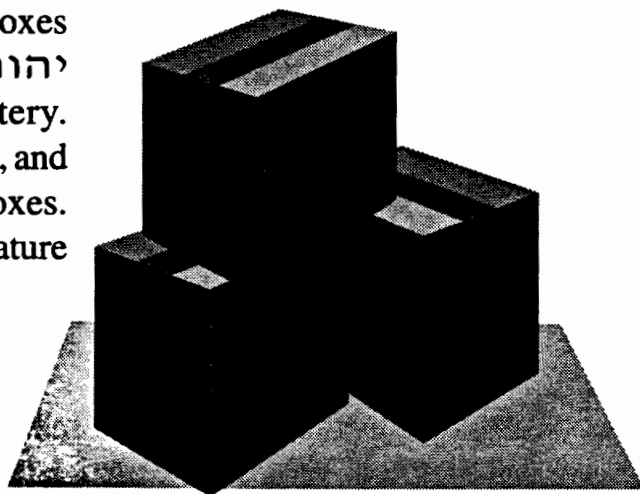
49. Two visitors ate breakfast at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Kosher Cafeteria. They ordered two bowls of grits for $3.00, a large order of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) delicious pancakes for $4.00 a plate, two cans of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) natural orange juice, and a dozen of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) doughnuts for $12.00. What was the total amount of their breakfast bill?

50. At יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store, David bought three loaves of bread for $2.97, a large box of oatmeal for $3.19, and one quart-size jug of apple juice for $.79. How much was the cost of David's purchase?

51. Sister Chaya and her guest had $128.00 to eat at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Kosher Cafeteria. Her guest had $126.00 to spend at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Fashion Boutique, and $48.00 to give as an offering. How much money did Sister Chaya and her guest have to spend altogether?

52. Sister Rebekah had $150.00 to purchase a יהוה (**Yahweh**) medallion. Sister Efrona had $78.00 to buy a gold chain and $150.00 to get a יהוה (**Yahweh**) medallion for her gold chain. Rebekah was given $20.00 as a gift to help pay for her medallion.

a. How much money does Rebekah now have?

b. What is the total amount Efrona has to pay for her jewelry?

c. How much money do the two sisters have altogether?

53. A variety of fresh delicious fruit was ordered for a יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) picnic: 200 apples, 150 oranges, 285 pears, and 325 bananas. How much fruit was ordered?

54. Two boxes of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) kosher hotdogs were distributed at our יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) picnic. One box contained 350 kosher hotdogs and another contained 425. How many hotdogs were distributed in all?

55. Brother Ben-Zion received donations for $6.00 in hair food, $20.00 for men's buck shoes, and $84.00 in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) T-shirts. How much in donations did Brother Ben-Zion receive?

56. In יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Printery, Brother Gilead trimmed 600 Bibles, 592 *You Are Not A Nigger* books, 396 *Let My People Go* books, and 913 *Divine Dietary Laws* books. How many books did Brother Gilead trim in all?

57. Sister Judith sent Abital to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Supermarket. She purchased 6 apples, 2 oranges, 8 pears, 5 mangoes, and 15 plums. How many pieces of fruit did Abital purchase?
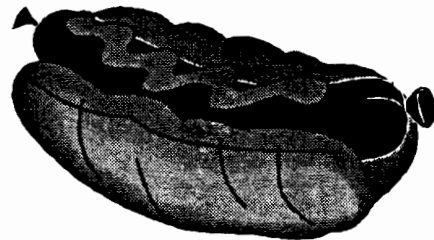
58. In יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse, Brother Aushalom serviced Sister Adena's customers. Her customers donated money for one יהוה (**Yahweh**) perfume at $7.00, one יהוה (**Yahweh**) cologne at $9.00, one יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) T-shirt at $7.00, and one יהוה (**Yahweh**) Natural Hair Food Conditioner at $3.00. How much did Brother Aushalom collect from Sister Adena's customers in donations?

59. Ephraim drove יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) semi-tractor trailer truck 1,750 miles cross country to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Automobile Manufacturing Plants with Uriah David as District Manager in Los Angeles, California. From יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Automobile Manufacturing Plant in Los Angeles, California, Ephraim will need to drive 895 miles to reach Plant Manager Joel in Oakland, California. How many miles will Ephraim drive in all?

60. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Shoe Department manager received 8,375 cases of shoes on Saturday and another 6,070 cases on the following Sunday. How many cases of shoes did the Shoe Department receive?

61. At יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store, Brother Noah bought $5.00 worth of grapes, kosher cheese at $3.50, salami at $4.00, bread at $1.19, mustard at $.95, a head of lettuce at $.69, and 2 lbs. of delicious nutritious tomatoes at $.49 lb. How much money did Brother Noah spend?

62. Sister Hadassah, one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Buyers for our Nation, purchased 1,000 loaves of bread for $350.00 and 600 packs of natural granola bars for $210.00. How much did Sister Hadassah spend for the bread and granola bars?

63. At יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store, Adam and Zahier purchased $7.35 worth of fresh ripe tomatoes and $9.75 worth of snack food items. How much did Adam and Zahier purchase at יהוה בן יהוה

(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Grocery Store?

64. Sister Adah sold three cases of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) natural soft drinks for a price of $72.00 and five cases of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) carbolic soap for $360.00. How much did Sister Adah receive from the sales of the soft drinks and the soap in all?

65. Sister Azubah purchased $72.00 in יהוה (Yahweh's) All Natural Cream Shampoo, $96.00 in יהוה (Yahweh's) Super Glycerin Moisturizers, and $30.00 in יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Kosher Wine. What was the total cost of Sister Azubah's purchase?

66. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Storehouse personnel took its semi-annual inventory of products on hand. There were 100 cases of יהוה (Yahweh's) Natural Hair Food Conditioner, 50 cases of יהוה (Yahweh's) Cream Conditioner with Ethoxyol AC, 35 cases of יהוה (Yahweh's) Comb-Out Conditioner, 31 cases of יהוה (Yahweh's) Natural Shampoo, 46 cases of יהוה (Yahweh's) Hand and Body Lotion, and 19 cases of יהוה (Yahweh's) Cream Curl Activator. What was the total number of cases on hand for inventory in יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Storehouse?

67. The total area of the islands of the planet Earth is 1,910,000 square miles. The deserts of the Earth are 4,861,000 square miles, and the producing land is 29,000,000 square miles. What is the total square miles of the islands, deserts, and producing land for the planet Earth?

68. Ahinadab purchased two semi-tractor trailer trucks at a cost of $153,681.00, and four brand new black rubber tires for $1,657.00. What was the total cost of Ahinadab's purchase?
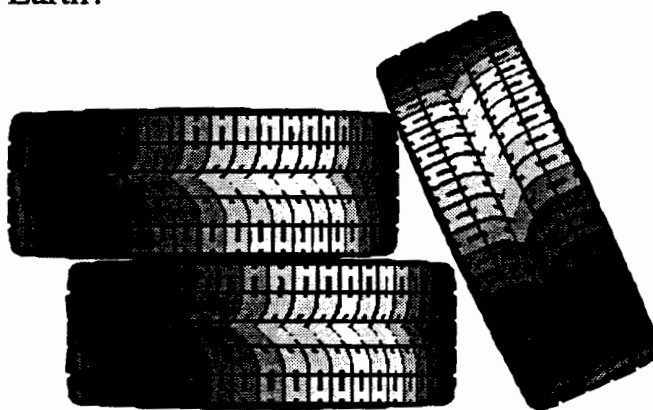
69. Yosef Israel purchased 300 feet of electrical wire from יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Electrical Equipment Enterprises, Inc. Yosef purchased an additional 298 feet of electrical wire from יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Universal Electronic Store. How much electrical wire did Yosef

purchase?

70. At our International Headquarters Corporate Office, there are 300 Hebrew Israelites working in יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Computer Department. A total of 3,455 additional Hebrew Israelites were hired during the years of 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983. Two years have now passed and there is a gain of 400 additional full-time employees. How many employees are there now at our International Headquarters Corporate Office?

71. In Isaiah 60:9, all nations will bring us gold in New Jerusalem. If Iran brought 100 ounces of gold, Germany 125 ounces, Iraq 250 ounces, India 500 ounces, in addition to the 967 ounces that our Nation already has on hand, how many ounces of gold would our Nation have?

72. In יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) congregation in Atlanta, Dan was out of יהוה (Yahweh's) hair care products, *Let My People Go* books, and T-shirts. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) International Storehouse only had four cases of each product on hand. There were 96 jars of יהוה (Yahweh's) Natural Hair Food Conditioner, 96 bottles of יהוה (Yahweh's) Super Glycerin Moisturizer, 96 bottles of יהוה (Yahweh's) Cream Curl Activator, 96 bottles of יהוה (Yahweh's) Cream Conditioner with Ethoxyol AC, 96 bottles of comb out conditioner, 96 bottles of יהוה (Yahweh's) Natural Cream Shampoo, and 240 T-shirts. How many pieces of merchandise did יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Storehouse have on hand to complete an order for Dan?

73. In יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) all natural vegetable garden, there was a yield of 137 ears of corn, 297 heads of cabbage, 330 turnips, 87 carrots, 60 heads of cauliflower, and 810 beets. What was the total yield of fresh vegetables from יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) all natural vegetable garden?

74. Sister Hadassah, a buyer for יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Grocery Store, purchased 800 loaves of bread, 300 cans of black beans, 780 cans of pinto beans, 450 cans of kidney beans, and 560 cans of black-eyed peas. How many grocery items, such as beans, peas, and bread, did Sister

108
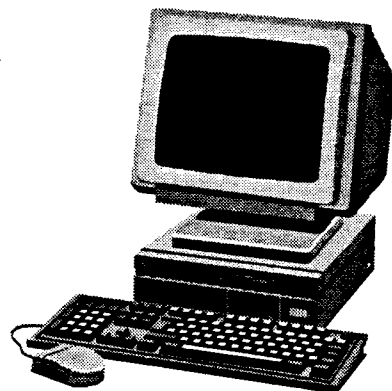
Hadassah purchase?

75. During the Feast of Tabernacles, בֶּן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Video Department ran a special movie entitled "יהוה (**Yahweh**) Deserves An Encore." There were 40 people who requested this tape during the Feast and 40 who requested to have the tapes sent to them at a later date. How many tapes of "יהוה (**Yahweh**) Deserves An Encore" would the Video Department need to make?

76. If Brother Ben-Zion and Brother Aushalom went to יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Storehouse and purchased two $25.00 Original Black Bibles for $50.00 and two $5.00 *You Are Not A Nigger* books for $10.00, how much will they both pay together for the four books?

77. Sister Abigail bought one blouse for $15.00, one skirt for $20.00, and two of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) diadems for $17.00. How much did Sister Abigail pay for her purchases?

78. In the following יהוה בֶּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) kosher diet, how many calories are contained in the following meal: vegetable soup - 85 cal.; roast lamb - 174 cal.; fresh peas - 65 cal.; boiled potato -116 cal.; 2 slices of brown bread - 134 cal.; an apple - 81 cal.; and a glass of milk - 169 cal.?

79. During the winter months, Brother Ahinadab bought fuel in the following amounts to heat part of our huge $3 million manufacturing plant. For the month of October - 175 gal.; November - 208 gal.; December - 246 gal.; January - 239 gal.; February - 195 gal.; and March - 250 gal. How many gallons of fuel did Brother Ahinadab buy in all?

80. יהוה בֶּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) assistant, Uriah David of Los Angeles, California, toured a two-story factory building with office and showrooms available for purchase. The office has 540 sq. ft. of floor space; showroom, 975 sq. ft.; first floor, 8,350 sq. ft.; and second floor, 4,960 sq. ft.
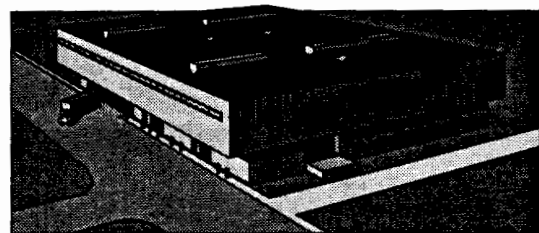
What is the total floor space of the two-story factory building?

81. The Great Lakes is a combination of several smaller lakes. According to our actual facts, what is the total area of the Great Lakes if the area of the smaller lakes is as follows: Lake Superior - 31,820 sq. miles; Lake Erie - 9,940 sq. miles; Lake Michigan - 22,400 sq. miles; Lake Ontario - 7,540 sq. miles; and Lake Huron - 23,010?

82. If יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) super universal architects and skilled carpenters built a huge stadium for our Feast celebrations, what would the total seating capacity of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Stadium be if there were 978 box seats, 8,496 reserved seats, 19,564 general seats, and 3,825 bleacher seats?

83. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) International Headquarters Universal Library has 2,309 dictionaries, 1,894 concordances, 3,144 Original Black Bibles, 195 reference books, 275 יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Math books, and 4,144 *You Are Not A Nigger* books. What is the total number of books?

84. What is the population of North Africa if Jerusalem has 144,000; Egypt, 913,774; Libya, 533,242; Chad, 377,747; Ethiopia, 4,690,514; Syria, 791,896; and Sudan, 2,007,280?

85. How many יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) universal oil wells are in West Africa if Mali has 199,359; Ghana, 166,627; Nigeria, 195,268; Senegal, 155,589; Morocco, 168,561; and the Ivory Coast, 78,800?

86. What was the total attendance of the Feast of Tabernacles in New Jerusalem if 63,869 people came the first night; 64,707 came the second night; 34,209 the third night; 36,242 the fourth; 36,796 the fifth, 64,022 the sixth; and 62,465 the seventh night?

87. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) gave each Hebrew 4 lbs. of gold, 4 lbs. of silver, 40 lbs. of precious stones, and 70 lbs. of rubies. What is the number of pounds in precious stones and metals given each Hebrew?

110
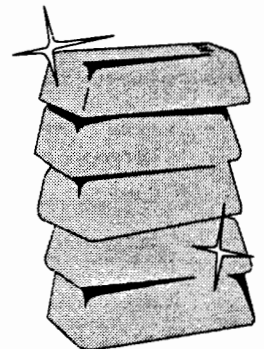
יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S) MATEHEMATICS OBJECTIVES AND PROCEDURES

SUBTRACTION

1. To recognize and identify the parts of a subtraction problem.

2. To read and write subtraction problems.

3. To define the parts of a subtraction problem.

4. To subtract one amount from another by finding the difference between two numbers.

5. To label subtraction problems with a number idea.

6. To master basic subtraction facts.

7. To subtract one-digit, two-digit, three-digit, and several digit numbers.

8. To rewrite row substraction into columns before subtracting.

9. To borrow from a column in order to subtract.

10. To subtract from zeros in the minuend of a subtraction problem.

11. To subtract dollars and cents as whole numbers using a decimal point and dollar sign.

12. To check subtraction problems by adding the answer and the subtrahend.

13. To recognize and identify subtraction clue words in problem solving.

14. To solve subtraction word problems correctly.

SUBTRACTION TERMINOLOGY

Subtraction   -   subtraction is the inverse of addition.

Minus   -   to subtract or takeaway.

Minuend   -   the top number from which you subtract.

Subtrahend   -   the bottom number you subtract from the minuend (top number).

Remainder/
Difference   -   the answer in subtraction.

Renaming
in subtraction   -   a method called borrowing from a number to give another number a new name.

SUBTRACTION CLUE WORDS

These clue words will mean you are to subtract when reading, working, and answering a question in a word problem.

1. How much less.
2. How many fewer.
3. What is the difference.
4. How much is left.
5. How much remains.
6. How much was the amount decreased.
7. How many more (how much larger the number is).
8. lost or lose
9. save
10. out of
11. (more) than
12. (less) than
13. reduce
14. (nearer) than
15. (farther) than
16. change (money received)

SUBTRACTION

You have $5. You give your brother $2. How much money do you have left?
To find out, you subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \text{ dollars} \\ - 2 \text{ dollars} \\ \hline 3 \text{ dollars} \end{array}$$

The number you gave away is placed <u>under</u> the amount you had.

Subtraction is "taking away" one number from another. You "took away" $2 from $5.

The sign for subtraction is called a minus sign. It looks like a dash (-).
Whenever you see this sign, you know you must subtract. The answer to a subtraction
problem is called the DIFFERENCE.

CHECKING SUBTRACTION

There is a way to check subtraction. Add the answer and the number taken away. If
the answer is correct, these two numbers will add up to the number subtracted from.
Look at the example below:

Problem: $\begin{array}{r} 5 \text{ dollars} \\ - 2 \text{ dollars} \\ \hline 3 \text{ dollars} \end{array}$ Check: $\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ dollars} \\ +3 \text{ dollars} \\ \hline 5 \text{ dollars} \end{array}$

PROBLEMS WRITTEN ACROSS

Sometimes subtraction problems are written across the page. The number you
subtract, or take away, is always written <u>after</u> the number you subtract from. Place it
<u>under</u> the number you subtract from when you work the problem.

You read: $6 - 4 = 2$ You subtract: $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ - 4 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$

SUBTRACTING TENS NUMBERS

To subtract numbers that have tens and ones places, begin by subtracting in the ones column. Then subtract the tens column. Look at the example below:

	Step 1		Step 2	
	Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones
2 6	2	6	2	6
- 1 4	- 1	4	- 1	4
		2	1	2

Step 1 — Subtract the ones column: 6 - 4 = 2.

Step 2 — Subtract the tens column: 2 - 1 = 1.

Check your answer by adding the number you took away and your answer. Look at the example below:

Problem:	T	O	Check:	T	O
	2	6		1	4
	- 1	4		+ 1	2
	1	2		2	6

SUBTRACTING LARGER NUMBERS

Once you have learned to subtract numbers having ones and tens columns, you can subtract larger numbers. Look at the example below.

	Step 1			Step 2			Step 3		
	H	T	O	H	T	O	H	T	O
2 6 3	2	6	3	2	6	3	2	6	3
- 1 4 2	- 1	4	2	- 1	4	2	- 1	4	2
			1		2	1	1	2	1

Step 1 — Subtract the ones column: 3 - 2 = 1.

Step 2 — Subtract the tens column: 6 - 4 = 2.

Step 3 — Subtract the hundreds column: 2 - 1 = 1.

Problem: 2 6 3
           - 1 4 2
           1 2 1

Check: 1 4 2
       + 1 2 1
         2 6 3

Numbers having thousands and ten thousands places are worked out by subtracting each column separately. You work from right to left. Be sure your problems are written neatly so that you do not subtract numbers from the wrong columns. Check your work by adding.

NUMERAL SUBTRACTION FACT SHEET
PRACTICE DRILL — LEVEL ONE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NUMERAL SUBTRACTION FACT SHEET
PRACTICE DRILL — LEVEL TWO

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

ZERO HAS A PLACE

You have $35 and spend $25. To find out how much you have left, you must subtract. Look at the example below:

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \text{ dollars} \\ - \ 25 \text{ dollars} \\ \hline 10 \text{ dollars} \end{array}$$

The zero must be written down in the answer. It acts as a place holder. Would you rather have $1 or $10 left? The zero tells you there is $10 left, not $1.

Look at the examples below. They show how zero acts as a place holder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ - \ 26 \\ \hline 70 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 953 \\ - \ 651 \\ \hline 302 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 4,602 \\ - \ 1,601 \\ \hline 3,001 \end{array}$$

EMPTY COLUMNS

Look at the examples below.

$$\begin{array}{r} 427 \\ - \ 14 \\ \hline 413 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 8,648 \\ - \ 27 \\ \hline 8,621 \end{array}$$

In the first example, there is no number to subtract from the 4 hundreds. Think $4 - 0 = 4$. Bring the 4 down in the answer.

In the second example, there are two places with nothing to subtract. $6 - 0 = 6$. $8 - 0 = 8$.

MORE ON SUBTRACTION

Sometimes you have to regroup numbers to subtract. Look at the example below:

	Step 1			Step 2		
	Tens	Ones		Tens	Ones	
1 6	1	6	You cannot subtract.		16	You can subtract.
- 8	-	8		-	8	

Step 1 — You cannot subtract 8 from 6. Borrow 1 ten from the tens column as 10 ones: 1 ten = 10 ones. The 1 ten is regrouped with the 6 ones to make 16 ones.

Step 2 — Subtract 8 from 16: 16 - 8 = 8.

Problem: 16
         - 8
         ————
            8

Check: 8
       + 8
       ————
        16

BORROWING FROM THE TENS COLUMN

Look at the example below. One ten from the tens column is borrwed as 10 ones and placed in the ones column.

	Step 1		Step 2		Step 3	
	Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones
	2	16	2	16	2	16
3 6	3	6	3	6	3	6
-1 8	-1	8	-1	8	-1	8
				8	1	8

Step 1 — You cannot subtract 8 from 6. Borrow 1 ten from the tens column as 10 ones. Add it to the 6 in the ones column. Now there is 16 in the ones column.

Step 2 — Subtract: 16 - 8 = 8.

Step 3 — Subtract. Remember, you borrowed only 1 ten. 2 - 1 = 1.

Problem: 3 6
         -1 8
         ————
          1 8

Check: 1 8
       + 1 8
       ————
        3 6

BORROWING FROM THE HUNDREDS COLUMN

Sometimes you cannot subtract in the tens column. You can borrow 1 hundred from the hundreds column as 10 tens and place it in the tens column.

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Check
	H T O	H T O	H T O	H T O
436	4 3 6	³ ¹³ 4 ̸3 6	³ ¹³ 4 ̸3 6	¹ 2 6 3
-263	- 2 6 3	- 2 6 3	- 2 6 3	+ 1 7 3
	3	7 3	1 7 3	4 3 6

Step 1 — Subtract the ones column: 6 - 3 = 3.

Step 2 — You cannot subtract the tens column. Borrow 1 hundred from the hundreds column as 10 tens. Add it to the 3. Now there is 13 in the tens column. Subtract the tens column: 13 - 6 = 7.

Step 3 — Subtract the hundreds column: 3 - 2 = 1.

BORROWING FROM THE THOUSANDS COLUMN

You have now learned to borrow 1 ten as 10 ones and 1 hundred as 10 tens to solve subtraction problems. You can also borrow 1 thousand from the thousands column as 10 hundreds and place it in the hundreds column. Look at the example below:

	Step 1				Step 2				Check
	Th	H	T	O	Th	H	T	O	
	8	14			8	14			1
9,473	̸9	4	7	3	̸9	4	7	3	6,522
- 6,522	- 6	5	2	2	- 6	5	2	2	+ 2,951
		9	5	1	2	9	5	1	9,473

Step 1 shows this problem already worked out to the hundreds place.

Step 1 — Borrow 1 thousand from the thousands column as 10 hundreds. Add it to the 4. Subtract: 14 - 5 = 9.

Step 2 — Remember, you borrowed 1 from the thousands column. Subtract the thousands column: 8 - 6 = 2.

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BORROWING FROM MORE THAN ONE COLUMN

Look at the example below. It shows how numbers can be borrowed from more than one column in the same problem.

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Check
5,734 - 2,868	2 14 5,7̶3̶4̶ - 2,868 6	6 12 14 5,7̶3̶4̶ - 2,868 66	4 16 12 14 5̶,7̶3̶4̶ - 2,868 866	4 16 12 14 5̶,7̶3̶4̶ - 2,868 2,866	1 1 1 2,868 + 2,866 5,734

Step 1 — Borrow 1 ten from the tens column to subtract the ones column: $14 - 8 = 6$.

Step 2 — Borrow 1 hundred from the hundreds column to subtract the tens column: $12 - 6 = 6$.

Step 3 — Borrow 1 thousand from the thousands column to subtract the hundreds column: $16 - 8 = 8$.

Step 4 — Subtract the thousands column: $4 - 2 = 2$

BORROWING—COLUMNS WITH A ZERO

Sometimes in subtracting you need to borrow and can't. The column you want to borrow from has a zero in it. You can't borrow from a zero. You will have to borrow twice. Look at this example.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
703 \\
- 169 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{r}
\overset{9}{6\,\cancel{10}\,13} \\
\cancel{7}\,\cancel{0}\,\cancel{3} \\
- 1\ 6\ 9 \\
\hline
5\ 3\ 4
\end{array}
$$

Step 1 — You cannot subtract 9 from 3. The next column has a zero in it. You cannot borrow from a zero. You will have to go to the next column. Borrow 1 hundred from the 7. $7 - 1 = 6$. Carry the 1 hundred as 10 tens. This makes the zero a 10. Now you can borrow 1 ten as 10 ones. $10 - 1 = 9$. You now have 9 tens and 13 ones. You can subtract.

Step 2 — Subtract the ones column: $13 - 9 = 4$.

Step 3 — Subtract the tens column: $9 - 6 = 3$.

Step 4 — Subtract the hundreds column: $6 - 1 = 5$.

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TWO ZEROS IN A ROW

Sometimes you must borrow three times. Look at the example below:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
8{,}006 \\
-\,2{,}629 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{r}
\overset{9}{}\ \overset{9}{} \\
7\ \cancel{10}\ \cancel{10}\ 16 \\
\cancel{8}\ \cancel{0}\ \cancel{0}\ \cancel{6} \\
-\,2\ 6\ 2\ 9 \\
\hline
5\ 3\ 7\ 7
\end{array}
$$

Step 1 — You cannot subtract 9 from 6. You must begin borrowing from the thousands column. Borrow 1 thousand as 10 hundreds. Then borrow 1 hundred as 10 tens. Then borrow 1 ten as 10 ones. Now you can subtract.

Step 2 — Subtract the ones column: $16 - 9 = 7$.

Step 3 — Subtract the tens column: $9 - 2 = 7$.

Step 4 — Subtract the hundreds column: $9 - 6 = 3$.

Step 5 — Subtract the thousands column: $7 - 2 = 5$.
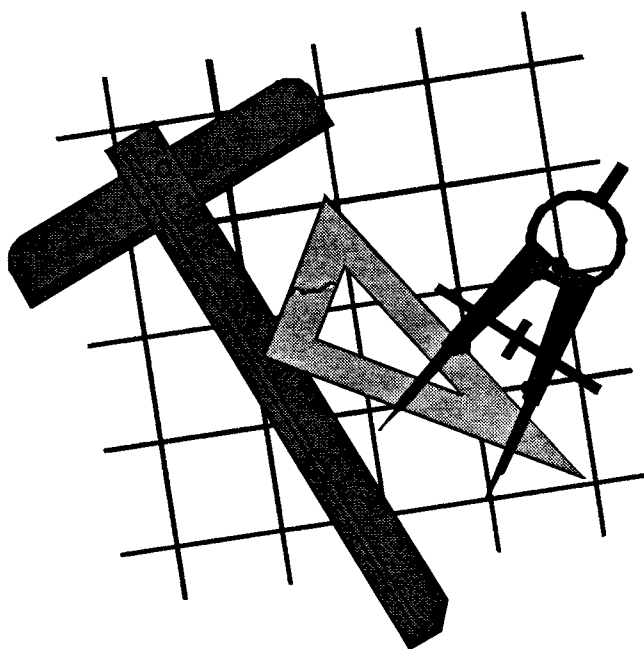
SUBTRACTION PROBLEMS

1. Sister Arhouvah, a יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) representative, ordered 14 "Let My People Go" T-shirts from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse. In the field, Sister Arhouvah had 7 friends to buy a T-shirt. How many T-shirts did Sister Arhouvah return to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse?

2. At the beginning of the tour, 12 of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) buses were used by International Headquarters. Ten buses were left in different states, including California. How many of the original 12 buses returned to International Headquarters?

3. Zemira printed 4,897 copies of "Pay יהוה (**Yahweh**) and Yourself First" on the 1600 Xerox copier machine. She passed out 206 copies of "Pay יהוה (**Yahweh**) and Yourself First" in the morning prayer meeting. How many copies of "Pay יהוה (**Yahweh**) and Yourself First" does Zemira have remaining?

4. Solomon Ezra had $248 to spend for the Feast of Tabernacles' festivities. Solomon Ezra purchased a $35.00 robe, a $10.00 bottle of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Kosher Wine, and a $5.00 *You Are Not A Nigger* book, at a total cost of $50.00. How much money did Solomon have left?

5. Brother Malachi Joshua and Brother Ahinadab drove a total of 1,780 miles together around the country. If Brother Ahinadab drove 598 miles, how many miles did Brother Malachi Joshua drive?

6. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Drink Department produced a total of 5,000 root beer sodas for the Passover Feast. A total of 1,789 of the sodas were damaged in the process of packing them for storage. How many root beer sodas were available for the Passover Feast?

7. Brother Jashobeam and Brother Gilead drove a total of 178 miles to pick up out-of-state Hebrews to come to the Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread. If Brother Jashobeam drove 89 miles, how many miles did Brother Gilead drive?

8. One of Sister Hannah's friends purchased $45.00 in יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** products and literature. Her friend gave her a $100 bill. How much will Hannah owe her friend in change?

9. One of our Hebrew sisters from the New York Congregation purchased $420.00 in garments, headwraps, and shoes at יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** International Boutique. She gave Sister Bathsheba, manager of the boutique, a $500 bill to pay for her purchase. She requested that the remainder be given as a donation. What was the amount of donation given to יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** International Boutique?

10. Sister Dinah and Sister Tamar went to shop in יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Grocery Store. Sister Dinah bought a loaf of bread at the cost of $.95 and Tamar bought a jar of jelly at a cost of $4.59. Dinah gave the cashier $10.00 for their purchase. How much change will the cashier give Dinah in return?

11. While working in the field for יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)**, Brother David sold two יהוה **(Yahweh's)** Natural Hair Food Conditioners, which came to $6.00. Brother David's friend gave him a $10 bill. How much will Brother David need to give his friend in change?

12. The יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** Bus Company carried 251,193 passengers during the month of June, and 263,271 in the month of July. How many more passengers were there in July than in June?

13. Brother Nehemiah sold a house for $23,750.00. If the lot and construction cost him $15,750.00 to build the house, how much profit did Brother Nehemiah make?
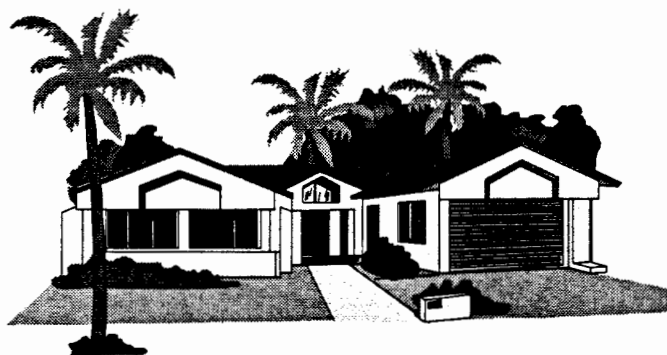
14. Sister Rebekah sold $6.00 worth of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) products. She collected $4.00 in donations. How much more did she make in products than donations?

15. Sister Efra Elisheba bought 40¢ worth of carrots and paid $1.50 for a bunch of grapes which came to a total of $1.90. If Efra Elisheba has $5.00, how much will she receive in change?

16. Sister Mary Tamar went to יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Kosher Cafe and purchased meatloaf and potatoes for $3.98. Sister Mary Tamar gave Sister Hadassah Barrah $10.00 for her purchase. How much will Mary Tamar receive in change?

17. Brother Yoel Isaac's friend spent $11.00 on יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) products. He gave Brother Yoel Isaac a $50 bill. How much change should Brother Yoel's friend receive?

18. At יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Grocery Store, Brother Hur Adam purchased a loaf of bread, a jar of peanut butter, and a jar of jelly for the amount of $5.20. He gave the cashier $20.00 to pay for his purchase. How much would Brother Hur Adam receive in change?

19. Brother Aphiah went to יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Kosher Cafeteria for dinner. He purchased beans, rice, and cornbread for a price of $4.97. How much change would Brother Aphiah receive out of $10.00?

20. Sister Judith is a buyer for יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Titan Wholesale. She bought 50 pairs of shoes at a cost of $20.00 each. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Storehouse will sell the shoes at $50.00 a pair. How much profit will be made on each pair of shoes?

21. Sister Judith imported 86,488 bars of carbolic and castile soap from Jamaica. In the process of shipping, 2,326 were damaged. How many bars of soap will be left for distribution?

22. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) congregations at International Headquarters received $182.00 in donations for 48 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Super Glycerin Moisturizer. They were supposed to have received $224.00 for 56 bottles of moisturizer. According to the amounts given, how much money will International Headquarters need to collect to reach their goal for the 56 bottles?

23. If יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store had $9,650.00 to spend on commodities, and bought $5,647.00 in commodities, how much money would be left over to purchase a new cash register?

24. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) International Hosts and Hostesses had 200 items in stock for the Feast of Tabernacles. One set was valued at $650.00 and another set had a value of $300.00 in glasses, handkerchiefs, and coffee cups. If the first set was damaged, which caused a $100 depreciation (loss) in value, what would be the total monetary value of the items?

25. What is the profit earned for a weekend in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Carwash venture set up by Brother Zephaniah and Brother Levi if supplies cost $15.00 and the intake for two days was $196.00?

26. Michael sold two Bibles for $50.00, three יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Hair Food Conditioners for $9.00, one *You Are Not A Nigger* book for $5.00, and one "Let My People Go" T-shirt for $7.00 for a total of $71.00. His friend gave him a $100 bill for his purchase. How much did Michael give his friend in change?

27. A customer at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store bought $35.00 worth of food. The customer decided she didn't want a can of salmon that she had already purchased for $2.19. How much was her food bill after the refund on the salmon?

28. Amos made a $100 sale for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Book Store. His friend bought $33.00 in products and the remainder was for books and literature. How much in books and literature did Amos' friend purchase?
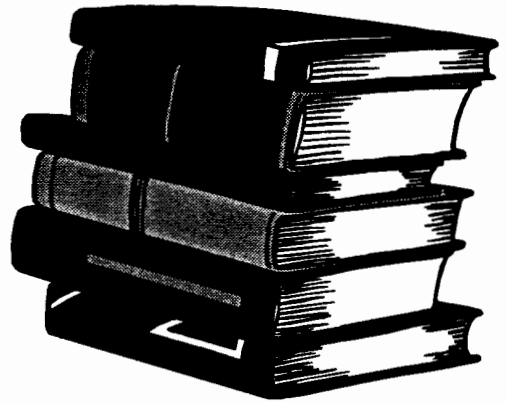
29. Brother Nehemiah, a full-time worker for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Printery, had 1,682 pounds of paper to cut. Sister Judith, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) chief editor, collected 510 pounds of paper from him. How much paper does Brother Nehemiah have left to cut?

30. Brother Ephraim will be traveling from Miami, Florida to Washington, DC, which is 1,060 miles. Last month, he traveled from Miami, Florida to up-state New York, which was 1,523 miles. How many miles more is it to travel from Miami to New York than from Miami to Washington, DC?

31. Sister Merab had a sale for a pair of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) shoes at the price of $40.00. She collected a down payment of $5.00 for the shoes. What is the amount due to Sister Merab for the shoes?

32. Madonna had an $8.00 gift. She needed to give Sharon Naomi $4.75. How much will Madonna have after she gives Sharon Naomi her money?

33. Sister Korain bought 20 doughnuts from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Kosher Cafeteria. She gave 12 doughnuts away. How many doughnuts does Korain now have?

34. A haircut at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Beauty and Barber Salon costs $4.50. A customer got a hair cut and paid for it with a $20 bill. How much change did he receive back?

35. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) has presently spread to over 100 major cities across the United States. In most of these cities, a weekly report was sent in; 39 cities did not send in a weekly report. What is the number of cities that did send in a report?

36. Sister Efrona, a worker in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse, packs 220 bags of soap daily. And 40 of those bags of soap were given to some of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) full-time workers. How many bags of soap were left to be packed?

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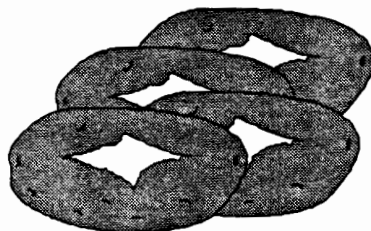
37. Sister Rizpah had $138.00 to spend at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store. She gave $81.00 to Deetzaw. How much does Sister Rizpah now have left to spend?

38. Sister Y'Deedaw has $28.00 to get some יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) bumper stickers. Each bumper sticker sells for $1.00. Sister Zemira used 10 of Y'Deedaw's dollars. How much money does Y'Deedaw have left to buy bumper stickers?

39. Sister Bot-Zion of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse packed 380 packages of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) kits for adults for the field. She used 45 of the kits to make kits for the children. How many adult kits does Bot-Zion have remaining?

40. Sister Azubah, one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) super cashiers, sold Sister Adah 60¢ worth of apples, $3.00 worth of avocados, and $3.00 worth of ice, which came to $6.60. Sister Adah gave Sister Azubah a total of $10.00 for her purchase. How much money will Sister Azubah give Sister Adah in return?

41. Brother Azariah Seth weighed 140 lbs. of potatoes to be sold in בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Food Co-Op. At the end of the day, only 25 lbs. of potatoes had been sold. How many were there left to be sold on the next day?

42. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Busline transported 251,293 Hebrews in the month of June. In the following month of July, the busline transported 273,221 Hebrews. Give the increase of Hebrews transported from June to July.

43. The population of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) central city, Jerusalem, is reported as 31,862 while that of South Israel is reported at 26,780. How many more Hebrews live in Central Jerusalem than in South Israel?

44. Brother Aaron Barak had a $14.00 order in Perrine. He came back with $12.75. How much money is still due to Aaron Barak to complete his $14.00 order?
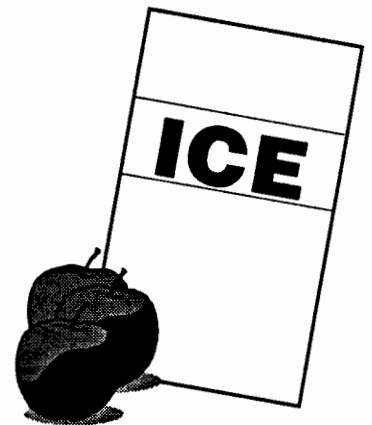
45. The electric bill for June totaled $4,000. Because of our good credit, the company gave us a $1,500 discount on the electric bill. What is the total amount now owed on the bill?
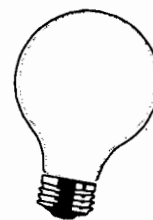
46. Sister Ariella and Brother Yavin painted 7,856 pictures for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Art Show. During the Passover Feast, they sold 1,887 of the pictures. How many pictures are left for the Feast of Tabernacles Art Show?

47. Sister Bath-Rabbim bound 878 Bibles in one week. She sent 221 of the bound Bibles to Orlando, Florida. How many Bibles remain to be sent out to other cities?

48. Sister Ziva received professional hair and facial care from our super cosmetologist, Job Israel. The cost of her beauty care was $39.00. Sister Ziva gave Brother Job a $50 bill. How much does Brother Job owe Sister Ziva in change?

49. Mary Shua spent $9.00 for hair care products at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store. She gave Sister Behrarcah a $20 bill. How much change will Mary Shua receive from the $20.00 given to Sister Behrarcah?

50. Sister Neeris had 45 bottles of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) all natural grape wine. She took 16 bottles of wine back to the storehouse. How many bottles does Sister Neeris have in her possession?

51. Brother Joshua Hodiah ordered 72 boxes of castile soap from בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse. He sold 30 of the 72 boxes in the field. How many boxes did Joshua Hodiah bring back to the storehouse?

52. According to our actual facts, the islands of the world are 1,910,000 square miles and the deserts are 4,861,000 square miles. Tell how many more miles are covered in the deserts than the islands.

53. According to our actual facts, the hills and mountains cover 14,000,000 square miles and the producing land is 29,000,000 square miles. How much more land does the producing land cover in miles than the hills and mountains?

54. According to our actual facts, the Pacific Ocean covers 68,634,000 square miles. The Atlantic Ocean covers 41,321,000 square miles. How much more area does the Pacific Ocean cover than the Atlantic Ocean?

55. According to our actual facts, the Indian Ocean covers 29,430,000 square miles. The lakes and rivers cover 1,000,000 square miles. How much more area does the Indian Ocean cover than the lakes and rivers?

56. Obadiah and Ezra went to יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Grocery Store to buy two granola bars for 70¢. Obadiah gave the cashier $1.00. How much change will Obadiah receive back?

57. Sister Neeris went to יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Kosher Cafeteria to buy a $4.50 dinner plate. Her plate consisted of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** nutritious beans, יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** fresh carrots, יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** soft wheat bread, and יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** kosher strawberry drink. After receiving her plate, Sister Neeris gave the cafeteria cashier a $10.00 bill. How much change will Sister Neeris receive in return?

58. Chanayaw had 19 pieces of kosher candy. He gave his emah 3 pieces and he gave Ranita one piece. How many pieces of candy did Chanayaw have left over?

59. A Miami customer purchased 3 shampoos, 2 medallions, and a bottle of corn wine at a total cost of $72.50. He gave Sister Shalvaw a $100 bill for his purchase. How much money will Sister Shalvaw give him in change?

60. If יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Kosher Cafeteria has 568 plates and 729 forks, how many more forks do they have than plates?

61. Sister Beeraw sold 685 garments for the Feast of Tabernacles. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Sewing Department had a quota set to sell 100,000 garments. How many more garments will the Sewing Department need to sell in order to meet their quota?
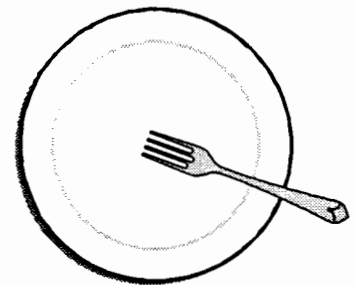
62. Sister Judith, our Nation's top executive secretary and treasurer, went to an exclusive wholesale fabric outlet in Miami. There she purchased one bolt of satin, one bolt of linen, one bolt of jersey, and one bolt of all white cotton material for a total cost of $3,316.00. She gave the store owner $3,350.00 for the purchase. How much money will Sister Judith get in return?

63. According to our actual facts, the total area of land and water of the planet earth is 196,940,000 square miles. If 57,255,000 square miles of the earth is land, how much of the earth is water?
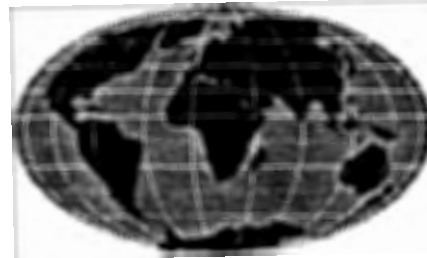
64. Brother Lawvawn was given a budget of $3,500.00 to work on a special project for our Nation. Those supplies and materials he needed for the project amounted to $2,152.13. How much money will Brother Lawvawn have left over after he deducts for supplies and materials?

65. Sister Towchelleth had a blessing from our Father, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). One of her friends bought $68.00 worth of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) products. He had a $100 bill and needed change. How much change will Sister Towchelleth give him in return?

66. Joseph Ahab made $832.00 for the week of December 16. Nashon made $212.00 for that same week. How much more did Joseph Ahab make than Nashon for the week of December 16?

67. Amos made $527.00 on יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) National Testimony Day. Enoch made $916.00 on that same day. How much more will Amos need in order to reach Enoch's total for that day?

68. Sister Rachel Rebekah was given 80 pieces of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) literature to pass out for one evening. She passed out 64 pieces of literature. How many pieces of literature did Sister Rachel Rebekah return that evening?

69. Brother Jeremiah Job purchased 16 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) Cologne from Job's Beauty Salon. Nine of the bottles were found broken. How many bottles of cologne did Jeremiah Job have left?

70. Sister Merab had 25 yards of fabric. Sister Merab gave 10 yards of material to Sister Zipporah. How many yards of fabric does Sister Merab now have?

71. Sister Aleeza had 22 T-shirts to deliver. One of her friends purchased 11 of the T-shirts. How many T-shirts does Sister Aleeza now have?

72. Sister Zeta sold $175 in Lilliane's and Exquisites style shoes. She sold $92 worth of the Lilliane's. How much did she sell of the Exquisites?

73. Issachar and Eliyah had an $88.00 kit of יהוה (Yahweh's) products to be distributed in Coconut Grove and Perrine. Of the $88.00, they distributed $51.00 in Coconut Grove. How much do they have left in products for Perrine?

74. Sister Judith was paid $17,450.00 for the rental of one-half of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) International Convention Center. If she refunded $2,396.00 on this half, what would be the amount Sister Judith was paid after the refund was deducted?

75. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) bus mileage for the past year was 25,642 miles. If 6,954 miles represent transportation to and from the beach, how many of those miles were for other purposes?

76. Sister Parrakeyah and Sister Asheera went shopping. They each bought a white blouse which came to a total of $21.95. They had $32.65 to pay for both blouses. What was the amount they were due to receive back in change?

77. If Sister Nehora has $10.70 and she gives Sister Beeraw $5.53, how much does this leave Sister Nehora to spend?

78. Sister Ruth Azubah was so rich that she had 635 oil wells. She decided to give 135 of her oil wells to Sister Tamar Atarah. How many oil wells does Sister Ruth Azubah now have?

79. Brother Neariah had 735 oil wells. He gave 97 oil wells to Brother Amasai and 38 oil wells to Brother Ahab. How many oil wells does he have left?
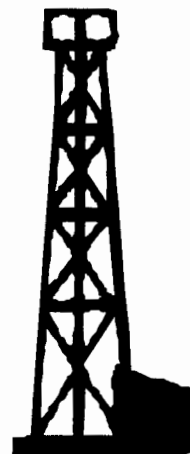
80. In יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** cafeteria, Emah Sheba baked 980 soft, fresh doughnuts. A total of 432 were eaten for lunch. How many of Emah Sheba's soft, fresh doughnuts were left for dinner?

81. Sister Bath-Rabbim had an order for one case of יהוה **(Yahweh's)** all natural root beer, which has 24 sodas for the cost of $24.00. Her customer decided he only wanted to purchase 19 sodas instead of the complete case. How many sodas were left after Bath-Rabbim's customer made his purchase?

82. Brother Chezyown sold $24.00 worth of יהוה **(Yahweh's)** all natural shampoo and hair food conditioner. He sold only one shampoo for $3.00. Give the amount he sold in hair food conditioner.

83. Sister Shalisha had $10.00 and decided to purchase three castile soaps, 3 carbolic soaps, and one יהוה **(Yahweh)** shampoo for a total of $9.00. How much money did Sister Shalisha have after her purchase?

84. Sister Arhouvah purchased *In the Garden* and *The Royal Priesthood* for a cost of $55.00. She gave יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** cashier a $100.00 bill. How much money will Sister Arhouvah receive in return?

85. Tamar and Korain were riding to a city park on יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Busline. Brother Gabriel said they only had 15 miles to go to get to the park. Soon Sister Tamar saw a street sign that said "City Park 3 miles." At this point, how many miles had Sister Tamar and Sister Korain ridden?

86. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Peterbilt traveled 936 miles from Miami, Florida to Atlanta, Georgia. From Miami to Jacksonville is 342 miles. How many additional miles is it to Atlanta?

87. Sister Yohanna bought 196 sheets of paper from יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Storehouse. She used 65 sheets of the paper. How many sheets of paper did Sister Yohanna have left?

88. Sister Neezol had $75.00. She spent $23.00. How much did Sister Neezol have left to spend?
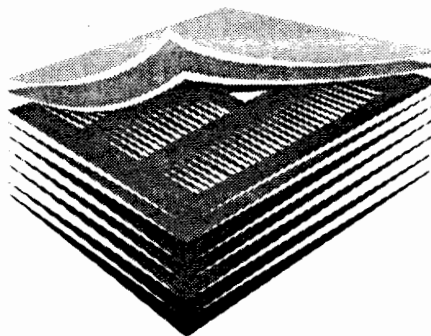
89. The seating capacity at International Headquarters is 4,120. Before remodeling, the old auditorium held 2,584 Hebrews. How many more Hebrews does International Headquarters hold now than the old auditorium?

90. The present enrollment of The University of יהוה (Yahweh) is 849 children. If 375 of the children are 12 years and older, how many children are under 12 years old?

91. The total attendance of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) feast festivities at International Headquarters for the year was 48,545. The attendance for the previous year was 39,598. How much has the attendance increased from the previous year to this year?

92. Sister Judith is interested in acquiring a new building for our nation. She likes two buildings: one priced at $19,783 and the other at $30,575. How much more does the second building cost than the first?

93. Sister Judith asked Yosef to check the electric and gas bills. If the previous month's reading of the electric meter was 7,095 kilowatt hours, and the present reading is 7,264 kilowatt hours, how many more kilowatt hours of electricity is the present month than the previous month?

94. Brother Gideon paid $17,450 for a building in Hollywood, Florida, five years ago. Through time, wear and tear, the building depreciated in the amount of $1,396. What would the present value be of the building after depreciation?

95. Brother Adoniyah, יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Co-Op worker, handled 29,345 home-grown quails during the year. Adoniyah sold 27,872 of the quails. How many quails did he have left?

96. A Wonderful World of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) representative's mileage for the past year was 25,642 miles. If 6,954 miles represent pleasure driving, how many miles were used for business purposes?

134
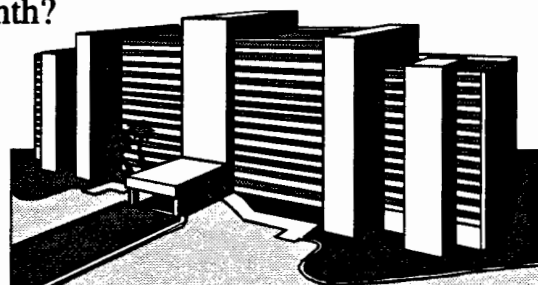
97.   According to The University of יהוה (**Yahweh**), it was found that the deepest place on earth discovered by mankind is 35,640 feet in the Marianas Trench near the island of Guam. The greatest depth in water is the Atlantic Ocean which is 30,246 feet. What is the difference in depth between the Marianas Trench and the Atlantic Ocean?

98.   According to our actual facts, the highest point in Asia is Mt. Everest with an elevation of 29,141 feet. Mt. McKinley in Alaska, with an elevation of 20,300 feet, is the highest point in North America. What is the difference in their altitudes?

99.   In North America off the West Coast of California, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) has a submarine mountain which has been called San Juan Seamont. How far below the surface of the water is the top of the mountain if the ocean floor depth is 12,000 feet and the mountain rises 10,188 feet?

100.   יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) gave Sister Hadassah Barrah oil-well land with an area of 265,896 square miles. The land previously given her was 1,248 square miles. How many miles has her land increased?

101.   The area of the earth is 196,940,000 square miles. If there are 139,685,000 square miles of water, how many square miles of land are on the earth?

102.   The distance from the moon to the earth is 238,857 miles and from the sun to the earth is 92,897,416 miles. How much farther away is the sun from the earth than the moon?

135
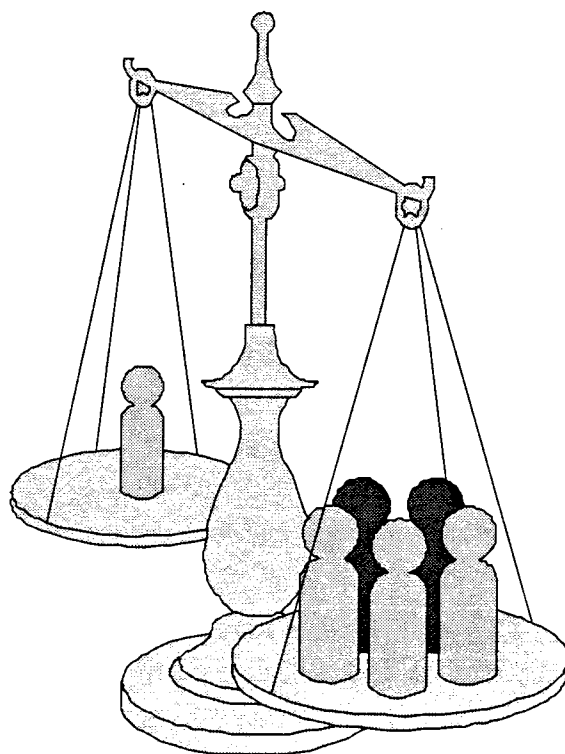
יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S)
MATHEMATICS OBJECTIVES
AND PROCEDURES

MULTIPLICATION
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1. To recognize and identify the parts of a multiplication problem.

2. To define the parts of a multiplication problem.

3. To master basic multiplication facts.

4. To multiply numbers in the place of repeated addition.

5. To label multiplication problems with a number idea.

6. To solve multiplication word problems correctly.

7. To recognize and identify multiplication clue words.

8. To multiply one-digit, two-digit and three or more digit numbers.

9. To multiply using zeros.

10. To multiply using the powers of ten.

11. To multiply dollars and cents as whole numbers using a decimal point and dollar sign.

12. To carry the product of one column to another.

13. To rewrite row multiplication into columns before multiplying.

MULTIPLICATION TERMINOLOGY

Multiplication   -   is a short method for finding the sum of two or more equal numbers. Thus, multiplication is a short way of adding.

Multiplicand   -   the number you multiply.

Multiplier   -   the number by which you multiply the multiplicand.

Factor   -   the multiplicand and the multiplier.

Partial Product   -   the incomplete answer in multiplication.

Complete
Product   -   the complete answer in multiplication.

Times Sign (x)   -   means to multiply.

Renaming in
multiplication   -   a method used in multiplying numbers called carrying to give another number a new name.

MULTIPLICATION CLUE WORDS

These clue words will mean you are to **MULTIPLY** when reading, working and answering a question in a word problem.

1. How much (for a larger quantity).
2. How many (for a larger quantity).
3. Seven times as many.
4. What is the cost of 3 cases or boxes at $30 a box.
5. altogether
6. in all

7. of
8. multiply
9. product
10. total
11. twice
12. whole

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) PURE MATHEMATICS
MULTIPLICATION TABLE FACTS

1	2	3	4	5	6
1 x 1 = 1	2 x 1 = 2	3 x 1 = 3	4 x 1 = 4	5 x 1 = 5	6 x 1 = 6
1 x 2 = 2	2 x 2 = 4	3 x 2 = 6	4 x 2 = 8	5 x 2 = 10	6 x 2 = 12
1 x 3 = 3	2 x 3 = 6	3 x 3 = 9	4 x 3 = 12	5 x 3 = 15	6 x 3 = 18
1 x 4 = 4	2 x 4 = 8	3 x 4 = 12	4 x 4 = 16	5 x 4 = 20	6 x 4 = 24
1 x 5 = 5	2 x 5 = 10	3 x 5 = 15	4 x 5 = 20	5 x 5 = 25	6 x 5 = 30
1 x 6 = 6	2 x 6 = 12	3 x 6 = 18	4 x 6 = 24	5 x 6 = 30	6 x 6 = 36
1 x 7 = 7	2 x 7 = 14	3 x 7 = 21	4 x 7 = 28	5 x 7 = 35	6 x 7 = 42
1 x 8 = 8	2 x 8 = 16	3 x 8 = 24	4 x 8 = 32	5 x 8 = 40	6 x 8 = 48
1 x 9 = 9	2 x 9 = 18	3 x 9 = 27	4 x 9 = 36	5 x 9 = 45	6 x 9 = 54
1 x 10 = 10	2 x 10 = 20	3 x 10 = 30	4 x 10 = 40	5 x 10 = 50	6 x 10 = 60
1 x 11 = 11	2 x 11 = 22	3 x 11 = 33	4 x 11 = 44	5 x 11 = 55	6 x 11 = 66
1 x 12 = 12	2 x 12 = 24	3 x 12 = 36	4 x 12 = 48	5 x 12 = 60	6 x 12 = 72

7	8	9	10	11	12
7 x 1 = 7	8 x 1 = 8	9 x 1 = 9	10 x 1 = 10	11 x 1 = 11	12 x 1 = 12
7 x 2 = 14	8 x 2 = 16	9 x 2 = 18	10 x 2 = 20	11 x 2 = 22	12 x 2 = 24
7 x 3 = 21	8 x 3 = 24	9 x 3 = 27	10 x 3 = 30	11 x 3 = 33	12 x 3 = 36
7 x 4 = 28	8 x 4 = 32	9 x 4 = 36	10 x 4 = 40	11 x 4 = 44	12 x 4 = 48
7 x 5 = 35	8 x 5 = 40	9 x 5 = 45	10 x 5 = 50	11 x 5 = 55	12 x 5 = 60
7 x 6 = 42	8 x 6 = 48	9 x 6 = 54	10 x 6 = 60	11 x 6 = 66	12 x 6 = 72
7 x 7 = 49	8 x 7 = 56	9 x 7 = 63	10 x 7 = 70	11 x 7 = 77	12 x 7 = 84
7 x 8 = 56	8 x 8 = 64	9 x 8 = 72	10 x 8 = 80	11 x 8 = 88	12 x 8 = 96
7 x 9 = 63	8 x 9 = 72	9 x 9 = 81	10 x 9 = 90	11 x 9 = 99	12 x 9 = 108
7 x 10 = 70	8 x 10 = 80	9 x 10 = 90	10 x 10 = 100	11 x 10 = 110	12 x 10 = 120
7 x 11 = 77	8 x 11 = 88	9 x 11 = 99	10 x 11 = 110	11 x 11 = 121	12 x 11 = 132
7 x 12 = 84	8 x 12 = 96	9 x 12 = 108	10 x 12 = 120	11 x 12 = 132	12 x 12 = 144

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
BEGINNING MULTIPLICATION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
ADVANCED MULTIPLICATION TABLE

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
11	0	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220
12	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240
13	0	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260
14	0	14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280
15	0	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300
16	0	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320
17	0	17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340
18	0	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	360

1 INCH
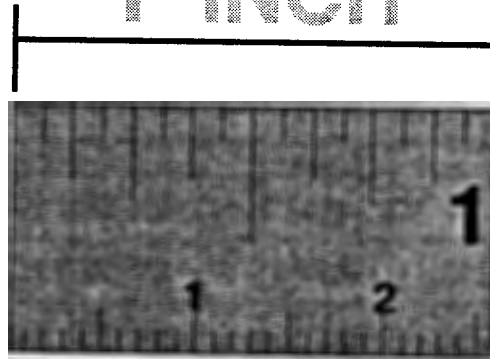
1 FOOT = 12 INCHES

MULTIPLICATION

There was an old woman from Jacob's homeland,
who when asked for her age would answer:
    "For the answer you seek,
    Take the days in the week,
Multiply them by 9; then you'll know like me."

How old was she? There are several ways to find out. One way is to add. You know
there are 7 days in one week. To find out what 9 sevens equal, you could <u>add</u>:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7 \\
7 \\
7 \\
7 \\
7 \\
7 \\
7 \\
7 \\
+\,7 \\
\hline
63
\end{array}
$$

But multiplying is much quicker:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7 \\
\times\,9 \\
\hline
63
\end{array}
$$

Multiplication is a quick way to add the same number many times. The sign for
multiplication is an **x**. It is sometimes called a times sign. Whenever you see this sign,
you must multiply. The answer you get when you multiply is called the PRODUCT.

The multiplication tables on the previous pages are helpful when you are learning to
multiply. But you cannot have the tables in front of you everywhere you go. With
practice, you will not have to use the tables as often. Eventually, you will learn all the
tables.

MULTIPLYING BY ZERO

Any number multiplied by zero equals zero. Look at the example below:

$$0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$
$$\text{or, } 5 \times 0 = 0$$

MULTIPLYING BY ONE

Any number multiplied by one equals that number. Look at the example below.

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6$$
$$\text{or, } 6 \times 1 = 6$$

MULTIPLYING TENS NUMBERS

To multiply a number that has tens and ones places, multiply each column separately. Begin by multiplying the ones place. Then multiply the tens place. Look at the example below:

	Step 1		Step 2	
	Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones
24	2	4	2	4
x 2	x	2	x	2
		8	4	8

Step 1 — Multiply the ones number: $2 \times 4 = 8$.
Write your answer in the ones column.

Step 2 — Multiply the tens number: $2 \times 2 = 4$.
Write your answer in the tens column.

CARRYING TO THE TENS COLUMN

You might have a multiplication answer in the ones column that is ten or more. <u>Carry</u> the tens number in the answer. Place it in the tens column. The carried number is always <u>added after</u> the tens number is multiplied. Look at the example below:

	Step 1		Step 2	
	Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones
	1		1	
3 6	3	6	3	6
x 2	x	2	x	2
		2	7	2

Step 1 — Multiply the ones number: 2 x 6 = 12. Carry the 10 ones as 1 ten and place it in the tens column. Leave the 2 ones in the ones column.

Step 2 — Multiply the tens number: 2 x 3 = 6. Add the number of tens you carried: 6 + 1 = 7.

MULTIPLYING HUNDREDS NUMBERS

When a number has ones, tens, and hundreds columns, multiply each column separately. Look at the example below:

	Step 1			Step 2			Step 3		
	H	T	O	H	T	O	H	T	O
3 1 2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
x 2	x		2	x		2	x		2
			4		2	4	6	2	4

Step 1 — Multiply the number in the ones column: 2 x 2 = 4. Write your answer in the ones column.

Step 2 — Multiply the number in the tens column: 2 x 1 = 2. Write your answer in the tens column.

Step 3 — Multiply the number in the hundreds column: 2 x 3 = 6. Write your answer in the hundreds column.

CARRYING TO THE HUNDREDS COLUMN

Numbers may be carried and placed in the hundreds column, as they are carried and placed in the tens column. Look at this example:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
346 x 4	346 x 4 ——— 4	² 346 x 4 ——— 84	¹ 346 x 4 ——— 1,384

Step 1 — Multiply: 4 x 6 = 24. The 2 tens are carried and placed in the tens column.

Step 2 — Multiply: 4 x 4 = 16. Add the 2 tens you carried: 2 + 16 = 18. The 1 in this answer is 10 tens or 1 hundred. Thus, the 1 is carried and placed in the hundreds column.

Step 3 — Multiply: 4 x 3 = 12. Add the 1 you carried: 12 + 1 = 13.

MULTIPLYING THOUSANDS NUMBERS

When a number has columns larger than the hundreds column, you still multiply each column separately. Look at the example below:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
2, 1 3 4 x 2	Th|H|T|O 2|1|3|4 x| | |2 ——— | | |8	Th|H|T|O 2|1|3|4 x| | |2 ——— | |6|8	Th|H|T|O 2|1|3|4 x| | |2 ——— |2|6|8	Th|H|T|O 2|1|3|4 x| | |2 ——— 4|2|6|8

Step 1 — Multiply the ones column: 2 x 4 = 8.

Step 2 — Multiply the tens column: 2 x 3 = 6.

Step 3 — Multiply the hundreds column: 2 x 1 = 2.

Step 4 — Multiply the thousands column: 2 x 2 = 4.

CARRYING TO THE THOUSANDS COLUMN

Numbers are carried and placed in columns larger than the hundreds column in the same way they are carried and placed in the hundreds column.

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
	1	2 1	2 2 1	2 2 1
5,675	5,675	5,675	5,675	5,675
x 3	x 3	x 3	x 3	x 3
	5	2 5	0 2 5	17,025

Step 1 — Multiply: $3 \times 5 = 15$. Carry the 1 and place it in the tens column.

Step 2 — Multiply: $3 \times 7 = 21$. Add: $21 + 1 = 22$. Carry the 2 and place it in the hundreds column.

Step 3 — Multiply: $3 \times 6 = 18$. Add: $18 + 2 = 20$. Carry the 2 and place it in the thousands column.

Step 4 — Multiply: $3 \times 5 = 15$. Add: $15 + 2 = 17$.

MORE ON MULTIPLICATION

MULTIPLYING BY TENS NUMBERS

You know that multiplication is repeated addition. But addition is very slow. How much are twenty-three 31's? You could add 31 twenty-three times. An easier way is to multiply 31 by 23. Look at the example below:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3

		Step 1			Step 2			Step 3		
		H	T	O	H	T	O	H	T	O
3 1			3	1		3	1		3	1
x 2 3		x	2	3	x	2	3	x	2	3
			9	3		9	3		9	3
					6	2	0	+ 6	2	0
								7	1	3

Step 1 — Multiply: $3 \times 31 = 93$.

Step 2 — Multiply: $2 \times 31 = 62$. Since you are multiplying by a <u>tens</u> number, <u>start your answer in the tens column</u>. You can use a zero in the ones column as a place holder.

Step 3 — To find your final answer, <u>add</u>: $93 + 620 = 713$.

Look at this example. You must carry in steps 1 and 2.

		Step 1				Step 2					Step 3					
		Th	H	T	O	TTh	Th	H	T	O	TTh	Th	H	T	O
			2	2				2	2						
6 3 4			6	3	4			6	3	4			6	3	4
x 6 7		x		6	7	x			6	7	x			6	7
		4	4	3	8		4	4	3	8		4	4	3	8
						3	8	0	4	0	+ 3	8	0	4	0
											4	2	4	7	8

Step 1 — Multiply: $7 \times 4 = 28$. Carry the 2. Multiply: $7 \times 3 = 21$. Add the 2 you carried: $21 + 2 = 23$. Carry the 2. Multiply: $7 \times 6 = 42$. Add the 2 you carried: $42 + 2 = 44$.

Step 2 — Multiply: 6 x 4 = 24. Carry the 2. Start your answer in the tens column. You can use a zero as a place holder. Multiply: 6 x 3 = 18. Add the 2 you carried: 18 + 2 = 20. Carry the 2. Multiply: 6 x 6 = 36. Add the 2 you carried: 36 + 2 = 38.

Step 3 — Add to find the final answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4438 \\ +\ 38040 \\ \hline 42478 \end{array}$$

MULTIPLYING BY HUNDREDS NUMBERS

To multiply by hundreds numbers, multiply each column separately. When you multiply by the hundreds column number, place the first number in your answer in the hundreds column. You can use two zeros as place holders. Look at the example below:

	Step 1	Step 2	Steps 3-4

	Th	H	T	O		TTh	Th	H	T	O		TTh	Th	H	T	O
2 4 1		¹2	4	1				²2	4	1				2	4	1
x 1 6 3	x	1	6	3		x		1	6	3		x		1	6	3
		7	2	3				7	2	3				7	2	3
						1	4	4	6	0		1	4	4	6	0
											+ 2	4	1	0	0
											3	9	2	8	3

Step 1 — Multiply: 3 x 1 = 3. Multiply: 3 x 4 = 12. Carry the 1. Multiply 3 x 2 = 6. Add the 1 you carried: 6 + 1 = 7.

Step 2 — Multiply: 6 x 1 = 6. Since you are multiplying by a tens number, start your answers in the tens column. You can use a zero in the ones column as a place holder. Multiply: 6 x 4 = 24. Carry the 2. Multiply 6 x 2 = 12. Add the 2 you carried: 12 + 2 = 14.

Step 3 — Multiply 1 x 1 = 1. Since you are multiplying by a hundreds number, start your answer in the hundreds column. You can use two zeros as place holders. Multiply 1 x 4 = 4. Multiply: 1 x 2 = 2.

Step 4 — Add to find your final answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 723 \\ 14,460 \\ +\ 24,100 \\ \hline 39,283 \end{array}$$

1 DECALITER
= 10 LITERS

150

MULTIPLICATION PROBLEMS

1. David, Elijah, and Zebulun went to יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Grocery Store. David bought 30 bananas for $3.00, Elijah bought 30 bananas for $3.00, and Zebulun bought 30 bananas for $3.00. What is the total cost of the bananas for the three?

2. Jeremiah went to יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Sewing Department to buy 14 robes for the price of $7.00 per robe. How much did Jeremiah pay for the 14 robes?

3. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Plumbing Department needed 3" fittings to complete repair work on 50 toilets. Each toilet required 5 fittings. How many fittings would the plumbers need to complete the repairs?

4. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Video Department sent to each city leader 3 special class tapes. Seven of the city leaders did not receive their tapes. How many tapes need to be sent to these city leaders?

5. Sister Ophira deposited $156.00 in יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Mail Order Account each month for five months straight. How much did יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) mail order account have at the end of 5 months?

6. The Nation of יהוה (Yahweh) now owns an 18-unit apartment complex. Each apartment contains 3 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, a living room, and a kitchen. How many bedrooms does the 18-unit apartment complex have in all?

7. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) is establishing a program to give our people $50,000 a month. In 7 months, how much would our people have received?

8. We, as Hebrew Israelites, set a goal to sell a given amount of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) cream conditioner. At the end of the week, Sister Towchelleth's team sold 357 cream conditioners at $3.00 each. How much money did Sister Towchelleth's team make from cream conditioners?

9. One of Miami's fabric store owners gave Ezekiel, Eleazar, Ben-Zion, and Aushalom 13 yards each of white polyester fabric. Find the total number of yards of fabric given.

10. Sister Shimreeyaw delivered 40 cases of soap to each of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) grocery stores. Four grocery stores received soap. How many cases did Sister Shimreeyaw deliver in all?

11. Brother Elishama ordered 52 cases of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) all natural kosher soap for $72.00 per case. How much does Brother Elishama owe for the soap?

12. Brother Ami ordered 12 cases of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) all natural soft drinks at $24.00 per case. How much does Brother Ami owe for the drinks?

13. If Mt. Everest is **29,141 feet** high, tell how high Mt. Everest is in inches.

14. Change the following actual facts from miles into feet. Multiply number of miles by 5,280. (**There are 5,280 feet in a mile.**)

   a. The circumference of the planet earth is 24,896 miles, which is _____ feet.

   b. The diameter of the planet earth is 7,926 miles, which is _____ feet.

   c. The diameter of the sun is 853,000 miles, which is _____ feet.
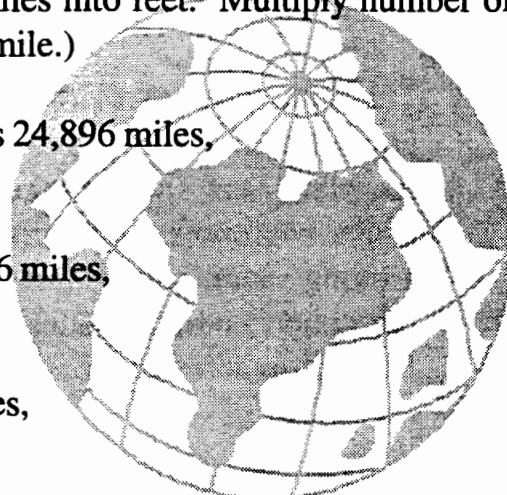
15. Change the following actual facts from miles into yards. Multiply number of miles by 1,760. (There are 1,760 yards in a mile.)

   a The circumference of the planet earth is 24,896 miles, which is _____ yards.

   b. The diameter of the earth is 7,926 miles, which is _____ yards.

   c. The diameter of the sun is 853,000 miles, which is _____ yards.

16. Change the following actual facts from miles to rods. Multiply number of miles by 320. (There are 320 rods in a mile.)

   a. The circumference of the planet earth is 24,896 miles, which is _____ rods.

   b. The diameter of the earth is 7,926 miles, which is _____ rods.

   c. The diameter of the sun is 853,000 miles, which is _____ rods.

17. Sister Hammoleketh ordered 3,000 yards of white material from בן יהוה יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Fabric Store at $.57 per yard. What was the total cost of Sister Hammoleketh's purchase?

18. The University of יהוה **(Yahweh)** students line up in rows when they perform across the country. There are 6 rows of students with 8 students in each row. How many students are there in all?

19. Hephzibah went to יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Grocery Store to purchase quail eggs. She found 4 shelves of quail eggs with 4 boxes of quail eggs on each row. How many boxes of quail eggs are there in all?
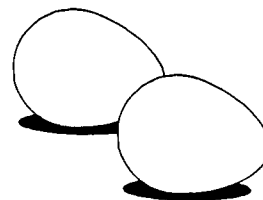
20. Sister Marlcah Y. instructed her class to line up in 7 rows containing 7 students in each row. How many students are in Sister Marlcah Y.'s class?

21. In יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Supermarket, Sister Behrarcah packaged 12 boxes of peaches from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) all natural garden. Each box contained 9 peaches. How many peaches did Sister Behrarcah package?

22. Sherah and Levi bought 50 cases of navy and kidney beans. Each case costs $6.25. How much will the 50 cases cost Sherah and Levi?

23. If sound travels at the rate of 1,120 feet per second, how far does it travel in a minute?

24. Soft, delicious doughnuts were made in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) kosher cafeteria for the Feast of Tabernacles. Sister Haniyah ordered 12 boxes of doughnuts. Each box contained 12 doughnuts priced at $.70 each. How much will Sister Haniyah pay for the doughnuts?

25. Sister Elishebah makes duplicates of our nation's literature on the copier machine. She copies 250 sheets every hour. If she works for 8 hours, how many copies will she produce?

26. Brother Nathan purchased 10 cases of carbolic soap. Each case has 72 bars of soap which are priced at $72.00 a case. How much money did Brother Nathan need to pay for the soap?

27. If light travels at 186,000 miles per second, how far does it travel in a minute?

28. Our nation owns 13 יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Greyhound buses which cost $200,000 each. How much did our nation pay for the 13 buses?

29. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) $3 million manufacturing plant has to pay $8,700.00 a month for electricity and water. At the end of 12 months, how much would our nation have paid in utilities?
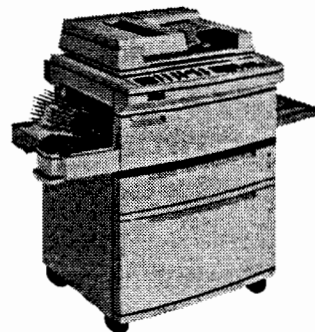
30. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Printery Department spends an average of $25,000.00 per month on printing paper. At the end of 12 months, how much would the cost of paper be for the year?

31. A couple of brothers in our nation decided to pick avocados one afternoon. They picked 12 bags, which consisted of 40 avocados each. How many avocados did they pick in all?

32. Sister Haggith went to buy supplies and teas for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) office staff. She purchased 14 boxes of tea priced at $7.77 a box. How much did Sister Haggith spend for the boxes?

33. Sister Hadassah worked in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store for 36 hours. She received a $3.25 donation each hour. At the end of 36 hours, how much did Sister Hadassah receive in donations?

34. Sister Beeraw of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Sewing Department needs to make 10 robes for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) boutique. Each robe requires 3 yards of fabric. How much fabric will Sister Beeraw need to complete the job?

35. Michael sold 7 יהוה (**Yahweh**) medallions for $170.00 each. How much did Brother Michael receive in all for the medallions?

36. Sister Adie's team sold 120 bottles of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) all natural shampoo at $3.00 a bottle. How much did they receive in donations for the shampoo?

37. Sister Bath-Rabbim and Sister Havivah are binders in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Printing Department. They have guazed, bound, and covered 768 Bibles; each Bible weighs 4 lbs. What is the weight of all the Bibles together?

38. Emunah had 5 bags of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) juicy, delicious black grapes. There were 16 bunches of grapes in each bag. How many bunches of grapes did Sister Emunah have in all?

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39. Sister Adena had 3 packs of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) pencils from the Feast of Tabernacles. Each pack contained 15 pencils. How many pencils did Adena have in all?
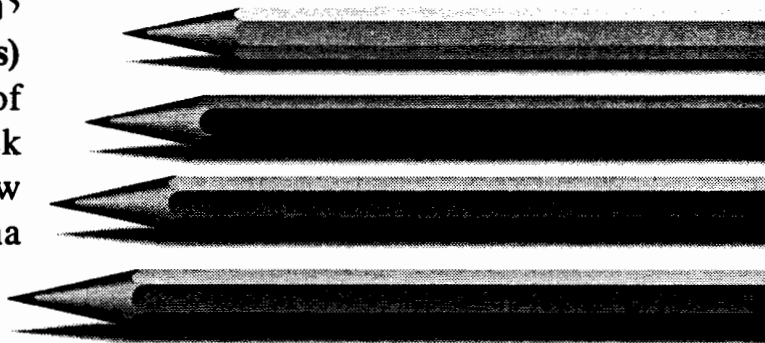
40. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Busline will soon travel around the entire country. The clerk will issue money to gas up five of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) buses. Each bus will hold $150.00 worth of gas. How much money will the clerk issue for the five buses?

41. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) is writing seven different articles. The Printery Department will make 5,000,000 of each article. How many copies will the Printery Department make in all?

42. In יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Beauty Salon, Brother Job does facials at $45.00 per customer. Last week, Brother Job did 20 facials. How much did Brother Job earn for יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Beauty Salon last week?

43. Brother Hosea Isaac went to יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Food Co-Op to purchase brown sugar. He bought 5 pounds of sugar at 89 cents per pound. How much did Hosea Isaac pay for his sugar?

44. During the Passover festivities, Sister Nehora and Sister Zevida had to sew additional garments to be sold in יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) International Boutique. They sewed 17 additional garments, 7 of which sold for $35.00 each. How much did they take in for the 7 garments?

45. There were 435 people who ate regularly in יהוה (Yahweh's) cuisine each month. At the end of 12 months, how many people had eaten in the cuisine?

46. In יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Food Co-Op, Sister Abril signed out four cases of Isomil milk a week for 11 weeks. How many cases of Isomil did Sister Abril sign out in all at the end of 11 weeks?

47. The Children of Israel produce an average of 3,000 bottles of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Kosher Wine a month. How much money would be made each month if each bottle sold for $15.00?

48. Three shipments of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) cargo came in to the Port of Miami valued at approximately $172,000 per shipment. What is the approximate total value of all three shipments together?

49. At יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Grocery Store, a two-pound jar of honey costs $2.40. If Sister Azubah Zemira bought four two-pound jars of honey, how much will she pay for the purchase?

50. Brother Amasiah ordered 36 יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) buttons to sell for a donation of $2.00 each. He sold 26 of his buttons. How much did Brother Amasiah make on the sale of his buttons?

51. During the summer tour, our nation rented large theaters across the country. In one theater, there were 40 rows of seats with 38 seats in each row. What is the total number of seats in the auditorium?

52. In יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse, Sister Sharon Naomi stacked 8 shelves with יהוה (**Yahweh's**) all natural hair food conditioner. Each shelf had 48 jars. How many jars of hair food did Sharon Naomi stack?

53. Brother Gabriel, a worker in בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Kosher Cafeteria, prepared 5 boxes of kosher peanut butter and jelly sandwiches for The University of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) class trip to the Epcot Center. Each box contained 80 sandwiches. How many sandwiches did Brother Gabriel prepare for the trip?

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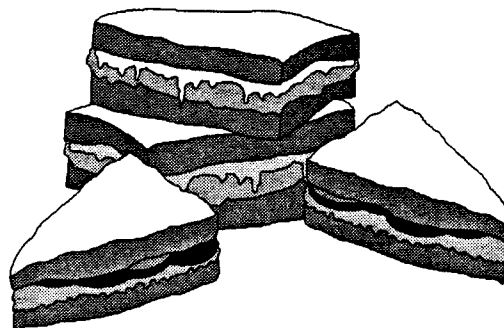
54. Sister Judith had two cups of coffee from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Beauty Salon and Boutique. Each cup cost 30¢. How much was the cost of her coffee?

55. At יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Food Co-Op, Sister Deborah Vashti purchased two cans of pineapple for $.99 a can. How much was the cost of her purchase?

56. Brother Aviel jogged around יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) private jogging track for some added exercise. It took him 3 minutes to jog around one time. How long would it take him to jog around 7 times?

57. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) tractor trailers visited 103 of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) congregations nationwide. Each congregation received 18 boxes of *You Are Not A Nigger* books. How many boxes of books were delivered in all?

58. It takes $150.00 worth of gas to fill up one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) tractor trailers. Four tractor trailers were sent to New York. Those four trailers filled up five times each. What was the total amount spent for gas?

59. Sister Owpheyah of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Beauty Salon and Boutique needed to order cream conditioner. She ordered 36 cases of conditioner, each case containing 24 bottles. How many bottles of cream conditioner did Sister Owpheyah order?

60. Sister Keturah B. took inventory in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Storehouse. She found that there were 5 different colors of T-shirts and that there were 35 of each color. What was the total number of T-shirts in stock?

61. Brother Amasai drove one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) tractor trailers to Dallas, Texas. On the way, Brother Amasai had to make three stops to have tires repaired. Each repair averaged $75.00. What was the cost of tire repairs for the trip to Dallas?

62. Sister Ophira sent a case of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) class tapes to a customer in Memphis, Tennessee. The case contained three rows of 24 tapes. How many class tapes were sent to Memphis in all?

63. Amos, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) International Ambassador, took five round trips to our Holy Land Israel, at a cost of $762.00 per trip. What was the total cost of the five trips made to Israel?

64. Sister Betulah ordered 130 cases of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) castile soap with 72 bars of soap in each case. How many bars of soap did Sister Betulah order?

65. It takes Sister Yael one hour to drive 55 miles. How many miles will she have driven in 4 hours?

66. Emah Sheba and Sister Zehdarcah work in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Winery. They produce 865 bottles of wine a day. How many bottles of wine will they produce in 24 days?

67. Brother Amasiah and Brother Eleazar prepare food for 600 Hebrews every day. How many Hebrews will they prepare food for in 30 days?

68. Sister Merab and Brother Yavin prepare food for 530 Hebrews every day except Sunday. How many Hebrews do they prepare food for in 6 days?

69. Sister Hadassah and Sister Leah work in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Sewing Department. Together they produce 32 garments a day. At that rate, how many garments would they produce in 9 days?

70. Brother Nehemiah and Brother Aushalom of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Printery Department print 72,000 pieces of literature daily. How many pieces of literature will they print in 5 days? In 14 days?

71. Sister Abira drove one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) vehicles to Buffalo, New York. She averaged 55 miles every hour. At the end of 32 hours, how many miles will Sister Abira have driven?
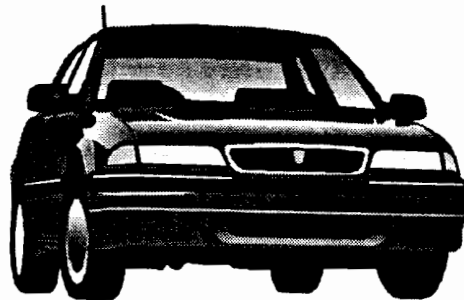
72. Brother Issachar went to יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Food Co-Op and bought seven 5-pound bags of red apples at the cost of $5.50 per bag. How much did Brother Issachar pay for the apples?
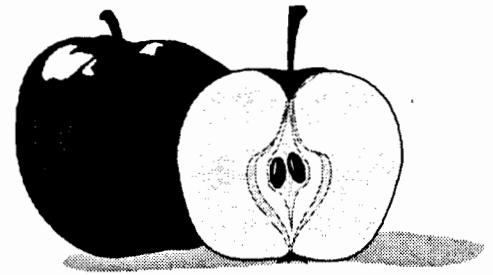
73. Sister Hadassah G. of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Grocery Store went to the market to purchase 200 apples at $.08 each. What was the total cost for the 200 apples?

74. Sister Sheba Abigail had 200 apples to be sold in יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Food Co-Op for $.15 each. Sister Sheba Abigail sold all 200 apples. How much did she take in for the apples?

75. Sister Judith, our nation's wholesale buyer, bought 500 pairs of shoes at a cost of $23.00 per pair. How much did Sister Judith pay for all the shoes?

76. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Resort Villas has 18 units. If each unit rents for $365.00 per month, how much would be collected in six months if all 18 units are rented?

77. Every day at dinner the Hebrews at International Headquarters consume an average of 70 loaves of wheat bread a day. How much does it cost our nation per day to buy bread at $1.15 a loaf?

78. Beans and rice is the main diet for Hebrew Israelites at International Headquarters. It takes 60 5-lb. cans of beans to feed 450 Hebrews for one day. How many cans of beans would it take to feed Hebrews for 7 days?

79. Brother Zadok had to spray paint folding chairs for the auditorium. It took one quart to spray paint 35 chairs. How many chairs would 25 quarts of paint cover?

80. Sister Adie bought 3 gallons of white paint for $12 a gallon to repaint her work area and office. How much did Sister Adie pay for the paint?
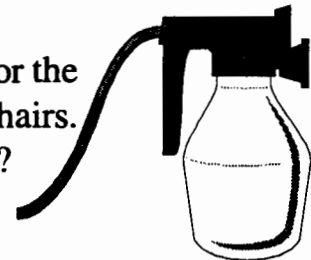
81. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) kitchen crew prepared fried fish for 300 hungry Hebrews. Each Hebrew received 2 fish. How many fish did the kitchen crew prepare?

82. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Sewing Department manufactured 19 robes for sale at a cost of $52.00 each. If all the robes are sold, what would the earnings be?

83. Sister Abigail Naomi and Sister Mary Ilana handmade 174 trinkets to be sold at the bazaar table during the Feast of Tabernacles. How much did they collect in sales if each trinket sold for $3.50?

84. A customer visited יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Boutique and purchased 6 יהוה (**Yahweh**) rings at $170.00 each. How much did the customer pay in all?

85. Five secretaries in the Typing Department each earned $56.43 for typing some legal documents. What did those five secretaries bring in all together?

86. Sister Ilana Sarah had 14 bags of grapefruits. There were 7 grapefruits in each bag. How many grapefruits did Sister Ilana Sarah have?

87. One of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) part-time workers sends in $87.00 every week for his tithes. How much will he have sent in tithes for 7 weeks?

88. The University of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) students will be giving their discourses about יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**). Nine students will each give a 15-minute discourse. How long will it take the students to complete their discourses?

89. How far can one of our nation's vehicles go on a tankful of gasoline if it averages 16 miles per gallon and the tank holds 19 gallons?

90. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) electricians bought 48 used radios at 59¢ each. How much did the electricians pay for the radios?

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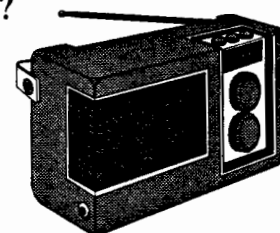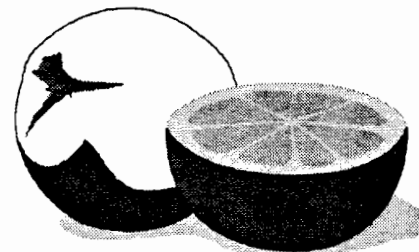
91. Find the total number of *You Are Not A Nigger* books needed to supply 29 Hebrews with 36 books per Hebrew.

92. What is the total number of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) 1986 calendars if there are 19 packages each containing 500 calendars?

93. Brother Ahuzzam, one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) gardeners, planted 39 rows of pear trees. Each row contained 26 trees. What is the total number of pear trees Brother Ahuzzam planted?

94. Sister Judith purchased 16 dozen "Let My People Go" T-shirts at $46.00 per dozen and 9 dozen pendants at $35.00 per dozen.

   a. Find the total cost of the T-shirts.

   b. Find the total cost of the pendants.

95. Sister Zipporah Esther and Aleezaw B. bought 8 pairs of sandals, 4 pairs each. Each pair of sandals cost $23.00. How much did the sisters spend altogether?

96. In shopping at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Food Co-Op, find the cost of the following:

   a. 5 lbs. of onions at $.27 per pound
   b. 3 doz. of quail eggs at $1.99 per dozen
   c. 14 lbs. of kosher ground beef at $1.89 per pound
   d. 24 cans of fruit at $.29 per can
   e. 7 lbs. of bananas at $.29 per pound

97. It takes $197.00 worth of jet fuel to fill up one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) small aircrafts once. How much would it cost to fill it up 3 times?

98. If there are 5,280 feet in one statute mile, how many feet are there in 7 miles?

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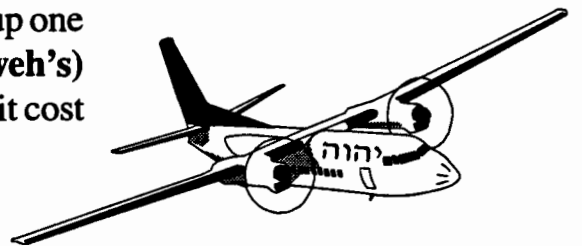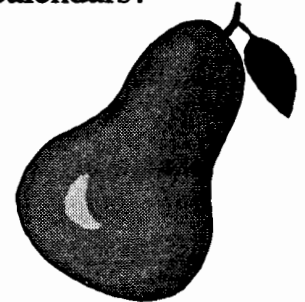
99. There are 1,760 yards in a mile. How many yards are there in 18 miles?

100. If there are 12 inches in a foot, how many inches are there in 381 feet?

101. In 2 Chronicles 6:13, King Solomon made a scaffold of five cubits in length. According to Webster's dictionary, one cubit equals about 21 inches, so approximately how long in inches was the scaffold that King Solomon made?

102. For the Feast of Tabernacles, יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Winery prepared 9 barrels of wine. If each barrel holds 44 gallons, how many total gallons of wine did the Wine Department prepare?

103. There are 144 square inches in a square foot. How many inches are there in 17 square feet?

104. The Nation of יהוה (Yahweh) gave The University of יהוה (Yahweh) 7 acres of land in South Miami to build on. There are 4,840 square yards in an acre. How much land in square yards did The Nation of יהוה (Yahweh) give the university?
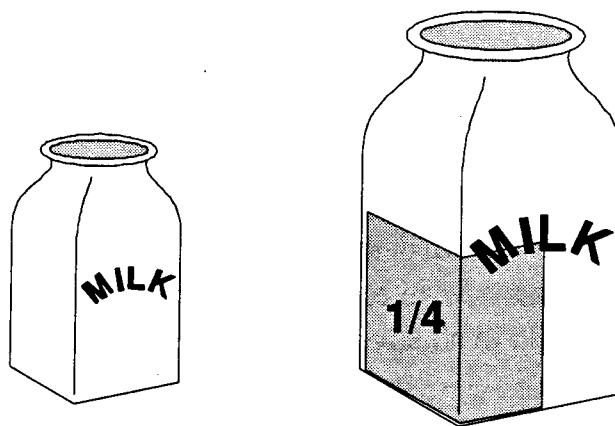
1 quart equals
1/4 of a gallon

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S)
MATHEMATICS OBJECTIVES
AND PROCEDURES

DIVISION

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1. To recognize and identify the parts of a division problem.

2. To read and write division problems.

3. To define the parts of a division problem.

4. To master basic division facts.

5. To label division problems with a number idea.

6. To know that division is the inverse of multiplication.

7. To find how many times one number will go into another number.

8. To divide by one digit, two digits, three digits or several digit numbers.

9. To divide dollars and cents as whole numbers using a decimal point and dollar sign.

10. To rewrite row division into bracket division when dividing whole numbers.

11. To check division answers by multiplying the quotient times the divisor.

12. To divide word problems correctly.

13. To recognize and identify division clue words.

DIVISION TERMINOLOGY

Division   -   is a method for separating something into parts. Division can be considered as repeated subtraction. Division is also called the inverse of multiplication.

Division Sign   -   (÷) and $\overline{)}$ both signs mean to divide.

Divisor   -   is the number doing the dividing.

Dividend   -   is the number being divided.

Partial
Dividend   -   part of the dividend that is not exact that helps to make up the remainder.

Quotient   -   is the answer in a division problem. It is the number that the divisor is multiplied by to give the number in the dividend.

Remainder   -   when the partial dividend in a division problem is not exact, the remainder is the number left over after the divisor has been subtracted as many times as possible.

DIVISION CLUE WORDS

These clue words will mean you are to **divide** when reading, working, and answering a question in a word problem.

1. How divided equally.
2. How much does each.
3. divide
4. average
5. cut
6. equal pieces

7. every
8. one
9. share or shared
10. single
11. split

DIVISION

"How will we divide the cash?" asked the Babylonian boy.

"Well," said Belteshazzar, "we have $100, and there are two of us. If we divide the $100 by 2, we will each have $50."

The Babylonian boy thought about it. Then he took the money and ran. He didn't have to divide anything. But you cannot run away from division. You use division to solve problems every day.

One sign for division looks like a dash between two dots. Here is an example of a division problem:

$$6 \div 2 =$$

This is read "6 divided by 2." The number <u>after</u> this division sign is always divided <u>into</u> the number <u>before</u> the sign.

Another sign for division looks like this:

$$2 \overline{)6}$$

This is also read, "6 divided by 2." The number <u>outside</u> this sign is always divided <u>into</u> the number <u>inside</u> the sign.

In division, the answer is called the QUOTIENT.

You can divide if you know how to multiply. For example: $6 \div 2 = 3$ since $2 \times 3 = 6$. Look at these problems:

Problem:	Think:	Answer:
$3 \overline{)6}$	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$3 \overline{)6}^{\,2}$

DIVIDING INTO TENS NUMBERS

To divide into tens numbers, divide from the left. First divide into the tens number. Then divide into the ones number. Look at this example:

Doughnuts ÷ people	Step 1	Step 2
$2 \overline{)86}$	$2 \overline{)86}^{\,4}$	$2 \overline{)86}^{\,43}$

Step 1 — Divide into the tens number: $8 \div 2 = 4$. Write the 4 over the 8.

Step 2 — Divide into the ones number: $6 \div 2 = 3$. Write the 3 over the 6.

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CHECKING DIVISION ANSWERS

Check your division answers by multiplying. Multiply the number you divided by and your answer. Look at the example below:

Problem: Check:

```
  4 3              43
2 )8 6           x  2
                   86
```

ZERO IS A PLACE HOLDER

Zero at the end of a number is a place holder. You know that 60 is not the same as 6. When you divide into a number that ends in zero, don't forget to put the zero in your answer. Look at this example:

```
  1 0              10
3 )3 0           x  3
                   30
```

DIVIDING INTO HUNDREDS NUMBERS

To divide into hundreds place numbers, divide from the left. First divide into the hundreds number. Then divide into the tens number. Finally, divide into the ones number. Look at the example below:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
	2	2 2	2 2 1
4)8 8 4	4)8 8 4	4)8 8 4	4)8 8 4

Step 1 — Divide into the hundreds number: $8 \div 4 = 2$. Write the 2 over the 8.

Step 2 — Divide into the tens number: $8 \div 4 = 2$. Write the 2 over the 8.

Step 3 — Divide into the ones number: $4 \div 4 = 1$. Write the 1 over the 4.

Check your answer by multiplying:

Problem: Check:

```
  2 2 1            221
4 )8 8 4         x   4
                   884
```

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ZERO IN THE MIDDLE

You know that zero is a place holder. You also know that any number divided into zero equals zero. If there is a zero in your answer, you must put it in as a place holder. Look at this example:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
$3\overline{)306}$	$\dfrac{1}{3\overline{)306}}$	$\dfrac{1\,0}{3\overline{)306}}$	$\dfrac{1\,0\,2}{3\overline{)306}}$

Step 1 — Divide: $3 \div 3 = 1$.

Step 2 — Divide: $0 \div 3 = 0$.
Remember to put the zero in your answer.

Step 3 — Divide: $6 \div 3 = 2$.

Check your answer by multiplying:

Problem: Check:

$$\dfrac{102}{3\,)\,306}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ \times\ \ 3 \\ \hline 306 \end{array}$$

DIVIDING INTO THOUSANDS NUMBERS

To divide into thousands place numbers, start at the left. First, divide into the thousands. Then divide into the hundreds, tens, and ones numbers. Look at the example below:

	3	34	342	3421
$2\overline{)6,842}$	$\dfrac{3}{2\overline{)6,842}}$	$\dfrac{3\,4}{2\overline{)6,842}}$	$\dfrac{3\,4\,2}{2\overline{)6,842}}$	$\dfrac{3\,4\,2\,1}{2\overline{)6,842}}$

Step 1 — Divide into the thousands number: $6 \div 2 = 3$.

Step 2 — Divide into the hundreds number: $8 \div 2 = 4$.

Step 3 — Divide into the tens number: $4 \div 2 = 2$.

Step 4 — Divide into the ones number: $2 \div 2 = 1$.

Check your answer by multiplying:

Problem: Check:

$$\dfrac{3,421}{2\,)\,6,842}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,421 \\ \times\ \ \ \ 2 \\ \hline 6,842 \end{array}$$

WHEN IT LOOKS AS IF YOU CANNOT DIVIDE

Sometimes you cannot divide into the first number of a problem. The first number may be too small. You must divide into the first two numbers. Look at this example below:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
$3\overline{)1\,2\,3}$	$3\overline{)1\,2\,3}$	$\dfrac{\quad 4\quad}{3\,)\,1\,2\,3}$	$\dfrac{\quad 4\,1}{3\,)\,1\,2\,3}$

Step 1 — 3 cannot divide into 1.

Step 2 — 3 can divide into 12: $12 \div 3 = 4$. Write the 4 over the 2.

Step 3 — 3 can divide into 3: $3 \div 3 = 1$. Write the 1 over the 3.

Check your answer by multiplying:

Problem: Check:

$$\frac{4\,1}{3\,)\,1\,2\,3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 1\,2\,3 \end{array}$$

Sometimes the second or third number is too small to divide. A zero holds the place when a number is too small to be divided. Look at the example below:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
$3\overline{)6\,1\,2}$	$\dfrac{\quad 2\quad}{3\,)\,6\,1\,2}$	$\dfrac{\quad 2\,0\quad}{3\,)\,6\,1\,2}$	$\dfrac{\quad 2\,0\,4}{3\,)\,6\,1\,2}$

Step 1 — 3 can divide into 6: $6 \div 3 = 2$. Write the 2 over the 6.

Step 2 — 3 cannot divide into 1. Write a 0 over the 1.

Step 3 — 3 can divide into 12: $12 \div 3 = 4$. Write the 4 over the 2.

Check your answer by multiplying:

Problem: Check:

$$\frac{2\,0\,4}{3\,)\,6\,1\,2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 204 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 612 \end{array}$$

NUMBERS THAT CANNOT BE DIVIDED EVENLY

Can you divide 5 pencils evenly between 2 people? How many pencils does each person get? How many pencils are left over? Look at this example below:

	Step 1	Step 2
$2\overline{)5}$	$\dfrac{2}{2\overline{)5}}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2\ r\,1 \\ 2\overline{)\ 5} \\ -\ 4 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$

Step 1 — 2 does not divide into 5 evenly. 2 does divide into 4 evenly: $4 \div 2 = 2$. Write the 2 over the 5.

Step 2 — There is 1 left over: $5 - 4 = 1$. 1 is the remainder. Write r 1 after the 2.

Each person gets 2 pencils. There is 1 pencil left over. The part left is called the remainder. The letter r is a short way of writing remainder.

Check your answer by multiplying and then adding the remainder.

Problem:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ r\,1 \\ 2\overline{)\,5} \\ -\,4 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Check:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 4 \end{array} \quad \text{Add the remainder.} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +\ 1 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

LONG DIVISION - REMAINDERS IN THE TENS PLACE

Sometimes the tens number cannot be divided evenly. Look at this example:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
$2\overline{)34}$	$2\overline{)34}^{\,1}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2\overline{)34} \\ -2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2\overline{)34} \\ -2 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2\overline{)34} \\ -2 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 2\overline{)34} \\ -2 \\ \hline 14 \\ -14 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$

Step 1 — Divide the tens number: $3 \div 2 = 1$. Write the 1 above the 3.

Step 2 — Multiply: $1 \times 2 = 2$. Write the 2 under the 3.

Step 3 — Subtract: $3 - 2 = 1$. Write the 1 under the 2.

Step 4 — Bring down the next number. Write the 4 next to the remainder 1.

Step 5 — Divide: $14 \div 2 = 7$. Write the 7 above the 4.
        Multiply: $7 \times 2 = 14$. Write 14 under the 14 remainder.
        Subtract: $14 - 14 = 0$. There is nothing left to divide.
        The problem is finished.

Check your answer by multiplying:

Problem:	Check:
$2\overline{)34}^{\,17}$	$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 34 \end{array}$

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DIVIDING LARGER NUMBERS

You need to use long division on some large numbers. The steps are the same.
Look at this example:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
$6\overline{)978}$	$\dfrac{1}{6\overline{)978}}$	$6\overline{)978}$ -6	$6\overline{)978}$ -6 $\ \ 3$	$6\overline{)978}$ -6 $\ \ 37$

Step 1 — Divide: $9 \div 6 = 1$. Write the 1 above the 9.

Step 2 — Multiply: $1 \times 6 = 6$. Write the 6 under the 9.

Step 3 — Subtract: $9 - 6 = 3$. Write the 3 under the 6.

Step 4 — Bring down the next number 7.
      Write the 7 next to the remainder 3.

Repeat steps 1 - 4 again

Divide: $37 \div 6 = 6$
Multiply: $6 \times 6 = 36$
Subtract: $37 - 36 = 1$

$$16$$
$$6\overline{)978}$$
$$-6$$
$$\overline{\ \ 37}$$
$$-36$$
$$\overline{\ \ \ \ 1}$$

Bring down the next number. Repeat the steps again.

Divide: $18 \div 6 = 3$
Multiply: $3 \times 6 = 18$
Subtract: $18 - 18 = 0$

There are no more numbers to bring down and the remainder is 0.
The problem is finished.

$$163$$
$$6\overline{)978}$$
$$-6$$
$$\overline{\ \ 37}$$
$$-36$$
$$\overline{\ \ 18}$$
$$-18$$
$$\overline{\ \ 00}$$

The problem works out evenly. There is no remainder.
Check your answer by multiplying.

Problem:

$$\dfrac{163}{6\overline{)978}}$$

Check:

$$163$$
$$\times \ \ 6$$
$$\overline{978}$$

MORE ON DIVISION

DIVIDING BY TENS NUMBERS

How good are you at guessing? Sometimes you must guess to work a division problem. But sometimes guesses are wrong. You must check. Look at this example:

	Step 1	Step 2
$12\overline{)36}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 12\overline{)36} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$

Step 1 — Guess that $36 \div 12 = 3$. Why guess 3? Because 1, the first number of 12, divides into the first number of 36 (3) three times.

Step 2 — Check by multiplying: $3 \times 12 = 36$. There is no remainder: $36 - 36 = 0$. 3 is correct.

Here is an example of a wrong guess:

	Step 1	Step 2
$14\overline{)42}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 14\overline{)42} \end{array}\quad \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14\overline{)42} \end{array}\quad \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$

Step 1 — Since the first number of 14 (1) divides into the first number of 42 (4) four times, guess 4.

Step 2 — Check by multiplying: $4 \times 14 = 56$. 56 is too large. Try the next smaller number, 3. Multiply: $3 \times 14 = 42$. 3 works.

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DIVIDING BY TENS WITH REMAINDERS

It takes two steps to check division problems with remainders. Look at this example:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
$12\overline{)38}$	$\dfrac{3}{12\overline{)38}}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 12\overline{)38} \\ -36 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 12\overline{)38} \\ -36 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3\ r\,2 \\ 12\overline{)38} \\ -36 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$

Step 1 — The first number of 12 (1), divides into the first number of 38 (3) three times. Guess 3.

Step 2 — Multiply: 3 x 12 = 36.

Step 3 — Subtract: 38 - 36 = 2.

Step 4 — There are no more numbers to bring down. The remainder is 2. Write r 2 beside the 3.

Check:

	Step 1	Step 2
$\dfrac{3\ r\,2}{12\overline{)38}}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline 38 \end{array}$

Step 1 — Multiply your answer by the number you divided by: 12 x 3 = 36.

Step 2 — Add the remainder: 36 + 2 = 38.

Remember that the remainder must be smaller than the number you divide by. If it is not, you must start over and make a larger guess.

Look at this example below:

	Step 1	Step 2
14) 7 6	4 r 20 14) 7 6 - 5 6 2 0 (remainder too large)	5 r 6 14) 7 6 - 7 0 6 (remainder OK)

Step 1 — The remainder 20 is larger than 14. Try a larger guess.

Step 2 — Guess the next larger number, 5. The remainder 6 is smaller than 14. The answer is correct.

GUESSING – TENS INTO HUNDREDS NUMBERS

Guessing can help you to divide larger numbers too. Look at the example below:

	Step 1	Step 2
43) 1 2 9	3 43) 1 2 9	3 43) 1 2 9 - 1 2 9 0 0 0

Step 1 — The first number of 43 (4) will divide into the first two numbers of 129 (12) three times. $12 \div 4 = 3$. Guess that $129 \div 43 = 3$.

Step 2 — Check your guess by multiplying: $3 \times 43 = 129$. There is no remainder: $129 - 129 = 0$.

DIVIDING TWICE BY TENS NUMBERS

Sometimes you must divide twice. Look at this example:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
32) 9 9 2	3 32) 9 9 2	3 32) 9 9 2 - 9 6 3	3 32) 9 9 2 - 9 6 3 2	3 1 32) 9 9 2 - 9 6 3 2 - 3 2 0 0

Step 1 — Ask yourself: How many times does 32 divide into 99? $99 \div 32 = 3$.

Step 2 — Multiply: $3 \times 32 = 96$. Write 96 under 99. Subtract: $99 - 96 = 3$. The remainder is 3.

Step 3 — Bring down the 2. Write it next to the remainder 3, making 32.

Step 4 — Divide: $32 \div 32 = 1$. Multiply: $1 \times 32 = 32$. Subtract: $32 - 32 = 0$. There is no remainder.

DIVIDING SEVERAL TIMES BY TENS NUMBERS

You can use the same steps you just used for any problem. It doesn't matter how many times you must divide. Look at this example below:

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
23) 4, 8 9 9	2 23) 4 8 9 9 - 4 6 2	2 1 23) 4 8 9 9 - 4 6 2 9 - 2 3 6	2 1 3 23) 4 8 9 9 - 4 6 2 9 - 2 3 6 9 - 6 9 0 0

Step 1 — Divide: $48 \div 23 = 2$. Check by multiplying: $2 \times 23 = 46$. Subtract: $48 - 46 = 2$. There is a remainder of 2.

Step 2 — Bring down the 9, making 29. Divide: $29 \div 23 = 1$. Multiply: $23 \times 1 = 23$. Subtract: $29 - 23 = 6$. There is a remainder of 6.

Step 3 — Bring down the 9, making 69. Divide: $69 \div 23 = 3$. Multiply: $23 \times 3 = 69$. Subtract: $69 - 69 = 0$. There is no remainder.

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DIVIDING BY HUNDREDS NUMBERS

You must make a guess to divide the problem below.

	Step 1	Step 2
$234\overline{)478}$	$\overset{2}{234\overline{)478}}$	$\overset{2\text{ r }10}{234\overline{)478}}$ $\underline{-468}$ 10

Step 1 — The first number of 234 (2) divides into the first number of 478 (4) two times. Guess that $478 \div 234 = 2$.

Step 2 — Check by multiplying: $2 \times 234 = 468$. Subtract: $478 - 468 = 10$. There is a remainder of 10.

DIVIDING TWO OR MORE TIMES BY HUNDREDS NUMBERS

Sometimes you must divide two or more times. Look at the example below:

	Step 1	Step 2
$325\overline{)6,847}$	$\overset{2}{325\overline{)6847}}$ $\underline{-650}$ 34	$\overset{21\text{ r }22}{325\overline{)6847}}$ $\underline{-650}$ 347 $\underline{-325}$ 22

Step 1 — Divide: $684 \div 325 = 2$. Check by multiplying: $2 \times 325 = 650$. Write 650 under 684 and subtract. There is a remainder of 34.

Step 2 — Bring down the 7. Write it next to the remainder of 34, making 347. Divide: $347 \div 325 = 1$. Check by multiplying $1 \times 325 = 325$. Write 325 under 347 and subtract. There is a remainder of 22.

If the divisor is a decimal:

a. Make the divisor a whole number by moving its decimal point to the right of the last figure, indicating its new position by a caret or mark (^).

b. Move the decimal point in the dividend to the right as many places as you moved the decimal point in the divisor and indicate its new position by a mark or caret (^).

c. Divide as in the division of whole numbers and place the decimal point in the quotient directly above the caret (^) in the dividend.

d. When the dividend contains fewer decimal places than required, annex as many zeros as are necessary to a decimal dividend and a decimal point and the required zeros to a dividend containing a whole number.

Divide 35.6 by .4 $7.00 by $1.75   46 by 16.1 to the nearest thousandth

$$
\begin{array}{r}
8\ 9. \\
.4\,)\overline{35\,.6} \\
-32 \\
\hline
3\ 6 \\
-3\ 6 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4. \\
\$1.75\,)\overline{\$7\,.00} \\
-7\ 00 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2\,.8\ 5\ 7\ 1 \\
16.1\,)\overline{46\,.0\,0\,0\,0\,0} \\
-32\ 2 \\
\hline
1\ 3\ 8\ 0 \\
-1\ 2\ 8\ 8 \\
\hline
9\ 2\ 0 \\
-8\ 0\ 5 \\
\hline
1\ 1\ 5\ 0 \\
-1\ 1\ 2\ 7 \\
\hline
2\ 3\ 0 \\
-1\ 6\ 1 \\
\hline
6\ 9
\end{array}
$$

Ans. 2.8571

1 BUSHEL IS
EQUAL TO 4 PECKS

DIVISION PROBLEMS

1. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) tractor trailer is traveling a distance of 2,948 miles. How many gallons of gas will be needed for the trip if the trailer gets 4 miles to the gallon?

2. A large department store in Miami had gone into liquidation and donated 1,503 pairs of socks to our nation. The socks were distributed to 167 Hebrews. How many pairs of socks did each Hebrew receive?

3. Sister Towchelleth and Sister Marlcah Hadassah had a יהוה (**Yahweh**) garden that produced some of the largest and sweetest sweet potatoes ever produced in the area. The sweet potatoes were given to Sister Behrarcah at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Co-Op to be sold for $.89 per pound. How many pounds of potatoes were sold if the profit for בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Co-Op was $133.50?

4. Sister Beeraw of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Sewing Department was given 100 yards of white fabric to make uniforms for יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) kitchen workers. It takes 5 yards to make one uniform. How many uniforms will Sister Beeraw be able to make?

5. Sister Carmel spent a total of $262.50 for 50 videotapes. How much did each videotape cost?

6. Emah Sheba baked two all-natural kosher raisin coconut potato pies. She sliced the pies into 25 equal parts. She then divided the 25 parts equally among Sister Zeta, Sister Marlcah, Sister Y'Deedaw, Sister Tamar, and Brother Jeremiah Job. How many slices did each Hebrew receive?

7. The Nation of יהוה (**Yahweh**) purchased 100 International Peterbilt trailers. There are 100 of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) congregations all across the country. The Nation of יהוה (**Yahweh**) will give each congregation a Peterbilt trailer. How many trailers should each congregation receive?
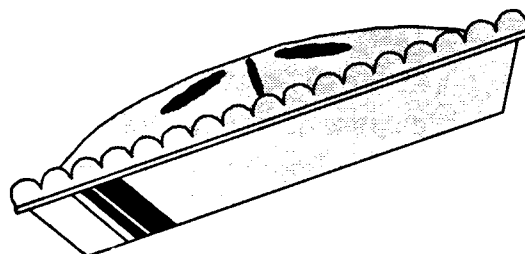
8. A shipment of boxes containing carbolic soap weighs 360 pounds. Each box weighs 1.2 pounds. According to the number of pounds, tell how many boxes are being shipped?

9. Sister Haniyah and Sister Azubah had 36 ounces of popcorn to distribute among 9 Hebrews. How many ounces of popcorn would each Hebrew get?

10. At יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) $3 million manufacturing plant, one will find יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) International Bottling Company. The bottling company employs 10 Hebrews. Each day, 8,000 bottles are washed. If the work is evenly distributed, how many bottles will each Hebrew wash a day?

11. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) handed out 110 apples to 15 Hebrews. How many apples did each Hebrew receive? How many were left over?

12. Isaac had fifty bars of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) all natural soap to be dispersed among 8 Hebrews. How many bars of soap will each Hebrew receive? How many bars will be left over?

13. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) gave 400 Hebrews a blessing of His sweet ripe bananas. There were four boxes, each containing 800 bananas. Tell how many bananas יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) gave each individual Hebrew.

14. Four Hebrew Israelite students of The University of יהוה (Yahweh) pooled their monies together to buy 36 of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) ripe bananas. How many bananas will each student receive?
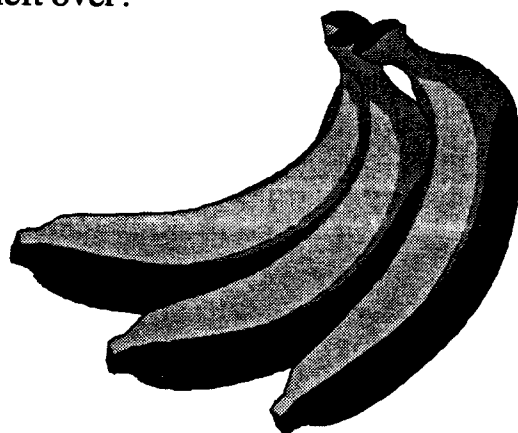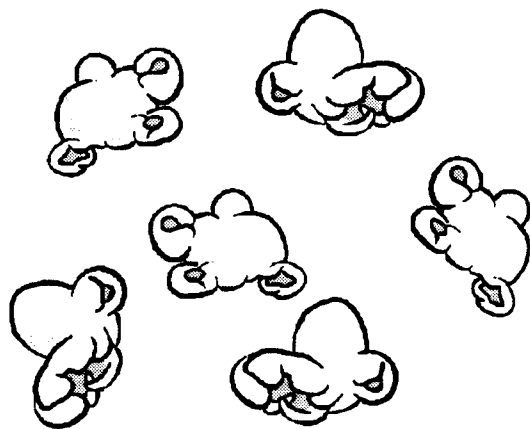
15. Hosea Isaac, a driver of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) International Transportation system, had 1,280 boxes of literature to deliver to 80 congregations across the country. How many boxes will each congregation receive?

16. Sister Merab bought oranges that cost 25¢ a piece. How many oranges could she get for $2.25?

17. If יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) all natural drink costs 50¢ per bottle, how many can be bought with $4.00?

18. Sister Abiyah had one of Sister Rizpah's delicious יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) potato pies. She divided the pie into 12 slices. If the pie is shared equally with another Hebrew, how many pieces would the two of them receive?

19. For יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Passover/Feast of Unleavened Bread, 1,080 Hebrews had to be transported from Oakland, California, to International Headquarters. How many buses will be needed if each bus holds 45 passengers?

20. Our forefather, Job, one of the richest men in the East, hired 15 servants (herders) to attend to his stock of 3,000 cattle. How many cattle would each herdsman be responsible for?

21. Brother Eliyah Isaiah inherited 500 oxen from his father. Twenty sheltered stables were built for the oxen. How many oxen could Eliyah house in each stable?

22. A יהוה (**Yahweh**) shield sells at the cost of $170.00. Brother Gilead and Sister Deetzaw were blessed with $680.00 in sales of יהוה (**Yahweh**) shields. How many shields did they sell?

23. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) gave 750 pairs of white shoes to 300 Hebrews. How many pairs did each Hebrew receive? How many were left over?
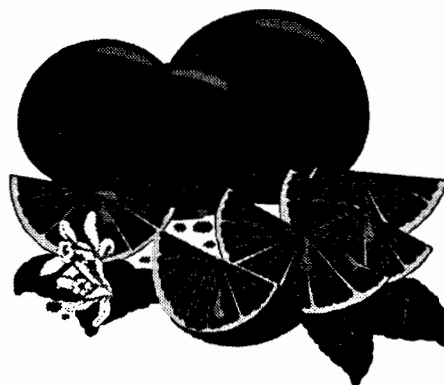
24. Seth, Zemira, Lawvawn, and Ziva are planning to purchase 20 lbs. of fish from יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Fish Market to take on a picnic. How many pounds will each of them get?
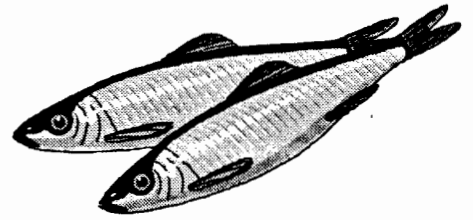
25. In יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Printery Department, Brother Hur Adam and Brother Seth have to print 36 boxes of literature. How many boxes of literature will each of them print?

26. Sisters Bath-Rabbim and Havivah bound 2,040 of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Original Black Bibles in the Book Binding Department. Of the 2,040 Bibles, Sister Ophira will need to equally distribute them to 60 of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) congregations. How many Bibles will each congregation receive?

27. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) requested 4 Hebrews in the Printery Department to print up to 108 boxes of "יהוה (Yahweh) Supports Black Bank" literature. How many boxes would each printer need to complete to make up 108 boxes?

28. Sister Judith baked 250 small granola bars as a special treat for the University of יהוה (Yahweh) students. If there are 45 students, how many bars would each student get? How many would be left over?

29. Sisters Chayah and Rebekah bought 54 roses for יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh). They had three empty vases. How many flowers will they be able to equally put into the three vases?

30. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Kosher Cafeteria staff prepared 800 servings of food for dinner for 400 hungry Hebrews. How many servings would each Hebrew get?

31. Walking distance from יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Oil Refinery Plant to יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Tractor Trailer Plant is approximately 2,640 feet. There are 3 feet to a yard. How many yards are there from the Oil Refinery Plant to the Tractor Trailer Plant?

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32. If Sister Marlcah had 230 cans of Isomil to distribute equally among 8 babies, how many cans of Isomil would each baby receive? How many would be left over?

33. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) appointed four of His sons to rule 12,000 acres of land equally. How many acres of land would each son have to rule?

34. Sister Sherah of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Storehouse used 640 hair foods to prepare kits for distribution. If three hair foods were in each kit, tell how many kits were prepared for distribution.

35. Sister Rawchayl sewed 12 robes for her 4 children. Tell how many robes each child received if the robes were distributed equally among them.

36. Sister Yohanna had 30 avocados bagged. There were 5 avocados in each bag. How many bags did Sister Yohanna have?

37. Our nation imported $86,000 worth of carbolic soap and castile soap. If the net cost was equally divided between the two kinds of soap, tell the net value of each soap.

38. Brother Job of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Beauty Salon earns an average of $10,464 for 12 months. What is his average earning for a month?

39. Brother Gabriel used 120 tablespoons of flour for his special fish meal. Since there are 16 tablespoons to a cup, how many cups of flour did Brother Gabriel use for his special fish meal?

40. In passing the Word of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh), Team #7 has the area of Northwest First Avenue to 32nd Avenue to work for four weeks. There are 32 blocks within these boundaries. In dividing the work, how many blocks would they cover per week?

41. In using "can size" measurements, one No. 3 cylinder equals 46 fluid ounces. How many No. 3 cylinders equal 598 ounces?
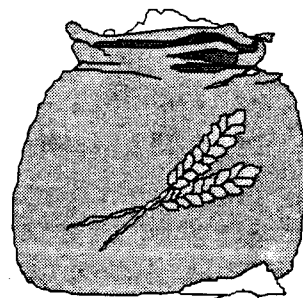
42. Light travels at 186,000 miles per second. If the earth is 93,000,000 miles from the sun, how long does it take the light from the sun to reach the earth at a speed of 186,000 miles per second?

43. Proverbs 10:22 says: "The blessing of the Lord, יהוה **(Yahweh)**, it maketh rich . . ." The Sewing Department is going to get a machine that cuts patterns. If the Sewing Department made 2,625 white garments for 375 Hebrews at International Headquarters, how many garments would each Hebrew receive?

44. Sister Deborah Vashti bought $7.84 worth of grapes at 98¢ per pound. How many pounds of grapes did she buy?

45. Sister Elishebah and Sister Rachel of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Laundry Department had 47 baskets of wet laundry to be dried. It took the dryers 2,115 minutes to dry all the laundry. How long did it take to dry each basket?

46. There were 165 packets of vegetable seeds to be planted in יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** garden and 15 planters to do the planting. How many packets would each receive to do their share of planting?

47. Sister Hannah and Emah Miriam made 186 sandwiches for יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Child Care Service. There are 93 children to be served. How many sandwiches would each child receive?

48. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Peterbilt delivered 153,090 gallons of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** gasoline to one of בן יהוה יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Universal Gasoline stations. There are 31.5 gallons per barrel. How many barrels were used to transport the gasoline?

49. Sister Bot-Zion bought 864 quail eggs from יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Co-Op. She placed the eggs into three cardboard boxes. Tell how many eggs went into each box.

50. How many hours will it take for Sister Yael to drive a vehicle at a speed of 40 mph to travel a distance of 420 miles?
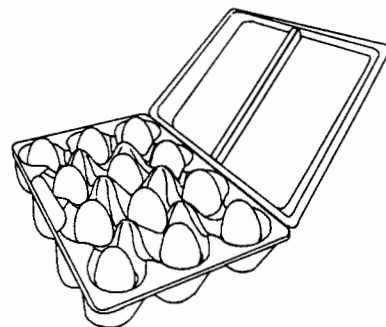
51. Two cities in our homeland Israel are 350 miles apart. On a map, the scale shows 1 inch equals 25 miles. How many inches would 350 miles be?

52. One of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) cargo ships reached port after steaming for a distance of 1,121 nautical miles at a speed of 19 knots (1 knot = 1 nautical mile per hour). How many hours did it take the cargo ship to reach port?

53. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) super exclusive Concorde jet left יהוה (Yahweh) International Airport in New Jerusalem at 1 p.m. and reached our sister airport in Jordan 1,176 miles away at 4 p.m. Find the average speed of the Concorde jet per hour.

54. Sister Elishebah went shopping at יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Food Co-Op. She purchased 85¢ worth of apples at 17¢ per pound. How many pounds did she buy?

   a. At 45¢ per dozen, how many dozens of oranges did she buy for $1.35?
   b. At 10 lbs. for $.55, how many pounds of potatoes did she buy for $2.20?

55. Sister Hadassah charged $7.42 for a certain cut of meat at $1.06 per pound. What was the weight of the meat?

1 GALLON = 4 QUARTS
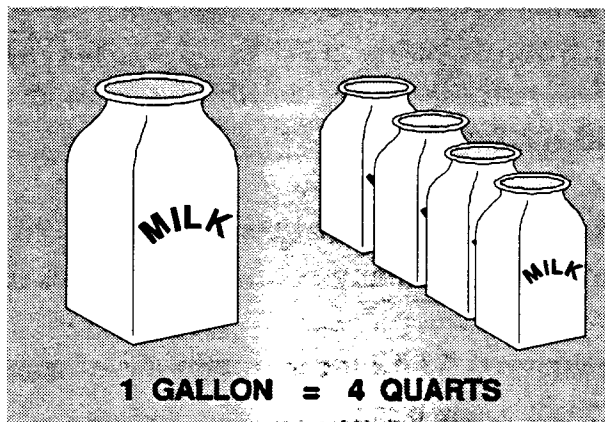
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) APPLE INDUSTRY

1. If a יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) apple farmer planted one apple seed one week and one apple seed the following week, how many apple trees would he have?

2. If two apple trees yield 400 apples per tree, how many apples would you have in all?

3. If a יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) farmer planted two apple seeds on Monday and two apple seeds on Tuesday, how many apple trees would he hope to have?

4. If four apple trees yield 400 apples each, how many apples would you have?

5. If one apple tree yields 400 apples, each having 12 apple seeds, how many apple seeds would you have for new apple trees?

6. If two apple trees yield 800 apples having 12 apple seeds, how many apple seeds would you have in all?

7. If 9,600 apple trees were planted yielding 400 apples per tree, how many apples would you have in all?

8. If 9,600 apple trees yield 3,840,000 apples having 12 seeds each, how many new apple trees would you have from each apple seed in all?

9. If a יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) apple harvest worker picked 500 apples a day, how many apples would he pick in 7 days? 14 days? 21 days? 28 days?

10. If 200 יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) apple harvesters each picked 1,000 apples a day, how many apples would be picked at the end of one day? 7 days? 21 days? 28 days?
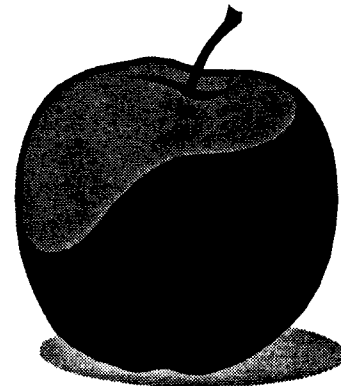
11. A normal work day in יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Apple Orchard is 10 hours. If 200 of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) workers each picked 1,000 apples an hour, how many apples would they pick in 10 hours?

12. If יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Apple Industry annually harvests 200,000,000 bushels of apples for 7 straight years, how many bushels would you have produced in all for 7 years?

13. In יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Apple Factory, 27 workers packaged 5,000 bags of apples each for making jellies, pies, pudding, sauce, juice, cider, and apple vinegar. How many bags did they package in all?

14. If the total value of one quality apple crop is about $621,000,000 a year, how much would the total value be for a period of 3 years? 5 years? 7 years?
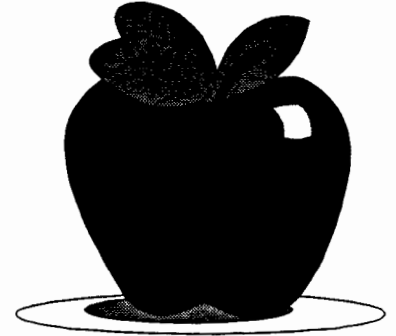
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) DAIRY INDUSTRY

1. University of יהוה (**Yahweh**) students visited one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) dairy farms. They saw 1,000 grazing cattle to be used for the milking parlor and 2,300 head of cattle to be sold as meat animals. Tell how many cattle were seen while visiting the farm.

2. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) raises top choice milking cattle for two of His dairy farm supervisors. He ordered 4,750 head of cattle for Brother Aaron's farm and 3,000 head for Brother Chezyown's farm. How many milking cattle did יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) order for the dairy supervisors?

3. During the feeding time, large amounts of hay are eaten by each cow. On Monday, 375 cattle ate 220 stacks of hay; on Tuesday, they ate 280 stacks; and on Wednesday, 325 stacks. What was the number of stacks of hay eaten for the three days?
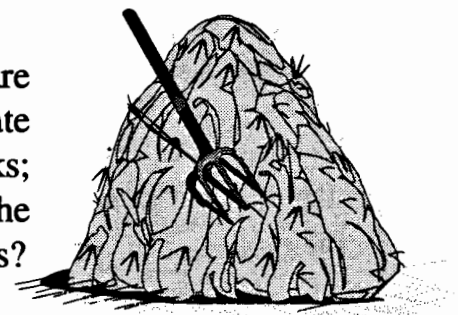
4. There are 22,000,000 farming milk cattle in one district of Israel and 5,750,000 in a neighboring province. Tell how many milk-producing cows are in both cities.
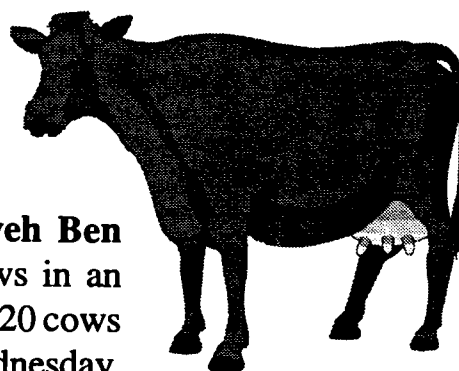
5. Brother Hakkatan, a יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) dairy worker, can milk up to 40 cows in an hour using the herringbone system. He milked 220 cows on Monday, 320 cows Tuesday, 373 cows Wednesday, and 315 cows on Thursday. How many cows did Hakkatan milk in all?

6. If 386 cattle were milked on Tuesday and 377 cattle on Wednesday and each cow produces one large container of milk, tell how many containers would be produced in all.

7. Each יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) dairy cow produces at least 60 quarts of milk per day. If 20 cows produced 1,200 quarts the first day of the week and 1,800 quarts the second day, how many quarts did the 20 cows produce in two days?

8. The 1985 cash return from one of the leading יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) Dairy Farms' milk sale was $49,900,000 and in 1984 the return was $700,000,236. Give the total amount collected in cash returns.

9. One יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) dairy farm cow can produce milk weighing up to 44,000 pounds per year. If the average cow produced 34,000 pounds in 1985 and 37,550 pounds in 1984, what is the total weight in milk produced per cow for the two years?

10. The first thing done in making יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) purified kosher butter is to separate the cream from the milk. At the end of the working day, Brother Ben-Zion separated 95 containers, Aushawlom 73, Nehemiah 98, and Chezyown 90 containers. How many containers of cream did the brothers separate in all?
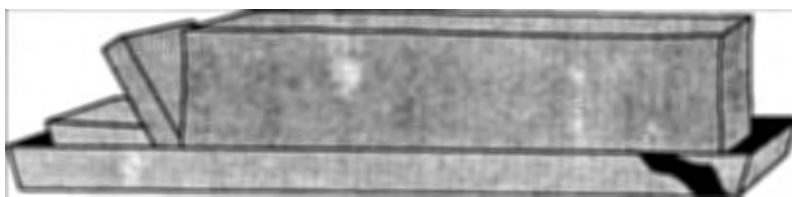
11. When יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) kosher butter is completely processed, it is usually packaged in bulks of 64-lb. packs. If Sister Rachel packed 1,280 pounds, Sister Zeta 1,920 pounds, Brother Yavin 3,200 pounds, and Brother Jashobeam 5,120 pounds, how many pounds of butter did the four dairy workers pack in all?
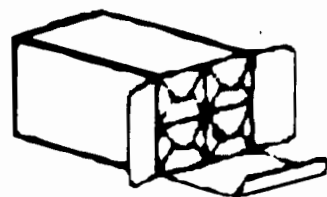
12. During one week, a יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) Dairy Farm manufactured and produced 3,500 cartons of milk. The preceding week, the dairy farm produced 3,000 cartons of milk, and the following week, 2,950. How many total cartons of milk were manufactured and produced for those three weeks?

13. One יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) Dairy farm manufactured 10,000 packs of butter, 9,360 packs of various cheeses, and 13,700 cans of cream during a week. How many packs of butter and cheese and cans of cream were manufactured that week?

14. Kosher slaughtering is the daily business of the meat-packing process. The meat is prepared for transportation and sale. If 150 cattle were slaughtered the first hour of the work day, 146 the second hour, and 148 the third hour, how many cattle were slaughtered the first three hours?

15. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) choice grade steers have a carcass each weighing 600 lbs. Four dairy workers slaughtered 146 cattle weighing 87,600 lbs. and three other workers slaughtered 140 cattle weighing 84,000 lbs. Tell the number of pounds the carcasses weighed in all.

16. Last year 140,000,000 farm animals were slaughtered and 135,786,000 the preceding year. How many animals were slaughtered for the two years?

17. If 2,800 burgers were processed in the first hour of the working day and 5,600 burgers in the next two hours, how many burgers were processed in the first three hours?

192
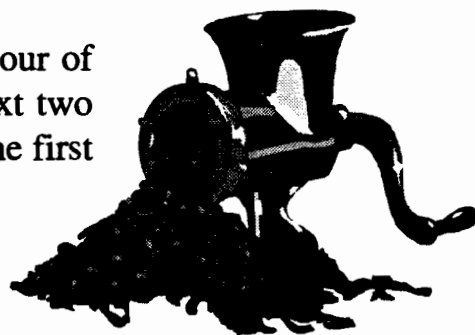
18. Five יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) meat-packing plants package 7 different varieties of meat, including roast beef, stew meat, corned beef and steaks. Weekly, the plants package 12,500 packs of roast beef; 10,000 packs of stew meat; 7,500 packs of corned beef, and 15,000 packs of steaks. How many packages of meat are packaged daily by the meat-packing plants?

19. One יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) meat-packing plant employs about 230,000 Hebrew workers. Another יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) meat-packing plant in the same region employs about 280,335 workers. What is the total number of workers employed?

20. If 500,000 meat animals were shipped to יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) trading market on Monday; 475,330 on Tuesday; 423,550 on Wednesday; 390,000 on Thursday; and 493,880 on Friday, how many animals were shipped to the market in all?

21. During our nation's annual feast, each יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) factory worker packaged 375 packs of sausages, 320 packs of wieners, 410 packs of beef salami, and 460 packs of kosher bologna daily. How many packages of wieners, salami, sausages, and bologna were packaged daily altogether?

22. For the upcoming Feast of Tabernacles, 800 packages of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) kosher wieners were ordered and 900 packages of kosher sausages. How many wieners and sausages were ordered in all?

23. There are 158 יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) Livestock Terminal Sales Markets in Jordan and 186 smaller centers in other parts of Israel. Tell the total number of trading markets given.
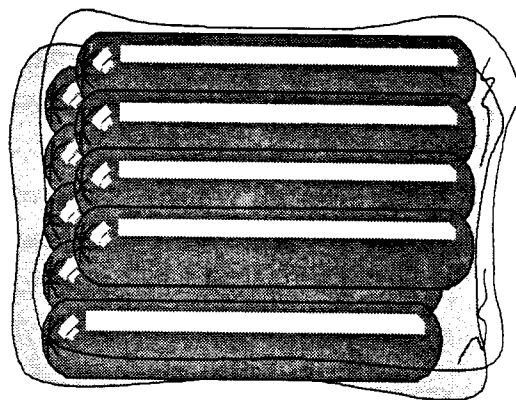
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) LEATHER INDUSTRY

1. There are three leading leather manufacturing regions in our land Israel. In 1984, one region manufactured $3,420,000,000 in goods; one region manufactured $2,330,000,000; and another $2,100,000,000. How much did the three regions manufacture in leather goods altogether in 1984?

2. A יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) Leather Factory worker plans to buy two animal hides. One hide costs $344.00 and another costs $287.00. How much will the hides cost in all?

3. What is the total number of Hebrews working at the three leading factories if one factory employs 5,700 workers, one 8,333 workers, and another 7,267 workers?

4. In one of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) leather tanneries, workers do many things. It takes 378 workers to cure the hides, 430 workers wash the hides, and 453 workers remove the hair from the hides. How many workers in all cure, wash, and pull hair from the hides?

5. One יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) leather worker split 175 hides on Monday, 173 on Tuesday, 167 on Wednesday, 170 on Thursday, and 158 on Friday. How many hides were split during the week?

6. Out of the hides split for the week, 233 were used to make belts, 350 were used to make shoes, and 310 were used to make handbags. How many hides in all were split for the belts, shoes, and handbags?

7. How many coats of leather finishings were processed if one of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) tanneries processed 8,250 coats and another processed 9,768 coats?
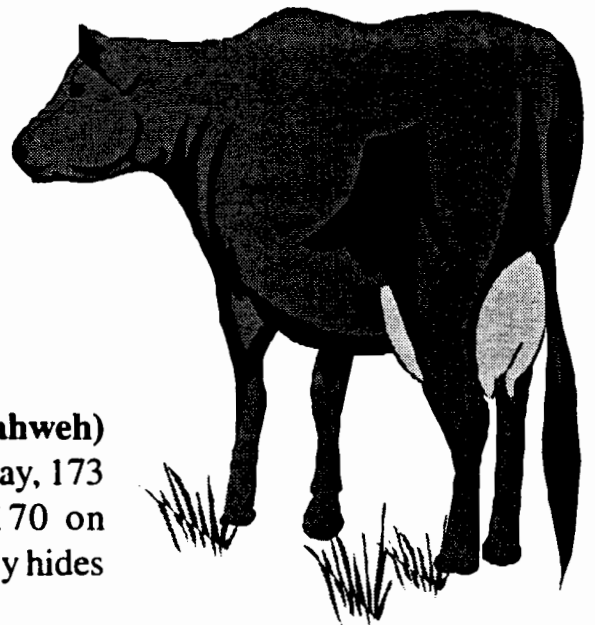
8. After the יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) Summer Tour '85, hundreds of leather wallets were ordered: Uriah David ordered 770 wallets, Ezra ordered 685, Abraham ordered 573, Yadiel ordered 420, and Jacob ordered 365. Tell the number of wallets ordered in all.

9. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Mail Department mailed out 1,000 cases of leather shoes from יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Shoe Factories and 880 cases of leather belts. How many cases of leather goods were mailed out nationwide?

10. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Shoe Industry produced $8,700,000 in shoe sales for the year 1984 and $9,878,000 for 1985. What is the total amount of sales for the two years?

11. A יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) Leather Factory worker produced 800 leather belts and 530 leather pouches at the end of the week. How many belts and pouches did he produce altogether?

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) LUMBER INDUSTRY

1. A three-member hand planting team averaged up to 7,500 planted seedlings a day. Eliyah planted 2,000 seedlings. Dan and Amos planted 4,400 seedlings together. How many more seedlings did Dan and Amos plant together than Eliyah? With a daily average of 7,500 planted seedlings, and only 6,400 seedlings were planted, what is the difference in the amount of seedlings needed to meet their daily average?

2. A group of The University of יהוה (**Yahweh**) students, hoping to work in a יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) Forest Management program, learned that growing the crops is called silviculture. They also learned that direct planting of seedlings can be done with יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Super High-Tech planting machine. They formed a seven-member team to work for seven months in the University Ecology Program. The highly efficient machine enabled each member to plant up to 8,000 seedlings a day. The first day they planted 21,000 seedlings together, and the second day they planted 38,500. How many more trees did they plant the second day than the first?

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3. The University of יהוה (**Yahweh**) students also found that the world possesses about 428,000,000,000 cubic yards of standing timber. Of that timber, about 205,000,000,000 are softwood (evergreen) trees. How much of the standing timber are hardwood trees?

4. During an earth studies class at The University of יהוה (**Yahweh**), it was found that in 1978, the Asian and Pacific countries yielded an annual timber harvest of 1,279,000,000 cubic yards of area. Before the harvest, the standing volume of timber was 49,700,000,000 cubic yards. Tell how many cubic yards of timber were left standing after the 1978 harvest.

5. In 1978, Africa's standing volume of timber was 51,008,000,000 cubic yards. After its annual harvest of 531,000,000 cubic yards, tell the volume of standing timber Africa had remaining.

6. Africa has a total land area of 7,331,000,000 acres. How many acres of land is left for consumption if Africa has 1,730,000,000 acres in forest land?

7. The world fuel wood consumption in less industrialized countries amounts to about 1,830,000,000 cubic yards annually, while industrial uses require about 2,035,000,000. How many more cubic yards of fuel wood do the low industry countries need to meet industrial uses requirements?

8. On Tuesday morning, two of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) truck drivers loaded up to 67,000 tons of timber to be driven to a nearby בן יהוה יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) sawmill. On Monday, they loaded only 48,000 tons of timber. How many more tons did they load on Tuesday than on Monday?

9. There are five יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) lumbermen who help to dump huge logs into the log pond. Wearing spiked shoes, the workers sort the logs into various sizes. For the week, they sorted about 385 logs to size; and the previous week, they sorted 297 to size. Find the amount of increase in assorted logs.

10. The present number of employees at an area יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) sawmill is 850 on-the-job workers. The number of workers last year were registered at 687. What is the difference between this year and last year's registered sawmill workers?

11. The total number of logs cut for the month was 48,560. The number of logs cut for the previous month was 39,490. Find the difference in the number of logs cut for the two months.

12. In יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) sawmill, we have a high-powered debarker machine that removes the bark before the log reaches the saw. If 730 logs were debarked on the a.m. shift and 598 on the p.m. shift, how many more logs were debarked on the morning shift than on the evening shift?

13. Israel led the world in lumber production. We produced 57,770,000,000 board feet of lumber. The second leading country produced only 47,060,000,000 board feet of lumber. How many more board feet of lumber did we produce?

14. In 1977, Japan produced 16,221,400,000 board feet of lumber. Brazil produced only 5,360,600,000 board feet of lumber. What is the difference in their production?

15. The United States uses over 40 billion board feet of lumber yearly. In 1977, they produced only 37,575,000,000 board feet of lumber. What is the total number of board feet of lumber needed for the United States to cover its production?

16. A יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) cargo ship carried a total of 259,970 board feet of lumber to an East Coast terminal market; 158,000 board feet of lumber was carried to another eastern market. Give the difference in the two lumber shipments.

17. One of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) lumber mills shipped 4,000,000 board feet of lumber to a leading furniture manufacturer and 1,100,000 to an area paper manufacturer. What is the difference in the shipment of lumber?
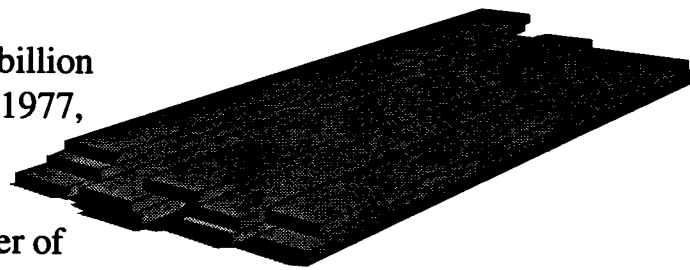
18. A יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) Manufacturing Paper Mill purchased 1,284,000,000 board feet of lumber. Four million board feet of the lumber was cut into wood chippings to make cellophane paper. How much lumber was left to make other products?
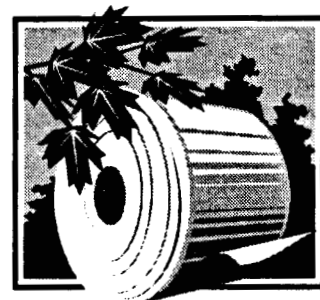
19. Four million board feet of lumber was cut into bits of wood. The paper mill measured out 1,182,000 board feet of lumber for a day's cooking of wood pulp for paper. Find the board feet of lumber remaining to be used.

20. There are 7,000 different kinds of paper produced by יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) paper industries around the world. The pulp of one tree can be used to make 500 of the different kinds of paper. Tell how many kinds of paper remain for factory production.

21. In the 1800's, a יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) paper machine produced only 6,000 feet of paper an hour. Today our machines can produce more than 180,000 feet of paper an hour. How many more feet of paper is produced today in an hour than in the 1800's?

22. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Super Paper-Making Machine can produce more than 2,000,000 pounds of paper in a single day. Three years ago our paper production was only 879,989 pounds a day. How much more is our increase presently in paper production?

23. If 80,335 pounds of cardboard were produced weekly and 50,879 pounds of absorbent paper were produced weekly, how many more pounds of cardboard would be produced weekly than absorbent paper?

198
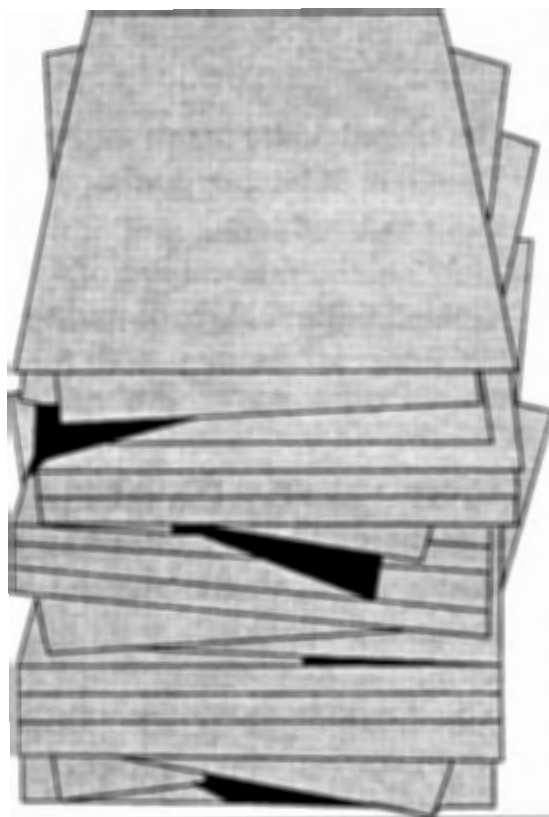
24. If 18,590 feet of paper went through the final drying process this week and 16,849 feet last week, how many more pounds of paper went through the drying process this week than last?

25. Seventy of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) factory workers sorted 425,550 pounds of paper on Monday and 733,832 pounds of paper on Tuesday. How many more pounds of paper did they sort on Tuesday than on Monday?

26. Brother Nehemiah, a יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) paper cutter, cut 7,790 pounds of paper one week and 10,880 pounds the previous week. How many pounds less did he cut?

27. Last year, one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) international publishing companies purchased $6,256,000 worth of newsprint paper. This year we purchased $20,870,000 in paper. How much more paper was purchased this year than last year?

28. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) paper industries consist of about 3,000 companies having 5,500 mills. Our paper industry sales rose to $20,007,670,000 this year. Last year we totaled $11,653,340,000 in sales. What was the difference in increase of this year's sales?

29. In 1967, the United States manufactured 43,896,000 tons of paper and paperboard. Japan manufactured 9,966,000 tons. How many more tons of paper did the United States manufacture than Japan?

30. If the United States' paper consumption is 530 pounds per person for one year and Egypt's consumption is 14 pounds per person, how many more pounds of paper per person is consumed by the United States than Egypt?
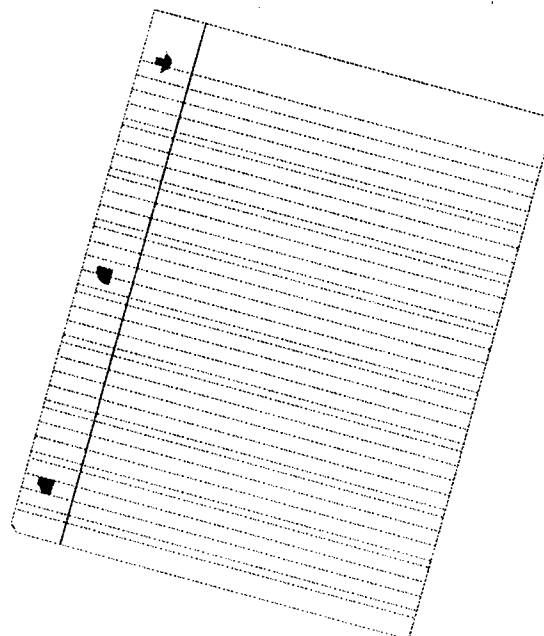
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) FURNITURE AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

1. It takes 43 square feet of pine to make a dinette set in יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Workshop. Pine costs $1.57 a square foot. How much is the cost of production for the dinette set?
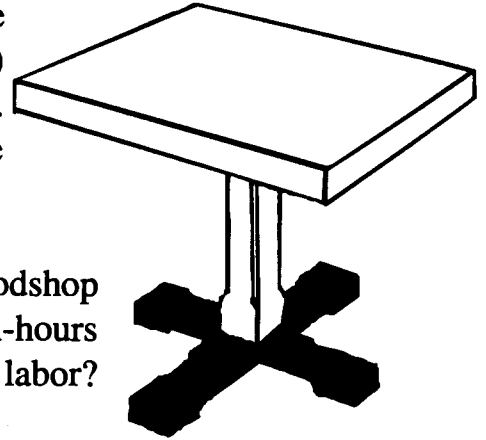
2. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Woodshop pays its workers $6.00 an hour. It takes 13 man-hours to make a dinette set. How much is the cost of labor?

3. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** dinette sets retail for $249.00. How much is the gross income for יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** Woodshop if 7,435 sets are sold in a year?

4. It takes 14,000 pounds of cement to lay the foundation of one of בן יהוה יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** housing units. The wholesale price of cement is $13.00 for a 100-lb. bag. How much does it cost to lay the foundation?

5. One of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** housing units require 23,640 square feet of plywood for the walls and roof. How much does the plywood cost if it sells for $.97 a square foot (board feet)?

6. If 7 יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** construction builders work for 10 hours a day for 6 days a week for 5 weeks on a house, how many man-hours does it take to build one house?

7. Seven of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** construction workers will build a house at a pay rate of $9.00 an hour each. How much is the labor cost for one house if it takes 2,100 man-hours to build it? For the year if 375 houses were built?
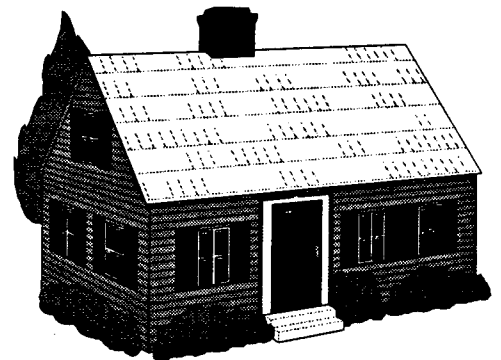
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) SHEEP FARMING AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1. On a yearly average, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) farmers and ranchers raise $212,000,000 worth of wool. Using this average, how much would they raise in 7 years?

2. A flock of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) wool-producing sheep were herded to the ranch to be sheared. Another flock was herded three hours later. A third flock was herded three hours after that. There were 750 sheep in each flock. How many sheep were there in all?

3. On one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) islands, there are six different flocks of sheep raised. There are an equal number of sheep in each flock and a total of 3,600 sheep on the island. How many sheep are in each flock?

4. If the shearing of one sheep yields 23 pounds of wool, how many pounds would 75 sheep yield?

5. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) employs 70 expert shearers that can individually clip sheep yielding 6,250 pounds of wool a day. What would be the combined total pounds of wool clipped by these workers at the end of a day?

6. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Merino sheep have the finest and largest amount of wool. One ram will yield as much as 28 pounds of wool at a shearing. How many pounds would 9 rams yield?

7. One of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) textile mills received 39,984 pounds of wool to process into fabric. If each sheep sheared yielded 24 pounds of wool, how many sheep were used?
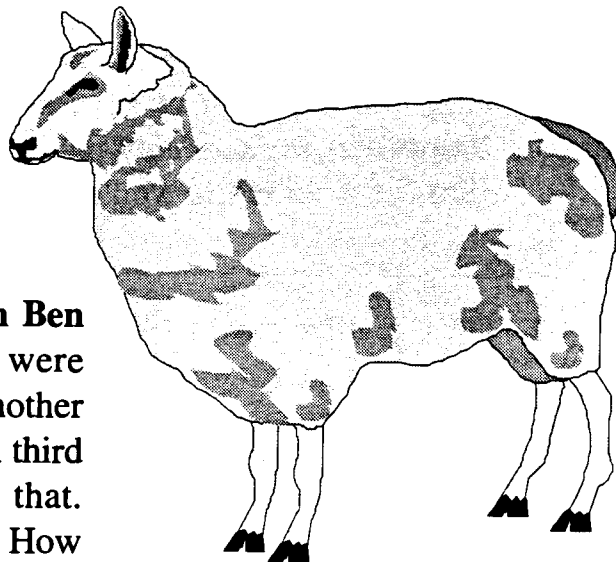
8. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) textile factories produced about 43,000,000 pounds of wool fabric last year. One half of it was fine wool and one half was cross-bred wool. Tell how much in pounds was fine wool.

9. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) wool manufacturers knit or weave yarn into a variety of fabrics. In one hour, יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) workers may produce 60 yards of fabric. At that rate, how many yards of wool fabric would be produced in 24 hours?

10. On a regular day, a יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh) factory wool worker can produce 200 pullover sweaters. How many sweaters could he produce in 8 days?

11. It takes יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) textile mill about five pounds of wool to make a man's coat. A nearby merchant purchased 1,885 coats. How many pounds of wool did it take to make these coats?

12. Each month, South Africa produced 21,423,000 pounds of wool. How much wool did they produce for six months?

13. In most parts of the world, sheep are sheared once a year. Australia, Uruguay, and China each clipped 136,687,000 pounds of wool last year to be used at יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) wool manufacturing plants. What was the total amount of wool clipped by the three countries?
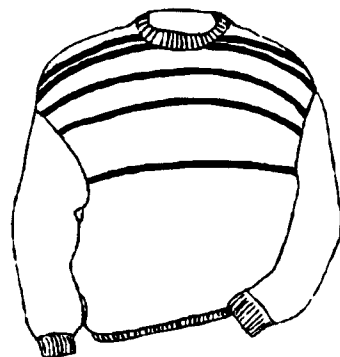
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) FASHION AND SEWING INDUSTRY

1. Some of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) sewing manufacturing plants have assembly lines where workers sew individual pieces of material such as sleeves, collars, skirts, and pants. If workers were to sew 136 of each of these pieces, how many total pieces of material will they have sewn?

2. Nearly a total of 27,000,000 Hebrews work in three of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) textile mills. Divided equally, how many workers are there in each mill?

3. Using יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) heavy duty cutter, workers at יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) sewing manufacturing plant cut material for thousands of garments per day. If 7 workers each cut 1,700 garments, how many garments would be cut in all for one day?

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

1. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) supersonic passenger airplane pilots will fly those attending our feast convention in Atlanta from all across America. If each plane can accommodate 175 passengers and nine planes are to be used, how many Hebrews can fly to the upcoming feast?

2. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) has put into the minds of 27 Hebrew Israelite scientists, technicians, mechanics, and builders to build the most efficient airplane ever. It will take 60 hours a week, 48 weeks a year for 3 years. How many man-hours will it take to build the plane?

3. The Nation of יהוה (**Yahweh**) needs 100 workers to work 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year for 8 years to design, build, and test their airplane. How many man-hours does it take The Nation of יהוה (**Yahweh**) to build an airplane?

4. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) skilled engineers and mechanics inspect our supersonic jets every 15,000 miles to insure the safety of our passengers. Our jets have been inspected 22 times. Tell how many miles these jets have flown.

5. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Y-7 jets can travel 6,700 miles without stopping to refuel. Can a יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) pilot cruise at a speed of 600 miles per hour for 13 hours nonstop? If yes, explain; if no, explain.

6. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Bean Farm and Packaging Plant supplies 125 universities across America with beans each year. The average university consumes 250 pounds of beans each week. How many pounds of cargo in airfreight would a Y-1000 cargo jet have to deliver for the year?

7. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) Y-1000 cargo jet carries 125 tons of literature to יהוה (**Yahweh's**) congregations nationwide each week. How many tons will a jet carry in 48 weeks?

8. If 200 sheets of literature are shipped equaling one pound, tell how many sheets of literature are shipped equaling 35 pounds.
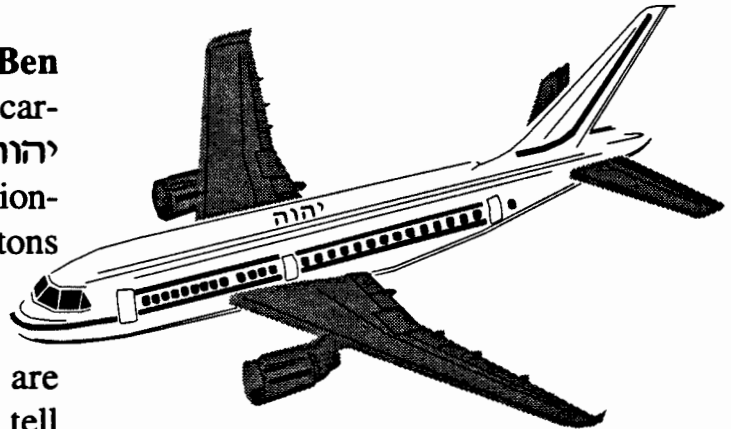
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

1. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) has 5 powerful aircraft carriers serving the line of duty in the Pacific Ocean region. Each carrier carries 170 Y-7000 super speed jets. How many jets do we have in the line of duty on the open seas of the Pacific?

2. One of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) largest and most luxurious passenger liners had construction costs of more than $70 million. How much would it cost to construct six identical liners?

3. The Nation of יהוה (Yahweh) ordered a cargo ship to be built which would be used to ship literature, books, and products for יהוה (Yahweh's) international centers. It took 357 workers to construct the cargo ship in one year at 45 weeks a year, 6 days a week, and 8 hours a day. How many man-hours did it take? The cargo ship's building costs were $247.00 a ton. How much did it cost to build the cargo ship weighing 53,700 tons? The ship brought 325 tables to the Feast of Tabernacles. Each table cost $15.00 each to ship. How much in monies did the cargo ship gain?

4. In our history book, the Old Testament Bible, our Hebrew brother Noah built an ark which was 300 cubits long, 50 cubits wide, and 30 cubits high. If one cubit equals 18 inches, what are the dimensions of the ark in inches?

5. What is the volume of the ark in inches?

6. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) Rice Farm and Packaging Plant exported 12,365 bags of rice last year. The retail price of rice is $20.00 for a 100-lb. bag, $3.50 for a 10-lb. bag, and $.57 for a 1-lb. bag. What is the gross income of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) rice farms if the bags were sold at:

   a) 100-lb. bags;

   b) 10-lb. bags; and

   c) 1-lb. bags?
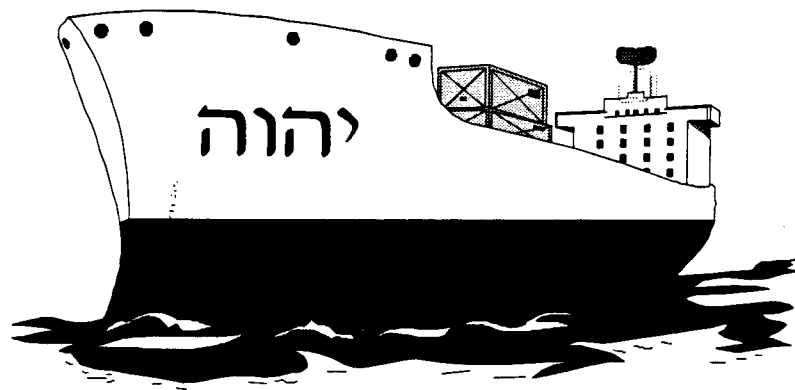
7. It takes 7,500 square yards (or board feet) of lumber to build one of בן יהוה יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) deluxe speed boats. The retail price of lumber is $7.00 a square yard. How much will it cost to build?

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) RAILROAD INDUSTRY

1. A יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) super streamline locomotive carries passengers and freight all across the country. This locomotive can pull 15 two-trailer flatcars each with a freight of literature filled to capacity. There are 50 boxes of literature per trailer and 15,000 pieces of literature per box. How many people will יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) locomotive provide with the Word?
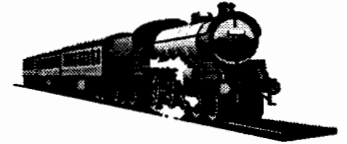
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) TRUCKING INDUSTRY

1. It takes one of יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) cross-country trucks 24 hours to transport freight to a city 1,100 miles away. How many miles could one of these trucks travel in 72 hours?
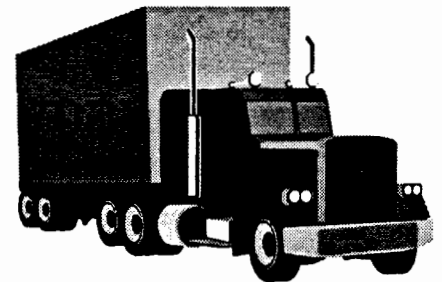
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

1. Twice a day, a יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) factory will receive freights of newly processed steel. Every minute, a יהוה (**Yahweh**) molten iron car brings 20 tons of iron to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) steel mill. The hot molten iron is processed into 16 one-ton slabs. How many slabs are processed in one hour? in a 10-hour work day? 6 days a week? 45 weeks a year?

2. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) iron ore furnace requires 7 tons of iron ore, 3 tons of coke, 1 ton of limestone, and 16 tons of air to make 4 tons of iron. Each minute, a יהוה (**Yahweh**) skip car dumps 7 tons of iron into the furnace and every minute, a ladle car carries 4 tons of hot molten iron to יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) steel mill. How much ore is dumped in a 10-hour work day? How much coke is needed for a 10-hour work day? How much limestone is needed for a 6-day week? How many tons of molten iron are produced in 45 weeks?
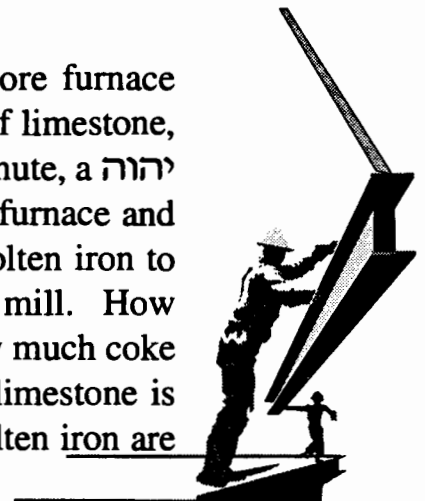
יהוה (YAHWEH'S) OIL INDUSTRY

1. In our homeland Israel and other oil-producing regions of יהוה (**Yahweh's**) earth, we produce the world's supply of oil. We refine petroleum into fuel gas, gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, heating oil, lubricating oil, and heavy fuel oil. If one region's refineries can produce 500,000 barrels of oil a day, tell how many barrels of oil they will produce in 7 days, 30 days, and 365 days.

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) COTTON AND FIBER INDUSTRY

1. In some countries, cotton grows on one of every 25 acres of cropland. If there are 750,000 acres of cropland in one of these countries, how many acres will grow cotton?

2. In the history of the United States, Black slaves were used to pick cotton by hand. Today, machines are used to harvest much of the crop. A one-row mechanical picker can do the work of about 40 hand-pickers. At this rate, how many machines could be used to replace 320 workers?

3. Last year our land Israel produced 32,500,000 lbs. of cotton. At 500 pounds per bale, how many bales would this equal?

4. In the early 1930's, a cotton farmer worked about 270 hours to produce one bale of cotton. If he worked 1,080 hours, how many bales would he produce?

5. A bale of cotton may equal about 500 pounds. יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh's**) factory workers had 30,000 pounds of cotton to work with. How many 500-lb. bales would this equal?
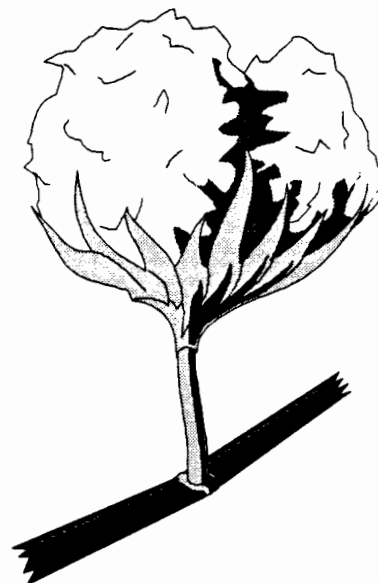
6. Many countries in the world are cotton-producing and export much of their crop for use in יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** cotton mills. One of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** cotton mills received a combined total of 50,000 bales of cotton from Brazil, China, Egypt, India, and Russia for the month of July. Since the countries equally exported the same amounts, how many bales did each one export?

7. In preparation for storage, יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** cotton factory workers must cover each bale of cotton. It takes six yards of bagging material to cover one bale. Hebrew workers had 5,616 yards to work with. How many bales would this cover?

8. יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** skilled factory workers make use of the cottonseed to make oil. A ton of cottonseed provides about 320 pounds of oil. How many tons of cottonseed did they have to work with to produce 18,240 pounds of oil?

9. At יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** cotton factory warehouse, a bale press is used to pack the cotton into bales. A crew of 25 Hebrew men operating a huge machine can compress about four bales a minute. How many bales could they compress in 60 minutes?

10. Four kinds of cotton (American upland, Egyptian, Sea-island and Asiatic) weighing 45,000 lbs. were shipped to a יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** cotton mill for processing. At 250 lbs. per bale, how many total bales of cotton were shipped?

11. One of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** railroad box cars can carry 130 compressed bales of cotton. How many railroad cars would be needed to carry 9,100 bales?

12. The combined number of workers at three of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** textile mills is 27,000. Give an average of how many workers each mill employs.
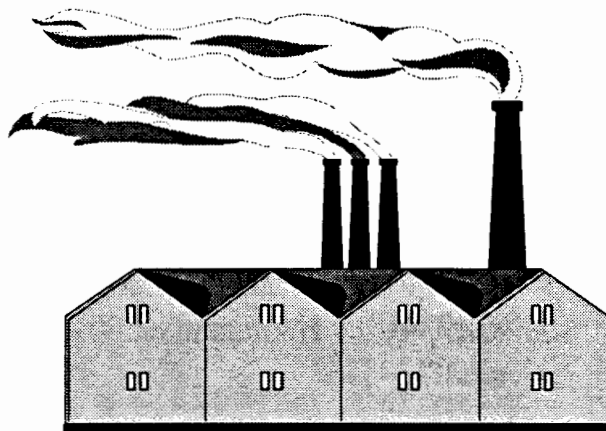
13. יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) cotton factories have thousands of mechanical looms which are used to weave cloth. If each Hebrew worker can tend up to 40 looms, how many workers would it take to operate 28,000 looms?

14. Last year the country of Sudan exported 9 shipments of cotton amounting to 540,000 lbs. to one of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) cotton factory warehouses. How many pounds of cotton were sent per shipment?

15. One of יהוה בן יהוה (Yahweh Ben Yahweh's) finest textile mills produces nothing but white linen. It takes approximately 6 yards to make a robe and pants. With a production of 22,470 yards of linen, how many garments can be made?
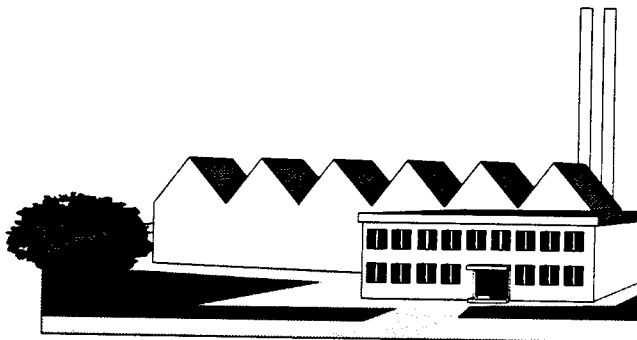
1 KILOLITER
= 1000 LITERS

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
BIBLICAL REFERENCES OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the Earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance? Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it?

It is He, יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**), who stood and measured the Earth: His ways are everlasting. He made the weight for the winds; and he weigheth the waters by measure. Throughout Biblical history, it has been documented that יהוה בן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) alone gave our patriarchal father, Noah, the dimensions and cubit measures to build the ark. He gave Abraham the monetary measure to weigh out shekels to the sons of Heth. He gave Moses and the children of Israel the measures to build His tabernacle, the ark of the covenant, and the pattern of all the instruments. He gave King Solomon the measures to build the most magnificent house to the name of יהוה (**Yahweh**).

Standard units of measure used by Adam, Noah, and Abraham were based on parts of the human body. A finger was the length of a finger; a handbreath was the width of four fingers closely pressed together. Others were based on how much work a man could do in one day, walking a certain distance (paces), or by the distance traveled in a day's journey. However, in many cases, some of the units used for measurement varied depending upon the size of each person and the circumstances at

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that time. Consequently, due to divers weights in the communities of the children of Israel, יהוה בֶּן יהוה (**Yahweh Ben Yahweh**) established His "divine" laws in Deuteronomy 25:13-15 for a perfect weight and measure in Israel's business dealings, customs, commerce, and trade, thereby, creating the standard system for measurement.

<u>Scriptural References</u>

- Isaiah 40:12

- Job 38:5

- Habakkuk 3:6

- Genesis 6:15

- Genesis 23:16

- Exodus 25:8-39

- 1 Kings 6:1-14

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
HEBREW TABLE - DEFINITIONS

finger - (Jeremiah 52:21) The smallest measure among the Hebrew Israelites, and equal to the length of the human finger, about 4 1/2 inches.

handbreath - (1 Kings 7:26) The width of the four fingers closely pressed together, about 2 1/2 to 4 inches.

span - (Exodus 28:16) The width from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger with them extended, about 9 inches apart.

cubit - (Genesis 6:15) An important and constant measure among the Hebrew Israelites, based on the length of the arm from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger, about 17 to 21 inches.

cab - (2 Kings 6:25) An important measure, 1/6 of a seah and equal to about two quarts.

omer - (Exodus 16:16-36) An ancient Hebrew measure containing the portion of manna יהוה (Yahweh) assigned to each Hebrew daily for food. An omer was one-tenth of an ephah and held about 5.1 pints.

ephah	-	(Exodus 16:36) A measure commonly used by the Hebrews containing ten omers, equal to about three pecks and three pints.
measures (seah)	-	(Genesis 18:6) A common household measure equal to one-third of an ephah.
homer	-	(Leviticus 27:16) A Hebrew measure which was originally a donkey load; was also known to be called kor because of being a circular measure. The homer contained ten ephahs, nearly eight bushels. A half-homer was known as lethek.
log	-	(Leviticus 14:10) This term originally indicated a basin, a Hebrew liquid measure equal to a pint.
hin	-	(Exodus 29:40) A Hebrew measure equal to one-sixth bath or six pints.
bath	-	(1 Kings 7:26) The largest of the Hebrew measure equal to the ephah and one-tenth of a homer; its liquid capacity is equal to seven and a half gallons.
pace	-	(2 Samuel 6:13) A Hebrew measure of distance referred to as a step, and equal to about a yard.

day's journey - (Genesis 30:36) The most usual method of determining distance in Hebrew history. It is based on the traveler and the country traveled. A day's journey was anywhere from ten to thirty miles.

gerah - (Exodus 30:13) The smallest of the Hebrew Israelite weights and is equal to about one-twentieth part of the holy shekel.

shekel - (Genesis 23:15) The most accurately marked weight of the ancient Hebrew Israelite silver coins. The shekel was equal to twenty gerahs or ten English penny weights.

maneh - (Ezekiel 45:12) An ancient unit of weight equivalent to 100 shekels or fifty to sixty holy shekels. Sixty minas formed a talent.

bekah - (Exodus 38:26) An ancient Hebrew Israelite weight in silver that is equal to about one-half of a holy shekel.

talent - (Exodus 25:39) The largest of the ancient Hebrew Israelite weights used for metals whether gold, silver, bronze, or iron. A weight of talent contains about 3,000 shekels. Estimating a shekel at 10 penny weight, the talent would be equal to 93 pounds, 12 ounces avoirdupois, or 125 troy weight.

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
SCRIPTURAL BACKGROUND OF
HEBREW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Deuteronomy 25:13-15 - Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights, a great and a small.

Thou shalt not have in thine house divers measures, a great and a small.

- but thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have: that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God, יהוה (Yahweh), giveth thee.

divers - various, several, more than one, an indefinite number of things

weights - a system of units for expressing heaviness or mass

measure - act or process of ascertaining the extent, quantity, dimension, etcetera, of something

just - exact, accurate, upright, righteousness, truth, fair, honorable, fair in one's dealings and actions

perfect - lacking nothing essential to the whole; complete of its nature or kind; in a state of highest excellence without flaws; excellent or complete beyond practical or theoretical improvement; pure, unmixed

These Scriptures show us that we as a nation should have one system of weights.

Deuteronomy 25:13-15 states that we are to have a just and a perfect weight and measure system. Deuteronomy 31:24-26 tells us what happened to our perfect weight and measure system: it was put into the ark.

The Hebrew measures of length basically deal in four categories:

finger   -   0.728 inches or 1.85 cm

handbreadth   -   2.915 inches or 7.404 cm

span   -   8.745 inches or 22.212 cm

cubit   -   17.49 inches or 44.424 cm

finger   -   Jeremiah 52:21

And concerning the pillars, the height of one pillar was eighteen cubits; and a fillet of twelve cubits did compass it; and the thickness thereof was <u>four fingers</u>: it was hollow.

0.728	inches		1.85	cm
x 4	fingers		x 4	fingers
2.912	thickness		7.40	thickness

(if rounded off = 3 inches)

handbreadth   -   1 Kings 7:26

And it was an handbreadth (2.915 inches or 7.404 cm) thick, and the brim thereof was wrought like the brim of a cup, with flowers of lilies: it contained two thousand baths.

Exodus 25:25

And thou shalt make unto it a border of an <u>hand breadth</u> (2.915 inches or 7.404 cm) round about, and thou shalt make a golden crown to the border thereof round about.

span   -   Exodus 28:16

Foursquare it shall be being doubled; a <u>span</u> (8.745 inches or 22.212 cm) shall be the length thereof, and a span shall be the breadth thereof.

Exodus 39:9

Exodus 39:9
It was foursquare; they made the breastplate double: a span (8.745 inches or 22.212 cm) was the length thereof, and a span the breadth thereof, being doubled.

cubit   -   Genesis 6:15
And this is the fashion which thou shalt make it of: The length of the ark shall be three hundred cubits, the breadth of it fifty cubits, and the height of it thirty cubits.

Length

$$\begin{array}{r} 437.275 \text{ length in feet} \\ 12)\overline{5247.00} \end{array}$$

17.49	cubits
x 300	length
5247.00	= length in inches

```
        437.275  length in feet
   12 ) 5247.00
        48
        44
        36
        87
        84
        30
        24
        60
        60
```

Breadth

```
         72.875  breadth in feet
   12 ) 874.500
        84
        34
        24
        105
        96
        90
        84
        60
        60
```

17.59	cubits
x 50	breadth
874.50	breadth in inches

218

Height

```
  17.49  cubits
x    30  height
524.70  height in inches
```

```
        43.725  height in feet
12 ) 524.700
     48
     44
     36
     87
     84
     30
     24
     60
     60
```

1 LITER =
0.220 GALLON

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
HEBREW TABLE OF MEASURES

UNIT		U.S.			METRIC	
Measures of Length						
Finger	=	0.728	inch	=	1.85	cm
Handbreadth	=	2.915	inches	=	7.404	cm
Span	=	8.745	inches	=	22.212	cm
Cubit	=	17.49	inches	=	44.424	cm
Ezekiel's Measures						
Span	=	10.202	inches	=	25.914	cm
Cubit	=	20.405	inches	=	51.829	cm

Measures of Capacity

Dry Measures						
Cab	=	1.16	quarts	=	1.2773	L
Omer, issaron, 1/10 ephah	=	2.09	quarts	=	2.3015	L
Seah, 1/3 ephah	=	5.33	quarts	=	5.8693	L
Ephah	=	0.516	bushel	=	18.1830	L
Lethech, 1/2 homer	=	2.58	bushels	=	90.9150	L
Homer, cor	=	5.16	bushels	=	181.8301	L

Liquid Measures						
Log	=	0.67	pint	=	0.1370	L
Hin	=	1	gallon	=	3.7853	L
Bath	=	5.5	gallons	=	20.8191	L
Cor, homer	=	55	gallons	=	208.1915	L

cm = centimeters; L = liter

Weights

Gerah, 1/10 shekel	=	8.71	grains	=	0.571	g
1/3 shekel	=	0.134	ounce	=	3.808	g
Bekah, 1/2 shekel	=	0.201	ounce	=	5.712	g
Pim	=	0.268	ounce	=	7.616	g
Shekel	=	0.403	ounce	=	11.424	g
Maneh	=	1.26	pounds	=	571.200	g
Talent	=	75.60	pounds	=	34.272	kg

g = gram; kg = kilogram

U. S. ENGLISH SYSTEM
STANDARD UNITS FOR
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

measure   -   the dimensions, capacity, or amount of something ascertained by measuring from a standard unit of measurement.

weight   -   the standard or established amount that a thing should weigh. Weight is also the gravitational force put forth on an object by the planet on which the object is located.

unit   -   a determinate quantity as of length, time, heat, or value taken as a standard unit of measurement. There are units of money, time, area, volume, and weight. Two main groups of units are the English and the metric.

The standard units of measure are:

inch	cubic foot	scruple
foot	cubic yard	dram
yard	minim	penny weight
rod	fluid dram	ounce
mile	fluid ounce	pound
square inch	gill	long hundred weight
square foot	pint	short hundred weight
square yard	quart	hundred weight
square rod	gallon	long ton
square mile	peck	short ton
acre	bushel	ton
cubic inch	grain	

1/4 OF A BUSHEL
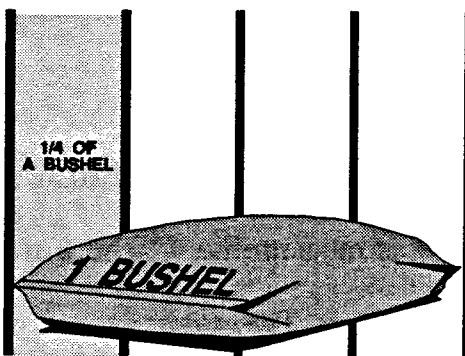
1 BUSHEL

1 PECK IS EQUAL TO 1/4 BUSHEL

U. S. STANDARDS
OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Linear Measure (length)

Square Measure (area)

Cubic Measure (volume)

Dry Measure (capacity)

Liquid Measure (capacity)

Nautical or Mariners Measure

Circular or Angular Measure

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure

Apothecaries' Dry Measure

Avoirdupois Weight

Troy Weight

Counting Measures

Measure of Time

Measure of Money

Gold Measure

Silver Measure

Land Measure

Surveyors' Measure

Engineers' Measure

Shipping Measure

Wood Measure

Paper Measure

Print Measure
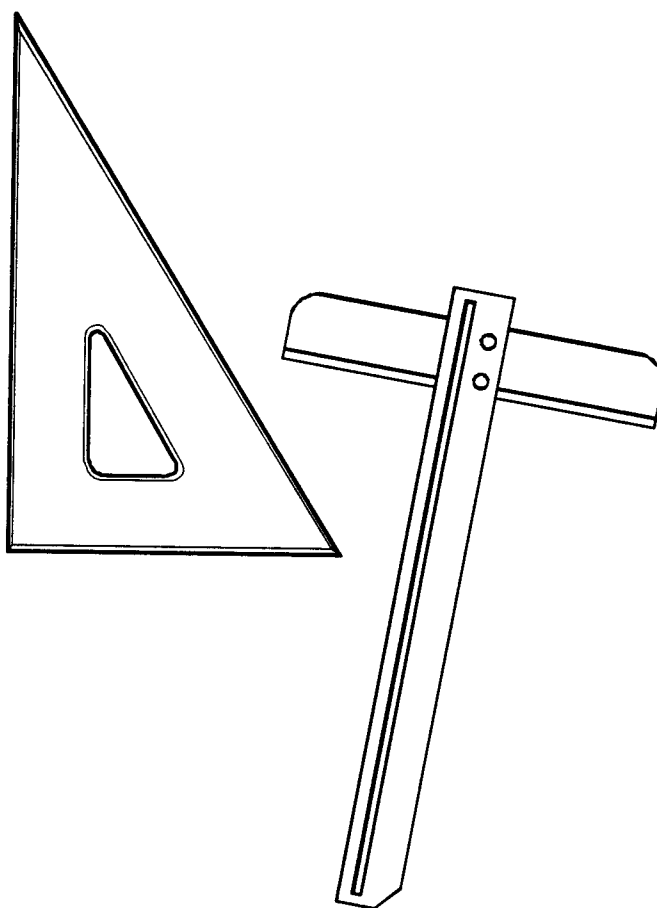
DEFINITIONS FOR U. S. STANDARDS
OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weight

There are three kinds of weights used in business, occupational, professional, and private life:

Troy Weight   -   jewelers use troy weight to weigh precious metals and jewels.

Carat   -   the carat is used to measure diamonds and gold. 1K (1 carat) of gold means 1/24 part. Thus, gold marked 14K means that 14/24 of the weight is pure gold; 10/24 is an alloy, or baser metal.

Apothecaries' Dry Measure   -   pharmacists and physicians use apothecaries' weight to weigh, mix, and sell dry medicines. This unit is based on the weight of a grain of wheat.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure   -   pharmacists and physicians use this measure to weigh, mix, and sell liquid medicines.

Avoirdupois Weight   -   this weight is used in weighing common articles or items as groceries or other commodities.

Gold Measure   -   has to do with the purity of the metal.
pure gold   = 24   karats (24K)
18/24 pure gold   = 18   karats (18K)
1/24 pure gold   =   1   karat (K)

Silver Measure   -   has to do with the purity of the metal. The unit that expresses the purity is sterling. Sterling silver is .925 (92.5 percent) pure.

<u>Money Measure</u>	-	in the U.S. is based on the decimal system of tens. The principal unit is the dollar.
<u>Land Measure</u>	-	used when local governments mark off land for such purposes as taxation or recording of ownership.
<u>Surveyors' Measure</u>	-	chain used in measuring land stretched from one point to another by the surveyors.
<u>Engineers' Measure</u>	-	used by those who plot the ground for the purpose of building and construction.

MEASUREMENT — DENOMINATE NUMBERS

Denomination--denomination means a unit of measurement.

Measures have different denominations to express large or small quantities. Long spaces of time are measured by days, weeks, or years; but short spaces of time are measured by hours, minutes, or seconds.

Different denominations of the same common measure can be added, subtracted, multiplied, or divided. If the denominations are different, they must be reduced to the same denomination before they can be added, subtracted, multiplied, or divided.

Simple denominate numbers

When we speak of measures, whether they are money, time, distance, or weight, we use terms such as--7 dollars, 2 hours, 5 miles, or 10 pounds to express the quantity that we are talking about. Denominate numbers are numbers with a measurement name. They are also called simple denominate quantities. Denominate quantities can also be indicated by decimals, such as $7.70, 8.14 inches, or 5.41 meters.

Compound denominate numbers

Sometimes we use two or more terms or names to express the measure, such as 3 hours, 15 minutes, 10 seconds or 4 gallons, 3 quarts, 1 pint. Compound denominate numbers also contain different denominations such as 1 rod contains 5 1/2 yards, 1 yard contains 3 feet, and 1 foot contains 12 inches. If the denominate quantity contains two or more different denominations, it is called a compound denominate number.

Reduction

Reduction means to change from one unit of measurement to another.

Ascending reduction

Ascending reduction means to change from one unit of measurement to a higher unit of measurement (by dividing).

Example: 24 inches = 2 feet

120 minutes = 2 hours

Descending reduction

Descending reduction means to change from one unit of measurement to a smaller unit of measurement (by multiplying).

Example: 2 feet = 24 inches

2 hours = 120 minutes

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) TABLE OF MEASURES FOR REFERENCE

TIME

60 seconds (sec.)	=	1 minute (min.)
60 minutes (min.)	=	1 hour (hr.)
24 hours (hrs.)	=	1 day (da.)
7 days (da.)	=	1 week (wk.)
30 days (da.)	=	1 month (mo.)
12 months (mo.) or 52 weeks	=	1 year (yr.)
365 days	=	1 year
366 days	=	1 leap year
10 years	=	1 decade
100 years	=	1 century
1000 years	=	1 millennium

LENGTH

12 inches (in.)	=	1 foot (ft.)
36 inches (in.)	=	3 feet
3 feet (ft.)	=	1 yard (yd.)
16 1/2 feet (ft.) or 5 1/2 yards (yds.)	=	1 rod (rd.)
320 rods (rd.)	=	1 mile (mi.)
1,760 yards (yds.)	=	1 mile (mi.)
5,280 feet (ft.)	=	1 mile (mi.)

COUNTING

12 things	=	1 dozen (doz.)
12 dozen (doz.)	=	1 gross (gr.)
12 gross	=	1 great gross (gr. gr.)
20 things	=	1 score
1 hand (hd.)	=	4 inches
1 fathom (fath.)	=	6 feet
1 knot (kt.)	=	6,086 feet

3 knots	=	1 league
1 bushel potatoes	=	60 lbs.
1 barrel flour	=	196 lbs.
1 cubic ft. water	=	7.48 liquid gallons and weighs 62.423 pounds
diameter of circle x 3.1416	=	circumference
diameter of circle squared x .7854	=	area

atmospheric pressure is 14.7 lbs. per square inch at sea level

13 1/2 cubic feet of air weighs 1 pound

DRY MEASURE - CAPACITY

1/2 quart or 4 gills	=	1 pint (pt.)
2 pints (pts.)	=	1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts (qts.)	=	1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks (pks.)	=	1 bushel (bu.)
16 ounces (oz.)	=	1 pound (lb.)
2000 pounds (lbs.)	=	1 ton

LIQUID MEASURE - CAPACITY

2 teaspoons (tsp.)	=	1 tablespoon (tbsp.)
16 tablespoons (tbsp.)	=	8 ounces (oz.)
8 ounces (oz.)	=	1 cup (cu.)
16 ounces (oz.) or 2 cups	=	1 pint (pt.)
32 ounces (oz.) or 2 pints	=	1 quart (qt.)
64 ounces or 2 quarts	=	1/2 gallon (gal.)
128 ounces or 4 quarts	=	1 gallon (gal.)
31 1/2 gallons	=	1 barrel
231 cubic inches	=	1 gallon

TABLE OF CIRCULAR MEASURE

60 seconds (")	=	1 minute (')
60 minutes	=	1 degree (°)
360 degrees	=	1 circumference

A degree on the Earth's surface on a meridian = 69.16

U. S.
TABLE OF MEASURES

UNITS	UNIT	METRIC

MEASURE IN LENGTH

12	inches (in)	= 1 foot (ft)	=	0.3048	m
3	feet	= 1 yard (yd)	=	0.9144	m
16 1/2	ft or 5 1/2 yds	= 1 rod (rd)	=	5.029	m
660	ft or 40 rods	= 1 furlong (fur)	=	201.17	m
5280	ft or 8 furlongs	= 1 mile (mi)	=	1609.3	m

MEASURE OF CAPACITY

2	pints (pt)	= 1 quart (qt)	=	1.1012	L
8	quarts	= 1 peck (pk)	=	8.8096	L
4	pecks	= 1 bushel (bu)	=	35.2383	L

Liquid measures

4	gills (gi) or 16 oz	= 1 pint (pt)	=	0.4732	L
2	pints or 32 oz	= 1 quart (qt)	=	0.9463	L
4	quarts or 128 oz	= 1 gallon (gal)	=	3.7853	L

WEIGHTS

Troy Weight

3.086	grains (gr)	= 1 carat (K)	=	200.0	mg
24	grains	= 1 pennyweight (pwt)	=	1.5552	g
20	pennyweights	= 1 ounce (oz)	=	31.1040	g
12	ounces	= 1 pound (lb)	=	373.2504	g
				373.2480	

Apothecaries' Weight

20	grains	= 1 scruple (sc)	=	1.2960	g
3	scruples	= 1 dram (dr)	=	3.8880	g
8	drams	= 1 ounce (oz)	=	31.1040	g
12	ounces	= 1 pound (lb)	=	373.2504	g
				373.2480	

Avoirdupois Weight

16	drams	= 1 ounce	=	28.3495	g
16	ounces	= 1 pound	=	0.4536	kg
100	pounds	= 1 hundredweight (cwt)	=	45.36	kg
2000	pounds	= 1 ton (T)	=	907.18	kg
2240	pounds	= 1 long ton	=	1016.05	kg

METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASURE
BIBLICAL FOUNDATION

The Metric System of measure is a decimal system just as the monetary system of the United States in which the dollar is the basic unit. The word "decimal" comes from the Latin word *decem* which means ten. The Metric System has its roots and order from our ancient Hebrew Israelite forefathers.

All throughout Biblical history, it is so clearly documented that the concept of ten and multiples of ten have been established since the days of Abraham. For just a few examples among countless others, in Genesis 14:20, Abraham gave Melchisidek a tenth of all his blessings. In Exodus 18:25, Moses appointed rulers over tens, hundreds, and thousands. In Deuteronomy 1:15, Moses placed captains over tens, captains over hundreds, and captains over thousands. In Daniel 1:20, יהוה commanded that we as a nation are to be ten times better in all wisdom. Thus, the concept of ten utilized by French scientists was adopted as an orderly scientific system of measure from our patriarchal forefathers.

Today, most of the world uses the Metric System. However, both the Metric and English (customary) units of measure are used in the United States. The U.S. is committed to changing to a modernized metric system called the International System of Units generally known as SI (Systems International).

BASIC METRIC UNITS
OF MEASURE - DEFINITIONS

The Meter (m) | - | The basic unit for measuring length or distance. It corresponds roughly to the yard in measurement.

The Liter (l) | - | The basic unit for measuring volume of dry and liquid capacity. It corresponds to the quart in measurement.

The Gram (g) | - | The basic unit for measuring weight or mass. A U.S. penny weighs about 3 grams. 454 grams equal one pound.

The Celsius Degree (°C) | - | The basic unit for measuring temperature. The Celsius degree is often called the Centigrade degree.

Some equivalent Celsius - Fahrenheit temperatures

Boiling point of water	100° C	212° F
Normal body temperature	37° C	98.6° F
Freezing point of water	0° C	32° F

PREFIXES - BASIC UNITS
OF METRIC MEASURE

Prefixes - Basic units can be changed to larger or smaller units in size by means of prefixes. For example, a kilometer equals 1000 meters. Centi, kilo, and milli are the most commonly used prefixes.

Prefix		Symbol	Value	
exa	-	E	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	(one quintillion)
peta	-	P	1,000,000,000,000,000	(one quadrillion)
tera	-	T	1,000,000,000,000	(one trillion)
giga	-	G	1,000,000,000	(one billion)
mega	-	M	1,000,000	(one million)
kilo	-	K	1,000	(one thousand)
hecto	-	h	100	(one hundred)
deka	-	da	10	(ten)
deci	-	d	0.1	(one tenth)
centi	-	c	0.01	(one-hundredth)
milli	-	m	0.001	(one-thousandth)
micro	-	μ	0.000001	(one-millionth)
nano	-	n	0.000000001	(one-billionth)
pico	-	p	0.000000000001	(one-trillionth)
femto	-	f	0.000000000000001	(one-quadrillionth)
atto	-	a	0.000000000000000001	(one-quintillionth)

Read ↑ (upper section)

Read ↓ (lower section)

Examples: A micro meter is one-millionth of a meter

A micro liter is one-millionth of a liter

A micro gram is one-millionth of a gram

A milli meter is one-thousandth of a meter

TABLE OF METRIC MEASURES

UNITS	UNIT	U.S.

MEASURES OF LENGTH

10	millimeters (mm)	= 1 centimeter (cm)	=	0.3937	in
10	centimeters	= 1 decimeter (dm)	=	3.937	in
10	decimeters	= 1 meter (m)	=	39.37	in
10	meters	= 1 decameter (dkm)	=	393.7	in
10	decameters	= 1 hectometer (hm)	=	328 ft 1	in
10	hectometers	= 1 kilometer (km)	=	0.62137	mi

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

Dry Measure

10	centiliters (cl)	= 1 deciliter (dl)	=	6.1025	cu in
10	deciliters	= 1 liter (L)	=	0.9081	dry qt
10	liters	= 1 decaliter (dkl)	=	0.284	bushel
10	decaliters	= 1 hectoliter (hl)	=	2.838	bushels
10	hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter (kl)	=	35.315	cu ft

Liquid Measure

10	milliliters (ml)	= 1 centiliter	=	0.3381	fl oz
10	centiliters	= 1 deciliter	=	3.3814	fl oz
10	deciliters	= 1 liter	=	1.0567	liq qt
10	liters	= 1 decaliter	=	2.641	gal
10	decaliters	= 1 hectoliter	=	26.418	gal
10	hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter	=	264.18	gal

WEIGHTS

10	milligrams (mg)	= 1 centigram (cg)	=	0.1543	gr
10	centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg)	=	1.5432	gr
10	decigrams	= 1 gram (g)	=	15.432	gr
10	grams	= 1 decagram (dkg)	=	0.3527	oz
10	decagrams	= 1 hectogram (hg)	=	3.5274	oz
10	hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg)	=	2.2046	lb
10	kilograms	= 1 quintal (q)	=	220.46	lb
10	quintals	= 1 metric ton	=	2204.6	lb

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH) IS TIME

TO CHANGE:

(a)   years to months, multiply the number of years by 12;

(b)   months to years, divide the number of months by 12;

(c)   years to weeks, multiply the number of years by 52;

(d)   weeks to years, divide the number of weeks by 52;

(e)   years to days, multiply the number of years by 365;

(f)   days to years, divide the number of days by 365;

(g)   weeks to days, multiply the number of weeks by 7;

(h)   days to weeks, divide the number of days by 7;

(i)   days to hours, multiply the number of days by 24;

(j)   hours to days, divide the number of hours by 24;

(k)   hours to minutes, multiply the number of hours by 60;

(l)   minutes to hours, divide the number of minutes by 60;

(m)   minutes to seconds, multiply the number of minutes by 60;

(n)   seconds to minutes, divide the number of seconds by 60.

Equivalents - Measures of Time

1 year (yr.)	=	12 months (mo.)
	=	52 weeks (wk.)
	=	365 days (da.)
1 week (wk.)	=	7 days (da.)
1 day (da.)	=	24 hours (hr.)
1 hour (hr.)	=	60 minutes (min.)
1 minute (min.)	=	60 seconds (sec.)

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH) IS VOLUME

(a)   cubic feet to cubic inches, multiply the number of cubic feet by 1,728;

(b)   cubic inches to cubic feet, divide the number of cubic inches by 1,728;

(c)   cubic yards to cubic feet, multiply the number of cubic yards by 27;

(d)   cubic feet to cubic yards, divide the number of cubic feet by 27;

(e)   cubic yards to cubic inches, first change cubic yards to cubic feet, then to cubic inches;

(f)   cubic inches to cubic yards, first change cubic inches to cubic feet, then to cubic yards.

Equivalents - Measures of Volume

1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)	=	1,728	cubic inches (cu. in.)
1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)	=	27	cubic feet (cu. ft.)
1 board foot (ft. b.m./bd. ft.)	=	144	cubic inches (cu. in.)
1 cord (cd.)	=	128	cubic feet (cu. ft.)

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH) IS WEIGHT

TO CHANGE:

(a)   pounds to ounces, multiply the number of pounds by 16;

(b)   ounces to pounds, divide the number of ounces by 16;

(c)   short tons to pounds, multiply the number of short tons by 2,000;

(d)   pounds to short tons, divide the number of pounds by 2,000;

(e)   long tons to pounds, multiply the number of long tons by 2,240;

(f)   pounds to long tons, divide the number of pounds by 2,240

Equivalents - Measures of Weight

1 ounce (oz.)	=	437.5	grains
		16	drams (dr.)
1 pound (lb.)	=	16	ounces (oz.)
		7,000	grains
1 short ton (s.t. or T)	=	2,000	pounds (lb.)
1 long ton (l.t.)	=	2,240	pounds (lb.)
1 short hundred weight (sh. cwt.)	=	100	pounds (lb.)

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH)
IS ALL UNITS OF VOLUME

TO FIND:

(a)   the capacity in gallons equal to a given volume in cubic inches, divide the number of cubic inches by 231;

(b)   the volume in cubic inches equal to a given capacity in gallons, multiply the number of gallons by 231;

(c)   the capacity in gallons equal to a given volume in cubic feet, multiply the number of cubic feet by 7 1/2 (7.5);

(d)   the volume in cubic feet equal to a given capacity in gallons, divide the number of gallons by 7 1/2 (7.5);

(e)   the weight in pounds of a given volume of water in cubic feet, multiply the number of cubic feet by 64 if sea water, or by 62 1/2 (62.5) if fresh water;

(f)   the volume of water in cubic feet weighing a given number of pounds, divide the number of pounds by 64 if sea water, or by 62 1/2 (62.5) if fresh water;

(g)   the capacity in bushels equal to a given volume in cubic feet, divide the number of cubic feet by 1 1/4 (1.25);

(h)   the volume in cubic feet equal to a given capacity in bushels, multiply the number of bushels by 1 1/4 (1.25).

Equivalents - Conversions of Volume, Capacity, and Mass Units

1 gallon	=	231	cubic inches (cu. in.)
1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)	=	7 1/2	(7.5) gallons (gal.)
1 bushel (bu.)	=	1 1/4	(1.25) cubic feet (cu. ft.)
	=	2,150.42	cubic inches (cu. in.)
1 cubic foot (cu. ft.) of fresh water	=	62 1/2	(62.5) pounds (lb.)
1 cubic foot (cu. ft.) of sea water	=	64	pounds (lb.)

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH) IS LIQUID MEASURE

TO CHANGE:

(a)   pints to ounces, multiply the number of pints by 16;

(b)   ounces to pints, divide the number of ounces by 16;

(c)   quarts to pints, multiply the number of quarts by 2;

(d)   pints to quarts, divide the number of pints by 2;

(e)   gallons to quarts, multiply the number of gallons by 4;

(f)   quarts to gallons, divide the number of quarts by 4.

Equivalents - Liquid Measure

1 ounce (oz.)	=	8	dram (dr.)
1 pint (pt.)	=	16	ounces (oz.)
		4	gills (gi.)
1 quart (qt.)	=	2	pints (pt.)
1 gallon (gal.)	=	4	quarts (qt.)
1 standard barrel (bbl.)	=	31 1/2	gallons (gal.)

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH) IS DRY MEASURE

<u>TO CHANGE:</u>

(a)   quarts to pints, multiply the number of quarts by 2;

(b)   pints to quarts, divide the number of pints by 2;

(c)   pecks to quarts, multiply the number of pecks by 8;

(d)   quarts to pecks, divide the number of quarts by 8;

(e)   bushels to pecks, multiply the number of bushels by 4;

(f)   pecks to bushels, divide the number of pecks by 4.

<u>Equivalents - Dry Measure</u>

1 quart (qt.)	=	2 pints (pt.)
1 peck (pk.)	=	8 quarts (qt.)
1 bushel (bu.)	=	4 pecks (pk.)
1 barrel (bbl.)	=	105 quarts (qt.)

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH) IS AREA

TO CHANGE:

(a)   square feet to square inches, multiply the number of square feet by 144;

(b)   square inches to square feet, divide the number of square inches by 144;

(c)   square yards to square feet, multiply the number of square yards by 9;

(d)   square feet to square yards, divide the number of square feet by 9;

(e)   square yards to square inches, first change square yards to square feet, then to square inches;

(f)   square inches to square yards, first change square inches to square feet, then to square yards;

(g)   square rods to square yards, multiply the number of square rods by 30.25 (30 1/4);

(h)   square yards to square rods, divide the number of square yards by 30.25 (30 1/4);

(i)   acres to square rods, multiply the number of acres by 160;

(j)   square rods to acres, divide the number of square rods by 160;

(k)   square miles to acres, multiply the number of square miles by 640;

(l)   acres to square miles, divide the number of acres by 640.

Equivalents - Measures of Area

1 square foot (sq. ft.)	=	144	square inches (sq. in.)
1 square yard (sq. yd.)	=	9	square feet (sq. ft.)
1 square rod (sq. rd.)	=	30.25	(30 1/4) square yards (sq. yd.)
1 acre (acre)	=	160	square rods (sq. rd.)
	=	4,840	square yards (sq. yd.)
	=	43,560	square feet (sq. ft.)
1 square mile (sq. mi.)	=	640	acres (acres)

יהוה בֶּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH) IS LENGTH

<u>TO CHANGE:</u>

(a)   feet to inches, multiply the number of feet by 12;

(b)   inches to feet, divide the number of inches by 12;

(c)   yards to feet, multiply the number of yards by 3;

(d)   feet to yards, divide the number of feet by 3;

(e)   yards to inches, multiply the number of yards by 36;

(f)   inches to yards, divide the number of inches by 36;

(g)   rods to feet, multiply the number of rods by 16 1/2;

(h)   feet to rods, divide the number of feet by 16 1/2;

(i)   rods to yards, multiply the number of rods by 5 1/2;

(j)   yards to rods, divide the number of yards by 5 1/2;

(k)   miles to feet, multiply the number of miles by 5,280;

(l)   feet to miles, divide the number of feet by 5,280;

(m)   miles to yards, multiply the number of miles by 1,760;

(n)   yards to miles, divide the number of yards by 1,760;

(o)   miles to rods, multiply the number of miles by 320.

(p)   rods to miles, divide the number of rods by 320.

<u>Equivalents - Measures of Length</u>

1 foot (ft.)	=	12	inches (in.)
1 yard (yd.)	=	3	feet (ft.)
	=	36	inches (in.)

1 rod (rd.)	=	16 1/2	feet (ft.)
	=	5 1/2	yards (yd.)
1 mile (mi.)	=	5,280	feet (ft.)
	=	1,760	yards (yd.)
	=	320	rods (rd.)

TO CHANGE:

(a) nautical miles to feet, multiply the number of nautical miles by 6,080;

(b) feet to nautical miles, divide the number of feet by 6,080;

(c) nautical miles to statute miles, multiply the number of nautical miles by 1.15 or divide the number of nautical miles by .87;

(d) statute miles to nautical miles, multiply the number of statute miles by .87 or divide the number of statute miles by 1.15;

(e) fathoms to feet, multiply the number of fathoms by 6;

(f) feet to fathoms, divide the number of feet by 6;

(g) a knot is the unit of speed at sea. It is equal to one nautical mile per hour.

Equivalents - Measures of Length

1 knot	= nautical mile (mph) or (1.15 statute mph)
	= 6,080 feet (6,080.2 ft.)
	= 1.15 statute mile (1.1515 stat. mi.)
1 statute mile (stat. mi.)	= 0.87 nautical mile (0.8684 naut. mi.)
	= 5,280 feet (ft.)
1 fathom (fath.)	= 6 feet (ft.)

יהוה בּן יהוה (YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH) IS PERCENTS/DECIMALS/FRACTIONS

<u>Percents, Decimals, and Common Fractions:</u>

Percent			Decimal		Common Fraction
5		% -	.05	-	1/20
6	1/4	% -	.06 1/4	-	1/16
8	1/3	% -	.08 1/3	-	1/12
10		% -	.01 or .1	-	1/10
12	1/2	% -	.12 1/2 or .125	-	1/8
16	2/3	% -	.16 2/3	-	1/6
20		% -	.20 or .2	-	1/5
25		% -	.25	-	1/4
30		% -	.30 or .3	-	3/10
33	1/3	% -	.33 1/3	-	1/3
37	1/2	% -	.37 1/2 or .375	-	3/8
40		% -	.40 or .4	-	2/5
50		% -	.50 or .5	-	1/2
60		% -	.60 or .6	-	3/5
62	1/2	% -	.62 1/2 or .625	-	5/8
66	2/3	% -	.66 2/3	-	2/3
70		% -	.70 or .7	-	7/10
75		% -	.75	-	3/4
80		% -	.80 or .8	-	4/5
83	1/3	% -	.83 1/3	-	5/6
87	1/2	% -	.87 1/2 or .875	-	7/8
90		% -	.90 or .9	-	9/10

1200
2400

0900
2100

0300
1500

0600
1800
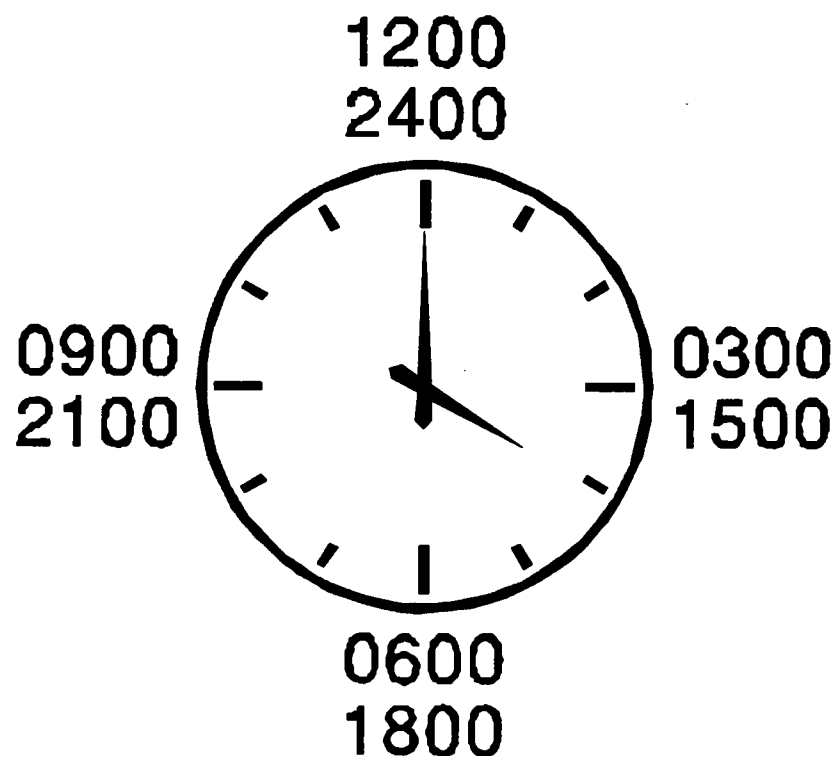
OTHER WORD DEFINITIONS
WE SHOULD KNOW

1. Absolute
   - complete; whole; free from imperfection; not mixed with anything else; not compared with anything else; exact; with no limits or restrictions; based on a system of measurement independent of arbitrary or variable standards

2. Millennium
   - a period of 1,000 years; a thousandth anniversary

3. Principle
   - a rule of יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh's)** science explaining how things act; the method of operation; a source; origin; first cause or force

4. Usury
   - the fact or practice of lending money at interest; interest

5. Profit
   - gain from a business; what is left when the cost of goods and of carrying on the business is subtracted from the amount of money taken in; the gain from any transaction; advantage; benefit (Mark 8:36); יהוה בן יהוה **(Yahweh Ben Yahweh)** teaches us to profit (Isaiah 48:17)

6. Accounting
   - the process of identifying, measuring, and communicating economic information to permit informed judgments and decisions by users of the information, such as profit and loss statements

7. Business
   - the activities of buying and selling; trade; commercial dealings; a commercial enterprise; industrial establishment; work; occupation (2 Chronicles 17:13, 32:31; Psalm 107:23)

8. Merchant
   - a person who buys and sells commodities for profit, now especially on a relatively large scale and often with foreign countries; a storekeeper; a retail shopkeeper (Proverbs 31:14).

9. Enterprise - an undertaking; project; a business enterprise; the business of a person, company, etcetera, of making and selling things; readiness to start projects; courage and energy in starting projects; the carrying on of enterprises

10. Entrepreneur - a person who organizes and manages a business or industrial enterprise, taking the risk of not making a profit and getting the profit when there is one

11. System - a set of things or parts forming a whole; an ordered group of facts, principles, beliefs, etcetera; a plan; a scheme; method set in motion by יהוה **(Yahweh)**

12. Import - to bring in from a foreign country for sale or use

13. Export - to send (goods) out of one country for sale and use in another

14. Measure - to calculate from one point to another; to find the distance, the volume, the mass

15. Universal - existing everywhere, all or for all, extending to or affecting the world and beyond

16. Economics - the science of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth; details of economy of management; having a system of managing the production, distribution, and consumption of goods; efficient arrangements; organization

17. Prosperous - to be successful; have good fortune; cause to flourish; thriving; doing well; favorable; helpful; rich; wealthy

18. Money - gold, silver or other metal in pieces of convenient form stamped by government authority and issued as a medium of exchange and measure of value

- any circulating medium of exchange, including coins, paper money, and demand deposits

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- wealth considered in terms of money

- pecuniary profit

- a particular form or denomination of currency

19. Monetary — of or pertaining to the coinage or currency of a country

- of or pertaining to money; pecuniary

20. Monetary Unit — the standard unit of value of the currency of a country

21. Monel Metal — a corrosion-resistant alloy consisting of mainly nickel and copper

22. Monetize — to coin into money; to legalize as money

23. Gold — a heavy, yellow, inert, metallic chemical element with a high degree of ductility and malleability; it is a precious metal and is used in the manufacture of coins, jewelry, alloys, etcetera; symbol, Au; atomic weight, 196.967; atomic number, 79; specific gravity, 19.4; melting point, 1063° C; boiling point, 2600° C; gold coin; money; riches; wealth

24. God — in monotheistic religions, the Creator and Ruler of the universe, regarded as eternal, infinite, all-powerful, and all-knowing; Supreme Being; Almighty

- a male deity, presiding over some portion of worldly affairs

- the Supreme Being considered with reference to the sum of His attributes

25. Godlike — like or befitting God or a god; divine

26. Mind — God; in full, Divine Mind

- the intellect in its normal state; reason

- intelligence; brains

- that which thinks, perceives, feels, wills, understands, experiences emotions; the seat or subject of conscious

- remembrance; recollection

- to be obedient

27. Wealth
- a great quantity or store of money or property of value

- all goods that have a monetary or exchange value

- rich or valuable contents or produce

- the state of being rich

- prosperity; affluence; possessions; assets, goods; property; money; opulence; fortune

28. Interest
- a legal share, right, or title, as in ownership of property or a business

- a body of persons exerting influence on and often financially involved in a given enterprise, industry, or sphere of activity

- benefit, advantage

- a sum paid or charged for the use of money or for borrowing money

- the rate percent per unit of time represented by such payment or charge

29. Perpendicular
- vertical; upright; rectitude

- meeting a given line or surface at right angles

- maintaining a standing or upright position

- an instrument for indicating the vertical line from any point

- a perpendicular line or plane

- moral uprightness; rectitude

30. Line - a long mark of very slight breadth, made to divide an area, determine a direction, distribution, or limit, depict an object, etcetera

- the path traced by a moving point having no breadth

31. Angle - the space within the two lines or three or more planes diverging from a common point, or within two planes diverging from a common line

- the amount of rotation needed to bring one line or plane in coincidence with another

- an angular projection

- a viewpoint; standpoint

32. Point - an element having position without extension whose movement traces a line

- a direction, especially any of 32 compass directions 11° 15' apart, used in navigation

- a location on a scale or the beginning of a phenomenon or process that this indicates

33. Industry - any general business field

- trade or manufacturer in general

- owners and managers collectively

- systematic work or labor

- aggregate of manufacturing or technically productive enterprises in a particular field, often named after its principal product

34. Manufacture
- to make objects or materials especially by machinery on a large scale

- originally, objects or materials made by hand

- apply to processes in industry

- the creation of anything

35. Breadth
- the measure of the side to side dimension of a plane or solid figure

- size in general; extent

- a piece of something of definite or full width, or as measured by its width

36. Degree
- a step in a scale; stage in a process; amount; extent; unit for measuring temperature; the freezing point of water is 32 degrees (32°) Fahrenheit, or 0 degrees (0°) centigrade. Unit for measuring an angle or an arc of a circle. A degree is 1/90th of a right angle or 1/360th of the circumference of a circle; 45 degrees (45°) is half of a right angle or one-eighth of the line bounding a circle

37. Consumer
- a person who uses a commodity or service; a person or thing that consumes

38. Economy

- any method of divine administration

- thrifty management; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etcetera

- the management of resources of a community, country, etcetera, esp. with a view to its productivity

- the prosperity or earnings of a place

39. Commodity

- an article of trade or commerce that can be transported, especially an agricultural or mining product

40. Capacity

- a measure of content; the measured ability to contain; volume

41. Volume

- space occupied as measured in cubic units (as inches, quarts, or pecks); bulk; mass
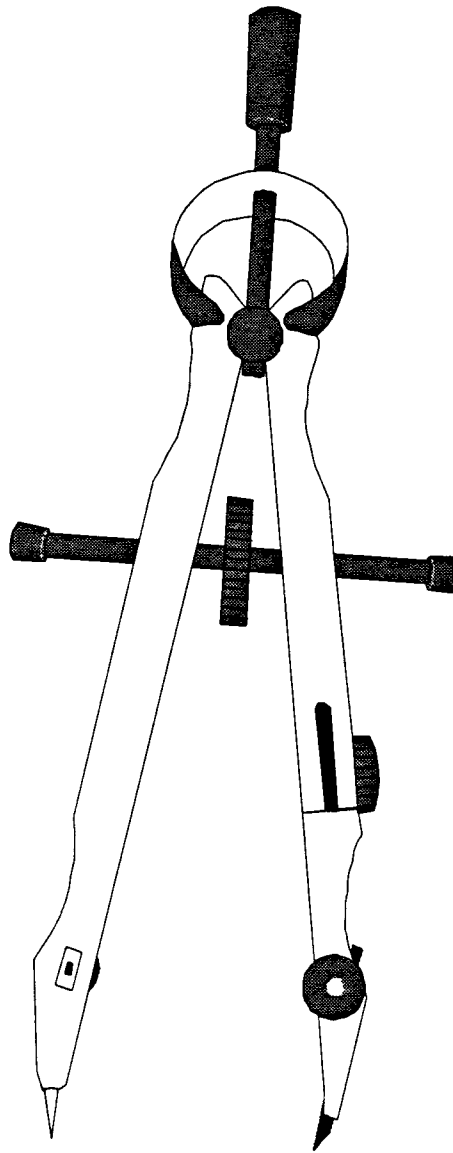
יווה בֶּן יהוה) YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH'S) REFERENCE WORDS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

(2 Timothy 2:15)

"Go to the ant . . ." (Proverbs 6:6-9)

action	cooperation	medium	rules
alignment	currency	merchandise	sale
amount	deposit	meter	scale
angular	design	metric	second
apex	direction	mind	sovereign
arch	distribution	minute	square
area	edifice	moral	straightforward
assets	edify	nature	successful
authority	efficient	open	teaching
behavior	ethical	payment	trade
benefit	excellent	pecuniary	triangle
calculus	exchange	plane	trigonometry
capital	feelings	plumb	truth
cash	finance	possession	upright
character	flourish	principles	valour
chaste	fortune	property	value
circle	geometry	purchase	vertex
coins	good	raise	vertical
commerce	honest	rate	viewpoint
commercial	honorable	retail	virtuous
commodity	hour	rich	well-behaved
compass	just	right	well-to-do
conduct	lend	right conduct	wholesale
conform	limit	righteous	will
co-op	management	rulership	yield
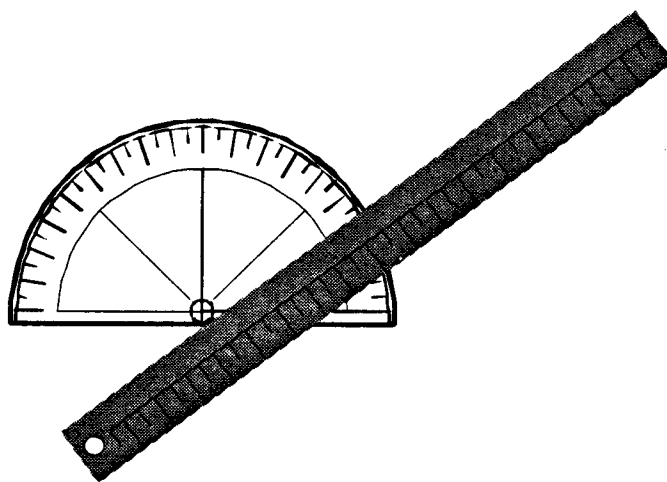
ADDENDUM

1 cow + 1 bull

It is a generally accepted rule that you cannot add unalikes together, for example adding 1 marble + 1 ball. They are similar in shape but yet unalike. One marble + 1 house is a dramatic example. Here we have **1 cow + 1 bull = a new baby which makes 3 cows**. This is automatically provocative and challenging. At first sight, it cannot be added. However, a bull and a cow are of the same species. Together, a bull and a cow or 2 bulls and 2 cows are referred to in the Bible as plurals—as cattle.

> And יהוה (**Yahweh**) did that thing on the morrow, and all the cattle of Egypt died: but of the cattle of the children of Israel died not one. (Exodus 9:6)
>
> Also he built towers in the desert, and digged many wells: for he had much cattle . . . (2 Chronicles 26:10)
>
> . . . rulers of the house of יהוה (**Yahweh**), gave unto the priests for the passover offerings two thousand and six hundred small cattle . . . (2 Chronicles 35:8)

So 1 bull + 1 cow + 1 baby = 3 cows and, therefore, are cattle. You may ask, how in the world can you come up with 1 cow + 1 bull + 1 baby = 3 cows? A bull is a male, the cow is a female, and along with her baby, all are of the cattle species. Therefore, cows is synonymous to cattle. This provocative statement is really about adding and multiplying the herd.

In this instance, there is a value placed on the cow as opposed to the bull. A bull that is castrated is referred to as an ox: the plural of ox is oxen. And, of course, the bull has an economic advantage to the owner: the meat of a castrated bull is tender compared to the one that remains a bull (or not castrated as an ox). He is ready for the table in a way that a bull is not. Also, a castrated bull as an ox (or oxen) is used as a tamer or docile animal for the purpose of pulling plows or yokes, or pulling wagons or other things around on the farm and the farming community.

The value of having a female cow or female calf (they are also called heifers) is that the female is the one who carries the unborn which can be either a male calf (or a bullet) or female calf (a young baby or a heifer).

We are interested in multiplying our herd as well as the economic advantages. So this problem forces us to think about, Well, what is the advantage of the cows? The advantage of the female is that she can bring forth a baby both male and female. No one knows the ratio. (There is the possibility that more female calves are born than males.) What is another advantage of having the female? She produces not only in increasing the herd, but she also provides milk, butter, cheese, cream, and other products. So I focused the attention on cows for that reason, because 1 bull can fertilize 50 cows and, therefore, his ratio of need is different: after having enough oxen to pull your plows and wagons and enough meat on the table, the bull within himself does not produce milk, butter, cheese, etc., and he does not carry the possibility of bringing a greater number of cattle on line as compared to the female.

NUMERATION

TRY IT, PAGE 71

1. 42 has **4** tens and **2** ones.
2. 89 has **8** tens and **9** ones.
3. 31 has **3** tens and **1** one.
4. 55 has **5** tens and **5** ones.
5. 93 has **9** tens and **3** ones.
6. 67 has **6** tens and **7** ones.
7. 28 has **2** tens and **8** ones.
8. 16 has **1** ten and **6** ones.
9. 74 has **7** tens and **4** ones.
10. 92 has **9** tens and **2** ones.

TRY IT, PAGE 72

1. 689 has **6** hundreds, **8** tens, and **9** ones.
2. 471 has **4** hundreds, **7** tens, and **1** one.
3. 513 has **5** hundreds, **1** ten, and **3** ones.
4. 837 has **8** hundreds, **3** tens, and **7** ones.
5. 125 has **1** hundred, **2** tens, and **5** ones.
6. 952 has **9** hundreds, **5** tens, and **2** ones.
7. 264 has **2** hundreds, **6** tens, and **4** ones.
8. 398 has **3** hundreds, **9** tens, and **8** ones.
9. 612 has **6** hundreds, **1** ten, and **2** ones.
10. 746 has **7** hundreds, **4** tens, and **6** ones.

TRY IT, PAGE 73

1. 1,535 has **1** thousand, **5** hundreds, **3** tens, and **5** ones.
2. 6,421 has **6** thousands, **4** hundreds, **2** tens, and **1** one.
3. 3,789 has **3** thousands, **7** hundreds, **8** tens, and **9** ones.
4. 4,618 has **4** thousands, **6** hundreds, **1** ten, and **8** ones.

5. 7,296 has **7** thousands, **2** hundreds, **9** tens, and **6** ones.
6. 5,812 has **5** thousands **8** hundreds, **1** ten, and **2** ones.
7. 9,374 has **9** thousands, **3** hundreds, **7** tens, and **4** ones.
8. 4,965 has **4** thousands, **9** hundreds, **6** tens, and **5** ones.
9. 8,147 has **8** thousands, **1** hundred, **4** tens, and **7** ones.
10. 2,953 has **2** thousands **9** hundreds, **5** tens, and **3** ones.

COMMAS, PAGE 74

1. **33,492**   2. **16,856**   3. **41,937**   4. **22,221**
5. **94,512**   6. **57,368**   7. **86,573**

TRY IT, PAGE 74

1. **six hundred forty-eight thousand, nine hundred twenty-seven**
2. **two hundred ninety-five thousand, six hundred thirty-one**
3. **three hundred twenty-four thousand, seven hundred sixty-eight**
4. **four hundred nineteen thousand, two hundred fifty-three**
5. **one hundred sixty-three thousand, six hundred forty-seven**

TRY IT, PAGE 75

1. **3,418,623**   2. **5,245,651**   3. **6,661,277**
4. **4,124,338**   5. **2,221,812**   6. **9,311,543**

TRY IT, PAGE 75

1. **5,016**   2. **11,001**   3. **50,000**
4. **906,042**   5. **43,014**   6. **1,000,000**

TRY IT, PAGE 76

1. **53, 000**   2. **500**   3. **480,000**
4. **500,000**   5. **92,000**

WORD PROBLEMS

ADDITION ANSWER SHEETS (Pages 97-110)

1. $\begin{array}{r} 2,500 \\ 990 \\ +1,197 \\ \hline 4,687 \end{array}$

2. $\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 208 \\ 246 \\ 239 \\ +250 \\ \hline 1,118 \end{array}$

3. $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 50 \\ +\ 50 \\ \hline 270 \end{array}$

4. $\begin{array}{r} \$\ .95 \\ 1.49 \\ +1.87 \\ \hline \$4.31 \end{array}$

5. $\begin{array}{r} 135 \\ +692 \\ \hline 827 \end{array}$

6. $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ +24 \\ \hline 73 \end{array}$

7. $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ +10 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$

8. $\begin{array}{r} \$45.00 \\ 5.00 \\ +21.00 \\ \hline \$71.00 \end{array}$

9. $\begin{array}{r} 7,000 \\ 400 \\ +1,200 \\ \hline 8,600 \end{array}$

10. $\begin{array}{r} 685 \\ +585 \\ \hline 1,270 \end{array}$

11. $\begin{array}{r} \$32.68 \\ +42.50 \\ \hline \$75.18 \end{array}$

12. $\begin{array}{r} \$2.00 \\ +3.86 \\ \hline \$5.86 \end{array}$

13. $\begin{array}{r} \$50,000.00 \\ +\ \ \ 900.00 \\ \hline \$50,900.00 \end{array}$

14. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ +1 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$

15. $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +3 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$

16. $\begin{array}{r} 378 \\ +100,000 \\ \hline 100,378 \end{array}$

17. $\begin{array}{r} \$374.00 \\ +268.00 \\ \hline \$642.00 \end{array}$

18. $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5 \\ 30 \\ 9 \\ +45 \\ \hline 98 \end{array}$

19. $\begin{array}{r} \$\ 3.00 \\ 4.00 \\ 1.00 \\ +\ 3.00 \\ \hline \$11.00 \end{array}$

20. $\begin{array}{r} \$3,024.00 \\ 216.00 \\ +\ \ \ 12.00 \\ \hline \$3,252.00 \end{array}$

21. $\begin{array}{r} \$\ 5,237.00 \\ +\ 7,242.00 \\ \hline \$12,479.00 \end{array}$

22. $\begin{array}{r} \$3,279.00 \\ +1,672.00 \\ \hline \$4,951.00 \end{array}$

23. $\begin{array}{r} 700 \\ 900 \\ +1,000 \\ \hline 2,600 \end{array}$

24. $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ +\ 6 \\ \hline 39 \end{array}$

25.
```
     60
    +11
     71
```

26.
```
$110.00   $110.00
  25.00     25.00
   3.00      4.00
   4.00      5.00
+  9.00   +  7.00
$151.00   $151.00
```

27.
```
  $1.00
  +1.00
  $2.00
```

28.
```
  $ .35
    .35
    .35
  + .35
  $1.40
```

29.
```
  $1.60
  + .70
  $2.30
```

30.
```
  $7.00
   2.00
  + .70
  $9.70
```

31.
```
  $1.20
    .95
  + .55
  $2.70
```

32.
```
$  186,000.00
   625,000.00
+3,000,000.00
$3,811,000.00
```

33.
```
  $2.25
   4.00
  +1.09
  $7.34
```

34.
```
  $ 3.00
    6.00
   18.00
    3.00
    8.00
    6.00
  + 3.00
  $47.00
```

35.
```
    738
  1,840
  +  120
  2,698
```

36.
```
  $ 5.00
    5.00
  + 2.00
  $12.00
```

37.
```
  $1.69
  +1.79
  $3.48
```

38.
```
  $ 40.50
    36.00
  + 37.60
  $114.10
```

39.
```
    20
   +40
    60
```

40.
```
  $30.00
  +30.00
  $60.00
```

41.
```
  $25.00
   30.00
  +25.00
  $80.00
```

42.
```
  $15,000.00
  + 2,000.00
  $17,000.00
```

43.
```
    6
  +16
   22
```

44.
```
    166
  +  96
    262
```

45.
```
    150
  + 63
    213
```

46.
```
  $35.00
  +17.00
  $52.00
```

47.
```
  $2.31
   1.04
  +4.90
  $8.25
```

48.
```
    140
    130
  +100
    370
```

49.
```
$ 3.00
   4.00
+12.00
$19.00
```

50.
```
$2.97
 3.19
+ .79
$6.95
```

51.
```
$128.00
 126.00
+ 48.00
$302.00
```

52-a.
```
$150.00
+ 20.00
$170.00
```

52-b.
```
$150.00
+ 78.00
$228.00
```

52-c.
```
$170.00
+228.00
$398.00
```

53.
```
200
150
285
+325
960
```

54.
```
350
+425
775
```

55.
```
$ 6.00
 20.00
+ 84.00
$110.00
```

56.
```
600
592
396
+913
2,501
```

57.
```
6
2
8
5
+15
36
```

58.
```
$ 7.00
  7.00
  9.00
+3.00
$26.00
```

59.
```
1,750
+  895
2,645
```

60.
```
8,375
+ 6,070
14,445
```

61.
```
$ 5.00
  3.50
  4.00
  1.19
   .95
   .69
   .49
+  .49
$16.31
```

62.
```
$350.00
+210.00
$560.00
```

63.
```
$ 7.35
+ 9.75
$17.10
```

64.
```
$ 72.00
+360.00
$432.00
```

65.
```
$ 72.00
  96.00
+ 30.00
$198.00
```

66.
```
100
 50
 35
 32
 46
+ 19
281
```

67.   1,910,000
       4,861,000
     +29,000,000
      35,771,000

68. $153,681.00
      + 1,657.00
       $155,338.00

69.   300
          +298
           598

70.   300
         3,455
       +   400
         4,155

71.   100
           125
           250
           500
       +   967
         1,942

72.   96
            96
            96
            96
            96
            96
          +240
           816

73.   137
           297
           330
            87
            60
       +   810
         1,721

74.   800
           300
           780
           450
       +   560
         2,890

75.   40
           +40
            80

76. $50.00
       +10.00
        $60.00

77. $15.00
         20.00
       +17.00
        $52.00

78.   85
           174
            65
           116
           134
            81
          +169
           824

79.   175
           208
           246
           239
           195
       +   250
         1,313

80.   540
           975
         8,350
       + 4,960
        14,825

81.   31,820
         9,940
        22,400
         7,540
       +23,010
        94,710

82.   978
         8,496
        19,564
       + 3,825
        32,863

83.   2,309
         1,894
         3,144
           195
           275
       + 4,144
        11,961

84.   144,000
         913,774
         533,242
         377,747
       4,690,514
         791,896
      +2,007,280
       9,458,453

85.   199,359
         166,627
         195,268
         155,589
         168,561
       + 78,800
         964,204

86.   63,869
          64,707
          34,209
          36,242
          36,796
          64,022
       + 62,465
         362,310

87.   4
             4
            40
          + 70
           118

WORD PROBLEMS

SUBTRACTION ANSWER SHEETS (Pages 123-135)

1. 14
    − 7
    ‾7‾

2. 12
    −10
    ‾2‾

3. 4,897
    − 206
    ‾4,691‾

4. $248.00
    − 50.00
    ‾$198.00‾

5. 1,780
    − 598
    ‾1,182‾

6. 5,000
    −1,789
    ‾3,211‾

7. 178
    − 89
    ‾89‾

8. $100.00
    − 45.00
    ‾$ 55.00‾

9. $500.00
    − 420.00
    ‾$ 80.00‾

10. $10.00
    4.59
    − .95
    ‾$ 4.46‾

11. $10.00
    − 6.00
    ‾$ 4.00‾

12. 263,721
    −251,193
    ‾12,528‾

13. $23,750.00
    −15,750.00
    ‾$ 8,000.00‾

14. $6.00
    −4.00
    ‾$2.00‾

15. $5.00
    −1.90
    ‾$3.10‾

16. $10.00
    − 3.98
    ‾$ 6.02‾

17. $50.00
    −11.00
    ‾$39.00‾

18. $20.00
    − 5.20
    ‾$14.80‾

19. $10.00
    − 4.97
    ‾$ 5.03‾

20. $50.00
    −20.00
    ‾$30.00‾

21. 86,488
    − 2,326
    ‾84,162‾

22. $224.00
    −182.00
    ‾$ 42.00‾

23. $9,650.00
    −5,647.00
    ‾$4,003.00‾

24. $950.00
    −100.00
    ‾$850.00‾

25. $196.00
    − 15.00
    ‾$181.00‾

26. $100.00
    − 71.00
    ‾$ 29.00‾

27. $35.00
    − 2.19
    ‾$32.81‾

28. $100.00
    − 33.00
    ‾$ 67.00‾

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SUBTRACTION ANSWER SHEETS, cont.

29.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,682 \\ -\ 510 \\ \hline 1,172 \end{array}$$

30.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,523 \\ -1,060 \\ \hline 463 \end{array}$$

31.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$40.00 \\ -\ 5.00 \\ \hline \$35.00 \end{array}$$

32.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$8.00 \\ -4.75 \\ \hline \$3.25 \end{array}$$

33.
$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ -12 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

34.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$20.00 \\ -\ 4.50 \\ \hline \$15.50 \end{array}$$

35.
$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ -\ 39 \\ \hline 61 \end{array}$$

36.
$$\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ -\ 40 \\ \hline 180 \end{array}$$

37.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$138.00 \\ -\ 81.00 \\ \hline \$\ 57.00 \end{array}$$

38.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$28.00 \\ -10.00 \\ \hline \$18.00 \end{array}$$

39.
$$\begin{array}{r} 380 \\ -\ 45 \\ \hline 335 \end{array}$$

40.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$10.00 \\ -\ 6.60 \\ \hline \$\ 3.40 \end{array}$$

41.
$$\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ -\ 25 \\ \hline 115 \end{array}$$

42.
$$\begin{array}{r} 273,221 \\ -251,293 \\ \hline 21,928 \end{array}$$

43.
$$\begin{array}{r} 31,862 \\ -26,780 \\ \hline 5,082 \end{array}$$

44.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$14.00 \\ -12.75 \\ \hline \$\ 1.25 \end{array}$$

45.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$4,000.00 \\ -1,500.00 \\ \hline \$2,500.00 \end{array}$$

46.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7,856 \\ -1,887 \\ \hline 5,969 \end{array}$$

47.
$$\begin{array}{r} 878 \\ -221 \\ \hline 657 \end{array}$$

48.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$50.00 \\ -39.00 \\ \hline \$11.00 \end{array}$$

49.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$20.00 \\ -\ 9.00 \\ \hline 11.00 \end{array}$$

50.
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ -16 \\ \hline 29 \end{array}$$

51.
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ -30 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

52.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4,861,000 \\ -1,910,000 \\ \hline 2,951,000 \end{array}$$

53.
$$\begin{array}{r} 29,000,000 \\ -14,000,000 \\ \hline 15,000,000 \end{array}$$

54.
$$\begin{array}{r} 68,634,000 \\ -41,321,000 \\ \hline 27,313,000 \end{array}$$

55.
$$\begin{array}{r} 29,430,000 \\ -1,000,000 \\ \hline 28,430,000 \end{array}$$

56.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$1.00 \\ -\ .70 \\ \hline \$\ .30 \end{array}$$

SUBTRACTION ANSWER SHEETS, cont.

57. $10.00
    - 4.50
    $ 5.50

58. 19
    3
    - 1
    15

59. $100.00
    - 72.50
    $ 27.50

60. 729
    -568
    161

61. 100,000
    -   685
    99,315

62. $3,350.00
    -3,316.00
    $ 34.00

63. 196,940,000
    - 57,255,000
    139,685,000

64. $3,500.00
    -2,152.13
    $1,347.87

65. $100.00
    - 68.00
    $ 32.00

66. $832.00
    -212.00
    $620.00

67. $916.00
    -527.00
    $389.00

68. 80
    -64
    16

69. 16
    - 9
    7

70. 25
    -10
    15

71. 22
    -11
    11

72. $175.00
    - 92.00
    $ 83.00

73. $88.00
    -51.00
    $37.00

74. $17,450.00
    - 2,396.00
    $15,054.00

75. 25,642
    - 6,954
    18,688

76. $32.65
    -21.95
    $10.70

77. $10.70
    - 5.53
    $ 5.17

78. 635
    -135
    500

79. 735
    97
    - 38
    600

80. 980
    -432
    548

81. 24
    -19
    5

82. $24.00
    - 3.00
    $21.00

83. $10.00
    - 9.00
    $ 1.00

84. $100.00
    - 55.00
    $ 45.00

85.
```
      15
    -  3
      12
```

86.
```
     936
    -342
     594
```

87.
```
     196
    - 65
     131
```

88.
```
   $75.00
   -23.00
   $52.00
```

89.
```
    4,120
   -2,584
    1,536
```

90.
```
     849
    -375
     474
```

91.
```
    48,545
   -39,598
     8,947
```

92.
```
   $30,575.00
   -19,783.00
   $10,792.00
```

93.
```
    7,264
   -7,095
      169
```

94.
```
   $17,450.00
   - 1,396.00
   $16,054.00
```

95.
```
    29,345
   -27,872
     1,473
```

96.
```
    25,642
   - 6,954
    18,688
```

97.
```
    35,640
   -30,246
     5,394
```

98.
```
    29,141
   -20,300
     8,841
```

99.
```
    12,000
   -10,188
     1,812
```

100.
```
    265,896
   -  1,248
    264,648
```

101.
```
    196,940,000
   -139,685,000
     57,255,000
```

102.
```
    92,897,416
   -   238,857
    92,658,559
```

WORD PROBLEMS

MULTIPLICATION
ANSWER SHEETS (Pages 151-163)

1.
```
   $3.00
 x    3
   $9.00
```

2.
```
 $ 7.00
 x    14
   28 00
   70 0
  $98.00
```

3.
```
     50
 x    5
    250
```

4.
```
     3
 x 7
    21
```

5.
```
  $156.00
 x      5
  $780.00
```

6.
```
     18
 x 3
     54
```

7.
```
 $ 50,000.00
 x         7
 $350,000.00
```

8.
```
 $      3.00
 x      357
      2100
      1500
       900
      107100
   ($1,071.00)
```

9.
```
     13
 x 4
     52
```

10.
```
     40
 x 4
    160
```

11.
```
  $ 72.00
 x     52
    14400
    36000
    374400
  ($3,744.00)
```

12.
```
  $ 24.00
 x     12
    4800
    2400
    28800
  ($288.00)
```

13.
```
   29,141
 x     12
    58282
    29141
    349692
   (349,692)
```

14a.
```
    24,896
 x   5,280
    00000
    199168
    49792
    124480
    131450880
   (131,450,880)
```

14b.
```
     7,926
 x   5,280
    0000
    63408
    15852
    39630
    41849280
   (41,849,280)
```

14c.
```
    853,000
 x    5,280
    000000
    6824000
    1706000
    4265000
    4503840000
   (4,503,840,000)
```

15a.
```
    24,896
 x   1,760
    00000
    149376
    174272
    24896
    43816960
   (43,816,960)
```

15b.
```
     7,926
 x   1,760
    0000
    47556
    55482
    7926
    13949760
   (13,949,760)
```

15c.
```
    853,000
 x    1,760
    000000
    5118000
    5971000
    853000
    1501280000
   (1,501,280,000)
```

16a.
```
    24,896
 x      320
    00000
    49792
    74688
    7966720
   (7,966,720)
```

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MULTIPLICATION ANSWER SHEETS, cont.

16b.
```
      7,926
    x   320
      0000
    15852
    23778
    2536320
  (2,536,320)
```

16c.
```
     853,000
   x     320
     000000
   1706000
   2559000
   272960000
  (272,960,000)
```

17.
```
      3,000
    x $.57
      21000
    15000
    171000
  ($1,710.00)
```

18.
```
        6
    x   8
       48
```

19.
```
        4
    x   4
       16
```

20.
```
        7
    x   7
       49
```

21.
```
       12
    x   9
      108
```

22.
```
     $6.25
    x   50
      000
    3125
    31250
  ($312.50)
```

23.
```
      1,120
    x    60
      0000
    6720
    67200
  (67,200)
```

24.
```
     $ .70
    x   12
      8.40
    x   12
      1680
     840
    $100.80
```

25.
```
      250
    x   8
    2,000
```

26.
```
     $72.00
    x    10
      0000
    7200
    72000
  ($720.00)
```

27.
```
     186,000
    x     60
     000000
    1116000
    11160000
  (11,160,000)
```

28.
```
  $200,000.00
    x       13
    60000000
    20000000
    260000000
  ($2,600,000.00)
```

29.
```
    $8,700.00
    x      12
    1740000
    870000
    10440000
  ($104,400.00)
```

30.
```
   $25,000.00
    x      12
    5000000
    2500000
    30000000
  ($300,000.00)
```

31.
```
       40
    x  12
       80
    40
      480
```

32.
```
     $7.77
    x   14
     3108
     777
    10878
  ($108.78)
```

33.
```
     $3.25
    x    36
     1950
     975
    11700
  ($117.00)
```

34.
```
       10
    x   3
       30
```

35.
```
  $ 170.00
     x   7
  $1,190.00
```

36.
```
    $3.00
    x 120
     000
     000
     360
    36000
  ($360.00)
```

37.
```
     768
     x  4
    3,072
```

38.
```
     16
     x 5
     80
```

39.
```
     15
     x 3
     45
```

40.
```
   $150.00
      x  5
   $750.00
```

41.
```
    5,000,000
      x     7
   35,000,000
```

42.
```
   $45.00
    x  20
    0000
    9000
   90000
  ($900.00)
```

43.
```
   $ .89
    x  5
   $4.45
```

44.
```
   $ 35.00
      x  7
   $245.00
```

45.
```
     435
    x 12
     870
     435
    5220
   (5,220)
```

46.
```
     11
     x 4
     44
```

47.
```
     3,000
   x $15.00
     0000
     0000
    15000
     3000
   4500000
  ($45,000.00)
```

48.
```
  $172,000.00
        x   3
  $516,000.00
```

49.
```
    $2.40
     x  4
    $9.60
```

50.
```
    $2.00
     x 26
    1200
     400
    5200
   ($52.00)
```

51.
```
     40
    x 38
     320
     120
    1520
   (1,520)
```

52.
```
     48
     x 8
     384
```

53.
```
     80
     x 5
     400
```

54.
```
   $.30
    x 2
   $.60
```

55.
```
  $ .99
  x  2
  $1.98
```

56.
```
      7
  x   3
     21
```

57.
```
    103
  x  18
    824
    103
   1854
  (1,854)
```

58.
```
  $150.00
  x     4
   600.00
  x     5
  $3,000.00
```

59.
```
     36
    x24
    144
    72
    864
```

60.
```
     35
  x   5
    175
```

61.
```
  $ 75.00
  x    3
  $225.00
```

62.
```
     24
   x  3
     72
```

63.
```
  $ 762.00
  x      5
  $3,810.00
```

64.
```
    130
  x  72
    260
    910
   9360
  (9,360)
```

65.
```
     55
   x  4
    220
```

66.
```
     865
   x  24
    3460
    1730
   20760
  (20,760)
```

67.
```
     600
  x   30
     000
    1800
   18000
  (18,000)
```

68.
```
    530
   x  6
  3,180
```

69.
```
     32
   x  9
    288
```

70a.
```
   72,000
   x    5
  360,000
```

70b.
```
    72,000
    x    14
    288000
    72000
   1008000
  (1,008,000)
```

71.
```
     55
  x  32
    110
    165
   1760
```

72.
```
  $ 5.50
  x    7
  $38.50
```

73.
```
      200
  x  $.08
    1600
    000
    1600
  ($16.00)
```

74.
```
      200
  x$ .15
     1000
      200
     3000
  ($30.00)
```

75.
```
    $23.00
   x  500
     0000
     0000
    11500
   1150000
  ($11,500.00)
```

76.
```
    $365.00
   x    18
     292000
      36500
     657000
   x      6
    3942000
  ($39,420.00)
```

77.
```
   $ 1.15
   x   70
      000
      805
     8050
  ($80.50)
```

78.
```
     60
   x  7
    420
```

79.
```
     35
   x 25
    175
     70
    875
```

80.
```
  $12.00
   x   3
  $36.00
```

81.
```
    300
   x  2
    600
```

82.
```
   $52.00
   x   19
    46800
     5200
    98800
  ($988.00)
```

83.
```
       174
   x $3.50
       000
       870
       522
     60900
  ($609.00)
```

84.
```
   $  170.00
   x      6
  $1,020.00
```

85.
```
   $ 56.43
   x     5
  $282.15
```

86.
```
     14
   x  7
     98
```

87.
```
   $ 87.00
   x    7
  $609.00
```

88.
```
     15
   x  9
    135
```

89.
```
     16
   x 19
    144
     16
    304
```

90.
```
      48
   x $.59
     432
     240
    2832
  ($28.32)
```

91.
```
     29
   x 36
    174
     87
   1044
  (1,044)
```

92.
```
    500
   x 19
   4500
    500
   9500
  (9,500)
```

93.
```
     39
   x 26
    234
     78
   1014
  (1,014)
```

94a.
```
   $46.00
   x  16
   27600
   4600
   73600
 ($736.00)
```

94b.
```
   $ 35.00
   x   9
  $315.00
```

95.
```
   $ 23.00
   x    8
  $184.00
```

96a.
```
   $ .27
   x  5
  $1.35
```

96b.
```
   $1.99
   x   3
   $5.97
```

96c.
```
   $1.89
   x  14
    756
    189
   2646
 ($26.46)
```

96d.
```
   $.29
   x 24
    116
    58
    696
 ($6.96)
```

96e.
```
   $ .29
   x   7
  $2.03
```

97.
```
   $197.00
   x    3
   $591.00
```

98.
```
   5,280
   x   7
  36,960
```

99.
```
   1,760
   x   18
  14080
  1760
  31680
 (31,680)
```

100.
```
    381
   x 12
    762
    381
   4572
  (4,572)
```

101.
```
    21
   x 5
   105
```

102.
```
    44
   x 9
   396
```

103.
```
    144
   x 17
   1008
   144
   2448
  (2,448)
```

104.
```
   4,840
   x   7
  33,880
```

WORD PROBLEMS

DIVISION ANSWER SHEETS (Pages 181-187)

1.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
737 \\
4\overline{)2948} \\
28 \\
\hline
14 \\
12 \\
\hline
28 \\
28 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

2.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
9 \\
167\overline{)1503} \\
1503 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

3.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
1\ 50. \\
\$.89\overline{)\$133.50} \\
89 \\
\hline
44\ 5 \\
44\ 5 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

4.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
20 \\
5\overline{)100} \\
100 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

5.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$5.25 \\
50\overline{)\$262.50} \\
250 \\
\hline
12\ 5 \\
10\ 0 \\
\hline
2\ 50 \\
2\ 50 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

6.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
5 \\
5\overline{)25} \\
25 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

7.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
1 \\
100\overline{)100} \\
100 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

8.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
300\ . \\
1.2\overline{)360.0} \\
36 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

9.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
9\overline{)36} \\
36 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

10.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
800 \\
10\overline{)8000} \\
8000 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

11.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
7\ r5 \\
15\overline{)110} \\
105 \\
\hline
5
\end{array}
$$

12.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
6\ r2 \\
8\overline{)50} \\
48 \\
\hline
2
\end{array}
$$

13.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
8 \\
400\overline{)3200} \\
3200 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

14.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
9 \\
4\overline{)36} \\
36 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

15.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
16 \\
80\overline{)1280} \\
80 \\
\hline
480 \\
480 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

16.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
9. \\
\$.25\overline{)\$2.25} \\
2.25 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

17.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
8. \\
\$.50\overline{)\$4.00} \\
4.00 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

18.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
2\overline{)12} \\
12 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

19.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
24 \\
45\overline{)1080} \\
90 \\
\hline
180 \\
180 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

20.
$$
\begin{array}{r}
200 \\
15\overline{)3000} \\
300 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

21.
$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 20\overline{)500} \\ 40 \\ \hline 100 \\ 100 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

22.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \$170\overline{)\$680} \\ 680 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

23.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ r150 \\ 300\overline{)750} \\ 600 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

24.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4\overline{)20} \\ 20 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

25.
$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 2\overline{)36} \\ 2 \\ \hline 16 \\ 16 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

26.
$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 60\overline{)2040} \\ 180 \\ \hline 240 \\ 240 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

27.
$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 4\overline{)108} \\ 8 \\ \hline 28 \\ 28 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

28.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \ r25 \\ 45\overline{)250} \\ 225 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

29.
$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 3\overline{)54} \\ 3 \\ \hline 24 \\ 24 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

30.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 400\overline{)800} \\ 800 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

31.
$$\begin{array}{r} 880 \\ 3\overline{)2640} \\ 24 \\ \hline 24 \\ 24 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

32.
$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \ r6 \\ 8\overline{)230} \\ 16 \\ \hline 70 \\ 64 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

33.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3000 \\ 4\overline{)12000} \\ 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

34.
$$\begin{array}{r} 213 \ r1 \\ 3\overline{)640} \\ 6 \\ \hline 4 \\ 3 \\ \hline 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

35.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4\overline{)12} \\ 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

36.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 5\overline{)30} \\ 30 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

37.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$43000 \\ 2\overline{)\$86000} \\ 80 \\ \hline 600 \\ 600 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

38.
$$\begin{array}{r} 872 \\ 12\overline{)\$10464} \\ 96 \\ \hline 86 \\ 84 \\ \hline 24 \\ 24 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

39.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \ r8 \\ 16\overline{)120} \\ 112 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

40.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4\overline{)32} \\ 32 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

41.
$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 46\overline{)598} \\ 46 \\ \hline 138 \\ 138 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

42.
$$\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 186000\overline{)93000000} \\ 93000000 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

43.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 375\overline{)2625} \\ 2625 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

44.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \\ \$.98\overline{)\$7.84} \\ 7\ 84 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

45.
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 47\overline{)2115} \\ 188 \\ \hline 235 \\ 235 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

46.
$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 15\overline{)165} \\ 15 \\ \hline 15 \\ 15 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

47.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 93\overline{)186} \\ 186 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

48.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4860. \\ 31.5.\overline{)153090.0} \\ 1260 \\ \hline 2709 \\ 2520 \\ \hline 1890 \\ 1890 \\ \hline 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

49.
$$\begin{array}{r} 288 \\ 3\overline{)864} \\ 6 \\ \hline 26 \\ 24 \\ \hline 24 \\ 24 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

50.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10.5 \\ 40\overline{)420.} \\ 40 \\ \hline 200 \\ 200 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

51.
$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 25\overline{)350} \\ 25 \\ \hline 100 \\ 100 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

52.
$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 19\overline{)1121} \\ 95 \\ \hline 171 \\ 171 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

53.
$$\begin{array}{r} 392 \\ 3\overline{)1175} \\ 9 \\ \hline 27 \end{array}$$

54.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \\ \$.17\overline{)\$.85} \\ 85 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

54a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \\ \$.45\overline{)\$1.35} \\ 1\ 35 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

54b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4. \\ \$.55\overline{)\$2.20} \\ 2\ 20 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

55.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \\ \$1.06\overline{)\$7.42} \\ 7\ 42 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

* 10 lbs. @ $.55

INDUSTRY WORD PROBLEM ANSWER SHEETS

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
APPLE INDUSTRY (Pages 189-190)

1.
```
  1 apple seed        1 apple seed
 +1 apple seed       x2 seeds planted
  2 apple trees       2 apple trees
```

2.
```
  400 apples
  x 2 trees
  800 apples
```

3.
```
  2 apple seeds       2 apple seeds
 +2 apple seeds      x2 apple seeds
  4 apple trees       4 apple trees
```

4.
```
   400 apples
   x 4 trees
  1600 apples
  (1,600)
```

5.
```
   400
   x12
  4800
 (4,800)
```

6.
```
   800
   x12
  1600
   800
  9600
 (9,600)
```

7.
```
    9600
    x400
 3,840,000
```

8.
```
    3840000
    x    12
    7680000
     640000
   46080000
 (46,080,000)
```

9a.
```
    500
    x 7
   3500
  (3,500)
```

9b.
```
    500
    x14
   2000
    500
   7000
  (7,000)
```

9c.
```
     500
    x 21
     500
    1000
   10500
  (10,500)
```

9d.
```
     500
     x28
    4000
    1000
   14000
  (14,000)
```

10a.
```
     1000
     x200
   200000
 (200,000)
```

10b.
```
   200000
   x    7
  1400000
 (1,400,000)
```

10c.
```
    200000
    x   21
    200000
    400000
   4200000
 (4,200,000)
```

10d.
```
    200000
    x   28
   1600000
    400000
   5600000
 (5,600,000)
```

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) APPLE INDUSTRY, cont.

11.
```
    1000          200000      or alternative      1000          10000
    x200          x 10           solution*        x 10          x 200
  200000         2000000                          10000        2000000
 (200,000)     (2,000,000)                       (10,000)    (2,000,000)
```

12.
```
   200000000
   x       7
  1400000000
 (1,400,000,000)
```

13.
```
     5000
     x 27
    35000
    10000
   135000
  (135,000)
```

14a.
```
   621000000
   x       3
  1863000000
 ($1,863,000,000)
```

14b.
```
   621000000
   x       5
  3105000000
 ($3,105,000,000)
```

14c.
```
   621000000
   x       7
  4347000000
 ($4,347,000,000)
```

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
DAIRY INDUSTRY (Pages 190-193)

1.
```
   1,000
  +2,300
   3,300
```

2.
```
   4,750
  +3,000
   7,750
```

3.
```
    220
    280
   +325
    825
```

4.
```
  22,000,000
 + 5,750,000
  27,750,000
```

5.
```
    220
    320
    373
   +315
   1,228
```

6.
```
    386
   +377
    763
```

7.
```
   1,200
  +1,800
   3,000
```

8.
```
 $ 49,900,000
 +700,000,236
  749,900,236
```

9.
```
   34,000
  +37,550
   71,550
```

10.
```
    95
    73
    98
   +90
    356
```

11.
```
   1,280
   1,920
   3,200
  +5,120
  11,520
```

12.
```
   3,500
   3,000
  +2,950
   9,450
```

•There may be other alternative solutions not shown.

13.
```
    10,000
     9,360
  +13,700
    33,060
```

14.
```
     150
     146
    +148
     444
```

15.
```
   87,600
  +84,000
  171,600
```

16.
```
   140,000,000
  +135,786,000
   275,786,000
```

17.
```
    2,800
   +5,600
    8,400
```

18.
```
   12,500
   10,000
    7,500
  +15,000
   45,000
```

19.
```
   230,000
  +280,335
   510,335
```

20.
```
    500,000
    475,330
    423,550
    390,000
  +493,880
  2,282,760
```

21.
```
    375
    320
    410
   +460
  1,565
```

22.
```
    800
   +900
  1,700
```

23.
```
    158
   +186
    344
```

יהוה **(YAHWEH'S)**
LEATHER INDUSTRY (Pages 194-195)

1.
```
   3,420,000,000
   2,330,000,000
  +2,100,000,000
   7,850,000,000
```

2.
```
  $344.00
  +287.00
  $631.00
```

3.
```
    5,700
    7,267
   +8,333
   21,300
```

4.
```
    378
    430
   +453
  1,261
```

5.
```
    175
    173
    167
    170
   +158
    843
```

6.
```
    233
    350
   +310
    893
```

7.
```
    8,250
   +9,768
   18,018
```

8.
```
    770
    685
    573
    420
   +365
  2,813
```

9.
```
   1,000
  +  880
   1,880
```

10.
```
  $ 8,700,000
  + 9,878,000
  $18,578,000
```

11.
```
    800
   +530
  1,330
```

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
LUMBER (Pages 195-199)

1a.
```
   4,400
  -2,000
   2,400
```

1b.
```
   7,500
  -6,400
   1,100
```

2.
```
   38,500
  -21,000
   17,500
```

3.
```
 428,000,000,000
-205,000,000,000
 223,000,000,000
```

4.
```
  49,700,000,000
 - 1,279,000,000
  48,421,000,000
```

5.
```
  51,008,000,000
 -   531,000,000
  50,477,000,000
```

6.
```
   7,331,000,000
  -1,730,000,000
   5,601,000,000
```

7.
```
   2,035,000,000
  -1,830,000,000
     205,000,000
```

8.
```
   67,000
  -48,000
   19,000
```

9.
```
    385
   -297
     88
```

10.
```
    850
   -687
    163
```

11.
```
   48,560
  -39,490
    9,070
```

12.
```
    730
   -598
    132
```

13.
```
  57,770,000,000
 -47,060,000,000
  10,710,000,000
```

14.
```
  16,221,400,000
 - 5,360,600,000
  10,860,800,000
```

15.
```
  40,000,000,000
 -37,757,000,000
   2,243,000,000
```

16.
```
   259,970
  -158,000
   101,970
```

17.
```
   4,000,000
  -1,100,000
   2,900,000
```

18.
```
   1,284,000,000
  -    4,000,000
   1,280,000,000
```

19.
```
   4,000,000
  -1,182,000
   2,818,000
```

20.
```
   7,000
  -  500
   6,500
```

21.
```
   180,000
  -  6,000
   174,000
```

22.
```
   2,000,000
  -  879,989
   1,120,011
```

23.
```
   80,335
  -50,879
   29,456
```

24.
```
   18,590
  -16,849
    1,741
```

25.
```
   733,832
  -425,550
   308,282
```

26.
```
   10,880
  - 7,790
    3,090
```

27.
```
   20,870,000
  - 6,256,000
   14,614,000
```

28.
```
  20,007,670,000
 -11,653,340,000
   8,354,330,000
```

29.
```
   43,896,000
  - 9,966,000
   33,930,000
```

30.
```
    530
   - 14
    516
```

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
FURNTURE AND
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY (Page 200)

1.
```
   $ 1.57
   x    43
      471
      628
     6751
   ($67.51)
```

2.
```
   $ 6.00
   x   13
     1800
      600
     7800
   ($78.00)
```

3.
```
        7435
   x  $249.00
      66915
      29740
      14870
    185131500
   ($1,851,315.00)
```

4.
```
        140
   100)14000
        100
        400
        400
```
```
        140
   x  $13.00
      420
      140
     1820
   ($1,820.00)
```

5.
```
      23640
   x   $.97
     165480
     212760
    2293080
   ($22,930.80)
```

6.
```
   10    60    300
   x6    x5    x 7
   60    300   2,100
```
or alternative
solution*
```
   10    70    420
   x7    x6    x 5
   70    420   2,100
```

7a.
```
   $ 9.00
   x    7
   $63.00
```
```
       2100
   x  $63.00
      6300
     12600
    132300.00
   ($132,300.00)
```

7b.
```
   $132,300
   x     375
      661500
      926100
      396900
    49612500
   ($49,612,500)
```

*There may be other alternative solutions not shown.

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) SHEEP-FARMING
AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY (Pages 201-202)

1. $ 212,000,000
        x   7
    $1,484,000,000

2.   750
        x 3
        2,250

3.   600
      6)3600
        3600

4.   23
          x75
          115
          161
          1725
         (1,725)

5.   6250
        x   70
       437,500

6.   28
         x 9
         252

7.   1666
      24)39984
         24
         159
         144
         158
         144
         144
         144

8.   21500000
       2)43000000
         4
         3
         2
         10

9.   60
         x 24
         240
         120
         1440
        (1,440)

10.   200
         x 8
        1,600

11.   1885
        x 5
        9,425

12.   21,423,000
            x 6
      128,538,000

13.   136,687,000
            x 3
      410,061,000

*There may be other alternative solutions not shown.

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
FASHION AND SEWING INDUSTRY (Page 203)

1.
```
   136
 x   4
   544
```

2.
```
        9,000,000
 3)27,000,000
   27,000,000
```

3.
```
   1,700
 x     7
  11,900
```

יהוה (YAHWEH'S)
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY (Pages 203-204)

1.
```
   175
 x   9
 1,575
```

2.
```
   27        1620       77,760                              48
  x60       x  48      x    3                              x60
 1,620      12960      233,280    or alternative         2,880
             6480                    solution*
            77760
```

```
 2880      8640
 x   3     x  27
 8,640     60480
           17280
          233,280
```

3.
```
   100       4000      200,000                            40
   x40       x 50      x     8     or alternative        x50
 4,000     200,000    1,600,000       solution*        2,000
```

```
 2000        16000
 x   8       x100
 16,000    1,600,000
```

4.
```
    15,000
 x      22
    30000
    30000
    330000
  (330,000)
```

5. No, because 600 x 13 = 7,800;
   the jet would run out of fuel.

6.
```
    125       31,250                           250       13000
   x250       x   52                           x52       x 125
   6250       62500     or alternative         500       65000
    250      156250        solution*          1250       26000
  31250     1625000                           13000      13000
           (1,625,000)                                   1625000
                                                       (1,625,000)
```

7.
```
    125
    x48
   1000
    500
   6000
  (6,000)
```

8.
```
    200
    x35
   1000
    600
   7000
  (7,000)
```

*There may be other alternative solutions not shown.

1.
```
    170
  x   5
    850
```

2.
```
$ 70,000,000
   x       6
$420,000,000
```

3a.
```
    357        16065        96390
  x  45       x    6       x    8
   1785       96,390        771,120
   1428
  16065
```

or alternative solution*
```
   8         45          2160
  x6        x48         x357
  48         360        15120
            180         10800
           2160          6480
                        771120
                       (771,120)
```

3b.
```
    53700
  x $247.00
   375900
   214800
   107400
  13263900.00
($13,263,900.00)
```

3c.
```
     325
  x $15.00
    1625
     325
    4975.00
 ($4,875.00)
```

4a.
```
     300
     x18
    2400
     300
    5400
  (5,400)
```

4b.
```
      50
     x18
     400
      50
     900
```

4c.
```
      30
     x18
     240
      30
     540
```

5.
```
     5400
    x  900
   4860000
    x  540
  194400000
  24300000
  2624400000
(2,624,400,000)
```

6a.
```
   12,365
   x $20.00
$247,300.00
```

6b.
```
     12365
   x $3.50
    618250
   370950
   4327750
($43,277.50)
```

6c.
```
    12365
   x $.57
    86555
   61825
   704805
 ($7,048.05)
```

7.
```
   7,500
   x  $7.00
$52,500.00
```

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) RAILROAD, TRUCKING, IRON, STEEL AND OIL INDUSTRY (Pages 206-207)

Railroad

1.
```
      15              15000
     x 2            x  1500
      30            7500000
     x50              15000
    1500          22,500,000
```

Trucking

1.
```
        3      1,100
    24)72      x   3
        72     3,300
```

Iron and Steel

```
1a.  16        1b.   960        1c.  9,600      1d.   57,600
    x60            x  10            x    6           x    45
    960            9,600           57,600           288000
                                                    230400
                                                  2,592,000
```

```
2a. 60    600      2b. 60    600      2c. 60    600    3,600
   x10   x  7         x10   x  3         x10   x  6    x 1
   600   4,200        600   1,800        600   3,600   3,600
```

```
2d.  60     600     2,400        14400
    x10    x  4     x   6        x  45
    600    2,400    14,400       72000
                                 57600
                                 648,000
```

Oil Industry

```
1.  500,000      500,000       500,000
    x     7      x     3       x   365
  3,500,000    15,000,000    182,500,000
```

יהוה (YAHWEH'S) COTTON
AND FIBER INDUSTRY (Pages 207-209)

1.
```
         30,000
   25)750,000
      750,000
            0
```

2.
```
          8
   40)320
      320
        0
```

3.
```
          65000
   500)32500000
       3000
       2500
       2500
          0
```

4.
```
         4
   270)1080
       1080
          0
```

5.
```
          60
   500)30,000
       30,000
            0
```

6.
```
        10,000
   5)50,000
     50,000
          0
```

7.
```
        936
   6)5616
     54
     21
     18
     36
     36
      0
```

8.
```
          57
   320)18240
       1600
       2240
       2240
          0
```

9.
```
      60
     x4
    240
```

10.
```
          180
   250)45000
       250
       2000
       2000
          0
```

11.
```
          70
   130)9,100
       9,100
           0
```

12.
```
        9,000
   3)27,000
     27,000
          0
```

13.
```
        700
   40)28,000
      28,000
           0
```

14.
```
        60,000
   9)540,000
     540,000
           0
```

15.
```
        3745
   6)22470
     18
     44
     42
     27
     24
     30
     30
      0
```

Referenced Etymologies

Scriptural Reference - Biblical Order

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יהוה (YAHWEH)

יהוה בֶּן יהוה

(YAHWEH BEN YAHWEH)