Classist Etheology of Money and Management

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Abstract: *The study aims to consult ancient (or classist) Semitic texts to prove that the words "Money and Management" are wrongly attributed to Latin. Particularly that the words Money and Management were derived from the Hebrew Old Testament rather than from Latin, Greek or French. The method of study is textual (not empirical) but a methodology that attempts to prove the hypothesis that current dictionaries etymologies of the words "Money and Management" were derived from the Aramaic Hebrew Old Testament, monahta (offering to the Gods) and "mani" (the God that controls human destiny) rather than from Romance Latin. Our study findings show that the Assyrian "manu" Arabic "manniyat" and the Hebrew "maneh" originated from the God "mene" or "mani", who counts, controls or numbers peoples days on earth recorded in Isaiah 65:11-12 (& Daniel 5:26) as a God of destiny who allocates, apportions or assigns territories to men to weigh the human ability to control assigned duties.*
Keywords: *Classist, Etheology, Management, Money*

1. Introduction

This study is a linguistic textual investigation of the Semitic origins of the words Money and Management which gave us our research conclusion that in ancient classist Semitic texts or languages lie the roots and true meanings of current English words. The consequence of that conclusion is the recommendation that more studies into the relationship between English, Hebrew and Phoenician languages should be carried out.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

This research study aims at producing Semitic-Hebrew language proofs to show that the words "Money and Management" are not Latin, Greek or French, but from Old Testament Hebrew- Aramaic sources. This study hopes to achieve this by presenting Textual analyses of Semitic lingua evolution of the two words

1.2 Scope of the Study

This research in its scope generally puts forward the statement that dictionaries of current English have not told us the true origins and true meanings of current English words; this includes the words "money and management". However, the study focuses on the true origins and true meanings of the two words money and management.

1.3 Justification for the Study

This type of study is justified based on increased knowledge of classist Semitic tongues particularly going through the Hebrew and Aramaic Old Testament documents older than Latin and Greek by at least 800 years which contain current English words which Hebrew texts could not have derived from languages younger than it by over 700 years. These observations raise the importance of this study, which is to show that many science related words in English derived from Greek, Latin and French etc, have been stripped off their often related religious meanings. To keep it that way, (i.e. do away with their religious meanings) their root origins have also been falsified, covered and ultimately denied.

1.4 Prospects of the study

It is strongly believed that gone are the days that European and American research studies are shipped to us as gospel truths which cannot be questioned or investigated. It is expected that more research efforts will be directed into this field.

1.5 Limitations

Inadequate Semitic language texts and Classist- Semitic knowledge hinders ones desire to go deeper to the indisputable roots of this matter, this thus, hinders wider Semitic languages investigations.

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1.6 Hypotheses of the Study

The study presents for debate (i.e. hypothesia) the following statements of linguistic facts: (a) That dictionaries of current English have wrongly attributed the words "Money and Management" to Latin. (b) That Available classist Semitic (Phoenician cognates) clearly show that the words "Money and Management" appeared in the Hebrew Old Testament formative canons at least 1,000 years before Latin developed its vocabulary around 399CE (Brockman and Pescantini, 1971, reviewed by Njure, 2004). (c) That many Hebrew words entered Latin c399-405CE when Father Jerome was translating the Bible from Hebrew and Greek to Latin (Njure, 2004, Woodrow, 1969).

2. Literature Review

Since a good understanding of a subject topic comes from a good understanding of its terminologies, this study kicks off with its definition of terms.

2.1 Concepts of Classit Etheology of Money and Management

2.1.1 Classist

Classist means reviving and studying the classics i.e. ancient Graeco-Roman (and Semitic, e.g. Hebrew) languages, their cultures and civilizations including their religions and philosophies (Church Reformation NET; 2011). The word "Classics" is from the Latin" classicus", which means "the best", or of the best qualities in ancient Greek, Roman (and Hebrew) civilizations, particularly relating to the arts, also called "Humanities" (Robinson: Chambers, 1996, p 254). See also Hawkins (1995). See Brown and Comfort; 1990, we have this in John 19:19-20 that Pilate wrote Jesus initials in Hebrew, Greek and Latin (i.e. the classics or the best, or most popular languages at that time, which prophetically ended up producing modern English from Gothic Anglo-Saxon roots. By c800/750BC Greek received its alphabets and many words from Aramaic, while Latin got the letters from Greek (c100BC) at Cumae (New and Philips, 1953, pp 41, 47, 147) while English received the alphabets from Latin and Greek (c 597CE) through Roman Catholic monks sent by Pope Gregory in 597CE led by Father Austin (Brockman and Pescantini, 1991, reviewed by Njure, 2004). On the Anti-Semitism question, there are claims that the European hatred for the Jews (e.g that German Adolph Hitler killed over 6 million Jews in the Second World War) spills over to linguistic issues that is whenever the origins of European languages- (particularly English) are discussed, Hebrew (and Aramaic) get completely omitted, yet so many Hebrew words passed on through Greek, Latin and French etc, into current English. Few examples are: that Latin is from the Hebrew "laom, laam or laot" (to English laity; God's people or population, while Bertula (girl, now beauty; can be seen in Isaiah 62:4 Beula) i.e. to be married.

The Hebrew "Hekononi" (Greek Oikonome; English "Economia" i.e. an Economist was originally a Temple manager and keeper of the Temple- Treasury called "korBanan" (to possibly Italian "Banca", Modern Banking; Mathew 27:6) Brown and Comfort 1990, p 109 from the Hebrew "Philasaphya" to the Arabic "falsafa", English derived the word as "falsify" (in Greek it is "Philosophia"). Aramaic "Teqnu", entered Greek as "Texne" to the English "Technology" (i.e. build or erect, see Jeremiah 6:1- "in Tekoa; erect or set-up". From the Hebrew "leque" to the (English "lecture or learning", Proverbs 1:5-6. We now move on to the Hebrew "Pasat" (i.e. to speed or dash off) i.e. today's "Passat-car. Then we have another Hebrew, i.e. "Mona or Mina" (money) please see the following references Brown-Driver-Briggs, 2007, Mansoor, 2004, vols 1 and 2010; vol II, Aland and Newman, 1983, Metzger 2001, Fuller, 2005, Hebrew Old Testament; 2005, and the Septuaginta; i.e. the LXX Greek Old Testament translated on the permission of Ptolemy Philadelphus in 250BC by 72 Jewish Hellenist elders. See Paul Maier (1988) on the Antiquities of Josephus: pp 199-200 etc.

2.1.2 Etheology

Etheology is a merger of two words, i.e. etymology and theology. Etymology is derived from a Greek word "Etymon", i.e. true, truth; or Etymologia, i.e. studying the earliest form, origin or original meaning and the development of a word (Goodrich Chambers 1996, p 450). The Greek "Etymon" is from the Hebrew, "Emet" (i.e. Truth; see Brown- Driver- Briggs, BDB, 2007, pp 53-56). While theology is derived from the Greek "Theos" (i.e. God or thea= Goddess). However, anti-Semitism shields us away from the etymology (i.e. true origins) of the Greek "Theos" from the Hebrew "Oth" or i.e. "Otha" (Before God; see

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"Oth", which means sign from God; Isaiah 7:11, to signs and oaths, Deuteronomy 13:1-3) which means "divinity or divine sign, (Isaiah 7:11, Genesis 4:15, Genesis 9:12) or to stand before God (or standing before the Altar; Numbers 5:19 etc) or Uth, i.e. pledge or agreement made with God (i.e. covenant) BDB, 2007, pp 15, 25-26. Also, the Hebrew "Ethan", to eternity, means "immortality, endless or perpetual (Goodrich: Zondervan, NIV Exhaustive; 1990; also BDB, 2007, pp 450 and 455 etc).

2.1.3 Money

Money is from the Hebrew "Mona", or Aramaic, "Mina", or "Monahta" (i.e. tribute-money or gift given to the gods of conquering lands or kings: (BDB, 2007, pp 585-586). Also it means a measurement or a unit of the shekel (coined silver) called ceseph (Joel 3:5-6) weighed and used as money or mona (or offering) or for buying (Hebrew "kana" or Cona). See Hebrew Old Testament, 2005, 2 Samuel 24:24, Jeremiah 32:1-25; BDB, 2007, p 90. See Matthew 6:24b, "You cannot serve God and Mamonas (i.e. money). Mamonas actually means devil from Hebrew "Monah" (tribute offering to gods) it entered Greek as "mamonas" from Daimonion" (i.e. the gods; or demon which means god. Hence, money is seen as a god that controls people's lives. (i.e. mana or mene). See Daniel 5:25-28; Isaiah 65:11-12.

2.1.4 Management

From Judges 14:1-5, we read the word "Timnath" (Aramaic Timanatah; i.e. territory) see "Medina" or madanat, i.e. province, BDB, 2007, p 584; Hebrew "Manat" Jeremiah 13:25, "manat-midayek" (i.e. portion or measure allocated to you, Goodrich Zondervan (1990) has the Assyrian "manu", or the Aramaic "maneh", or the Hebrew "manah", or the Minean or Nethinim dialect of "mani" (or meni=god, lord or master) gave us the English "manage", i.e. to apportion, or give portion or allocate (allot) or assign an officer to a territory (or a priestly jurisdiction=meni, i.e. god or lord of a religious territory). Isaiah 1:21, gives us the Hebrew "Nemana" from "Naman" (i.e. firm and faithful) also Psalm 31:24, Hebrew "Amana" from "Aman", i.e. to faithfully keep, keeper, supporter or to establish. See Ezekiel 39:16, Hebrew, "Hamonah" (to clean up). See (BDB, 2007, p 585), this which currently has been erroneously attributed to Latin (i.e. managerie: to control), since anti-Semitism hatred will not allow Europeans say the truth about massive Jewish contributions to modernity; particularly how Greek, Latin, French and English massively adopted and domesticated the Hebrew/Phoenician and Aramaic alphabets and many Hebrew words etc. (New and Philips, 1953, pp 41-47). Also Fuller (2005: pp 1-6) Palmer (1987), Harris (2011) and Nnaji (2012 and 2014). See Daniel 5:25, "Mene" does not just mean numbered; (Hebrew "maneh" is to count and arrange in order: (BDB, 2007, p 585) but who does the counting, the meni (or menim; i.e. gods: or Amon: Egyptian deity or ruler, or Hebrew "Amon" (Amona), Jeremiah 1:2, Proverbs 8:30, 1 Chronicles 3:14, (i.e. a skilled master- workman; Proverbs 8:30; Hebrew Old Testament, 2005).

The Mani or Semitic God of fate

The God "mani or mene" (Daniel 5:26) assigns and controls peoples destinies: Isaiah 65:11-12, or Meni (Hebrew, "Melek or Melekia, i.e. god or king or Moloch). The Moloch, Melek god or king: (Acts 7:43, Jeremiah 32:35) was a Semitic god (Arabic "manniyat" or manat). BDB, 2007, p 584-585. The Hebrew "Melekia" (i.e. god or king) gave us the word, "king".In Isaiah 65:11-12, the Hebrew "mani" or Aramaic "meni" is "Destiny" (NIV) luck and fate (Goodnews). In KJV, it is number, or he who numbers or counts (i.e. mene: Daniel 5:25- 26, i.e. the god "mani or meni" who counts or numbers your days (i.e. you are already destined) Hebrew Old Testament, 2005, BDB, 2007, pp 584-586.

Also the Hebrew "Maen or Maan": (ibid, p584), i.e. "to weigh or measure" from Assyrian and Babylonian (Chaldean) "manu", i.e. to set standards for weighing the shekel or mina, or moneh (i.e. money or ceseph, i.e. silver) Goodrich Zondervan, 1990, Hebrew Old Testament 2005 etc. See Joel 3:5-6. The Hebrew "Maen or Maan": also means to reject God's command (i.e. Adma or Admini from Adam, i.e. human as opposed to the Hebrew "Comu" to Latin Communica (i.e. Greek "Koinonika", 1 Timothy 6:18- priestly sharing) or Theocra (ruled by God). In Arabic, "maan" means to sustain or maintain: BDB, 2007, p 549, 485= comer; 2 Kings 23:5, Hosea 4:4, Hosea 10:5, Zephaniah 1:4, Hebrew Old Testament, 2005. Robinson and Edwards in Chambers (1996) if interpreted, their roots words entries imply that Classical texts called "Classics", are often rare. Thus, Fuller (2005) and Russel and Choi (2006 that while only few of us can read and interpret Aramaic, Hebrew, Greek and Latin. The consequences are that established current English words blind people to the realities of true classists Hebrew origins of Greek and Latin

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words in English. A fact is that Hebrew is not even classified among classist (Graeco-Roman) tongues. See Brockman and Pescantini (1991).

A good understanding of the meaning of a word affords you in-depth of what that field means. Hawkins (1995) money is a legal tender or means of exchange, in its current applications, though often people do not understand what money and management means, in their original roots or Semitic origins of the Monahtah (i.e. offering or tribute to gods). See Brown- Driver- Briggs (BDB, 2007) or , Maneh (to appoint) since they keep on equating money to the mamonas (devil) yet money from the Hebrew "Monahtah" (i.e. gift or offering paid as tribute to the gods, is not a Satanic thing, but love for it is Satanic) certainly management is not from the Latin "Manus (i.e. hand) but see the Aramaic "mani" (controlling god, "mene": Daniel 5:25-28) then the Assyrian "Manu" (Chaldean- appointments or setting standards) and not from the Latin managerie (i.e. to train horses) (Chambers; Robinson; 1996 which is very wrong). Rather management is from the Hebrew Old Testament "mana", mene, meni or mani (i.e. the god who controls, counts or allots time to your life, Daniel 5:25-28. Mansoor (2004) notes cesephi (i.e. silver) as ancient coined money corroborated by Brown- Driver-Briggs (2007) and the Hebrew Old Testament, 2005, this is in addition to the "Monahtah", paid as tributes to subjugates of victorious kings and their gods. Kanachikuzy (NCB, 2008), on the translation of Daniel 5:25-28 of "mene" (to count) from "mani" (the Aramean god that controls human destiny). Isaiah 65:11-12. Supported by Goodrich and Kholenberger (1990) have a lexicon of Aramaic (i.e. Syrian) of the Hebrew cognates of "Monahtah" (tribute offering) of the ceseph (silver coins) and "maan or maneh" (allotment or appointment). Noted by Amudani (1988 and 2001) p 54 i.e. the "Manis" (ability) see BDB, 2001 Arabic (Quranic) maniyya or manat (i.e. appointment, apportion or appoint, from the Aramaic Hebrew "mani" (i.e. the god that appoints). corroborated by Nnaji (2014) which is a compilation of many Hebrew words in English; including those that entered English from Greek, Latin, French and Norse (Harris, 2011).

2.2 Theoretical Bases for the Study

This study anchors its theoretical bases on the textual analyses of Russel and Choi (2006) and textual translation criticism of Woodrow (1969) that once translation (particularly from the Bible) is done, the true origins and true meanings of our current English words from Biblical Hebrew and Greek are falsified, covered, mischievously hidden and permanently lost in order to cover up the religious origins and real meanings of over 90% of our current scientific words. This is the correspondence translation theory in Epistemology See (Woodrow, 1969, p 70) on the wrong or slangish translation of 1 Peter 1:18, by J.B Philips. Another hugely important theoretical basis of this study is Metzger (2001) p 3 on "Vowels and Dipthongs" rules in Greek translation linguistics whereby Greek words ending with letter "g" (as in lego, aggel or euagel and magos" etc often acquire the letter "n" when transliterated to Latin or even English which gives us "Lingua", "angel" , "evangel" and "manger" (i.e. controlled by magic or spiritual powers).

3. Research Methodology

Textual source criticism analysis and textual translation words correspondence coherence methods in Biblical sources redaction, or historeo-graphical textual investigations used in investigating the Semitic sources of the words "Money and Management" clearly explain the study's methodology which is textual (i.e. consultations of ancient literary sources or documents on this subject).

3.1 Textual (or Classist) Literature Data Sources

Old Testament classists data excel tables presented have been used to prove the study's hypotheses that dictionaries of current English have not told us the true etymologies and true meanings of the words "Money and Management" and by extension falsifications of Hebrew roots of many current English words. The study assessed Assyriology and Egyptology texts in Brown-Driver-Briggs, (2007) collating Mansoor, (2004, vol 1) and (2010, vol 2). Also, the Hebrew Old Testament, (2005) and the Old Testament Greek Septuaginta translated in 250BC (Maer 1988 on Josephus). This includes accessing Metzger 2001 on the Greek New Testament lexicon; and Barclay Newman (1971) cited by Metzger (2001) and Aland (1983) on the New Testament Greek Lexicon. Brockman and Pescantini, 1991 (Revised by Njure, 2004) were also noted on how Father Jerome retranslated the Old Testament and (New Testament) from the original available Hebrew and Greek texts between 399CE to 405CE. See also Woodrow, 1969, a correspondence of words in literature translation.

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3.2 Study Approach

Textual language Data collection and collation were carried out as follows: (a) Consulting Brown-Driver-Briggs, 2007, who cited over 105 Aramaic, Phoenician, Assyriology, Syriac (i.e. Pre-Hebrew Arameana). The Chaldea (i.e. Babylonian). Also Philisti, Egyptian (i.e. Nophili or Memphili: Jeremiah 46,19 KJV and NIV) etc classist ancient texts. Which took us to the Septuaginta LXX (in the Greek Old Testament) and in its original Hebrew Old Testament texts from SDHT, London, 1940 and 2005, then to Mansoor, 2004, vol 1, 2010; vol 2, citing over 20 Hebrew lexicons. Metzger, 2001 cited about 80 Greek lexicons in his Greek New Testament lexicon in tracing the roots and true meanings of the Greek words used in the original Greek New Testament. There were also referencing of Brown and Comfort, 1990: Interlinear Greek-English New Testament. Edwards and Kholenberger (1990) Zondervan Exhaustive NIV Hebrew and Aramaic Old Testament (over 1,000 words entries) and the Greek New Testament (with over 1050 words entries), were also cited. Then Ali (1970) Curzon- English translation of the original Arabic Quran, was also noted.

3.3 Population of the study

The study is textual in nature; it cited literary sources which include c150 Hebrew Old Testament lexicons (and the Hebrew Old Testament itself) and over 1,000 words entries from over 5,000 roots. Similar to the over 95 Greek New Testament; lexicons and the Greek New Testament resource entries this which leads us to over 1,000 Greek Septuaginta word entries from (an over 5,000) in the original Hebrew/Aramaic texts (see No "3.1", Textual Data Sources). Since the study is textual, the population size analysis is not required. (Please see population of the study)

4 Results and Discussions

Since the population of the study is "Textual" which means collating and analyzing ancient Semitic texts (or literature) on the topic, our observations are drawn from the presented tables:

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Table 1: The word management; its Classist-Hebrew origins
(The "mani"; i.e. the god that control human destiny, Daniel 5:25-26).
See Jeremiah 39: 3 & 13-Babylonian "Rab-Mag" (a spiritualist, leader or official) or Timanah
(Territory: Judges 14:1-5 etc)

Chaldean	Lud (Sardis or Sepharad) or Lydia	Assyria	Aramaic (Syrian)	Philisti	Hebrew/ Phoenician	Persia
a. Babylonian **mag**-official, Minna, Manut Minna, Manut Momma (Daniel 1:10-11) see Job 7:3- Minni, i.e. appoint or ordain. b. Jeremiah 33:13 "Mone" Psalm 147:4, he who counts or numbers (or Sapher) c. Or meni (god, deity, god of fate) Zondervan, 1990.	Inventors of money coins, Hebrew (Mina) unit of coins (New and Philips, 1953) Semitic Asia Minor)BDB, 2007, pp 584-586. Sabean; "mana" (to withhold, hold back or correction, ibid) **Arabic** a. **Manniyat or Manat** (to apportion; ibid, p 584) Ali (1970).See Zondervan, 1990, Hebrew Old Testament, 2005, BDB 2007, pp 583, Mansoor, 2004, Mansoor, 2010 etc. b. **Maen:** To sustain or maintain (BDB, 2007, p 549).	(a) **Manu, i.e.** to count or number people, Daniel 5:25-mene. (b) **Manu,** to weigh a part or portion of shekels, gold, or silver used as money coins (Ezekiel 27:13) i.e. silver, or Hebrew "ceseph"). (c) Assyro-Sumerian "Mahhu" to Persian "magar" to Hebrew "mag" (manag) to control someone through magic or extraordinary powers (Jeremiah 39:3 and 13: KJV)	a. **Maniya** and manim- to count (Ezekiel 45:12, 1 Kings 10:17, Ezra 2:65, Nehemiah 7:71-72 (Daniel 5:25-mene to number) b. Mina (unit or monetary) or mona (unit) c. Mana (Proverbs 1:15, 23:13) to withhold, i.e. control, hold back or correction, BDB, 2007, p 586	Timnah (Timanah) Territory or portion (Judges 14:1-5). **Egyptian-** Amon (gods or kings) Jeremiah 46:25, Nehemiah 3:8	a. Manah (assign, appoint) or monat (portion) Jeremiah 13:25, Isaiah 65:11-12, mani (god who control destiny) or manat, i.e. allocated portion or territory. Mansoor, 2004. Daniel 5:25-28 "meni" b. Psalm 68:24 Minato or Mannetu or c. Mana; to hold back, control, correction or to withhold (Zondervan, 1990). d. Psalm 31:24 "Nemana" (be strong and a faithful keeper Isaiah 1:21 "Amana" (faithful and supportive). e. Ecclesiastes 1:15 "Tecqonu" (to straighten then "Lomanot" (cannot be counted, numbered or controlled). f. Proverbs 8:30; Amon; master workman Hebrew Old Testament, 2005, 555, 1376 etc.	a. Magos (chief priest) b. Hebrew "mag or magar" (BDB, 2007, p 580) (soothsayer, or use fortune telling to control people (Hebrew "Mani" or "Mene"; god of destiny, Daniel 5:25-28. (Hebrew Old Testament, 2005) Jeremiah 39:3 & 13 Rab-mag or magar (i.e. leader of the occult (KJV) Soothsayer or high spiritual official (Hebrew Old Testament, 2005). **Sumerian** Mahhu (Manhu) to Persian "magar" (manger) controlled by magic (BDB, 2007,p 550)

Source: Textual Data: Generated by the Author

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Table I shows that the word "management" (by extension, money have similar roots, from the Hebrew "Manah"), Aramaic "Mani" and "Monahta" i.e. measured unit of ceseph (or silver coins i.e. Money) or portion of allocated land by the "mani" or "mene" (god of destiny; Daniel 5:25- 26, Isaiah 65:11-12) who assigns to officers territories (Babylonian, "mag or mang", Persian "magos"), see Hebrew "Rab" (Rabbi) or magar, etc means spiritual leadership or a soothsayer, translated as "High Official". Clearly, the above classist data analysis shows or reveals that the Latin "managerie" (for management) has indisputable Hebrew, Persian and Chaldean roots of the "mani", mana or "magar" or "manger" (i.e. controlled by magic or the gods) Hebrew Old Testament, 2005.

Table 2: The Word "Money"; its Classist Roots

Phoenician	Aramaic	Hebrew	Assyrian	Ethiopic	Arabic
(a) Monahta (gift or offering) (BDB, 2007, p 585. Hebrew Old Testament, 2005.	Minah (to count) or manah to number Ecclesiastes 11:15, Daniel 5:25-28 (Hebrew Old Testament 2005). Arabic (a)Mnah (i.e to loan, lend or to give gift (BDB, 2007, p 585 etc (b) Q3:158- "manan" (i.e. numerous gifts or to separate the gifts. Ali (1970)	(a) Minaha (Genesis 4:3, Leviticus 2:7, Genesis 33:10 Monahati (i.e. gift, tribute or offering to the gods).	a. Manu (to count or number, or give portion. Also to assign b. Or Mannai, i.e. appoint, assign, give loan or portion or gift (BDB, 2007, p 585).	Mano (Hebrew Manon) i.e. thankless in the midst of plenty (Greek "Plethos", i.e. wealth (Aland and Newman, 1983).	Maniyyat or manat (i.e. an award; or give a prize or gift) BDB, 2007, p 584. See Zondervan, 1990

Source: *Textual Data; Generated by the Author*

Table 2 clearly demonstrates and proves that the word "money" is from the classist Phoenician –Hebrew (Aramaic) "monahta" which means a gift, a loan, to lend, or offering (tribute) given to God. Thus, the word "money" clearly seen, has classist- Phoenician religious origins before its entry into Greek, Latin or French.

Table 3 reveals that the words "Money and Management", have the same roots or origins with ancient semitic meanings which was that ancient management often pointed to wise handling of money.

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Table 3: Comparative "Money and Management"

Money	Manage	Priesthood	President
(a) Matthew 6:24, Luke 16:13 Aramaic "ma-mona" money from Hebrew "maneh" (to weigh measure or control the ceseph or shekel, i.e. (money) BDB, 2007, pp 584, Aland and Newman, 1983, p 111. (b) Hebrew "meah" (100) or mathym (religious learning). (c) Or rabbinic learning (experience) to Greek "mantano" or mematikos to mathematics- i.e. (Rabbinic learning) John 7:15, Greek= Arithmos.	a. Hebrew "manna" (i.e. what is this? i.e. a commanding voice or statement) BDB, 2007, pp 584-586. b. Hebrew Old Testament "man" or "manna" also means food (or Lehema, i.e. to provide food). Hence, gathering the manna or food) R. Meyer in Bromiley, 1985, p 563. 1 Timothy 5:8. c. To manage is "manah" (i.e. territory) see Judges 14:1-5 "Timanah", i.e. territory controlled by the Philistines.	a. 1 Timothy 3:4 and 12 "Proistomenon" (maino) (i.e. to care for, or to manage, or to priest, i.e. provide food or care for people). Luke 12:42, hence priest means to manage or care for, which gave us president or to preside, or provide: 1 Timothy 5:8. **Note**: overseer is Bishop, i.e. Phalsoph. b. 1 Timothy 5:8 pronei (pronomen) i.e. provide food. c. Poimano (i.e. shepherd) New Testament Greek=Economos=ste ward, especially Bishop. Titus 1:7, Luke 12:42.	a. President is from priest (to preside) from Greek New Testament "Proestomene (or maino" 1 Timothy 3:4 and 12) to care for (or priest) your household. Brown and Comfort; 1990. Interlinear Greek-English New Testament. b. Hebrew "man or manna" (food must be provided). c. Maim is water. Goodrich Zondervan, 1990.

Source: Greek New Testament Data; Generated by the Author

4.1 Test of the Hypotheses

The study's Table I "Management and its Classist roots" and the Table 2 "Money and its Classist Roots"; then Table 3 on the "Comparative Semitic Classist Roots of Money and Management", prove our hypotheses that dictionaries of current English attributions of the words "Money and Management" to Latin (or Greek) are wrong, rather the words have their roots in Semitic (i.e. Hebrew) languages.

4.2 Major Findings

The study, traced to its objectives, hypotheses and Tables 1-3, i.e. classist roots of the word "Money and Management", found out that the word "Management" is strongly related to the Aramaic-Hebrew "Mani" (i.e. the god of fate who controls human destiny) Daniel 5:25-26, Isaiah 65:11-12. It is found that the word "money" has huge theological origins connected to tribute offerings, i.e. the "Monahtah" paid to gods in ancient times.

3 Conclusion and Recommendations

3.1 Conclusion

The study in its conclusion notes that its objective from its hypotheses states that the words "money and management" are wrongly attributed to Latin which have been confirmed by our Textual presentation of tables revealing the classist Hebrew-Aramaic and Assyrian roots of the two words under investigation. Particularly that Latin (Greek and French etc) have borrowed words without acknowledging their sources.

3.2 Recommendations

The study's major and only recommendation is that further studies should be carried out on the true origins and true meanings of current English words, since this study has clearly pointed out that many English words are not Latin, but that Latin covers or falsifies sources of its words, which include European falsifications of texts pushed down to Africa.

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