

Published by
Olive Press צהָר זִית
Messianic and Christian Publisher
P.O. Box 163
Copenhagen, NY 13626



Our prayer at Olive Press is that we may help make the Word of Adonai fully known, that it spread rapidly and be glorified everywhere. We hope our books help open people's eyes so they will turn from darkness to Light and from the power of the adversary to God and to trust in יֵשׁוּא Yeshua (Jesus). (From II Thess. 3:1; Col. 1:26; Acts 26:18,15 NRSV and CJB, the Complete Jewish Bible) May this book in particular help reveal the deep meaning in the Jewish roots of our faith.

In honor to God, pronouns referring to the Trinity are capitalized, satan's names are not.
Not all Scripture translations do this and legally must be printed as they are.

www.olivepresspublisher.org

Cover and interior design by Olive Press Publisher.
Cover photos by Elisabeth Adams and Cheryl Zehr

Printed in the USA
ISBN 978-0-9847111-2-3
1. Religion: Messianic Judaism 2. Social Science: Jewish Studies 3. Religion: Jewish Holidays

MESSIANIC JUDAISM CLASS TEACHER BOOK

Copyright © 2011 by Rabbi Jim Appel.
All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any way by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording, or otherwise—without the prior permission of the copyright holder, except as provided by USA copyright law.

All scriptures, unless otherwise indicated, are taken from the *Complete Jewish Bible*. Copyright © 1998 by David H. Stern. Published by Jewish New Testament Publications, Inc. All rights reserved.

Scriptures marked:

NASB are taken from the *New American Standard Bible*. Copyright © 1960, 1962, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1995 by The Lockman Foundation, La Habra, California. All rights reserved.

NIV are taken from the *Holy Bible, New International Version*. Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984 by International Bible Society. All rights reserved.

NKJV are taken from the *New King James Version*. Copyright © 1982 by Thomas Nelson, Inc. All rights reserved.

TLB are taken from *The Living Bible*. Copyright © 1971 by Tyndale House Publishers, Inc. Used by permission. All rights reserved.

Table of Contents

To The Teacher.....7

Introduction: What is
Messianic Judaism?.....8

Unit One: The Messianic Vision...13

Unit Two: Jewish Lifestyle
and Traditions.....21

Unit Three: Jewish Evangelism,
One on One.....71

Unit Four: A Messianic
Congregation.....99

Unit Five: Statement of Faith...125

Messianic Judaism Class Tests...163

Contents in Detail

To the Teacher.....	7
Introduction: What is Messianic Judaism?.....	8
Unit One: The Messianic Vision.....	13
Definition of the Vision	
Definition of Individual Words	14
Definition of Prophetic Vision in General	15
Definition of the Messianic Vision	15
Five Points of the Messianic Vision	
Point One: God is Faithful	15
Point Two: Our Value and Role	16
Point Three: Harmony and Continuity	17
A. Harmony Between Being Jewish and Believing in Yeshua	17
B. Continuity and Harmony Between the Jewish Bible and the Writings of the Apostles	17
C. What Does This Harmony and Continuity Say to Gentiles?	18
Point Four: Salvation	19
Point Five: End Time Jewish Revival	19
Unit Two: Jewish Lifestyle and Traditions.....	21
Shabbat	22
Appointed Times—Moadim of the Lord	
Chart	26
Passover	28
Unleavened Bread	30
FirstFruits	31
Feast of Weeks, Pentecost	33
Feast of Trumpets	34
Day of Atonement	35
Feast of Tabernacles	37
Simcha Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah)	43
Historical Holidays	
Hanukkah	45
Purim	47
Modern Remembrance Days	49
Biblical Laws	
Kashrut (Keeping Kosher)	50
Kosher for Passover	51
Food Laws in the New Covenant	52
Prayer Shawl—Tallit/Tallis; Tassels —Tzit-Tzit	54
Bar/Bat/B'nei Mitzvah	56
Baby Dedication	57
Circumcision	58

Contents in Detail (cont.)

Kippot/Yarmulkes	59
V'ahavta, T'fillen, Mezuzah	60
T'vilah, Mikveh, Immersion	62
Immersion in the Tenakh	62
Immersion in the B'rit Hadashah	62
Yeshua and Immersion	64
The meaning of Immersion in Our Lives	65
S'udat Adonai (The Lord's Table or Communion)	67
Unit Three: Jewish Evangelism, One on One.....	71
I. What Opens a Door?	
A. Prayer and Faith Open a Door	72
B. Listening and Understanding Open a Door for People to Listen to You	74
C. Inoffensive Terminology Opens a Door	76
D. Love Opens a Door	77
E. Hospitality Opens a Door	77
II. How Can I Start a Conversation About Spiritual Things?	
A. Steer the conversation in that direction	78
B. Give them witness to the Authenticity of the Bible	78
C. Bring him/her to a Messianic Synagogue	79
D. Give some encouraging words about the Gospel	79
III. How Can I Present the Gospel?	
A. The Way of the Master Technique (with the “Good Person” test)	80
B. Explain the Gospel from the Tenakh	82
IV. Tearing Down the Three Walls Blocking the Gospel	
A. Wall of Replacement Theology	83
B. Wall of Dispensational Theology	85
C. Wall of Allyah-First Theology	85
V. Typical Questions Jewish People Have	87
VI. The Biggest Typical Question	89
VI. Follow-up	96
Unit Four: A Messianic Congregation.....	99
Congregational History: Where We Came From	100
Congregational Life: Membership is Our Backbone	101
The Congregation is a Family	102
Purpose Statement in a Sentence	103
Purpose Statement in Detail	104
Our Strategy: How We Fulfill Our Purpose	105
Principles for Rending the Veil Over Jewish Hearts	106
Our Organization: For Fulfilling Our Purpose	107
Membership Privileges	107
Membership Requirements	108

Contents in Detail (cont.)

Unit Four: A Messianic Congregation (cont.)

Membership Requirements in Detail	109
Attendance	109
Serving in a Ministry	109
What it Means to Be a Servant	109
Serving Under Authority	111
The Serving Principle	113
Reality in Congregations	117
God's Plan for Serving	118
Tithing and Giving Offerings	119
Walking in Unity, Submitted to Leadership	121
Fellowshipping in Khavurah Groups	122

Unit Five: Statement of Faith.....125

Congregational Shema Yisrael's Statement of Faith	126
Statement of Faith in Detail	128
The Bible	128
God is Echad	134
Deity and Virgin Birth	135
Messiah Yeshua's Life	138
Cleansed by Grace	141
Ruakh HaKodesh	143
Sons and Daughters of Israel	148
Resurrection	155
Middle Wall of Partition	156
New Covenant Body	158
Jewish Followers of Yeshua	159

Messianic Judaism Class Tests.....163

Unit One:	The Messianic Vision	Test	164
Unit Two:	Jewish Lifestyle	Test	168
Unit Three:	Jewish Evangelism	Test	174
Unit Four:	A Messianic Congregation	Test	178
Unit Five:	Statement of Faith	Test	182

To The Teacher

We are pleased you are teaching this class. We hope you will have as wonderful an experience as Rabbi Jim has had over the years. He teaches in an exciting way, letting the students discover the answers from the Scriptures given. If they can't see the answer right there in front of them due to past indoctrination, Rabbi Jim gently points it out to them. Gasping in amazement is often their response. May the Lord bless you and your students with many such moments of wonder.

The units in this book do not have to be taught in order. Rabbi Jim teaches this course as a weekly class, year round. When he finishes the book he starts over. People are allowed to join at any time and continue until they get through all the information. He runs the class like a small group meeting, starting with everyone telling about their week and then singing a few songs together. He ends the lessons by asking for prayer requests and having the group pray for each others' needs. Strong bonds are thus usually formed between the classmates.

If you are not part of a Messianic congregation, please feel free to skip the last two units, but also feel free to use them for interest in seeing how one Messianic congregation organizes and what they believe. For testing, there are five little Answer Books with tests for the students, one for each unit. All those tests are in the back of this book for you to use as an answer key. To save cost and space, no answers are given for the tests. They are easily found in this book and in the students' Answer Books. Feel free to skip the testing.

Now for some technical notes:

The teacher's notes are given in this format and are written in a sort of summary/outline form for ease of quick-glance reading while you are teaching.

Most questions begin with a Scripture verse in this format. The students are given only the Scripture reference. Have them look the passages up in their own Bibles. We encourage you to use your own Bible also, but for ease of teaching, you are given the verses usually in the Complete Jewish Bible translation. However, for the sake of space, longer passages are sometimes abbreviated. We urge you to read those in your Bible. Occasionally a different version is used for making a certain point in the subsequent questions.

The questions are written in this format and are numbered. Each chapter's questions start with #1 and continue consecutively through the many sections all the way to the end of that chapter. The student's questions are numbered exactly the same as the teacher's, however, the page numbers might be different. So to identify which question you are on, state the chapter title and the question number.

The answers to the questions are given in this font and format. The students are not given the answers. Information written in this format is given only to you, the teacher. Feel free to expound on the answers, as the whole purpose of the questions with the Scriptures is to start meaningful group discussions.

There is one section in which the students are given some of the answers—Unit Five on pages 150-153. (It is clearly marked for you when the students have the answers.) The reason is these are long historical lists, and as such, the students would have a hard time taking notes that accurately record the information. We hope the questions will stimulate lots of discussion about the eye-opening information given.

Once in awhile information given in this format or the teacher's notes format (above) is also given to the students. This is done for pertinent facts that we don't want the students to miss and for long sections of information such as the history of Messianic Judaism on the next page.

In charts, only the darkened columns are filled in for the students in their books. (For example, see pp. 26-27). There is one exception. All the information in the chart on page 107 is also given to the students.

Unit One

The Messianic Vision

Definition of the Vision	
Definition of Individual Words	14
Definition of Prophetic Vision in General	15
Definition of the Messianic Vision	15
Five Points of the Messianic Vision	
Point One: God is Faithful	15
Point Two: Our Value and Role	16
Point Three: Harmony and Continuity	17
A. Harmony Between Being Jewish and Believing in Yeshua	17
B. Continuity and Harmony Between the Jewish Bible and the Writings of the Apostles.	17
C. What Does Harmony and Continuity Say to Gentiles?	18
Point Four: Salvation	19
Point Five: Deep Expectation of End Time Jewish Revival	19
The Messianic Vision Test	164

Definition of the Vision

THE VISION:

Messianic Judaism is a restoration movement of congregations made up of Jews and Gentiles who believe in the Messiah Yeshua (Jesus), and worship the God of Israel in a Jewish way (6/16/2011)

Definition of Individual Words

Restoration

- How does a restoration movement differ from a new movement?

Restores that which was there in the past.

Movement

- How does a movement differ from an association or denomination?

Movement is a looser affiliation. It is moving, going somewhere. We are developing Messianic Judaism as we go.

Congregation

- What can congregations do that individuals cannot do?

Corporate witness is much more powerful than an individual, especially to Jewish people because being a religious Jew implies synagogue participation.

It enables leaders to disciple Jewish believers in how to retain their Jewish identity.

Corporate witness is also more powerful to Christian leaders.

Jews and Gentiles

- How does this phrase set us apart from churches and traditional synagogues?

Churches have very few Jews, and traditional synagogues have very few Gentiles.

Yeshua

- What influence does Yeshua have in our activities?

He is the center, the focus, the reason we exist.

Worship

- What does worship mean in this context?

Our entire life, all we do should be worship.

In a Jewish way

- How do we worship in a Jewish way?

Keep Shabbat, the Appointed Times, and traditional holidays.

Circumcise our sons. Have Bar and Bat Mitzvahs.

Learn Hebrew. Support Israel.

Definition of Prophetic Vision in General

Proverbs 29:18 Where there is no vision, the people perish...

- What is the Hebrew word for vision or revelation?

Khazone יְהֹוָה

- Is this referring to a literal vision, a mystical experience?

No. It is a purpose, a goal.

Habakkuk 2:2-3 Then ADONAI ... said, "Write down the vision clearly on tablets, so that even a runner can read it. 3 For the vision is meant for its appointed time; it speaks of the end, and it does not lie. It may take a while, but wait for it; it will surely come, it will not delay.

- What characteristic of the vision does this verse describe?

It can be communicated, written down.

Amos 3:3 Do two walk together unless they have agreed to do so?

- How does this verse apply to what we are doing today?

We're learning the vision so we can walk together.

Definition of the Messianic Vision

It's not a literal vision or mystical impartation, not a divine election (exclusive), and not simply Jews who believe in Jesus;

It's a revelation and understanding that leads to personal involvement, not just mental assent.

Five Points of the Messianic Vision

Point One: God is Faithful

We see God's faithfulness to Israel and the Jewish people and His continued plan for Israel (the people, the land and the state)

Genesis 12:3 "I will bless those who bless you, but I will curse anyone who curses you; and by you all the families of the earth will be blessed."

- What do we call this promise of God?

The Blessing of Avraham (Abraham).

- How long will this covenant last?

Forever.

Leviticus 26:38-45 ... 41 At that time I will be going against them, bringing them into the lands of their enemies. But if their uncircumcised hearts will grow humble, and they are paid the punishment for their misdeeds; 42 then I will remember my covenant with Ya'akov ... 44 ... I will not reject them when they are in the lands of their enemies, nor will I loathe them to the point of utterly destroying them and thus break my covenant with them, because I am ADONAI their God....

- What do we learn about the sureness of this covenant from this passage?

It is eternally sure.

- Whose faithfulness does it depend on?

God's.

Romans 11:28-29 With respect to the Good News they are hated for your sake. But with respect to being chosen they are loved for the Patriarchs' sake, 29 for God's free gifts and his calling are irrevocable.

16. Why is God faithful to Israel?

For the sake of the Patriarchs.

Jeremiah 31:31-37 "Here, the days are coming," says ADONAI, "when I will make a new covenant with the house of Isra'el and ... of Y'hudah. 32 It will not be like the covenant I made with their fathers on the day I ... brought them out of the land of Egypt; because they, for their part, violated my covenant, 33 ... I will put my Torah within them and write it on their hearts; I will be their God, and they will be my people. 34 No longer will any of them teach his fellow community member or his brother, 'Know ADONAI'; for all will know me, from the least of them to the greatest; because I will forgive their wickednesses and remember their sins no more."

17. Who is this covenant with?

Israel and Judah. Not the church.

18. Which covenant is this new covenant not like?

The Mosaic Covenant.

19. Why was a new covenant needed?

The Mosaic Covenant could not be kept because the Ruakh HaKodesh (Holy Spirit) had not yet been given to write it upon their hearts. (Also, it was mostly the traditions that had grown up around the law that made it impossible to keep.)

20. What has God done through the New Covenant that enables us to keep it?

He has given us His Ruakh HaKodesh who has written the Covenant on our hearts and is living in us and filling us to overflowing. This is only possible because of Yeshua's atoning sacrifice.

Acts 15:8-9 And God, ... testified to them by giving them the Holy Spirit, just as he did to us; 9 and in cleansing their hearts by faith he has made no distinction between them and us.

21. Who has been added into this covenant?

Gentiles.

Point Two: Our Value and Role

We see the value of the Messianic congregation and its role as a corporate witness to the Jewish people and to the Gentile church.

Hebrews 10:22-25 ... 24 And let us keep paying attention to one another, in order to spur each other on to love and good deeds, 25 not neglecting our own congregational meetings, as some have made a practice of doing, but, rather, encouraging each other. And let us do this all the more as you see the Day approaching.

22. What is the value of the congregation as a witness to the Jewish community and to the church?

The congregation is more powerful than individuals.

In the Jewish culture spirituality is always associated with congregational involvement.

It enables the discipling of Jewish believers in retaining their Jewish identity which empowers them to reach their friends and family with the Good News.

For the church: the congregation provides a platform for Messianic rabbis and leaders to interact with church pastors and leaders.

Point Three: Harmony and Continuity

A. Harmony Between Being Jewish and Believing in Yeshua

Acts 21:17-25 [Note: Please read all eight verses in your Bible with the class.] ... 20 On hearing it, they praised God; but they also said to him, "You see, brother, how many tens of thousands of believers there are among the Judeans, and they are all zealots for the Torah ... 24 Take them with you, be purified with them, and pay the expenses connected with having their heads shaved. Then everyone will know that there is nothing to these rumors which they have heard about you; but that, on the contrary, you yourself stay in line and keep the Torah. 25"

23. What fraction of the population of Jerusalem did these believers represent?

Many tens of thousands would mean at least 50,000.

Jerusalem's population would have been between 100,000 and 500,000.

So, between 10-50%.

24. Did Jews in the time of the Book of Acts have a problem with being Jewish and believing in Yeshua?

No.

25. Did they remain faithful to the Laws of Moses?

Yes.

B. Continuity and Harmony Between the Jewish Bible and the Writings of the Apostles

2 Timothy 3:15-17 ... how from childhood you have known the Holy Scriptures, which can give you the wisdom that leads to deliverance through trusting in Yeshua the Messiah. 16 All Scripture is God-breathed and is valuable for teaching the truth, convicting of sin, correcting faults and training in right living; 17 thus anyone who belongs to God may be fully equipped for every good work.

26. What Scripture is Paul (Sha'ul in Hebrew) talking about here?

The Tanakh.

27. What is the foundation for the Apostolic Writings?

The Tanakh.

Acts 26:14-15 "We all fell to the ground; and then I heard a voice saying to me, in Hebrew, 'Sha'ul! Sha'ul! Why do you keep persecuting me? It's hard on you to be kicking against the ox-goads!' 15 I said, 'Who are you, sir?' and the Lord answered, 'I am Yeshua, and you are persecuting me!'

28. What language did Yeshua speak after He was glorified?

Hebrew or Aramaic.

Revelation 5:5 ... Look, the Lion of the tribe of Y'hudah, the Root of David,

29. What title of Yeshua indicates that He still identifies with being Jewish?

The Lion of Judah, King of the Jews.

Zechariah 12:1-9 [Note: Please read all nine verses in your Bible with the class.] ... 2 “I will make Yerushalayim a cup that will stagger the surrounding peoples. Even Y'hudah will be caught up in the siege against Yerushalayim. 3 When that day comes, I will make Yerushalayim a heavy stone for all the peoples. All who try to lift it will hurt themselves, and all the earth's nations will be massed against her. 4 ... 9 “When that day comes, I will seek to destroy all nations attacking Yerushalayim.

47. Who are the peoples surrounding Jerusalem?

Palestinians, Arabs, Muslim nations.

48. What does a “cup that will stagger” mean?

Something that will cause people to act foolishly like strong alcoholic drink.

49. What does it mean “Yerushalayim a heavy stone for all the peoples. All who try to lift it will hurt themselves”?

All who try to change Jerusalem’s borders will be injured.

50. What nations will be “massed against” Jerusalem?

All nations.

51. Who will destroy the nations attacking Jerusalem?

God.

Zechariah 12:10 to 13:1 ... and I will pour out on the house of David and on those living in Yerushalayim (Jerusalem) a spirit of grace and prayer; and they will look to me, whom they pierced.” They will mourn for him as one mourns for an only son; 11 When that day comes, there will be great mourning in Yerushalayim, 1 When that day comes, a spring will be opened up for the house of David and the people living in Yerushalayim to cleanse them from sin and impurity.

52. Who will this spirit of grace and prayer be poured out upon?

Jewish people.

53. Who will they see?

Yeshua.

54. What will their reaction be?

Mourning for having missed Him for so long.

55. What will be the cleansing liquid in the fountain?

Yeshua’s Blood.

Unit Two

Jewish Lifestyle and Traditions

Shabbat	22	Biblical Laws	
Appointed Times—Moadim of the Lord		Kashrut (Keeping Kosher)	50
Biblical Holiday Chart	26	Kosher for Passover	51
Passover	28	Food Laws in the New Covenant	52
Unleavened Bread	30	Prayer Shawl—Tallit/Tallis; Tassels—Tzit-Tzit	54
FirstFruits	31	Bar/Bat/B’nei Mitzvah	56
Feast of Weeks, Pentecost	33	Baby Dedication	57
Feast of Trumpets	34	Circumcision—Brit-Milah	58
Day of Atonement	35	Kippot/Yarmulkes	59
Feast of Tabernacles	37	V’ahavtah, T’fillen, Mezuzot	60
Simcha Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah)	43	T’vilah, Mikveh, Immersion Immersion in the Tenakh	62
Historical Holidays		Immersion in the B’rit Hadashah	62
Hanukkah	45	Yeshua and Immersion	64
Purim	47	The Meaning of Immersion in Our Lives	65
Modern Historical Remembrance Days	49	S’udat Adonai—The Lord’s Table—Communion	67
		Jewish Lifestyle Test	168

Shabbat

Exodus 31:13 “Tell the people of Isra’el, ‘You are to observe my Shabbats; for this is a sign between me and you through all your generations; so that you will know that I am ADONAI, who sets you apart for me.’”

1. Why did God command us to keep the Shabbat?

As a sign between Israel and God that He makes us holy.

We need the rest.

Exodus 31:16 The people of Isra’el are to keep the Shabbat, to observe Shabbat through all their generations as a perpetual covenant.

2. For how long are we to keep the Shabbat?

Forever.

Exodus 20:8-11 Remember the day, Shabbat, to set it apart for God. 9 You have six days to labor and do all your work, 10 but the seventh day is a Shabbat for ADONAI your God. On it, you are not to do any kind of work—not you, your son or your daughter, not your male or female slave, not your livestock, and not the foreigner staying with you inside the gates to your property. 11 For in six days, ADONAI made heaven and earth, the sea and everything in them; but on the seventh day he rested. This is why ADONAI blessed the day, Shabbat, and separated it for himself.

3. What are we commanded to do and not do on Shabbat?

Keep it holy. Don’t work.

4. Who else is to rest?

Animals, servants (including slaves), and foreigners among them.

5. What does this commandment imply concerning doing things that require other people to work on Shabbat?

You shouldn’t cause others to work on the Sabbath.

6. What event is the Shabbat a commemoration of?

Creation.

Deuteronomy 5:15 You are to remember that you were a slave in the land of Egypt, and ADONAI your God brought you out from there with a strong hand and an outstretched arm. Therefore ADONAI your God has ordered you to keep the day of Shabbat.

7. What other event is the Shabbat a commemoration of?

The Exodus.

Nehemiah 13:15 During this time I saw in Y’hudah some people who were treading winepresses on Shabbat, also bringing in heaps of grain and loading donkeys with it, likewise wine, grapes, figs and all kinds of loads; and they were bringing them into Yerushalayim on the day of Shabbat. On the day when they were planning to sell the food, I warned them not to.

8. What else are we not to do?

Buy or sell.

Exodus 35:3 You are not to kindle a fire in any of your homes on Shabbat.

9. What else are we commanded not to do?

Light a fire in our houses. Furnaces, cars?

Isaiah 58:13-14 If you hold back your foot on Shabbat from pursuing your own interests on my holy day; if you call Shabbat a delight, ADONAI’s holy day, worth honoring; then honor it by not doing your usual things or pursuing your interests or speaking about them. 14 If you do, you will find delight in ADONAI—I will make you ride on the heights of the land and feed you with the heritage of your ancestor Ya’akov, for the mouth of ADONAI has spoken.

10. What should our attitude about the Shabbat be?

Delight in it. In keeping Shabbat, we will find delight in Adonai!

Mark 2:27 Then he said to them, “Shabbat was made for mankind, not mankind for Shabbat;”

11. What does Yeshua mean by this statement?

God gave us the Shabbat for our sake so we would rest and be refreshed.

John 7:23 If a boy is circumcised on Shabbat so that the Torah of Moshe will not be broken, why are you angry with me because I made a man’s whole body well on Shabbat?

12. Why could a child be circumcised on Shabbat?

Hallakah.

Luke 13:15 However, the Lord answered him, “You hypocrites! Each one of you on Shabbat—don’t you unloose your ox or your donkey from the stall and lead him off to drink?

13. What other kind of work is allowed on Shabbat?

Whatever is necessary to preserve life.

Matthew 12:1-5 One Shabbat during that time, Yeshua was walking through some wheat fields. His talmidim were hungry, so they began picking heads of grain and eating them. 2 On seeing this, the P’rushim said to him, “Look! Your talmidim are violating Shabbat!” 3 But he said to them, “... 4 ... 5 ... Haven’t you ever read in the Torah that on Shabbat the cohanim profane Shabbat and yet are blameless?”

14. How and why did the priests desecrate the day?

By working, lighting fires.

15. How does this Scripture apply to the work of the ministry on Shabbat?

It should proceed on Shabbat

Matthew 12:6 I tell you, there is in this place something greater than the Temple!

16. What does He mean by this statement?

Don’t let the Shabbat become an idol seen as greater than Yeshua.

Matthew 12:7-8 “If you knew what ‘I want compassion rather than animal-sacrifice’ meant, you would not condemn the innocent. 8 For the Son of Man is Lord of Shabbat!”

17. What does He mean by this statement?

Mercy is more important than Shabbat rules. Yeshua created the Shabbat so He can tell us the proper interpretation of how to keep it.

Appointed Times — Moadim of the Lord

Biblical Holiday Chart

The Hebrew word used in Scripture for “Biblical holidays” is “Moadim” which means “Appointed Times.” “Moadim” is plural. “Moad” is singular for one “Appointed Time.”

Modern Hebrew Name	English Name	Ashkenazi Hebrew Name	Biblical Reference
Pesakh	Passover	Pesakh	Exodus 12 Leviticus 23
Hag Ha Matzah	Unleavened Bread	Hag Ha Matzah	Exodus 12 Leviticus 23
Ha Bikkurim	FirstFruits	Ha Bikkurim	Leviticus 23
Shavuot	Feast of Weeks Pentecost	Shavuos	Leviticus 23
Rosh Hashana	Feast of Trumpets, Head of the Year, New Year	Rushashanah	Leviticus 23
Yom Kippur	Day of Atonement	Yom Kippur	Leviticus 16, 23
Sukkot	Feast of Tabernacles, Feast of Booths	Succus	Leviticus 23
Chanukkah Hanukkah	Feast of the Dedication, Festival of Lights	Chanukkah	1&2 Maccabees
Purim	Feast of Esther	Purim	Esther

(Only the darkened columns are filled in for the students in the Student Book.)

Time of Year	Important to	Commemorates	Prophetic Meaning
Spring	All Jewish people	Deliverance from Egypt	Yeshua's sacrifice
Spring	Religious Jewish people	Escape from Egypt	Escape from the bondage of this world
Spring	Little known	First harvest	Yeshua's Resurrection
Late Spring	Religious Jewish people	Wheat harvest	Giving of Torah, Coming of the Holy Spirit
Early Fall	Religious Jewish people	New Year, Begins Days of Awe, Remembrance	The Rapture
Early Fall	Religious Jewish people	Atonement	All Israel will be saved
Mid Fall	Religious Jewish people	Final harvest, Desert life	Start of the Millennial Kingdom. God dwelling with man in a visible manifestation.
Late December	All Jewish people	Victory of the Maccabees	Yeshua could not have come without this victory
Early Spring	Religious Jewish people	Victory of Esther and Mordecai	Yeshua also could not have come without this victory

Appointed Times — Moadim of the Lord (cont.)

PASSOVER — PESAKH

30. What Moadim start on days 14 and 15 of the first Jewish month (Nisan)?

Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread

Leviticus 23:5-8 “In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month, between sundown and complete darkness, comes Pesach for ADONAI. 6 On the fifteenth day of the same month is the festival of matzah; for seven days you are to eat matzah. 7 On the first day you are to have a holy convocation; don’t do any kind of ordinary work. 8 Bring an offering made by fire to ADONAI for seven days. On the seventh day is a holy convocation; do not do any kind of ordinary work.”

31. What is the Hebrew name for Passover?

Pesakh (also spelled: Pesach).

32. What is commemorated by Passover?

God’s deliverance from slavery in Egypt through the calling of Moses, the plagues, the death of the firstborn, the Exodus, and the parting of the Red Sea.

33. How do we celebrate Passover?

Hannukkah has a dreidel, Purim has groggers, Passover has a Seder. Seder means order.

Teacher Notes:

A Traditional Seder

A traditional Seder is celebrated in the home. It’s a gathering of family, a time of joy and celebration with songs, the Exodus story, a covenant meal where we eat and drink things that give meaning to the Covenant being remembered. It is especially designed for children.

The Passover Seder commemorates the Exodus out of Egypt; and the giving of the Mosaic Covenant on Mt. Sinai.

I’ll follow the story to explain the Seder traditions.

Haggadah (Show a Haggadah to the class.)

It’s a book that leads us through the Seder and tells the story.

God predicted the Exodus to Abraham. The Israelites moved to Egypt because of a famine, where they were saved from starvation through Yosef (Joseph).

Then the Israelites multiplied and the Egyptians began to fear them.

Pharaoh enslaved them and made them build his storehouses and cities.

Seder Plate (Show one to the class.)

Karpas: greens dipped into salt water to remind us of the tears of slavery.

Moror: horseradish, represents the bitterness of slavery, of no freedom to worship God.

Kharoset: apples, nuts, honey, wine, symbolizes the mortar used in building the great cities of Egypt and the sweetness of freedom.

Haggadah Story Continues

When the Israelites continued to multiply, Pharaoh ordered the execution of their male infants. Satan planned to destroy the Jewish people to prevent Messiah from coming. Moses’ family and Pharaoh’s daughter disobeyed the king and saved Moses.

After Moses was already an old man, God called him and his brother Aaron, and sent them to demand that Pharaoh release the Israelites to go worship God.

Pharaoh refused. So God brought ten terrible plagues on the Egyptians to force Pharaoh to release the Israelites. Each was worse than the one before.

Pharaoh continued to refuse to let the people go.

The Plagues

Blood, frogs, lice, flies, cattle disease, boils, hail, locusts, darkness.

Tenth plague: death of the firstborn sons. This plague was a judgment fitting for Pharaoh’s policy of killing the Jewish infant boys. It came upon all the land of Egypt.

God gave the Israelites instructions on how to survive this plague. They had to sacrifice a lamb.

34. Does anyone see a similarity with Pesakh, Chanukah, and Purim?

They tried to kill us, God saved us, let’s eat. (This is inside Jewish humor.)

God’s Instructions for Surviving the Tenth Plague

Exodus 12:3 Speak to all the assembly of Isra’el and say, “On the tenth day of this month, each man is to take a lamb or kid for his family, one per household ...”

The Lamb is the most important part of Pesakh.

Exodus 12:6-7 You are to keep it until the fourteenth day of the month, and then the entire assembly of the community of Isra’el will slaughter it at dusk. 7 They are to take some of the blood and smear it on the two sides and top of the door-frame at the entrance of the house in which they eat it.

That night the sacrificed lamb was eaten as the Passover covenant meal.

Remember this pattern of the blood on the doorposts.

Exodus 12:12-13 For that night, I will pass through the land of Egypt and kill all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both men and animals; and I will execute judgment against all the gods of Egypt; I am ADONAI. 13 The blood will serve you as a sign marking the houses where you are; when I see the blood, I will pass over [Hebrew: pasach] you—when I strike the land of Egypt, the death blow will not strike you.

We get the name Passover from this verse. Why? Because the blood of the Passover lambs on the door posts of the houses caused death to “pass over” those houses.

Exodus 12:29-33 At midnight ADONAI killed all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh sitting on his throne to the firstborn of the prisoner in the dungeon, and all the firstborn of livestock. 30 Pharaoh got up in the night, he, all his servants and all the Egyptians; and there was horrendous wailing in Egypt; for there wasn’t a single house without someone dead in it. 31 He summoned Moshe and Aharon by night and said, “Up and leave my people, both you and the people of Isra’el; and go, serve ADONAI as you said. 32 Take both your flocks and your herds, as you said; and get out of here! But bless me, too.” 33 The Egyptians pressed to send the people out of the land quickly, because they said, “Otherwise we’ll all be dead!”

35. What does Pesakh symbolize to Messianic Believers?

Leaving our life of sin and entering our new life in Yeshua. Even traditional Hagaddahs say this is not just ancient history. They say that everyone must come out of Egypt himself.

Rabbi Jim’s Testimony:

I never knew what that meant until I prayed a prayer like many of you did. Then I went to a Passover Seder and understood.

Egypt represents this world. God’s judgment is going to come on this world for its sin. It has already come in many ways.

When I put my trust in God and Yeshua, it was as if I had come out of that world and was living in a new place.

If we remain a part of Egypt we will eventually come under God’s judgment. God is calling everyone to come out; to escape from His judgment, to experience life with Him.

1 Corinthians 5:7 ... For our Pesach lamb, the Messiah, has been sacrificed.

36. How do we get set free from being in Egypt?

Through Yeshua, the "Messiah, our Pesakh (Passover) Lamb."

37. Why is He called our Passover Lamb?

Yeshua died on the cross on the 14th day of the month at the exact same time the Passover lambs were being sacrificed.

38. What pattern did the blood make on the doorposts of the houses?

The pattern of His blood on the cross.

Yeshua's blood was placed on the cross to cause eternal death to "pass over" those who receive Him as their Passover lamb. (Eternal death is eternal separation from God.) Yeshua's blood was placed in the same pattern on the cross as the blood on the doorposts.

The Israelites had to trust in the blood on the doorposts of their houses to have God's judgment pass over them. When you trust in Yeshua, our Passover Lamb, God's judgment passes over you.

John 1:29 (KJV) Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world.

John 6:47 Yes, indeed! I tell you, whoever trusts has eternal life

39. What are these verses telling us?

Yeshua is our Passover Lamb who takes away the sins of the world and gives us eternal life.

40. Why don't most Jewish people eat lamb at Pesakh today?

Due to the destruction of the Temple, sacrifices cannot be performed, so Matzah has become the memorial of the lamb.

UNLEAVENED BREAD — KHAG HA MATZAH

41. What is the Hebrew name of the food associated with Unleavened Bread?

Matzah, which means "unleavened bread."

Leviticus 23:5-6 (See p. 28.)

Exodus 12:39 They baked matzah loaves from the dough they had brought out of Egypt, since it was unleavened; because they had been driven out of Egypt without time to prepare supplies for themselves.

42. Why do we eat Matzah?

We eat it because the Israelites didn't have time to let their bread rise when they fled Egypt.

43. What is commemorated by eating Matzah?

It commemorates the actual leaving of Egypt.

44. What is symbolized by Matzah?

Separation from sin.

45. How do we celebrate as Messianic Believers?

Eat matzah. No service. The celebration is included with the Passover Seder. We make special dishes with Matzah.

FIRSTFRUITS — BUKKURIM

Leviticus 23:9-14 ADONAI said to Moshe, 10 "Tell the people of Isra'el, 'After you enter the land I am giving you and harvest its ripe crops, you are to bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest to the cohen. 11 He is to wave the sheaf before ADONAI, so that you will be accepted; the cohen is to wave it on the day after the Shabbat. 12 On the day that you wave the sheaf, you are to offer a male lamb without defect, in its first year, as a burnt offering for ADONAI. 13 Its grain offering is to be one gallon of fine flour mixed with olive oil, an offering made by fire to ADONAI as a fragrant aroma; its drink offering is to be of wine, one quart. 14 You are not to eat bread, dried grain or fresh grain until the day you bring the offering for your God; this is a permanent regulation through all your generations, no matter where you live.'

46. What is commemorated by Firstfruits?

Harvest of the first grain, barley. Bringing the first ripe barley as an offering to the Lord. Harvest there is earlier than in the U.S. There's an expectation of blessing on the following harvests.

47. What is the Hebrew name for Firstfruits?

Bukkirim.

48. When does Firstfruits occur?

There are three possible ways of interpreting to which day verse 23:11 (above) is referring.

1. The first Sunday after the first grain is harvested, which would be dependent on weather and location.
2. The day after the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, which could be any day of the week. (Modern, Jewish tradition chooses this one.)
3. The Sunday following Passover (during the week-long Feast of Unleavened Bread) which is referred to in the preceding verses.

A study of traditional Judaism shows that in Biblical times they decided to make it the Sunday after Passover. We also choose to keep it on this day. Why? (See the next question.)

Luke 24:1 On Shabbat the women rested, in obedience to the commandment; but on the first day of the week, while it was still very early, they took the spices they had prepared, went to the tomb, 2 and found the stone rolled away from the tomb! 3 On entering, they discovered that the body of the Lord Yeshua was gone!

49. What happened on Firstfruits, the Sunday following Pesakh the year Yeshua was sacrificed?

The Resurrection! God arranges everything according to His timing.

50. What is symbolized by Firstfruits?

We don't have to figure it out, Paul already did.

1 Corinthians 15:20-23 But the fact is that the Messiah has been raised from the dead, the first-fruits of those who have died. ... in connection with the Messiah all will be made alive. 23 But each in his own order: the Messiah is the firstfruits; then those who belong to the Messiah, at the time of his coming;

The Messiah, who rose on the Appointed Time of Firstfruits, is the first-fruits of those who have fallen asleep.

Here's the connection with Firstfruits:

Yeshua is the Firstfruits of those who will rise from the dead.

He rose from the dead at the Appointed Time of Firstfruits.

Some day God will reap the rest of the great resurrection harvest of people.

When the Messiah returns, He will resurrect all those who "belong to Him" or are "in Him".

He gave us the Appointed Time to help us understand, appreciate, have faith in, and remember His plan.

He is the Firstfruits of those who will rise from the dead, those of His chosen who have died previously, and those of His chosen who are alive at that time will be resurrected from the dead (or raptured) as the **fullness of His resurrection harvest**.

Firstfruits Is Resurrection Day!

51. Why is living with the reality of His Resurrection so important?

Many reasons. (Read the following.)

First, resurrection is the confirmation that Yeshua died to pay for our sins.

If He had not been resurrected, He would have been just an eloquent lunatic who was executed.

This is why the religious leaders went to such pains to prevent His body from being stolen by His disciples.

Second, the Good News is more than forgiveness for our sins.

It also includes being saved from the deadly effects of sin in our lives in two ways:

A. From the reaping of ruin and death for what we sowed to the flesh in the past.

B. From the reaping of ruin and death for what we would sow to the flesh in the present and future.

If He wasn't resurrected and still alive, we would be left to our own devices and strength to deal with our sinful nature, to live our lives as best we could in our natural wisdom. We'd get ourselves in terrible trouble.

The only way we can continue to be "saved" from sin and bear fruit in our lives, is by:

His continued, living presence in our lives.

His Ruakh leading us at all times.

Following His leading and being obedient to His commandments.

Checking with Him, not only for moral direction, but also for other decisions.

Making Him the one in charge of our lives, goals, aspirations, plans, dreams, purposes.

Fulfilling all the potential He created us for.

Allowing Him to continue saving us from the re-enslavement to sin.

This salvation from continuing to mess up our lives

is only possible through a living relationship with the living Lord, Yeshua.

If He hadn't risen, we'd be like the Old Covenant Israelites:

We would be having sacrifices made for our sin,
but would have no living relationship with Messiah.

So, because He's still alive, we can have this living relationship.

It provides ongoing saving power.

52. Why did the resurrection happen on Firstfruits?

To keep us in remembrance that we, His followers, will also be resurrected someday. We need to live continually in this hope.

53. How do we celebrate as Messianic Believers?

Firstfruits/Resurrection service to celebrate the Resurrection. Give a Firstfruits offering as commanded in the Tenakh. And we start the counting of the Omer.

The Day of Firstfruits also begins the counting of the Omer—fifty days to Shavuot/Pentecost.

FEAST OF WEEKS — PENTECOST — SHAVUOT

Leviticus 23:15-21 From the day after the day of rest—that is, from the day you bring the sheaf for waving—you are to count seven full weeks, 16 until the day after the seventh week; you are to count fifty days; and then you are to present a new grain offering to ADONAI. 17 You must bring bread from your homes for waving—two loaves made with one gallon of fine flour, baked with leaven—as firstfruits for ADONAI. 18 Along with the bread, present seven lambs without defect one year old, one young bull and two rams; these will be a burnt offering for ADONAI, with their grain and drink offerings, an offering made by fire as a fragrant aroma for ADONAI. 19 Offer one male goat as a sin offering and two male lambs one year old as a sacrifice of peace offerings. 20 The cohen will wave them with the bread of the firstfruits as a wave offering before ADONAI, with the two lambs; these will be holy for ADONAI for the cohen. 21 On the same day, you are to call a holy convocation; do not do any kind of ordinary work; this is a permanent regulation through all your generations, no matter where you live.

54. What does Shavuot mean?

"Sevens" or "weeks". Scripture says to count seven weeks from Firstfruits.

55. When do we celebrate Shavuot?

Fifty days after Firstfruits. (Pentecost means "the fiftieth day".)

56. What is celebrated on Shavuot according to Leviticus 23?

Wheat harvest.

57. What event is associated with Shavuot by the rabbis?

The giving of the Torah on Mt. Sinai.

Acts 2:1-4 The festival of Shavu'ot arrived, and the believers all gathered together in one place. 2 Suddenly there came a sound from the sky like the roar of a violent wind, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting. 3 Then they saw what looked like tongues of fire, which separated and came to rest on each one of them. 4 They were all filled with the Ruach HaKodesh and began to talk in different languages, as the Spirit enabled them to speak.

58. What event is associated with Shavuot in the B'rit Hadashah (New Covenant)?

Receiving of Holy Spirit and Apostolic writings 1500 years later.
New Covenant: God writes his Torah on our hearts. How? By the Holy Spirit who teaches us.

*John 14:26 He will teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all things that I said to you.
John 16:13 The Spirit of Truth...will guide you into all truth.*

59. What is God's message to us in these two world-changing events happening on the same day on the Jewish calendar?

We need the Spirit and the Word. We can't have one without the other.
The Spirit reveals the Word to us. The Word guides us as we are led by the Spirit.

60. How do we celebrate as Messianic Believers?

Have a Shabbat service; have processional with two giant loaves of bread; celebrate the giving of the Holy Spirit; celebrate the end of the Shabbat school year.

Unit Three:

Jewish Evangelism, One on One

I. What Opens a Door?	
A. Prayer and Faith Open a Door	72
B. Listening and Understanding Open a Door for People to Listen to You	74
C. Inoffensive Terminology Opens a Door	76
D. Love Opens a Door	77
E. Hospitality Opens a Door	77
II. How Can I Start a Conversation About Spiritual Things?	
A. Steer the conversation in that direction	78
B. Give them witness to the Authenticity of the Bible	78
C. Bring him/her to a Messianic Synagogue	79
D. Give some encouraging words about the Gospel	79
III. How Can I Present the Gospel?	
A. The Way of the Master Technique (with the “Good Person” test)	80
B. Explain the Gospel from the Tenakh	82
IV. Tearing Down the Three Walls Blocking the Gospel	
A. Wall of Replacement Theology	83
B. Wall of Dispensational Theology	85
C. Wall of Allyah-First Theology	85
V. Typical Questions Jewish People Have	87
VI. The Biggest Typical Question	89
VII. Follow-up	96

Jewish Evangelism, One on One by Rabbi Jim Appel

(6/22/2011)

Matthew 23:39 For I tell you, from now on, you will not see me again until you say, 'Blessed is he who comes in the name of ADONAI (the Lord).'"

1. Why Jewish people?

This was spoken by Yeshua to Jews in Jerusalem.

He is explaining that the Jewish revival must precede His return.
If you want to see the Lord return, help reach Jewish people with the Gospel.

2. Why is special training needed?

Because hundreds of years of conflict between the church and the Jewish community have made the Jewish people closed to the Good News.

Our focus in this section is one-on-one evangelism, not mass meetings.

We get our structure for this teaching from this passage:

Colossians 4:3-6 Include prayer for us, too, that God may open a door for us to proclaim the message about the secret of the Messiah—for that is why I am in prison. 4 And pray that I may speak, as I should, in a way that makes the message clear. 5 Behave wisely toward outsiders, making full use of every opportunity—6 let your conversation always be gracious and interesting, so that you will know how to respond to any particular individual.

I. What Opens a Door?

Colossians 4:3 Include prayer for us, too, that God may open a door for us to proclaim the message about the secret of the Messiah

A. Prayer and Faith Open a Door

3. Why should I pray for my Jewish friend's salvation?

Most Jewish people have very few people praying for their salvation because there are no believers in their family.

This is an awesome responsibility if you have a Jewish friend.

Rabbi Jim's Testimony:

Prayer is how my mind was transformed from closed to open.

People who prayed for me:

Rev. Stitt was the Methodist Pastor at the Brotherhood Synagogue in Manhattan where my mother was a secretary. It was a building shared by the Methodist Church and a synagogue. My mother worked for Rabbi Bloch but she loved Rev. Stitt. I am sure it was because of the Spirit of God in him. I'm also sure he prayed for our family.

Vince Yip was a graduate student I worked with at USC. We taught a lab together. He told me he was a Christian and I couldn't understand how a Chinese person could be a Christian. I didn't understand the difference between ethnicity and religion because that difference is confused in the Jewish community. I know he prayed for my wife Diane and I.

For six months before I decided to read the Bible, Diane had been attending a women's Bible study. I know it was their persistent prayer that caused the change in my heart leading to my desire to read the Bible.

1 Timothy 2:3-4 This is what God, our Deliverer, regards as good; this is what meets his approval. 4 He wants all humanity to be delivered and come to full knowledge of the truth.

4. Why can I have faith for my friend to come to the knowledge of the truth?

It is God's will. When we are praying according to God's will, our prayers will most certainly be answered.

Mark 11:24 Therefore, I tell you, whatever you ask for in prayer, trust that you are receiving it, and it will be yours.

5. What does faith do?

It greatly increases our prayer power!

Luke 21:24 Some will fall by the edge of the sword, others will be carried into all the countries of the Goyim, and Yerushalayim will be trampled down by the Goyim until the age of the Goyim has run its course.

6. Has this prophecy been fulfilled yet?

Yes, the times of the Gentiles in Jerusalem has run its course. In 1967 the city was back in Jewish hands for the first time in nearly 2000 years.

The Messianic revival has been happening ever since.

2 Corinthians 3:14-16 What is more, their minds were made stonelike (KJV: dull); for to this day the same veil remains over them when they read the Old Covenant; it has not been unveiled, because only by the Messiah is the veil taken away. 15 Yes, till today, whenever Moshe is read, a veil lies over their heart. 16 "But," says the Torah, "whenever someone turns to ADONAI, the veil is taken away."

7. What should I pray for?

Pray:

For discernment of the spiritual forces that are against him/her.

For a breaking down of prejudices against Yeshua and Christians.

For a breaking down of self sufficiency.

For a revelation of sinfulness and the need for atonement.

For him/her to turn to God so the veil will be removed.

For God to bring other believers across his/her path.

For your life to be a testimony to him/her.

For the right words to say to him/her.

For a good relationship with him/her.

For relationships with his/her household.

For him/her to have relationships with your household.

8. Should I tell my friend I'm praying for him?

Yes. Jewish people don't usually pray for anything.

Prayer for them is reciting the prayers in the Siddur (prayer book).

Offering to pray for him/her can be a powerful witness.

B. Listening and Understanding Opens a Door for People to Listen to You

Colossians 4:6 ... let your conversation always be gracious and interesting

9. What are some common Jewish ways of thinking we need to understand?

(These are all part of the veil noted above in 2 Corinthians 3:14-16 in question #7.)

- Being Jewish is a matter of birth, therefore so is being a Christian.
- Believing in Yeshua means converting and becoming a Gentile.
- Believing in Yeshua means giving up Jewish heritage.
- If I follow Yeshua I'll be cut off by my family.
- Doesn't think any other Jews believe in Yeshua.
- Christians have persecuted Jews over the centuries.
- All the people that aren't Jewish are Christian, Muslim or Hindu, etc.
He/she is probably more moral than some of his/her "Christian" friends.
- Most Jewish people are politically liberal, so don't argue politics!
- Does not believe he/she is a sinner.
Misunderstands the terms: sin, salvation, savior, etc.
- Does not understand personal prayer.
Prayer is something you read from a "Prayer Book" in Hebrew.
- Believes pictures or statues of Jesus are idolatry.

10. What are some other Jewish sensitivities?

Crosses remind him/her of Christian persecution of Jews.

Anti-Semitic terms are offensive to them.

Jokes about Jewish people are offensive to them.

11. Are there any misconceptions Christians have about Jewish people that hinder evangelism?

Yes. Let's look closely at three such misconceptions in the next three questions.

12. My Jewish friend knows Scripture better than I do. True or false?

False. Most Jewish people are ignorant of the Scriptures.

Never be afraid they'll know more than you do about the Bible.

Don't worry about quoting chapter and verse.

Don't worry about quoting from the New Covenant.

Just say, "The Scriptures say...."

Their prayer book (Siddur) is used in synagogue services.

Traditions, Hebrew, Jewish History, and the Talmud are taught in schools.

They know almost nothing about the Messiah.

13. If I were Jewish I would be better able to witness. True or false?

False. In the Jewish point of view Gentiles are expected to share their faith. So they might be more offended by a Jewish Believer witnessing than a Gentile believer.

14. All Jewish people believe in God like orthodox Jews. True or false?

False. There is a range of eleven or so different views they have of Scripture and God. See the next question.

15. What are the eleven or so different levels of Jewish religious views?

(Synagogue attendance does not necessarily equate with belief in the Bible)

- Very religious: Religion is important. God requires something of him.
- Nominal: Nominally believes Bible. God doesn't require anything of him.
- Traditional only: Loves the traditions of Judaism.
- Obligated: Doesn't understand Judaism, but feels obligated to maintain their Jewish identity.
- Scientific: Anti-supernatural view of the Bible, selectively supports ethics of the Bible, but does not feel obligated to it.
- Agnostic: Doesn't believe anything, but was born Jewish.
- Atheistic: Is anti-religion.
- Confused.
- Committed to a cause.
- Despises the traditions of Judaism.
- Turned off by all religion:

Bad synagogue experience.

Hypocrites in synagogue and church.

Meaningless services: in Hebrew, ritualistic, no presence of God.

16. What are Jewish people seeking?

Jewish people want peace, purpose, meaning, joy in life, a personal relationship with God, assurance of being right with God, and abundant life. Many Jewish people have a built-in zeal for God though it may be lying dormant.

B. Explain the Gospel from the Tenakh

Leviticus 17:11 For the life of a creature is in the blood, and I have given it to you on the altar to make atonement for yourselves; for it is the blood that makes atonement because of the life.

When God gave Israel the Ten Commandments He also gave them a way to pay the penalty when they violated the commandments.

According to the Laws of Moses, a person needed to do t'shuva (be truly repentant, turning away from sin to God) and needed to offer an animal sacrifice whose shed blood would make atonement for (cover over) their sin.

35. How long was this system of atonement through animal sacrifice in place?

It was in practice for 1500 years.

Hebrews 9:22 Without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins.

Leviticus 17: 8-9 Also tell them, "When someone from the community of Israel or one of the foreigners living with you offers a burnt offering or sacrifice 9 without bringing it to the entrance of the tent of meeting to sacrifice it to ADONAI, that person is to be cut off from his people."

Since 70 CE the shedding of the blood of animals to make atonement is forbidden because the Temple is no longer standing.

36. What should you point out to him/her about Traditional Judaism?

When the Temple was destroyed, Biblical Judaism changed into Rabbinic Judaism. The rabbis began to teach that we can be right with God through repentance, Torah study, prayer, and good works.

37. What should you say about that?

It sounds good, but it contradicts Scripture: Leviticus 17:11 (above).

* *Isaiah 53:6 (KJV) All we like sheep have gone astray; We have turned, every one, to his own way; And the LORD has laid on Him the iniquity of us all.*

Isaiah 59:2 (NIV) But your iniquities have separated you from your God

[The above two Tenakh passages correspond to the following two Brit Hadashah ones. Use only if it seems appropriate—only if the Ruakh is leading you to do so:

Romans 6:23 (NIV) For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life ...

(By "eternal life" the Scriptures mean life with God.)

Romans 3:23 (NIV) for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.]

The Scriptures teach that before the Temple was destroyed Yeshua died as the final sacrifice of the sacrificial system.

He died to pay the penalty for sin to make a way for us to come close to God.

38. How can we receive Yeshua's atoning sacrifice to pay for our sins?

God came to Earth as a man, the Messiah and sacrificed His life to pay the penalty for our violations of His laws.

He offers a way of escape from hell to those who repent.

Repenting means to apologize to Him, turn away from breaking His laws, and to put our trust in Messiah's atoning sacrifice to pay our penalty.

Lead the person in prayer asking forgiveness, putting their trust in Messiah's atoning sacrifice, committing to obey Yeshua as Lord, thanking God for raising Messiah from the dead.

IV. Tearing Down the Three Walls Blocking the Gospel

Colossians 4:5,6 (NIV) Be wise Let your conversation be always full of grace, seasoned with salt

A. Wall of Replacement Theology

39. What is the wall of Replacement Theology?

Replacement Theology claims that:

- Jews killed Jesus, so God rejected Israel.
- The church has replaced Israel.
- The promises for Israel were meant for the church.
- God is finished with the Jewish people.

This led to centuries of hatred of Jewish people by Christians and all people in "Christian" nations.

40. But true Christians wouldn't persecute or hate Jews, would they?

For many centuries people who called themselves Christians were ignorant of the Word of God.

Many who called themselves Christians were manipulated by those in power to treat Jews as scapegoats.

And some true Christians were deceived by satan into hating the Jewish people:

Martin Luther, John Chrysostom, and Origin.

41. How does the Jewish understanding of religion affect this issue?

They think being Jewish is a matter of birth, thus being a Christian is also.

Jewish people assume that all those born in "Christian" nations are Christians.

Therefore all the persecutions Jewish people have suffered in Western nations, for instance at the hands of the Nazis, have been at the hands of Christians.

42. What were the three stages in history of the development of Christian anti-Semitism?

Nicea

First they said: You can't live among us as part of the Church and be Jewish.

Then they eliminated Jewish traditions from the church.

Then they said: If you believe in Jesus you must convert and stop practicing Jewish traditions.

Peter the Hermit, Martin Luther

You can't live among us at all and be Jewish.

Peter the Hermit's conclusion: Jews must wander the earth in punishment for killing Jesus.

As a result, Jewish people were forced into ghettos. Governments took away their rights. Pogroms happened. (A pogrom is a riot directed against Jewish people characterized by destruction of their homes, businesses, and religious centers and by killings.)

Then Jewish people were expelled from England and Spain during the Inquisition.

Unit Four

A Messianic Congregation

Congregational History: Where We Came From	100
Congregational Life: Membership is Our Backbone	101
The Congregation is a Family	102
Purpose Statement in a Sentence	103
Purpose Statement in Detail	104
Our Strategy: How We Fulfill Our Purpose	105
Principles for Rending the Veil Over Jewish Hearts	106
Our Organization: For Fulfilling Our Purpose	107
Membership Privileges	107
Membership Requirements	108
Membership Requirements in Detail	109
Attendance	109
Serving in a Ministry	109
What it Means to Be a Servant	109
Serving Under Authority	111
The Serving Principle	113
Reality in Congregations	117
God's Plan for Serving	118
Tithing and Giving Offerings	119
Walking in Unity, Submitted to Leadership	121
Fellowshipping in Khavurah Groups	122

16. Americans use “serve” in what three ways?

- A. “care for,” as in serving a needy person (such as a nurse)—no sense of being in subjection to that person.
- B. “be my own boss” and “help out” when needed.
- C. “work for” as one would work for a manager or boss.

17. In the culture of the Bible what did it mean to be a servant?

In the culture of the Bible, based on servants and slaves, the “work for” understanding is more appropriate.

It brings the idea of “working for” in a devoted, committed way.

Based on these understandings:

To be great in God’s Kingdom, we must serve other people.

Not just by caring for the needy, although this is needed.

Not just by serving the body in general by helping out where we can, although this is needed, too.

But also with devoted service, subjecting ourselves to others specifically one whom God has called to lead.

Some believers have the attitude they can serve God in the first two ways.

But they avoid committing themselves to serving a leader in the Kingdom of God in a devoted way.

True service to God requires serving other people who are in positions of leadership in the Kingdom of God.

18. Give two reasons why true service to God requires serving other people who are in positions of leadership in the Kingdom of God?

A. Because God gives vision to leaders.

Others need to help that leader fulfill the vision.

So, for the Kingdom of God, to grow, to develop, and to accomplish its purposes people need to serve.

This holds true for any organization, Godly or not.

B. True service to God may lead to positions of leadership within the Kingdom of God.

19. Why is true service a prerequisite for leadership within the Kingdom of God?

Because to be a leader we first need to be a servant to a leader who is already in place.

Serving Under Authority

Luke 7:6-10 So Yeshua went with them. He had not gone far from the house, when the officer sent friends who said to him, “Sir, don’t trouble yourself. I’m not worthy to have you come under my roof— 7 this is why I didn’t presume to approach you myself. Instead, just give a command and let my servant recover. 8 For I too am a man set under authority. I have soldiers under me; and I say to this one, ‘Go!’ and he goes; and to another, ‘Come!’ and he comes; and to my slave, ‘Do this!’ and he does it.” 9 Yeshua was astonished at him when he heard this; and he turned and said to the crowd following him, “I tell you, not even in Isra’el have I found such trust!” 10 When the messengers got back to the officer’s house, they found the servant in good health.

20. What does it mean to be “under authority” and why is it important in the Kingdom of God?

The centurion was not only in authority as a leader, but also under authority as a servant to the officer over him.

He understood that Yeshua was under authority, not in authority. This is one of only a few times Yeshua was amazed or astonished.

If he had not been serving the officer over him he wouldn’t have had any authority over the soldiers serving under him.

We must be under God’s authority, but also under human leadership in the body. This is the requirement for spiritual power. God is a God of order and organization.

Matthew 20:26-27 (NIV) ...whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wants to be first must be your slave...

21. What is Yeshua telling us here?

A true leader is a servant—a servant-leader.

Summary so far

God calls us to serve other people within His body.

This service is supposed to include being a devoted servant to a leader.

Serving is a requirement for leading.

A true leader has the attitude of a servant:

Serving His followers by providing them with leadership.

Serving His leader.

In the case of a Senior Rabbi: serving God, submitting to his peers counsel and serving the congregation by leading.

Now, back to the original question:

22. How can you be great in God’s kingdom?

Be a good servant.

We need to learn how to be good servants.

To help us understand what it takes to be a good servant, let’s look at the story of a man who was a great servant.

Genesis 39:1-4 Yosef (Joseph) was brought down to Egypt, and Potifar, an officer of Pharaoh's and captain of the guard, an Egyptian, bought him from the Yishma'elim (Ishmaelites) who had brought him there. 2 ADONAI was with Yosef, and he became wealthy while he was in the household of his master the Egyptian. 3 His master saw how ADONAI was with him, that ADONAI prospered everything he did. 4 Yosef pleased him as he served him, and his master appointed him manager of his household; he entrusted all his possessions to Yosef.

This happened over a period of several years.

Genesis 39:5-6 From the time he appointed him manager of his household and all his possessions, ADONAI blessed the Egyptian's household for Yosef's sake; ADONAI's blessing was on all he owned, whether in the house or in the field. 6 So he left all his possessions in Yosef's care; and because he had him, he paid no attention to his affairs, except for the food he ate.

Then, Yosef was falsely accused by Potiphar's wife of wrongdoing. His master believed his wife.

Genesis 39:20-23 Yosef's master took him and put him in prison, in the place where the king's prisoners were kept; and there he was in the prison. 21 But ADONAI was with Yosef, showing him grace and giving him favor in the sight of the prison warden. 22 The prison warden made Yosef supervisor of all the prisoners in the prison; so that whatever they did there, he was in charge of it. 23 The prison warden paid no attention to anything Yosef did, because ADONAI was with him; and whatever he did, ADONAI prospered.

Same amazing pattern in the jail of the Lord's blessing bringing Yosef to the position of second in authority.

23. Did Yosef (Joseph) become this valued by his masters as if by magic?

No. It happened because God gave Yosef the ability to be a great servant to Potiphar and the jailer.

We can learn more about what it means to be a good servant by looking at how Potiphar and the jailer felt about Yosef's service:

Genesis 39:6 ,22,23 Thus he left all that he had in Yosef's hand, and he did not know what he had except for the bread which he ate.... 22 And the keeper of the prison committed to Yosef's hand all the prisoners who were in the prison; whatever they did there, it was his doing. 23 The keeper of the prison did not look into anything that was under Yosef's authority,

Potiphar and the jailer saw something in Yosef that caused them to promote him to this place of great responsibility.

Genesis 39:3 and 23 ... ADONAI was with him; and whatever he did, ADONAI prospered.

24. What was it that Joseph's overseers saw in him?

The Lord was with him.

Everything he did prospered.

The Serving Principle

25. Who enables us to be good servants?

The Lord is the one who enables us to be good servants.

26. What happens when we are good servants?

We prosper.

Suppose you were in a position of responsibility like Potiphar or the jailer or you were a business owner, or a school principal, or a government administrator, or a hospital director, or a pastor in the Kingdom of God, or a Messianic Rabbi.

27. What would you look for in a person whom you would be willing to put in charge of all your affairs?

Please write down all the attributes you would want.

Unit Five

Statement of Faith

Congregational Shema Yisrael's Statement of Faith	126
Statement of Faith in Detail	128
The Bible	128
God is Echad	134
Deity and Virgin Birth	135
Messiah Yeshua's Life	138
Cleansed by Grace	141
Ruakh HaKodesh	143
Sons and Daughters of Israel	148
Resurrection	155
Middle Wall of Partition	156
New Covenant Body	158
Jewish Followers of Yeshua	159

MESSIAH YESHUA'S LIFE

(6/19/2011)

We believe in Messiah Yeshua's life, His miracles yesterday and today, His vicarious and sacrificial death as our atonement, His bodily resurrection, His appearance thereafter in Jerusalem, His ascension, His personal future return for His followers, (both living and dead), and His future establishment of His Kingdom on Earth.

Isaiah 9:6-7 For a child is born to us, a son is given to us; dominion will rest on his shoulders, and he will be given the name Pele-Yo'etz El Gibbor Avi-'Ad Sar-Shalom [Wonder of a Counselor, Mighty God, Father of Eternity, Prince of Peace], 7 in order to extend the dominion and perpetuate the peace of the throne and kingdom of David, to secure it and sustain it through justice and righteousness henceforth and forever. The zeal of ADONAI-Tzva'ot will accomplish this.

59. What kingdom's government will be upon His shoulders?

The Spiritual Kingdom of God.

60. Has the dominion extended (KJV: increased) and peace been perpetuated (KJV: increased)?

Yes, in people's hearts.

61. Has there been a king reigning on David's physical throne?

Not since the destruction of the Temple.

62. If Yeshua had not come when He did would this prophesy be true?

No, because there would not have been a king on David's throne.

63. What does "vicarious" mean in the statement of faith?

"Substitutionary" Taking the place of another thing or person.

64. What does "atonement" mean in the statement of faith?

Satisfactory payment given for wrongdoing.

Isaiah 53:4-11 (NKJV) Surely He has borne our griefs And carried our sorrows; Yet we esteemed Him stricken, Smitten by God, and afflicted. 5 But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; The chastisement for our peace was upon Him, And by His stripes we are healed. 6 All we like sheep have gone astray; We have turned, every one, to his own way; And the Lord has laid on Him the iniquity of us all. 7 He was oppressed and He was afflicted, Yet He opened not His mouth; He was led as a lamb to the slaughter, And as a sheep before its shearers is silent, So He opened not His mouth. 8 He was taken from prison and from judgment, And who will declare His generation? For He was cut off from the land of the living; For the transgressions of My people He was stricken. 9 And they made His grave with the wicked—But with the rich at His death, Because He had done no violence, Nor was any deceit in His mouth. 10 Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise Him; He has put Him to grief. When You make His soul an offering for sin, He shall see His seed, He shall prolong His days, And the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in His hand.

65. What phrases in the statement of faith are supported by this passage?

His vicarious and sacrificial death as our atonement.
His bodily resurrection.

66. What does the word "esteemed" mean in verse 4?

Amplified Bible: "ignorantly considered"
NIV: "considered"

67. What are the "iniquities" in verse 5?

Our character faults. Our ungodly, evil hearts that are inclined toward sin. (See p. 36 question #70 for further explanation.)

68. What does "chastisement" mean in verse 5?

His punishment that brought us peace spoken of in these next three Scriptures:

The sinless man made a sin offering:

2 Corinthians 5:21 (NIV) God made this sinless man be a sin offering on our behalf, so that in union with him we might fully share in God's righteousness

Scapegoat passage:

Leviticus 16:21-22 (NKJV) Aaron shall lay both his hands on the head of the live goat, confess over it all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions, concerning all their sins, putting them on the head of the goat, and shall send it away into the wilderness by the hand of a suitable man. 22 The goat shall bear on itself all their iniquities to an uninhabited land; and he shall release the goat in the wilderness.

Yeshua is our Scapegoat:

Isaiah 53:6 (NKJV) We all, like sheep, have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way; and the LORD has laid on Him the iniquity of us all.

1 Corinthians 15:1-8 Now, brothers, I must remind you of the Good News which I proclaimed to you, and which you received, and on which you have taken your stand, 2 and by which you are being saved—provided you keep holding fast to the message I proclaimed to you. For if you don't, your trust will have been in vain. 3 For among the first things I passed on to you was what I also received, namely this: the Messiah died for our sins, in accordance with what the Tanakh says; 4 and he was buried; and he was raised on the third day, in accordance with what the Tanakh says; 5 and he was seen by Kefa, then by the Twelve; 6 and afterwards he was seen by more than five hundred brothers at one time, the majority of whom are still alive, though some have died. 7 Later he was seen by Ya'akov (Jacob), then by all the emissaries (apostles); 8 and last of all he was seen by me, even though I was born at the wrong time.

69. What part of the statement of faith does this passage address?

His death, Resurrection, and appearance in Jerusalem.

70. How many people who had seen Yeshua resurrected were still alive when this was written?

More than 250.

Romans 11:17-18 But if some of the branches were broken off, and you—a wild olive—were grafted in among them and have become equal sharers in the rich root of the olive tree, 18 then don't boast as if you were better than the branches!...

121. Who are the broken off branches?

Non Messianic Jewish people.

122. Who is the grafted-in wild olive shoot?

Gentile believers.

123. Whom does who nourish?

The grafted-in wild branches are nourished by the sap from the Messianic Jewish root.

Romans 11:18b ...However, if you do boast, remember that you are not supporting the root, the root is supporting you.

124. Who supports who?

Grafted-in Gentile believers are supported by the Messianic Jewish root.

Romans 11:19-20 So you will say, "Branches were broken off so that I might be grafted in."

20 True, but so what? They were broken off because of their lack of trust. However, you keep your place only because of your trust. So don't be arrogant; on the contrary, be terrified!

125. Who is being warned & what are they being warned about?

The Gentiles are being warned not to be arrogant.

Romans 11:21 ... For if God did not spare the natural branches, he certainly won't spare you!

126. What happened over the next 300 years?

(This long answer is in the Student Book. Go over it together and discuss it with them.)

In Rabbi Shaul's day there were:

Congregations of Messianic Jews in Israel.

Congregations of Jews and Gentiles in the Diaspora.

Messianic Jewish Leadership in Jerusalem.

Rome destroyed Israel from 70 - 135 ACE.

Surviving Jewish people were dispersed throughout the Roman Empire and persecuted.

The Jewish leadership of Messiah's body was dispersed.

There was great persecution of Jewish and Gentile believers by the Romans.

The Gospel spread throughout the Roman Empire.

People thought Judaism would disappear.

Replacement Theology took over—The Church was the New Israel

It was a very nice, self satisfying theology that made them feel good and important.

They became very attached to it.

Gentile leadership increased because the number of Gentiles in the Body increased.

But, non-Messianic Judaism did not disappear.

It flourished in the Roman Empire,

contradicting Replacement Theology,

and competing with Messianic Jews for the hearts of the Jewish people.

The existence of non-Messianic Jews was an affront to the theologians.

They couldn't live with it.

It refuted their self image of being God's chosen people.

So, they began to hate Judaism

which led to hatred of non-Messianic Jews by church leaders and to cutting off the church from its Jewish roots.

Also, because of persecution of Jews by Rome, Gentile believers did not want to be identified as Jews.

Around 300 ACE Roman Emperor, Constantine, became a believer.

He took over the Body of Messiah at the Council of Nicea.

He ended persecution of the believers.

He turned the Body from a Jewish movement to a Roman military structure.

The church leadership outlawed Jewish practice within the Body.

127. What happened to the olive tree in Romans 11?

One particular grafted-in branch broke itself off from the root and planted itself in the ground.

It tried to sprout roots which would reach the water table.

It also broke all the other branches off the root.

Messianic Jewish branches were burned in the fire.

Most other branches were grafted into itself—

—the Roman Catholic Church

Daniel 4:15 But let the stump and its roots, bound with iron and bronze, remain in the ground, in the grass of the field....

128. What happened to the root (or stump)?

The stump was bound with iron and bronze:

- Jewish practice within the church was outlawed.
- Jews who believed had to deny being Jewish.

MIDDLE WALL OF PARTITION

(6/19/2011)

We believe that the middle wall of partition that in times past separated Jews and Gentiles has been broken down, the enmity between them eradicated by the Messiah Yeshua.

(The students have this Scripture in their book.)

Ephesians 2:14 For he himself is our shalom—he has made us both one and has broken down the m'chitzah [dividing wall of hostility] which divided us.

141. What is the purpose of the m'chitzah ?

It is unscriptural but necessary for ritual purity in the Temple. It separated Scripturally ceremonially pure Jews from ceremonially “unclean” Gentiles. Today the wall is between men and women in Orthodox synagogues.

(The students have this Scripture in their book.)

Ephesians 2:15 ... by destroying in His own body the enmity occasioned by the Torah, with its commands set forth in the form of ordinances. He did this in order to create in union with himself from the two groups a single new humanity and thus make shalom.

142. How did He destroy the m'chitzah?

By destroying the “enmity occasioned by the Torah.”

143. How did the Torah “occasion” enmity between Jews & Gentiles?

Torah’s laws of ritual purity caused the creation of man-made rules that separated Jews and Gentiles.

144. How do other English translations translate this verse?

(The students have this Scripture in their book.)

Ephesians 2:15 (NIV) by abolishing in his flesh the law with its commandments and regulations. His purpose was to create in himself one new man out of the two, thus making peace.

145. Do you see a problem with this translation?

It would mean Rabbi Sha’ul is contradicting Yeshua in this verse in Matthew below.

(The students have this Scripture in their book.)

Matthew 5:17-19 “Don’t think that I have come to abolish the Torah or the Prophets. I have come not to abolish but to complete. 18 Yes indeed! I tell you that until heaven and earth pass away, not so much as a yud or a stroke will pass from the Torah—not until everything that must happen has happened. 19 So whoever disobeys the least of these mitzvot and teaches others to do so will be called the least in the Kingdom of Heaven. But whoever obeys them and so teaches will be called great in the Kingdom of Heaven.”

146. Was the law (Torah) destroyed or the “enmity occasioned by the Torah” destroyed?

The enmity.

Ephesians 2:16 And in order to reconcile to God both in a single body by being executed on a stake as a criminal and thus killing in himself that enmity.

(NKJV) 16 And that He might reconcile them both to God in one body through the cross, thereby putting to death the enmity

147. What was put to death?

The enmity.

Ephesians 2:17 Also, when he came, he announced as Good News shalom to you far off and shalom to those nearby.

148. Who was nearby and who was far off?

Jewish people were nearby; Gentiles were far off.

Ephesians 2:13 But now, you who were once far off have been brought near through the shedding of the Messiah’s blood.

149. Who has now been brought near?

Gentiles.

Ephesians 2:18-19 ... news that through him we both have access in one Spirit to the Father. 19 So then, you are no longer foreigners and strangers. On the contrary, you are fellow-citizens with God’s people and members of God’s family.

150. What status do the Gentiles have?

Citizens of the Commonwealth of Israel, family members.

Ephesians 2:20-22 You have built on the foundation of the emissaries and the prophets, with the cornerstone being Yeshua the Messiah himself. 21 In union with him the whole building is held together, and it is growing into a holy temple in union with the Lord. 22 Yes, in union with him, you yourselves are being built together into a spiritual dwelling-place for God.

151. How can we apply the analogy used here to each group’s need for the other?

We desperately need each other in order to become that Holy, Spiritual place for God to dwell!

Messianic Judaism Class

UNIT TESTS

Unit One:	The Messianic Vision	Test	164
Unit Two:	Jewish Lifestyle	Test	168
Unit Three:	Jewish Evangelism	Test	174
Unit Four:	A Messianic Congregation	Test	178
Unit Five:	Statement of Faith	Test	182

Congregation Shema Yisrael Messianic Judaism Class

The Messianic Vision Test

Your Name _____ Date _____

Grading: All participants who attend each class and participate in discussion, note-taking, and other learning exercises will pass. To measure how well you have learned the material covered in each class, we have prepared self-tests. This is open-book, and you may refer to your notes, handouts, Bible and consult others on your study team. You will grade your own paper. At the end of the class, you will hand it in.

Instructions: Answer each question based on information provided in this class.

1. Write the complete definition of Messianic Judaism that guides Congregation Shema Yisrael:

2. How does a restoration movement differ from a new movement?

3. How does a movement differ from an association or denomination?

4. What is the value of the congregation as a witness to the Jewish community and church?

5. How does the phrase "Jews and Gentiles" set us apart from churches and traditional synagogues?

6. What does worship mean in the context of this definition of Messianic Judaism?

7. What influence does Yeshua have in our activities?

8. How do we worship in a Jewish way?

9. According to Proverbs 29:18, where there is no _____,

the people _____.

10. Both Proverbs 29:18 and Habakkuk 2:2 use what Hebrew word to describe prophetic revelation?

11. Write the complete statements which describe the five aspects of the Messianic Vision according to the understanding of Congregation Shema Yisrael. Write one Scripture reference for each of the five points.

The Messianic Vision is the revelation and understanding that:

Point One:

Point Two:

Point Three:

Point Four:

Point Five:

12. What does "Shema Yisrael" mean?

13. Where is this phrase first found in the Bible?