

SCHOOL OF MESSIAH BIBLE INSTITUTE
YESHIVAH MASHIACH
(Under the Auspice of Beth Israel Messianic Community Int'l)

COURSE

BIBLICAL THEOLOGY 2



Prepared By
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President & Overseer

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COURSE

BIBLICAL THEOLOGY 2

SUBJECTS:

MANKIND
SIN
SALVATION
TEST NO. 1

WATER IMMERSION
BIBLICAL FAITH
BIBLICAL HOLINESS
TEST NO. 2

THE COVENANT PEOPLE OF ELOHIM – PART I
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TEST NO. 3

SHABBAT
THE KINGDOM OF ELOHIM
TEST NO. 4

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MANKIND

DEFINITIONS:

Adam - Hebrew term defined as man, mankind or human being.

Anthropos - Greek term defined as man, mankind or human being.

Ish - Hebrew term defined as a male.

Isha - Hebrew term defined as a female.

I. What is Man?

- A. Man is a tripartite (threefold) being (I Thess. 5:23).
 - 1. He is a spirit (Jn.3:6; I Cor. 2:11, 6:17; Rom. 8:16).
 - 2. He has a soul (Heb. 4:12; Mk. 8:36, 12:30).
 - 3. He lives in a body (I Cor. 6:19, 20; 9:27; James 2:26).
- B. Man is a created being (Gen. 1:27; Isa. 45:12).

II. Why was Man created?

- A. For YHWH's pleasure (Col. 1:16; Rev. 4:11).
- B. To exercise authority over Elohim's creation (Gen. 1:26; Ps. 8:6).

III. Where did Mankind come from?

- A. Man was created from the dust of the earth (Gen. 2:7; Eccl. 3:20).
- B. Adam and Eve were the first human beings (I Cor. 15:45; I Tim. 2:13).
- C. The whole human race descended from Adam and Eve (Gen. 1:27, 28; 3:20).

IV. What was the original nature of Mankind?

- A. Spiritually, man possessed the nature of Elohim. Being made in the image and likeness of Elohim, he was endowed with certain characteristics of personality similar to those of his maker. He was perfect, holy, and sinless.
- B. Mentally, man was intelligent having the ability to name the entire animal creation (Gen. 2:19-20). He knew right from wrong (Gen. 2:16-17) and was given a free will to choose between the two.
- C. Physically, man was immortal. Physical death was not to be a part of man's existence (Gen. 2:17; 3:22).

V. What happened to change the nature of Mankind?

- A. HaSatan inhabited or possessed the serpent and tempted Eve to take the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil (Gen. 3:1-5).
- B. Eve ate the fruit and gave it to Adam to eat (Gen. 3:6).
- C. By eating the fruit, Adam sinned against Elohim through disobedience (Gen. 3:11, 17).
- D. In so doing, Adam committed high treason. He turned his Elohim-given authority to legally rule the earth over to Satan. At that point, Satan became the “el” (strong leader/ruler) of this world (Lk. 4:5-6; II Cor. 4:4).

VI. What immediate effects did this have?

- A. Spiritually, man took on the nature of HaSatan. He died a spiritual death, which is separation from Elohim (Rom. 5:12; Eph. 4:18).
- B. Mentally or emotionally, man experience feelings of guilt, shame and fear (Gen. 3:7-10).
- C. Physically, man’s body became mortal (Gen. 5:3-5).

VII. How did Elohim respond to Man’s disobedience?

- A. He pronounced judgment upon the serpent (Gen. 3:14-15).
- B. He pronounced judgment upon the woman (Gen. 3:16).
- C. He pronounced judgment upon the man (Gen. 3:17-19).

VIII. What followed this pronouncement of judgment?

- A. Adam and Eve were barred from the tree of life (Gen. 3:22, 24).
- B. They were driven out of the garden of Eden (Gen. 3:23).

IX. How did this disobedience affect the human race?

- A. Every human being is born into sin (Ps. 51:5; Rom. 5:19).
- B. Every human being is subject to the penalty of sin (Rom.5:12; I Cor. 15:21-22; Rom.6:23).

SIN

DEFINITIONS:

Chata & Chatta'ah – (Hebrew) translated by the word “sin”; means “to miss”, and described as an offense.

Hamartano – (Greek) translated by the word “sin”; means “to miss the mark”. (As an archer missing the mark of the bullseye.)

Avown – (Hebrew) translated by the word “iniquity”; defined as perversity (i.e. moral evil)

Anomia – (Greek) translated by the words “iniquity”, “transgress”, transgression”, and “unrighteousness”; defined as illegality (i.e. violation of the law/torah).

Abar – (Hebrew) translated by the word “transgress”; means to cross over or go beyond.

Pasha & Pesha – (Hebrew) translated by the words “transgress” and “transgression”; meaning to break away, to revolt and rebellion.

Parabaino – (Greek) translated by the word “transgress”; means to go contrary (i.e. violate).

Sin, with reference to mankind's and Elohim, is the transgression of Elohim's Torah and the principles connected to Torah.

I. Types of Sin

- A. Sins of commission – involves doing what Elohim has said not to be done
- B. Sins of omission – involves not doing what Elohim has said should be done

II. What Constitutes Sin?

- A. Sin is the transgression of Elohim's Torah (1 John 3:4)
- B. Sin is committed in the heart and mind before it is actually performed (Matt 5:28; 15:19)
- C. Sin is knowing to do good and not doing it (James 4:17)
- D. Sin is exercising one biblical freedoms with the knowledge that it may be a stumbling block to a brother or sister weak in faith causing them to fall. (Rom 14)

III. Consequences of Sin

- A. Payment of death (Rom 6:23)
- B. Separation for Elohim (Isaiah 59:2)

C. Brings curses and removes the blessing of Elohim (Deut 27:15-26; 28:1-48)

IV. Sin and Mankind

- A. Born in sin as a result of Adam's disobedience (Psalm 51:7; Rom 5:12)
- B. Possesses a sinful nature
- C. A slave to sin (John 8:34; Rom 6:17)
- D. Must be saved from sin

V. Sin and the Believer

- A. Delivered from sin (Rom 6:18)
- B. Has power over sin
- C. Not controlled by sin (Rom 6:14)
- D. Does not continue to practice sin (1 John 3:6,9)

SALVATION

DEFINITIONS:

Yesha & Yahsha - Hebrew terms meaning to free, save, deliver. Also meaning salvation, deliverance and prosperity.

Yahshua - Hebrew term defined as deliverance, salvation, aid, victory and prosperity.

Sozo - Greek term meaning to save, deliver or protect. Translated by the words saved, heal, preserve and make whole.

Soteria - Greek term meaning rescue and safety. Translated by the words deliver, health, salvation, save, and saving.

Soterion - Greek term meaning "defender ". Translated by the word "salvation".

I. What Does Salvation Mean?

- A. It denotes deliverance, preservation, healing, safety and soundness.
- B. The spiritual and eternal deliverance granted those who accept Elohim's conditions of repentance and faith in Yahshua the Messiah (Acts 2:28, 3:19, 8:36-38, 17:30-33; Rom. 10:9-13; Eph. 2:8-9).
- C. The present experience of Elohim's power to deliver from temptations, tests and trials of life (Mt. 8:25, 14:30; Acts 27:20, 31; 1 Cor. 10:13; 2 Tim. 3:11, 4:17-18).
- D. The ability of Elohim to keep those who have committed their lives to him (Jn. 10:27-30; 2 Thess. 1:10; Jude 21).
- E. The healing work of Messiah in making people whole (Mt. 9:22; Lk. 17:19, 18:43; Jas. 5:15).
- F. The future deliverance of the saints from the wrath of Elohim (Rom. 5:9; 1 Thess. 5:8-9; 2 Thess. 1:10).
- G. The sum total of blessings bestowed upon the people of Elohim (Ps. 103:1-5; Isa. 53:5; Eph. 1:3; 2 Pet. 1:3).
- H. The Lord Yahshua the Messiah. He is our Salvation (Ps. 27:1, 118:14; Isa. 12:2; Mt. 1:21; Lk. 2:30, 19:9).

II. Terms Associated With Salvation

- A. Regeneration - new birth, re-creation (Mt. 19:28; Jn. 3:5-6; Tit. 3:5; 1 Pet. 1:23; 2 Cor. 5:17).
- B. Justification - the act of pronouncing a person innocent/righteous (Rom. 3:24, 28, 4:25, 5:1, 9, 16, 18,8:30, 33, 9:30, 31, 10:4-6, 10; 2 Cor. 5:21).
- C. Redemption - a loosing or releasing for a ransom (Rom. 3:24; Eph. 1:7; Gal. 3:13, 4:5; Tit. 2:14; Heb. 9:12, 15; 1 Pet. 1:18).
- D. Deliverance - a release from bondage (Lk. 4:18; Gal. 1:4; Col. 1:13; Heb. 2:15)

III. Is it the Will of Elohim for all Men to be Saved?

- A. It is the will of Elohim that all men be saved from sin (1Tim. 2:4; 2 Pet. 3:9)
- B. Some will reject his will and perish (Mk. 16:16; Lk. 13:3-5; Jn. 12:48)

IV. How Has Salvation Been Provided?

- A. Elohim sent Yahshua to be the Savior of the world (Jn. 3:17; 1 Jn. 4:14)
- B. Yahshua, the Son of Elohim, gave his life (1 Pet. 3:24; 1 Jn. 4:9)
- C. Through the redemptive work of Yahshua's death and resurrection (Rom. 10:9; 1 Pet. 18-19).

V. What Must a Person Do to be Saved?

- A. Repent - (Perform Teshuvah) Teshuvah is the Hebrew word for repentance. It literally means "to return". The first step is returning to Elohim which includes renouncing the lifestyle of sin against Elohim (Mt. 3:8; Mk. 2:17; Lk. 24:47; Acts 20:21; 2 Cor. 7:10; Heb. 6:1).
- B. Call on the name of YHWH -Yahshua (which means YHWH who saves) (Acts 2:21; Rom. 10:13).
- C. Believe with the heart and confess with the mouth that Yahshua is Messiah and Lord (Rom. 10:9-10)
- D. Be immersed in water (Mt. 28:19; Mk. 16:16; Acts 2:38).

VI. Sanctification (being set apart or made holy) is Related to Salvation

- A. When Yahshua died for our salvation he also died for our sanctification. (Heb. 10:10; 13:12)
- B. When we are saved, we are also sanctified (Acts 26:18; 1 Cor. 6:11)
- C. Although Elohim sanctifies (separates) one from the nature and power of sin, the believer must sanctify him/her self from:
 - 1. The world and the things of the world (Rom. 12:1-2; 1 Jn. 2:15-16)
 - 2. Unbelievers (2 Cor. 6:14-17)
 - 3. All that is Biblically impure (2 Cor. 7:1)

BIBLICAL THEOLOGY II

TEST NO. 1

Name:

SECTION I - MANKIND

1. Is man a threefold being? (True or False)
2. Who were the first human beings?
3. List 3 points about the original nature of mankind.
4. How did Elohim respond to man's disobedience?
5. Is every human being subject to the penalty of sin? (Yes or No)

SECTION II - SIN

6. Define "sin".
7. List 3 points that constitute sin.
8. What are the consequences of sin?
9. Is the believer controlled by sin? (Yes or No give scripture ref.)

10. Mankind must be saved/delivered from sin. (True or false)

SECTION III - SALVATION

11. Define the Hebrew word “yahshuah”.

12. What three terms are associated with Salvation?

13. Does Elohim only want some of mankind to be saved from sin?
(Yes or No give scripture ref.)

14. How is sanctification related to our salvation?

15. Is repentance necessary for receiving salvation?
(Yes or No give scripture ref.)

WATER IMMERSION (BAPTISM)

DEFINITIONS:

Mikveh – Hebrew term meaning “the gathering of waters”. It was the name given for the pool of immersion.

Bapto – Greek term meaning to make whelmed or submerge.

Baptizo – Greek term meaning to whelm or to cover wholly with a fluid.

Baptisma – Greek term translated “baptism”.

Baptismos – Greek term translated with the words “baptism” and “washing”.

I. Origins and Development of Water Immersion in the Ancient faith of Israel

- A. Congregation of Israel immersed themselves in water in preparation to receive the Torah commands at Mt. Sinai (Ex. 19:10-11, the phrase “...let them wash their clothes” is a reference to water immersion).
- B. Based upon Exodus 19:10, water immersion became a prerequisite for converts to the religion/faith of Israel before receiving the covenant of YHWH.
- C. Physical representation of people being attached to YHWH and to his name.
- D. Represented that a convert died and buried the pagan lifestyle when fully immersed into the water.
- E. Represented that a person/convert was born anew or born from above when coming out of the water.

II. Immersion Under the Ministry of John the Baptist

- A. Israelites were called to be immersed in water
- B. Sign of the Renewed Covenant being established
- C. Proof of repentance from a sinful life and the visible declaration of the conversion
- D. Continued to represent the death and burial of the pagan lifestyle
- E. Continued to represent being born anew/from above (John ch. 3)
- F. Recognized as an act of purification (John 3:25-26)
- G. It was understood that only the Messiah has the authority to call Israelites to immersion in preparation to receive the Renewed Covenant. (John 1:19-24)

III. Immersion Under the Ministry of Yahshua & Within the Messianic Isrealite Community

- A. Represented that a believer has been immersed into Messiah & YHWH (Rom. 6:3)
- B. Represented that a believer has been immerse into the death of Yahshua

- C. Represented that a believer has died to the “old man” and its lifestyle (Rom. 6:5-6)
- D. Symbolized that a believer’s sins were washed away. (Acts 22:16)
- E. Water baptism/immersion saves us by the resurrection and is the answer of a good conscience toward Elohim (I Peter 3:21)
- F. Water baptism/immersion was included with faith as a requirement for salvation according to the literal statement of Mark 16:16.
- G. Water baptism/immersion was included with repentance as a requirement for the remission of sins according to the literal statement of Acts 2:38.
- H. Penitent believers were immersed in water immediately upon repentance and confession of faith in Yahshua HaMashiach (Acts 2:41, Acts 8:12, Acts 8:35-38, Acts 10:44-48, Acts 19:3-6, Acts 22:16)

IV. The Baptismal Formula Question?

- A. No Baptismal formula was established among the 1st century believers. The phrase “in the name” according to Acts 2:38 & 10:48 denotes a person being placed into the name of the Messiah, not a baptismal formula.
- B. The phrase “in the name” according to Matt 28:19, Acts 8:16 & 19:5 does not provide the accurate meaning from the original Greek. The word “in” is not properly translated. The original Greek term is “**eis**” which literally means “**to**”, “**into**” and “**unto**”. The proper translation of the phrase is “**into the name**”.
- C. The proper translation “**into the name**” reveals that water immersion represents the believer being baptized or placed into the name of YHWH. Also it meant that the believer became attached to YHWH.
- D. The proper translation “**into the name**” makes the following scripture reference to baptism to be synonymous in meaning.
 1. “baptizing them **into** the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit” (Matt. 28:19)
 2. ‘baptizing the **into** the name of Yahshua” (Acts 8:16, 19:5)
 3. “baptizing **into** Yahshua” (Rom. 6:3)
- E. To be immersed “into the name of” is the same as being immersed into the person.
- F. Being immersed into the name of YHWH is the same as being immersed into the name of Yahshua, and it is the same as being immersed into the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. **The name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit is YHWH.** Yahshua is an extension of the name YHWH meaning YHWH is salvation. Elohim has only one proper name – YHWH. When Believers are immersed into Yahshua they are simultaneously immersed into the Father and the Holy Spirit.
- G. Only the physical act of water immersion is significant. The declaration of a baptismal formula has no biblical foundation. Use of a formula is not prohibited by scripture as long as it is understood that the formula is not greater than the physical act of water immersion.
- H. In ancient times the convert immersed themselves in water without a formula.

V. Methods of Water Immersion

- A. Literal Immersion – full body submersion under the water
- B. Sprinkling – A tradition developed from not having enough water for a complete body submersion.
- C. Pouring – A tradition developed from not having enough water for a complete body submersion.

BIBLICAL FAITH

DEFINITIONS:

Emuna – Hebrew term translated “faith”. Literally meaning “attached to truth with lifted arms”. It conveys the idea that faith is keeping the commandments while depending on Elohim or depending on Elohim by keeping the commandments.

Piste, Pistis – Greek term translated “faith”. Meaning assurance, trust, reliance and belief.

Faith is being confident in what we hope for, convinced about things we do not see (Heb 11:1)

Faith is trusting in the ability of Elohim to manifest from the spirit realm what has been petitioned by believers while obeying the scriptures.

I. Foundations of Faith

- A. Hearing the word of Elohim (Rom 10:17)
- B. Trusting in what Elohim says (Heb 11:3)
- C. Possessing hope or expectation (Heb 11:1)

II. The Necessity of Faith

- A. Salvation is dependent upon faith (Rom 5:1, Eph 2:8)
- B. Impossible to please Elohim without faith (Heb 11:6)
- C. All things are received by faith (Healing, Promises, Miracles, Requests, etc) (Mark 11:22-24)

III. Faith must be accompanied by action

- A. Faith without works is dead (James 2:14-26)

IV. The Lifestyle of the Righteous

- A. The just shall live by his faith (Heb 10:38)
- B. Everyone is given a measure of faith which makes the believer accountable to live by faith. (Rom 12:3)

BIBLICAL HOLINESS

DEFINITIONS:

Kodesh or Kadesh – (Hebrew) to be clean, sacred, consecrated, hallowed, to sanctify or set apart. Often described by the words “holy”, “holiness”, and “sanctify”.

Hagiazo – (Greek) to make holy, purify, consecrate, hallow, sanctify or set apart. Often described by the words “holy” and “sanctify”.

Hagiasmos – (Greek) purification, the state of purity. Often described by the words “holiness” and “sanctification”.

Holiness with respects to Elohim is defined as belonging to Elohim by the divine act of being set apart for Elohim’s purposes.

I. Positional Holiness

- A. Belonging to Elohim or set apart for Elohim’s purposes (Ex 19:6; 1 Pet 2:9)
- B. An instantaneous work of Elohim

II. Practical Holiness

- A. Lifestyle that the child of Elohim must pursue (Heb 12:14)
- B. Commanded by Elohim to “be holy” (Lev 19:2; 1 Pet 1:16)

III. Maintaining Practical Holiness

- A. Keeping a pure heart and living according to the Spirit (Matt 5:8; Gal 5:22-26)
- B. Obedience to Elohim’s covenant (ex 19:5-6)
- C. Continually dying to the flesh (old nature) (Rom 6:6-13)

IV. Morality in connection with Holiness

- A. Obeying the commandments in Torah (Ex 20:1-14)
 - 1. The exclusive worship of YHWH, the Most High Elohim – no idol worship
 - 2. Obedience to parental authority
 - 3. Not to steal
 - 4. Not to murder
 - 5. Not to bear false witness against another
 - 6. Not to commit adultery
 - 7. Not to covet or desire to have what belongs to another
 - 8. Honoring the Shabbat

B. Abstaining from the works of the flesh (Gal 5:19-21)

1. Sexual immorality (all forms of sexual perversion) – adultery, fornication, sodomy, bestiality
2. Homosexuality
3. Brawling – fighting
4. Feuding
5. Orgies
6. Drunkenness
7. Jealousy
8. Anger -wrath
9. Envy
10. Selfish ambition
11. Idolatry
12. Sorcery – misuse of drugs in connection with the occult

BIBLICAL THEOLOGY II

TEST NO. 2

Name:

SECTION I - WATER IMMERSION

1. Define the Greek term "bapto".
2. Water immersion originated at Mt. Sinai prior to the giving of the commandments.
(True or False)
3. What phrase in Exodus 19:10 refers to water immersion?
4. List 3 points about water immersion under the ministry of John the Baptist.
5. Was there a baptismal formula among the 1st century believers? (Yes or No)
6. List the 3 methods of water immersion.

SECTION II - BIBLICAL FAITH

7. Define "faith".
8. List the foundations of faith.
9. Are all things received by faith? (Yes or No)

10. Faith does not need to be accompanied by action. (True or False, give scripture ref.)

SECTION III - BIBLICAL HOLINESS

11. Define the Hebrew term “kodesh”.

12. Describe “positional holiness”.

13. List 3 points of maintaining practical holiness.

14. Are the people of Elohim commanded to be holy? (Yes or No, give scripture ref.)

15. Is holiness the lifestyle that the child of Elohim must pursue? (Yes or No, give scripture ref.)

THE COVENANT PEOPLE OF ELOHIM – PART 1

DEFINITIONS:

Kahal and Kahilat – Hebrew terms meaning “congregation”. Used to refer to the “congregation of Israel” or “congregation of YHWH”. Only term used in the Hebrew Scriptures to refer to the assembly of the people of Elohim.

Miqra – Hebrew term meaning “the called out”.

Ekklesia – Greek term used to translate the Hebrew “kahal” and “kahilat”. Literally translated as “the called out”. Translated “assembly” in the New Covenant Scriptures to refer to the assembly of the people of Elohim

Israel – A compound word derived from the following three Hebrew words: 1) “iysh” meaning “man, male or he”. 2) “sarah” meaning “prince or ruler” (to have power, to prevail); and 3) “el” meaning “mighty one”. Literal meanings “he is a prince of El”, “he is a prince with El” an “he will rule as El”. More accurately defined as a) he who rules with Elohim, and b) he that is given authority by Elohim to rule. The name Israel reflects the purpose and destiny of Elohim’s covenant people.

I. Names and Phrases Applied to Elohim’s Covenant People

- A. Israel or congregation of Israel (Num 16:9)
- B. Congregation of YHWH (Num 27:17)
- C. House of Israel (Ex 40:38)
- D. House of Elohim (1 Tim 3:15; 1 Pet4:17)
- E. Israel of Elohim (Gal 6:16)
- F. Assembly (eklesia) of Elohim (Acts 20:28)
- G. Flock of Elohim (Ezek 34:31; 1 Pet 5:2)
- H. The Bride of Messiah (Rev 21:9)

II. Patriarchal Covenants & Promises

- A. Abrahamic Promises
 1. A great nation shall come from Abraham (Gen 12:2)
 2. Through Abraham’s descendants all people of the earth shall be blessed (Gen 12:3; 22:18)
- B. Abrahamic Covenant
 1. Abraham to be a father of many people (Gen 17:4)
 2. To be established with Abraham and his seed as an everlasting covenant (Gen 17:7)
 3. The land of Canaan to be given to Abraham and his seed as an everlasting possession (Gen 17:8)

- 4. Circumcision of all the males to be an external sign of the covenant (Gen 17:10-12)
- C. Abrahamic Covenant confirmed with Isaac (Gen 26:2-5)
- D. Abrahamic Covenant confirmed with Jacob (Gen 28:12-15)
 - 1. Blessed Jacob by changing his name to Israel (Gen 32:24-29)

III. Mosaic or First Covenant made with the People of Elohim

- A. First Covenant made with the Congregation of Israel at mount Sinai (Ex 19:1-11)
- B. Torah given as the conditions of the Covenant (Commandments, statutes and judgments)
 - 1. Commandments (Ex. 20:1-17) (later called “statutes” - laws engraved in stone – in Deut 5:1-21)
 - 2. Judgments (rules/decrees) (Ex 21:1, 23:33)
- C. Covenant ratified with blood (Ex 24:7-8)
- D. Levitical Priesthood included within the First Covenant
- E. Conditions of the Covenant Restated
 - 1. Statues (laws engraved in stone) and Judgments (rules/decrees) (Deut 5:1-21)
- F. Blessings of the Covenant (Deut 28:1-14)
- G. Curses resulting from breaking the Covenant (Deut 28:15-68)

IV. Citizenship/Membership in the Congregation of Israel under the First Covenant

- A. Composed of the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob – the children of Israel (Ex 19:1-9)
- B. A mixed multitude from Egypt (most likely Egyptians, Ethiopians and possibly people of another ethnicity) (Ex 12:38)
- C. The Ammonite and Moabite after the 10th generation from the children of Israel’s exodus from Egypt (Deut 23:3)
- D. The Edomites and Egyptians after the 3rd generation from the children of Israel’s exodus from Egypt (Deut 23:7-8)
- E. The stranger (non-Hebrew) that embraced the covenant of Yehovah (Lev 19:34, Isaiah 56:3-8)
- F. Requirements for non-Hebrew converts for citizenship in the congregation of Israel
 - 1. Circumcision and accepting the covenant required (Ex 12:48-49, Isaiah 56:6-7)
- G. Requirements for Hebrews maintaining citizenship in the congregation of Israel (Gen 17:9-14, Ex 19:5-6)
- H. Removal (excommunication) from the congregation of Israel for willful disobedience in breaking the covenant (Num 15:30-31)

V. Purpose of the Covenant People

- A. To be kingdom of priests (Ex 19:6)

- B. To be holy nation/people (Ex 19:6)
- C. To be a light to the nations (Isa 49:3-6)

VI. Inheritance Under the First Covenant

- A. The land of Israel as an everlasting possession (Gen 48:4)
- B. To possess the nations (Psalm 2:8)
- C. To be the head of the nations (Ex 19:5; Deut 7:6)

THE COVENANT PEOPLE OF ELOHIM – PART II

I. Breaking of the First Covenant

- A. Broken covenant stated by Elohim through the Prophet Jeremiah (Jer 31:32)
- B. Caused YHWH to divorce Israel resulting in the covenant being broken (Jer 3:6-8)
- C. Caused the whole House of Israel to go into captivity as part of the curses resulting from breaking the covenant (Deut 28:45-68) – The Northern kingdom of Israel were made captives by the Assyrians (722 BCE); the Southern kingdom of Judah were made captives by the Babylonians (597-586 BCE).

II. Events leading to the time of the Renewed Covenant

- A. Return of the people of Israel back to the land of Israel after Babylonian captivity
 - 1. Lost sheep being gathered to be put into a fold (Ezekiel 34:11-25)
- B. Rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem
- C. Reestablishing of the worship of Yehovah under Ezra

III. Transition in Leadership prior to the Renewed Covenant's enactment

- A. Authority of the kingdom of Elohim taken from the corrupt religious leadership of Israel (Matt 21:33-43)
- B. Keys (authority) of the kingdom of Elohim given to the Apostles of Messiah and corporately shared by the people of Elohim under the New Covenant (Matt 16:19)
- C. Apostles to become the new leadership for the people of Elohim (Israel) that receive the New Covenant

IV. The Renewed Covenant (Second covenant) and the People of Elohim

- A. Renewed Covenant (being the second covenant) made with the house of Israel and Judah (Congregation of Israel) (Jer 31:31-34; Heb 8:7-13)
- B. Yahshua the Messiah is the mediator of the Renewed Covenant (Heb 8:6)
- C. Established or ratified by blood of Messiah
- D. Torah written in the hearts of Elohim's covenant people to be part of the Renewed Covenant (Jer 31:33)
- E. People of Elohim embraces the Torah to Messiah (law of Christ) within the Renewed Covenant (1 Cor 9:21; Gal 6:2b)
- F. Melki-tzedek priesthood included within the Renewed Covenant (Heb 7:11-24; 1 Peter 2:5)
- G. Better covenant based upon better promises (Heb 8:6)

V. Events that marked the Renewed Covenant having been established with the Congregation of Israel

- A. The three entrance ways of the Temple opening by themselves

1. The veil before the Holy of Holies was torn open by itself (Matt 27:51)
 2. The temple doors, the sanctuary entrance opened by themselves (see Talmud: Bk Moed Tractate Yoma)
 3. The temple gates, the entrance to the temple courts, opened by themselves (see Josephus War of the Jews, Book VI, ch. V, par. 3)
 4. Prior to Yeshua's coming the Rabbis taught that when the temple doorways began to open by themselves that the New Covenant had been established.
- B. The destruction of the Temple
1. Prophetic of the command made for the doors of Lebanon to open so that the fires may devour the cedars. (Note: "Lebanon" refers to the Temple because the Temple was made of cedars of Lebanon) (Zech 11:1)
 2. Prophesied by Yeshua (Matt 24:1-2)
 3. Destroyed in 70 CE by the Romans
 4. Visible sign that the first covenant had been terminated.
 5. Visible sign that Elohim has ceased to dwell in a "Temple made with hands" (Acts 7:48)

VI. Citizenship in the Congregation of Israel under the Renewed Covenant

- A. Composed of the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob that are believers in the Messiah Yahshua
1. The sheep of the sheepfold (Israel) that hear Messiah's voice (John 10:1-15, 27)
 2. The remaining branches in the olive tree (Israel) that continue to partake of the root and its fatness (Rom 11:17)
- B. Composed of non-Hebrew believers in the Messiah Yahshua
1. The other sheep that Messiah must bring into the sheepfold (Israel)
 2. The wild olive branch grafted into the cultivated olive tree (Israel) to partake of the root of fatness with the natural branches (Rom 11:17)
 3. Called fellow citizens with the saints of the household of Elohim (who at one time were aliens to the commonwealth/citizenship of Israel) (Eph 2:11-19)
 4. Called Abraham's seed through Yeshua the Messiah and heirs according to the promise (Gal 3:29)
- C. Removal from the congregation for the willful practice of sin, and the refusal to repent (1 Cor 5:12-13)

VII. Inheritance under the Renewed Covenant

- A. To rule and have dominion over the earth with Messiah – the visible manifestation of the Kingdom of Elohim (Rev 5:9-10, 20:4-6)
- B. To rule in the land of Israel as an everlasting possession (Gen 48:4)
- C. To possess the uttermost parts of the earth and nations (Psalm 2:8, Matt 5:5)
- D. To be exalted above all other nations

THE COVENANT PEOPLE OF ELOHIM – PART III

SUB-TOPIC: ISRAEL UNDER THE RENEWED COVENANT AND JUDEAN ISRAELITE UNBELIEVERS

I. What Messiah said concerning Judean Israelites that rejected him.

- A. Messiah declared that the devil was their father because they rejected him (Yahshua) (John 8:44)
- B. Messiah indirectly stated that Abraham was not their father because they did not do the works Abraham (John 8:39)
- C. Messiah indirectly stated that Elohim was not their father because they did not love him (John 8:42)
- D. Messiah said that they are not his sheep (John 10:24-26)
- E. Messiah said that they are not Judeans (Rev 2:9, 3:9)
- F. Messiah said they are of the synagogue of Satan (Rev 2:9, 3:9)

II. Judean Israelite unbelievers have forfeited their citizenship in Israel under the Renewed Covenant (Messiah's body)

- A. Regarded as “branches” broken off from the olive tree (Israel) because they rejected Yahshua as Messiah (Rom 11:17)

III. Elohim and Judean Israelite unbelievers

- A. Elohim loves Judean Israelite unbelievers (John 3:16)
- B. Elohim has not rejected Judean Israelite unbelievers (Rom 11:1)
- C. Judean Israelite unbelievers have rejected and are separated from Elohim the Father because of their rejection of Yahshua (John 8:19, 42-47)
- D. Elohim's will for Judean Israelite unbelievers to be grafted back into the olive tree based upon the conditions of repentance and acceptance of Yeshua as Messiah (Rom. 11:23-24)
- E. Elohim's will for “all Israel” to be saved (Rom 11:26-27 – “All Israel” refers to the full number of Jewish people that repent. Note: Not every Judean Israelite unbeliever will come to repentance but the remnant according to the election by grace. Rom 9:6, 11:1-7)

IV. Elohim's methods of drawing Judean Israelite unbelievers to repentance and faith in Yahshua

- A. Through the preaching of the gospel (Rom 1:16)
- B. Through the persecution resulting from the “time of Jacob's trouble”, which is also called “the day of the YHWH” (period when all nations gather against Judah and Jerusalem), immediately preceding Messiah's second coming to the earth (Jer 30:4-9; Zech 12:1-13:1, 14:1-9)

BIBLICAL THEOLOGY II

TEST NO. 3

Name:

SECTION I - THE COVENANT PEOPLE OF ELOHIM – PART I

1. Define the Hebrew terms “kahal”.
2. Define the Greek term “ekklesia”.
3. List 3 phrases applied to the Covenant People of Elohim.
4. Elohim’s promise of blessing to Abraham and his descendants was inclusive of all the families of the earth. (True or False give scripture ref.)
5. The congregation of Israel was composed only of blood descendants of Abraham under the 1st covenant. (True or False)
6. Did non-Hebrews Israelites embrace the covenant to become citizens of the congregation of Israel? (Yes or No give scripture ref.)

SECTION II - THE COVENANT PEOPLE OF ELOHIM – PART II

7. List the events leading to the time of the Renewed Covenant.
8. What are the dates when the Northern kingdom and the Southern kingdom went into captivity?
9. Why did the Northern and Southern kingdoms go into captivity?

10. Describe the transition in leadership prior to the New Covenant's enactment.

11. Who is the Renewed Covenant made with according to Jeremiah 31:31-34 and Hebrews 8:7-13?

12. List 2 events that marked the Renewed Covenant being established with the Congregation of Israel.

SECTION III - THE COVENANT PEOPLE OF ELOHIM – PART III

13. List 3 things that Yahshua said about Judean Israelites that rejected him.

14. Judean Israelite unbelievers are called “broken” branches from the olive tree due to their rejection of Yahshua. (True or False give scripture ref.)

15. Can Judean Israelite unbelievers be grafted back into their olive tree (Israel)? (Yes or No give scripture ref.)

16. Describe Elohim's method of drawing Judean Israelite unbelievers to repentance and faith in Yahshua the Messiah.

SHABBAT (SABBATH)

DEFINITIONS:

Shabbat – Hebrew term literally meaning “to cease”.

A weekly prophetic picture of the close of this age and the beginning of the new age of Messiah’s Rule.

I. Shabbat is Part of Elohim’s Design in Creation

- A. Created on the 7th day of the week. (Gen. 2:1-2)
- B. Only day that Elohim blessed (Gen. 2:3)
- C. Set Apart and made special from the other days. (Gen. 2:3)
- D. Created for mankind (Mark 2:27)

II. Shabbat Observed By Elohim as a Perpetual Day of Rest

- A. Elohim Rested on the 7th day (Gen. 2:3)
- B. Observed by Elohim by Him not providing manna on the 7th day for Israel (Ex. 16:22-26)
- C. Observed by Elohim before the 1st covenant was enacted at Mt. Sinai (Ex. 16:22-26)

III. Shabbat Continued Under the 1st Covenant at Mt Sinai

- A. Shabbat given as a commandment (Ex. 20:8-10)

IV. Shabbat was Observed by Messiah & the 1st century Messianic believers as a Holy Convocation (Day Set-Apart for Assembling Together)

- A. Messiah attended the synagogue gathering regularly on the Shabbat (Luke 4:16)

“And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read”
(Luke 4:16)

- B. Paul and his ministry team attended the synagogue and gatherings on the Shabbat (Acts 13:14, 16:12-14, 17:1-2)

“But when they (Paul and his company) departed from Perga, they came to Antioch in Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and sat down”
(Acts 13:14)

V. Shabbat was Observed by Messiah & the 1st Century Messianic Community as a Day of Disciple Making (Teaching)

A. Messiah taught the disciples on the Shabbat days (Luke 4:31)

“And came down to Capernaum, a city of Galilee, and taught them on the Sabbath days” (Luke 4:31)

B. James/Yacob declared that Moses (the Torah/Scriptures) is preached and read on the Shabbat. (Acts 15:21)

“For Moses of old time hath in every city them that preach him, being read in the synagogues every Sabbath day” (Acts 15:21)

VI. Shabbat will be Observed in the Visible Messianic Kingdom by All Nations

A. All people in the Messianic Kingdom will worship on the Shabbat (Isaiah 66:23)

“And is shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith YHWH” (Isaiah 66:23)

VII. Shabbat is Included as Part of the Restoration of All Things

“And he shall send Yahshua the Messiah, which before was preached unto you: Whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which Elohim hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began” (Acts 3:20-21)

KINGDOM OF ELOHIM

DEFINITIONS:

Malkut, Melek, Memlekeh – (Hebrew) terms that are translated by the word “kingdom”

Basila – Greek term that was translated by the word “kingdom”

Malkut YHWH – Kingdom of YHWH

Kingdom of Elohim – sphere of Elohim’s government rule and dominion. It extends everywhere, both in the heavens and on the earth. The governmental rule of YHWH on earth has been channeled through the covenant People of Elohim and fully developed through Yahshua the Messiah – the Anointed King and deliverer.

I. Terms associated with the Kingdom of Elohim

- A. Kingdom of heaven (Matt 4:17)
- B. Kingdom of his dear Son (Col 1:3)
- C. Kingdom of YHWH (Psalm 22:28; 1 Chron 28:5)
- D. Kingdom of Messiah (Eph 5:5)

II. Prophecies related to the Kingdom of Elohim on the Earth

- A. Coming of “Shiloh” is prophetic of Messiah’s coming to establish the kingdom. (Gen 49:10)
- B. “Stone becoming a great mountain” (Daniel 2:35-44)
- C. YHWH to be king on the earth (Zechariah 14:9)
- D. Saints shall reign upon the earth (Rev 5:10)

III. King of the Kingdom

- A. Yahshua the Messiah (2 Sam 7:16, Isaiah 9:6-7, Mica 5:2)
 - 1. From the tribe of Judah (Gen 49:10)
 - 2. From David’s line to continue the everlasting kingdom (2 Sam 7:16, Isaiah 9:6-7)
 - 3. Ruler of Israel (Micah 5:2)
 - 4. King on the earth (Zech 14:9, Rev 19:16)

IV. Process of the Kingdom’s development

- A. Daniel 2:31-45 (establishment and development)
- B. Mark 4:30-32 (establishment and development)
- C. Rev 20:4-6 (visible manifestation during the millennial reign)
- D. Rev 21 (eternal state/fully developed)

V. The coming of the Kingdom

- A. During the first advent of Messiah
 1. Yahshua declared “the kingdom is at hand” (Matt 4:17)
 2. Yahshua declared “the kingdom of God is come to you” (Matt 12:25-28)
 3. Yahshua declared “the kingdom of God is among (endidusko) you” (Luke 17:20-21) (Endidusko – Greek word meaning to wear, to surround or to envelope.)

VI. The Kingdom of Elohim came to earth first in the realm of the Spirit

- A. Presently invisible or “not with observation” (Luke 17:20)
- B. Yahshua declared that his kingdom is not of the world (John 18:36)
- C. Parable of the mustard seed “sown in the earth” (Matt 13:31-32; Mark 4:30-32)

VII. Power and Authority of the Kingdom

- A. Originates from YHWH (Psalm 22:28)
- B. Given by the Father to Yahshua (Dan 7:13-14, John 17:2)
- C. Stewardship authority of the kingdom was committed to Israel (the covenant people of Elohim) (Ex 19:5-6)
- D. Stewardship authority was taken from the unbelieving and corrupt religious leadership (Matt 21:42-43)
- E. Messiah transferred the stewardship authority to the Apostles to be the leaders of Elohim’s Israel under the Renewed Covenant (Matt 16:19)
- F. Stewardship authority delegated to all believers (Rev 5:10)

VIII. The Kingdom of Elohim manifested visibly upon the earth

- A. Parable of the mustard seed “becomes a tree” (Matt 13:31-32, Mark 4:30-32)
- B. Messiah to rule the nations with a rod of iron (Psalm 2; Rev 2:27, 12:5, 19:15)
- C. Messiah (YHWH manifested in the flesh) will be king upon the earth in Jerusalem (Zion) (Psalm 2:6, Zech 14:9, Jer 23:5-6, Ezek 37:24-25)
- D. The nations on the earth shall come to Jerusalem to worship the King (Zech 14:17-18)

BIBLICAL THEOLOGY II

TEST NO. 4

Name:

SECTION I - SHABBAT

1. Is the Shabbat part of Elohim's order in creation? (Yes or No give scripture ref.)
2. The Shabbat is the only day that Elohim blessed and made special. (True or False give scripture ref.)
3. The Shabbat was observed by Messiah and the 1st century believers as a day of assembling for worship and disciple making. (True or False give scripture ref.)
4. Will all nations come to worship Elohim on the Shabbat in the visible Messianic kingdom? (Yes or No give scripture ref.)
5. On which day of the week is the Shabbat (Sabbath) according to Genesis 2:1-2 and Exodus 20:8-10?

SECTION II - THE KINGDOM OF ELOHIM

6. Define the phrase "kingdom of Elohim".
7. List 2 phrases associated with the kingdom of Elohim.
8. Who is the king of the kingdom of Elohim? 9. Give 2 prophecies related to the kingdom of Elohim on the earth.

10. Will the saints (people of Elohim) reign on the earth in the visible kingdom of Elohim? (Yes or No)

11. The kingdom of Elohim came to earth first in the realm of the spirit. (True or False give scripture ref.)

12. Describe the power and authority of the kingdom of Elohim.

13. Stewardship authority of the kingdom of Elohim was committed to Israel (the covenant people of Elohim). (True or False give scripture ref.)