

FOUR TYPES OF LAW..INSTRUCTIONS PT 6 OF 6 UNDER, ABOVE AND INSIDE THE TORAH

There are three types of Believers. All Believers fit in one of these categories as pertaining to Yah's law (instructions):

1. UNDER THE LAW (TORAH)

This is the first position. Those who live under the law are under a curse (Gal. 3:10). Those who live under the law are attempting to earn a righteousness of their own. Nobody will be declared righteous on the grounds of a legalistic observance of Torah commands (Gal. 2:16). Those who live under the law have a perverted view of Torah. Anyone who is under the law has embraced a form of legalism. People under the law will say, "We have to keep the law (Torah) in order to be saved." People under the law operate on a "works only" system. Paul wrote the book of Galatians warning about the traps of falling into a "works only" system. Those **under the law** are seeking to be justified by works. Those under the law are obligated to obey all of it to no avail.

2. ABOVE THE LAW (TORAH)

This is the second position. Those who live above the Torah have a perverted view of Grace. Anyone who is above the law has embraced a form of lawlessness. People above the Torah will say, "We do not want to observe the law (Torah) because we are under grace." They will also say that the Law has been set aside. They are implying by this statement and by their lifestyle, that the Torah of Yah has been abolished. Messiah teaches the very opposite in Matt. 5:17 that the Torah has not been abolished. People above the Torah operate on a "faith only" system. James 2:14-26 makes it very clear that "faith without works is dead". **Rom. 6:15** reflects the attitude of those above Torah, *"Therefore, what conclusion should we reach? 'Let's go on sinning, because we're not under legalism but under grace' Heaven forbid!" Remember that "sin is lawlessness", and "lawlessness is also Torahlessness"*. Those who are above the Law are really antinomianism. Antinomianism literally means anti-law. Antinomianism in the church often stems from abuses in popular understandings of the grace of the Re-newed Testament. It sets up a false opposition (dichotomy) between Yahveh's commandments and His grace (a grace whose definition is often too narrowly limited to "unmerited favor"). The primary error of antinomianism is in construing a New-Testament "release" from the law of Yahveh. Antinomians are selective about the laws they choose to acknowledge, accusing those who esteem the law.

3. INSIDE THE LAW (TORAH)

This is the third view. All three views can be clearly seen in **1Cor. 9:20-21** *"And to the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might win Jews; to those who are under the Law, as under the Law, though not being myself under the Law, that I might win those who are under the Law; to those who are without law, as without law, though not being without the law of Yah but under the law of Messiah, that I might win those who are without law."* Paul recognized people who were under legalism, and those who were outside Yah's Torah. Paul's position to Torah was one from the inside. Paul lived in grace, and lived in Torah. Paul demonstrated what a life in Grace and Torah looked like (Acts 21:17-24). Those who are in Messiah and in His Torah, will say, *"We want to keep the Torah because we are saved by grace."* Following Torah is not an obligation, but a privilege. Notice the difference between the first view and the third view; the first view says we "have to," and the third view says we "want to." People inside the Torah, being upheld by Messiah, operate on a "faith and works" system. The "faith" is what saves us and the "works" is what transforms us into Messiah's image.

If you are in the Re-newed Covenant and are obedient, (Jer. 31:30-33) the Torah is written on your heart. If the Torah is written on your heart, then it is to be lived out in your life. Messiah says in John 14:15 and John 15:10 that if you love Him then you will keep His commands. What commands did Messiah keep? He obeyed His Father's Torah instructions. Messiah observed Torah as an example to His followers. Messiah demonstrated how to properly observe Torah. Messiah brought a new fullness to the Torah by His life that can only be experienced in His Grace. Rom. 7:12 says that the Torah is holy, just, and good. Remember that Messiah is the Word made flesh (John 1:14). To be abiding in Messiah and His Word is to be truly living in His Grace. Nowhere did Messiah ever tell his followers to NOT follow Torah. Matt. 5:18 says that whoever disobeys and doesn't teach the Torah commands will be called least in His Kingdom. Most people's reasons, whatever they may be, for not observing Torah, are usually just excuses. **Rom. 3:29-31** says, *"Or is Yah {the Yah} of Jews only? Is He not {the Yah} of Gentiles also? Yes, of Gentiles also, since indeed Yah who will justify the circumcised by faith and the uncircumcised through faith is one. Do we then nullify the Law through faith? May it never be! On the contrary, we establish the Law."* If one is trusting in Messiah, then one is to confirm/establish the Torah. The Greek word for "establish" is *histemi* and means: abide, appoint, bring, continue, covenant, hold up, lay, present, set (up), stanch, stand (by, forth, still, up) (Strong's, #2476). If we are truly in Messiah then we can experience the Torah in all its fullness. These are the three positions one can take in their relation to Torah. Messiah and Paul lived their lives within the framework of Torah. Messiah and Paul never said, "do as I say and not as I do." Our heart's desire should be to follow their example (1Cor. 11:1).

THE CHURCH AND THE LAW..INSTRUCTIONS OF YAHVEH

The churches are supposed to be the places of teaching and leadership. The churches themselves have forgotten (maybe on purpose), their statements of faith of the past. **The Westminster Confession, adopted by many churches after the reformation took place, has in it's context the following: Westminster Confession Chapter 19**

I. God gave to Adam a law, as a covenant of works, by which He bound him and all his posterity, to personal, entire, exact, and **perpetual obedience**, promised life upon the fulfilling, and threatened death upon the breach of it, and endued him with power and ability to keep it.

V. **The moral law does forever bind all, as well justified persons as others, to the obedience thereof**; and that, not only in regard of the matter contained in it, but also in respect of the authority of God the Creator, who gave it. Neither does Christ, in the Gospel, any way dissolve, but much strengthen this obligation.

VI. **Although true believers be not under the law, as a covenant of works, to be thereby justified, or condemned; yet is it of great use to them, as well as to others; in that, as a rule of life informing them of the will of Yah, and their duty**, it directs and binds them to walk accordingly discovering also the sinful pollution's of their nature, hearts and lives; so as, examining themselves thereby, they may come to further conviction of, humiliation for, and hatred against sin, together with a clearer sight of the need they have of Messiah, and the perfection of His obedience. It is likewise of use to the regenerate, to restrain their corruption's, in that it forbids sin: and the threatening of it serve to show what even their sins deserve; and what afflictions, in this life, they may expect for them, although freed from the curse thereof threatened in the law. The promises of it, in like manner, show them Yah's approbation of obedience, and what blessings they may expect upon the performance thereof: although not as due to them by the law as a covenant of works. So as, a man's doing good, and refraining from evil, because the law encourages to the one and deters from the other, is no evidence of his being under the law: and not under grace.

VII. **Neither are the fore mentioned uses of the law contrary to the grace of the Gospel**, but do sweetly comply with it; the Spirit of Christ subduing and enabling the will of man to do that freely, and cheerfully, which the will of Yah, revealed in the law, **requires to be done**.

THE "KING"

If a king issued a proclamation. Any one of his subjects was welcome to try for the hand of his daughter. On one condition: The potential suitor was not allowed to meet or see his daughter before the marriage.

The proclamation caused quite a stir. Soon the local inns were buzzing with speculation and rumors. *"I hear she is a real shrew,"* said one. *"I heard she is a deaf-mute,"* said another. *"I know for a fact that she is a total imbecile,"* said a third. Round and round the rumors flew. Finally, a simple wholehearted Jew spoke up. *"I am willing to marry her. How bad can she be? After all, she is the king's daughter and we all know how great our king is."* Word quickly spread, and the suitor was lead to the palace. As it turned out, he was the only one who volunteered. The king accepted the match and the wedding date was set.

After the lavish wedding, the groom escorted his bride to their new home. She removed her heavy veil, and he was astounded at her beauty. Remembering the rumors of her reputed faults, the groom decided to thoroughly test her. He engaged her in conversation, tested her in character and refinement and found himself pleasantly surprised. In every way, she excelled beyond his greatest hopes and dreams. Overjoyed, he held a lavish party to celebrate his good fortune.

PARABLE EXPLAINED

The King in the parable is Yah. When He wanted to give the Torah, (His beautiful bride), He offered her/ it to each nation in turn. All the nations refused, each one claiming some fault in the Torah they would not be able to live with. When Yah offered it to the House of Israel, they said 'Naaseh VeNishma' -- "we will do, and then we will understand" (Exodus 24:7). The Israelites accepted the Torah without having seen it, as they were grateful for all Yah had done for them, rescuing them from their slavery in Egypt (Satan's World).

Though the Israelites fully accepted the Torah, they feared a loss. They assumed that the numerous obligations in the Torah would deprive them of their pleasures and freedom. Similarly, the groom in the parable married the king's daughter fearing he would be disappointed in other areas. But as the Believers learned the Torah and applied it's teaching to their lives, they were pleasantly surprised. Not only did they not have to give up anything, they found the Torah maximized their pleasure in every way.

OBEEDIENCE

Obedience never comes before faith, without faith you cannot have true obedience. **Obedience is the result of real biblical faith**. Obedience to the written word is the key to Yahveh's blessings, not obedience to some proclaimed christian church. In simpler terms, we must understand that the covenant of promise (Abraham's), must come before the covenant of obedience (Mosaic). If this order were reversed we would then have people trying to receive salvation by works, which is not as per Yah's instructions. "OBEY" has become the worst four letter word for so-called christians.

To summarize the protective nature of the Torah, we can explain it as follows: If we follow the Torah

from our hearts, without any legalistic thoughts, it protects us righteous people and allows us to receive our inheritance. It also protects those who don't yet follow Torah and know personally the Teacher (Messiah), until the time they chose to accept Him into their lives.

IN THE PAST

I think some of our brothers/sisters in "Yeshua" have forgotten what some proclaimed Great Christian Leaders said about the Law:

MARTIN LUTHER once said, "The first duty of the gospel preacher is to declare Yah's Law and show the nature of sin, because it will act as a schoolmaster and bring him to everlasting life which is in Jesus Christ."

JOHN WESLEY said, "Before I preach love, mercy, and grace, I must preach sin, Law, and Judgment."

Wesley later advised a friend, "Preach 90% Law and 10% grace."

CHARLES SPURGEON said, "They will never accept grace until they tremble before a just and holy Law."

CHARLES FINNEY said, "Evermore the Law must prepare the way for the gospel; to overlook this in instructing souls is almost certain to result in false hope, the introduction of a false standard of Christian experience, and to fill the church with false converts."

JOHN WYCLIFFE said, "The highest service to which a man may attain on earth is to preach the Law of Yah."

D.L.MOODY said, "Yah, being a perfect Yah, had to give a perfect Law, and the Law was given not to save men, but to measure them."

I do believe the Church of today has forgotten what these Christian men have said regarding Yah's Law. And I do believe they need to be reminded of this. Then maybe, just maybe, they will have their eyes, hearts and minds open to His truth. Because if they are not listening to Yah's truth clearly written in the Bible, perhaps they will listen to these men who obviously were not against the Law.

Spiritual intent is everything when it comes to the knowledge and ability to follow the law of Adonai. It must be followed spiritually, not just by the letter.

GOVERNMENT LAW

Throughout history the nations refused to follow the laws of Yah and were destroyed. The nations that followed were prosperous.

Isa. 5:24 "Therefore, as a tongue of fire consumes stubble, And dry grass collapses into the flame, So their root will become like rot and their blossom blow away as dust; **For they have rejected the law of Adonai of hosts, And despised the word of the Holy One of Israel.**"

Isa. 8:16 "Bind up the testimony, seal the law among my disciples."

Eccl. 12:13 "The conclusion, when all has been heard, {is:} fear Yah and keep His commandments, because this {applies to} every person."

NOAHIDE LAWS

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| 1 | Do not profane God's name. | 2 | Do not curse your Creator. |
| 3 | Do not murder. | 4 | Do not eat a limb of a living animal. |
| 5 | Do not steal. | 6 | Do not commit perverted sexual acts or adultery. |
| 7 | Establish courts of law and ensure justice in the world. | | |



There is no such thing as noahide laws in the bible. It is a made up idea of the Pharisees of old, derived from their Talmud. They are supposedly seven laws that every human being must keep in order for the world to survive. The rabbis in Judaism (Pharisees of old), made up this idea, telling the gentiles that they do not have to follow torah, that they only have to follow the seven noahide laws.

This they say is an excuse for gentiles to not have to follow torah. They have been trying to convince the gentiles (goyim) for thousands of years, that the gentiles can only qualify as being righteous, if they obey these seven rules.

The Orthodox Jews claim that these are the laws handed down from Noah's son's, and even obeyed by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. It is just another silly example of the foolish dogma and doctrine from the Talmud that the Orthodox Jews have given priority to. These rules all make sense of course, and are all realistic, but they are not biblically established by Yahveh. He gave us the Ten Commandments through His

servant Moses at Mt. Sinai, as a summary of the entire torah (instructions). This is just another example of the thousands of man-made rules the Pharisees of old and Orthodox Jews of today, have made up and added to their religion. They give their Rabbinical rules precedence over the torah instructions of the bible, while claiming to love Yahveh. This is part of what Yahveh meant when He said they will be blinded until the time of the gentiles is fulfilled, and they will cry out as prophesied: "Baruch haba bashem Yahveh" "Baruch haba

Hashem Adonai" ("Blessed is He who comes in the name of Yahveh") Some day they will all repent of their foolish beliefs in their Rabbis and traditions, and turn to Yahveh for Teshuvah (repentance).

SINS OF IGNORANCE

We have all heard the stories of ignorance of the law being no excuse. Have you ever heard of someone who got a speeding ticket on a road that had no signs on it with the speed limit posted? There are basic laws throughout towns, cities and counties that give the speed limit for the entire area, unless otherwise posted. If you go too fast in an area that has no posted speed limit sign, you cannot argue with the police officer about the fact that there was no sign up. This is called "sin of ignorance", "sins of the law". You can't stand in court and tell the judge that the speed limit sign was down, you won't get away with it. You cannot be ignorant of the general laws of the land. You can plead all you want, but you will be found guilty. If one has the privilege of driving a car, then they need to know the rules of the road. There is no legal excuse for your speeding, (disobedience), even though you may claim ignorance. We, likewise, have no excuse in front of Elohim (the Judge). He gave us the laws/instructions of the land and they are pretty much the same all over. We have no excuse for speeding! We all have His rule-instruction book available.

THE KING'S TORAH

One of the 613 commands of Yah's law is for each Believer to write his own Torah scroll (or at least to own a printed copy of the Five Books of Moses), but the Torah specifies an unusual mitzvah (command) that applies only to a King or ruler. **Deut. 17:18-20** *"Now it shall come about when he sits on the throne of his kingdom, he shall write for himself a copy of this law on a scroll in the presence of the Levitical priests. And it shall be with him, and he shall read it all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear Adonai his Yah, by **carefully observing all the words of this law and these statutes**, that his heart may not be lifted up above his countrymen and that he may not turn aside from the commandment, to the right or the left; in order that he and his sons may continue long in his kingdom in the midst of Israel."*

It all comes down to ego. Every action of a leader must be for the good of the people alone. The Torah tells leaders: Don't fall into a trap. Keep your perspective. Don't forget you are a servant of the people, not the other way around.

This defines the precise difference between Pharaoh and Moses. A person's ability to ignore reality is tested most when his ego is at stake. And the more power, the more likely the danger. Imagine the internal struggle when a world leader has to admit: "I'm wrong; there's a force greater than me that I can't control." Pharaoh cannot acknowledge the supremacy of Yah. Whereas a true leader is by definition subjugated to the will of Yah.

King David writes in Psalms the secret of humility: "the sacrifice the Almighty wants is a humble spirit." King David is telling us that the battle of life is to acknowledge Yah and appreciate all He does for us. Ultimately it's not in your hands. We make the effort, but Yah signs the cheques.

ARROGANCE OR HUMILITY?

In the material world, the biggest personalities - movie stars, politicians, business tycoons - are usually the most arrogant. Somehow arrogance is regarded as a virtue, a sign of having risen above the others.

In contrast, the higher a person becomes spiritually, the more humble he becomes before the Holy One Of Israel. As we get closer to Yah, we become more realistic about our own limitations, vulnerability and mortality. We internalize the reality that every human's position is tenable and only Yah is eternal. Moses was called *"the most humble"* because when he stood before Yah he knew his place. Anything else precludes room for Yah to fit in. That's why many liken arrogance to idol worship; both push away the presence of Yah.

LEADERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS

How does one become a leader? In the secular world, a person voluntarily runs for office, usually out of a desire for power and control. Contrast this to spiritual leadership, where there should be no term of office and no contracts. His integrity must not be tainted by salary negotiations or a board of directors.

One becomes a leader only because the people respect his character and trust his judgment. He doesn't go in search of the honor. They approach him and they ask him to become their leader. In fact, a spiritual leader may resist the honor. When first approached by Yah at the Burning Bush, Moses protested: *"Who am I that I should take the Jews out of Egypt?!"* (Exod. 3:11)

Wouldn't the world be different today if all leaders were accountable to Biblical standards?

FREEDOM IN THE LAW

Freedom doesn't give us the right to do what we please, but to do what pleases Yah.

"Freedom is the ability to move within a harness"

Freedom/liberty is the ability to choose, observe, Adonai's Torah without having to count it for our righteousness. James tells us how the Torah gives us liberty and freedom. **James 1:25** *"But one who looks intently at the perfect law, **the {law} of liberty**, and abides by it, not having become a forgetful hearer but **an effectual doer, this man shall be blessed in what he does.**"* Freedom is also talked about in regards to our

flesh, not letting freedom give us the opportunity to do as we will in the flesh. **Gal. 5:13** *“For you were called to freedom, brethren; only {do} not {turn} your freedom into an opportunity for the flesh, but through love serve one another.”*

Real freedom is not the exemption of Law, but the presence of Law, as understood in the realm of Grace and Truth. The law is only bondage if it is followed as a means of salvation.

Many people equate freedom with being free from all rules and laws. That is not freedom! It is lawlessness! Freedom in its proper form, must have a set of established rules for governing otherwise we would have total “anarchy”. Antinomians, (those who obtain a contradiction between two statements, both apparently obtained by correct reasoning), seek to be free from all rules and regulations; whereas the wise understand that only within the framework of law is there true freedom. Because the laws of Adonai are perfect, it gives us freedom. Who is really free, the Believer who thinks he is above the law or the Believer who abides in Yah’s law. Being free in Yeshua does not give us the license to sin. **Rom. 6:15** *“What then? Shall we sin because we are not under law but under grace? May it never be!*

If you go back into Genesis you will see that the freedom of Adam and Eve caused them to sin. By not following El Elyons (Yah most high) instructions, they ate from the tree of knowledge of good and evil and this freedom caused death and serious consequences for all of mankind.

James 3:3-4 *“Now if we put the bits into the horses’ mouths so that they may obey us, we direct their entire body as well. Behold, the ships also, though they are so great and are driven by strong winds, are still directed by a very small rudder, wherever the inclination of the pilot desires.”*

LAW AND SALVATION

Receiving salvation can be compared to getting your drivers license. Most people describe getting your drivers license as an ability to have “freedom”. Freedom to go where you want, when you want. Although it is true that a drivers license gives one a certain amount of freedom, it doesn’t mean that we can just jump in a car and drive. In order to drive on our roads today you must follow the rules/laws of the road. You can’t jump in your car and go as fast as you would like to, that would be chaos. We must have laws to abide by, or we would have accidents all around us.

Salvation is an ongoing lifestyle, not a one time occurrence. We must follow Yeshua and His instruction book daily if we want eternal salvation. Being a Person of the way is a pilgrimage, not a pleasure trip. Like driving a vehicle, we must obey the laws, or we will have our drivers license (salvation) taken away from us due to disobedience.

ADVANTAGES FOR THOSE WHO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS/LAW:

1. They will receive the crown of life. James 1:12,
2. They will have proven that they truly love Adonai. John 14:15 and 21,
3. They will be blessed. James 1:25,
4. Adonai will disclose Himself to them. John 14:21
5. Their prayers will be more frequently answered. Prov. 28:9,
6. They will not sin as much. 1John 3:4,
7. They will have seniority when the Kingdom of Adonai comes to earth. Matt. 5:19,
8. They will receive the crown of faith, because faith includes works. James 2:17, and Rev 2:10.
9. They will receive the crown of righteousness. 2Tim. 4:8,

Psa. 119:98-104 speaks of the wisdom we receive from Adonai when we follow His ordinances.

Ps. 119:97-104 *“ O how I love Thy law! It is my meditation all the day. Thy commandments make me wiser than my enemies, For they are ever mine. I have more insight than all my teachers, For Thy testimonies are my meditation. I understand more than the aged, Because I have observed Thy precepts. I have restrained my feet from every evil way, That I may keep Thy word. I have not turned aside from Thine ordinances, For Thou Thyself hast taught me. How sweet are Thy words to my taste! {Yes, sweeter} than honey to my mouth! From Thy precepts I get understanding; Therefore I hate every false way.”*

Even in the last days we will have the law of Yahveh to follow in His New Kingdom.

Micah 4:1-2 *“And it will come about in the last days That the mountain of the house of Adonai Will be established as the chief of the mountains. It will be raised above the hills, And the peoples will stream to it. And many nations will come and say, Come and let us go up to the mountain of Adonai And to the house of the Yah of Jacob, That He may teach us about His ways And that we may walk in His paths.” For from Zion will go forth the law, Even the word of Adonai from Jerusalem.”*

Many of the Pharisees believed that one needed to be circumcised and follow the law to be saved.

Acts 15:1 *“And some men came down from Judea and {began} teaching the brethren, “Unless you are circumcised according to the custom of Moses, you cannot be saved.”*

Acts 15:5 *“But certain ones of the sect of the Pharisees who had believed, stood up, saying, “It is necessary to circumcise them, and to direct them to observe the Law of Moses.”*

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE LAW

1John 5:17 (KJV) *“All unrighteousness is sin: and there is a sin not unto death.”*

Ps. 119:72 (KJV) *“The law of thy mouth is better unto me than thousands of gold and silver.”*

Ps. 119:160 (KJV) *“Thy word is true from the beginning: and every one of thy righteous judgments endureth for ever.”*

Luke 1:6 (KJV) *“And they were both righteous before Yah, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of Adonai blameless.”*

Rom. 6:23 says *“the wages of sin is death”*. Sin leads to death and OBEDIENCE leads to righteousness.

1John 3:4 tells us that sin is lawlessness. We know that the opposite of righteousness is unrighteousness, or sin. Here is another verse showing that sin is simply “unrighteousness”.

1John 3:7 (KJV) *“Little children, let no man deceive you: he that doeth righteousness is righteous, even as he is righteous.”*

1John 3:10 (KJV) *“In this the children of Yah are manifest, and the children of the devil: whosoever doeth not righteousness is not of Yah, neither he that loveth not his brother.”*

1John 3:4 (KJV) *“Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law.”* According to Strong's Greek Lexicon, the word that is translated “transgression of the law”, here, means-anomia, from 459; illegality, in violation of the law, or wickedness. There is a fascinating word study that can be done when we examine all the verses that this word, and also “anomos” (458), is translated to. His law is what tells us what sin is. They say His law has been replaced by “love”, but it is His law that teaches us HOW to love one another and love Him with all our heart. This is the original purpose of the law. We must consider that the very definition of living righteously is to live according to His Torah of love. We have all failed, but His law includes a provision for that also; it's called MERCY. Yahveh is righteous, therefore He has to have mercy. Being merciful is a part of being righteous, and mercy is a part of His law!

Yeshua said *“don't forget the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith”*. **Matt. 23:23** (KJV) *“Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.”* Not only is mercy part of the law, but it is one of the weightier matters of the law”.

We see many examples of the transgression of the law today. We hear plenty of messages from mainstream Christianity telling us about His grace and mercy--and that's great--but there is little teaching on REPENTANCE, and living righteously, living according to His commandments! It is repentance that is required from our hearts to even receive His mercy. Many say that His law is a burden and need not be kept. This is so far from the truth! It is Satan's grand deception! **2Ths. 2:7** (KJV) *“For the mystery of iniquity doth already work: only he who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way.”* Guess were the word “iniquity” comes from in this verse. It is anomia (the same word translated “transgression of the law” in 1John 3:4). Continuing in **2Ths. 2:11** (KJV) *“And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie:”* If one doesn't love His truth, His Word, Yahveh will send them a strong delusion, that they should believe a lie. If delusion is from Yahveh, it is sure to be strong! If one doesn't love His word (all of it), then how can they LOVE Yeshua, who is the Word? **2Ths. 2:12** (KJV) *“That they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness.”* They had pleasure in “unrighteousness”. Unrighteousness is breaking/transgressing God's laws, as we discussed earlier.

So, if they loved not the truth, if instead they had pleasure in unrighteousness, and unrighteousness is sin, and sin is transgression of the law, then the fact remains that most people who accept the Messiah are not fully REPENTING, because they are taught they need not repent of breaking Yahveh's laws!

Matt. 7:23 (KJV) *“And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity.”* The word that is translated “iniquity” in this verse; guess what it is? “Anomia”, the same word used in 1John 3:4, transgression of the law! The “Mystery of Anomia” is at work today, all around us. **Rev. 14:12** (KJV) *“Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that keep the commandments of Yahveh, and the faith of Messiah”* Yahveh has promised to lead us in the paths of righteousness when we seek. **Matt. 6:33** (KJV) *“But seek ye first the kingdom of Yahveh, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.”* **Matt. 5:6** (KJV) *“Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.”* **Ps. 23:3** (KJV) *“He restoreth my soul: He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.”* Where does it say “those commandment keepers get thrown into the lake of fire”?

THE LAW OF LIBERTY

In the book of James, Yeshua's half brother, talks about the perfect law, the law of liberty. **James 1:25** *“But one who looks intently at the perfect law, the {law} of liberty, and abides by it, not having become a forgetful hearer but an effectual doer, this man shall be blessed in what he does.”* He is talking about the entirety of the commandments.

Anyone who follows the instructions of Yah will be blessed whether they are secular or born again.

James 2:12 *“So speak and so act, as those who are to be judged by {the} law of liberty.”* James recites

the 6th. and the 7th. commandments in James 2:11, as per Lev. 19:15-18. The commandment of the Old Testament that James is speaking of in James 4:11-12 is the ninth, the same as Lev. 19:16. The wages that James is talking about in James 5:1-5 goes back again to the Torah, Lev. 19:13. James 5:19 compares to Lev. 19:18. James 5:12 refers back to Lev. 19:12. James 5:19-20 refers back to Lev. 19:17. There is simply no doubt that James believed in, and upheld the laws and commands of Yah. He compared the laws of his day directly to the laws of ancient times in the Lev. 19 section of the Torah.

LAW OF THE SPIRIT OF LIFE

The book of Romans talks about the law of the "spirit of life".

Rom. 8:2 "*For the law of the Spirit of life in Yeshua has set you free from the law of sin and of death.*" The Torah of Yahveh on our hearts is symbolic of His life, living and producing results in us. How do we explain the nature of the law of life? It means that Yahveh's instructions on our heart lead us with moral direction and value. Like the unity of the co-operative functioning of our body, so too the laws of Yah function throughout our being. For instance; the ear will spontaneously hear and the eye will instinctively see without the need of it being forcibly controlled. So to will the tongue taste food, swallowing naturally what is good and spitting out what is bad; all without the need of any conscious effort on our part. Were the ear not to hear, the eye not see, and the tongue not taste, that person would be either physically ill or lifeless. What Yah puts in us is life itself, by means of His law. He said if we accept the re-newed covenant on our heart, He would work through us His life spontaneously via our heart, which is the point of origin of love in our body. **Hebr. 8:10** "*FOR THIS IS THE COVENANT THAT I WILL MAKE WITH THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL AFTER THOSE DAYS, SAYS ADONAI: I WILL PUT MY LAWS INTO THEIR MINDS, AND I WILL WRITE THEM UPON THEIR HEARTS. AND I WILL BE THEIR GOD, AND THEY SHALL BE MY PEOPLE.*" The relation between us and Yahveh, and Yahveh and us, is in the fellowship of life, which is the reason Yah created us. We cannot commune with Adonai if we are not living according to the laws He gave us. Only if we live in His laws of life, may we feel His comfort and spontaneous guidance as we go through our life. This is the only way Yah can be our Elohim, and we can truly be His people. In order to draw near to Him, remain in close proximity to Him, worship and praise Him, we must have His laws of life on our circumcised heart, and follow them.

YESHUA'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT/TORAH

When we hear the term 'New Testament', we immediately think of the latter part of our Bibles. However, those writings contained in the section called 'The New Testament' are not the New Testament itself, but the writings of those Jews who had entered into Yah's 'Renewed Covenant'.

Often it is implied that the 'New Testament' is something different from the old. This is not the case. The New Covenant (or Testament) is simply a refreshed, already existing Covenant.

We first read about the Renewed Covenant in the books of Jeremiah and Ezekiel:

Jer. 31:31-33. "*Behold the days are coming, says Adonai, when I will make a new covenant (b'rit chadasha) with the house of Israel and the house of Judah... this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days, says Adonai: I will put my law in the midst of them, and I will write it on their hearts; and I will be their Yah, and they shall be my people*" **Ezek. 36:26-27** "*A new heart I will give you, a new spirit will I put within you; and I will remove the heart of stone out of your flesh, and I will give you a heart of flesh. And I will put my spirit with you and cause you to walk in my commandments, and you shall keep my judgments and do them*"

1. **Who is the Covenant renewed with?** "The whole house of Israel"
2. **Who is the "House of Israel"?** Those who believe (which includes faith and deeds) in, and obey the Holy One of Israel.
3. **What is the definition of the Renewed Covenant?** "I will remove your heart of stone and give you a heart of flesh and cause you to walk in my commandments".
4. **What is the evidence that a person has received the renewed Covenant?** "And you shall keep my judgments and do them".

So what in fact is 'fresh' about the Covenant? Ezekiel clarifies this question in saying that the 'new' part is the state of the receiver's heart - no longer a heart of stone, but a heart of flesh; no longer just ritual and legalism, but faith, love and obedience. After years of backsliding, Israel certainly needed a Renewed Covenant.

When Moses had finished relating the words of the Covenant (Torah) to the people, it was sealed with these words: **Exod. 24:7-8** "*The people said, 'We will do everything Adonai has said; we will obey.'* Then Moses took the blood (of the sacrifice), sprinkled it on the people and said, "***This is the blood of the covenant that Adonai has made with you in accordance with all these words.***"

The word for covenant in Hebrew is "brit". The Hebrew definition of brit is: an agreement between Yah and man. When Jeremiah talks about a new covenant he is talking about a new covenant between Yah and man. In the book of Hebrews it brings up this "new covenant" quote. When it says "new" many who don't understand believe it meant the old was going away. That is not what the Hebrew word "new" means. The

"new" referred to here does not mean new as in something completely new brought into existence, it means something that exists but is renewed, as in new moon, or a new day. When we have a new moon it does not mean the moon went away into the solar system and a brand new moon was created, it just means the celestial body is renewed, brought forward again during its orbit around the earth. The new moon is going through its cycle around the planet earth. The word covenant used here in Hebrews and Jeremiah is like a last will and testament. A last will and testament doesn't go into affect until the testator dies.

In **Hebr. 8:13** *"When He said, "A new covenant," He has made the first obsolete. But whatever is becoming obsolete and growing old is ready to disappear."* In Hebrews we see the writer using an alternate Greek understanding of the word covenant and supplanted it for the Hebrew word for covenant Jeremiah used. The definition of covenant in Hebrew is not as a last will and testament as it is translated in Hebrews. An alternate Greek definition has been used here to define something it is not. The two definitions are totally different. That has created much confusion with people when they read what Hebrews says, all because of another incorrect translation. The writer of Hebrews is claiming as if when Yeshua died the original covenant was like a last will and testament, and we are no longer in any agreement with Yah because of that happening. Yeshua did not fill out a Greek last will. The Renewed testament is NOT a last will for the Messiah, but many are treated it as such. When we have definition problems in the bible we always use the original Hebrew to sort it out. What it meant in Hebrew is what we go by. The original language of the original prophet of the original people. For anyone to use this alternate translation is to introduce error to scripture. An example of what this is like can be seen in our world today, using the word "gay". The original english word gay meant someone who is happy. In today's english that same word has been incorrectly translated to mean a "homosexual". The connotation, the emotional overtones of the word have been changed so that it means something it was never meant to mean. That is exactly what we see many teachers doing in this Hebrews verse, a meaning, connotation brought forward that was never meant to be. This is happening all the time in the english language because of our various cultures and customs. The sad part is, we have preachers all over the world doing this same thing and claiming it to mean things it was never meant to be, misleading christians who do not grasp the fullness of the Hebrew words and meanings of those words.

Yeshua renewed this same Covenant with the same words: **Luke 22:20** *"This is the cup of the new covenant in my blood which is shed for you."*

Throughout Biblical history, Yah entered into various Covenants (Testaments) with His people Israel. Only one of these Covenants was conditional - the Covenant at Sinai: **Deut. 28:1-2** *"IF you shall hearken diligently to the voice of ADONAI, YAYVEH, to observe and to do all His commandments which I commanded you this day, Adonai Yahveh will set you on high above all the nations of the earth; and all these blessings shall come upon you."* **Because this Covenant was dependent on the behavior of the people, only this Covenant required renewing.**

Deut. 28 sets out the consequences of the covenant, which in fact is a marriage contract between Israel and Yah. Israel, however, did not keep her marriage vow to Yah - **"we will do everything Adonai has said; we will obey"** - and so, in order for Yah to fulfill all His Covenants with Israel, this one had to be renewed for all time.

Yeshua renewed the Covenant by paying the price of Israel's sin - death - with his own life. He also took upon Himself the sin of Adam, and once again restored the hope of eternal life. Through Yeshua, the price is eternally paid, and the Covenant eternally renewed. This therefore, is Yah's last Will and Testament. The blood of Messiah sealed all the promises Yah had made to the heir of the Covenants -Israel. Once this Testament was sealed, nothing and no-one could ever change it.

Yah made an oath to the people who would keep His covenant. **Hebr. 6:17-18** says: *"Therefore, because Yah wanted more abundantly to show to the heirs of promise that his agreement was unchangeable, He sealed it by an oath. Thus, by the promise and by the oath, both of which are unchangeable, and in neither of which could Yah lie, we find courage to hold fast to the hope that has been promised by Him in whom we have taken refuge."*

Again in **Hebr. 9:15-17** an interesting statement is made concerning the Testament, or Will: *"For this cause He (Messiah) became the mediator of the new (fresh) covenant and by His death He became salvation for those who transgressed the old covenant, that those who are called may receive the promise of eternal inheritance. For where a will is presented, it shows the death of its maker. For a will is of force only after men are dead, otherwise it is useless so long as its maker lives."*

The writer is revealing the picture very clearly:

1. **Messiah came to renew the Covenant. Which Covenant?** The one which was broken, that is, the Covenant, marriage contract (ketubah) made at Mt. Sinai.
2. **Yeshua's death became salvation for whom?** For those who transgressed the original Covenant -Israel.

3. The inheritance (all the Covenants), could not be released until the testator (Yeshua) died. Upon His death, the beneficiaries (Israel) were able to receive the inheritance.

Another interesting point is that when the testator (one who makes a Will) dies, **the Will cannot be changed! ALL that Yah Covenanted with Israel - every promise, blessing, commandment and above all His betrothal to her - CANNOT BE CHANGED. Yeshua's death sealed the Last Will and Testament for all time - an eternal redemption!**

How arrogant then, that some three hundred years later the Will should be contested. The Roman Church in fact contested the Will by declaring to be the "New Israel" - the new Bride of God. This is what "replacement theology" is all about. It is about another woman, claiming to be the heiress, and producing documents for the purpose of changing the content of the Will and Testament.

Keeping in mind what Yeshua said concerning the Torah. **Matt. 5:18** "*For truly I say to you, until heaven and earth pass away, not even a yod or a dash shall pass away from the law until all of it is fulfilled*", Then what in fact the Church did through her teaching, was to attempt to change the Will. **Of course, in Yah's mind the Will can never be changed, but the Church did manage to change the Will in the minds of her followers, even convincing them that they are the new Bride and heir.** This is no small deception. Even if (and I know it is not the case), Paul did say the Torah was abolished, then Paul's words would be invalid, as they were written after the death of Yeshua. Paul never made any such statement, but rather his teachings have been misinterpreted.

Going back for a minute to the statement in Hebrews: "*For a will is of force only after men are dead....*" This tells us that the inheritance was released to Israel upon Yeshua's death - before the resurrection, before Pentecost, and before a single word of the "Good News" was preached. The Last Will and Testament was sealed on Golgotha.

"When will the Kingdom be restored to Israel?" asked one of the Disciples. Well, I believe restoration began on the Day of Shavuot (Pentecost) almost two thousand years ago. It was then that the Torah was received on the hearts of the heirs of the Renewed Covenant. Many others have joined themselves also to the heir - Israel. All who have faith and who by the Spirit walk in the Commandments of Yah, are partakers of the Renewed Covenant and fellow-heirs with Israel. Many claim to be heirs, but they're name is not on the will!

In the last century, as Yah promised Abraham, Israel has received more of her inheritance with the Jewish people's restoration to their land. And soon, as Yah promised David, the Throne of Messiah will be established in Zion. **Mal. 3:6** "*I am Adonai, I change not.*"

THE NEW TESTAMENT / RE-NEWED COVENANT

In simple terms, when Yeshua gave His life for us on the stake, we no longer were required to sacrifice things at the temple to cover our sins. We were no longer required to follow the laws in regards to the temple system, the priestly system, or any other things pertaining to the temple. Yeshua gave us the ability to symbolically go directly into the Holy of Holies, and pray to Yah without the formalities of the temple. He did not however remove the statutes, rules and ordinances that had been set down for centuries to lead us in the good life. The dietary laws were never removed because the unclean foods in fact represented sin throughout history. This never changed as some would have you believe. The laws directed for a judicial and civil system of governing were still in place should we ever desire to go back to a Biblical system of government. The moral, civil, judicial, dietary, and cleanliness laws have always remained to guide us.

What two major things did NOT exist at the time of the Renewed Testament?

The Renewed testament and the christian church. This is not a trick question, but the answer is very very important to understand. At the time of the acts of the apostles only the scrolls of the Torah and Tenakh existed. For this simple reason, every time you hear the word or scriptures referred to you must remember it is ALWAYS referring to the torah or tenakh.

The Ten Commandments still stand as our overall guide and remain until man ceases to exist. Those who accept this Renewed covenant, and are truly born again, will have these rules and regulations on their heart, and follow them, without them being burdensome. When Yeshua comes back as "King of Kings" to rule in His Kingdom, we will live according to His statutes and rules set out in the Torah.

What is commonly accepted and talked about as our New Testament is incorrect. It is not a new covenant, it is a re-newed covenant. There are two words in Greek to say "new": neos, and kainen. The former is always "new," while the latter sometimes means "renewed" and is the translation of "lehitkadesh" to renew. Every time Scripture has translated "new" as in "new man, new Jerusalem, new covenant," the word used is "kainen," and never "new." Therefore, for example, it should be "Renewed Jerusalem" instead of "New Jerusalem." (Ps. 105:8/ Ps. 111:9, and 89:28-46). It should be "renewed man" instead of "new man" in Eph. 2:15 etc.. For instance, the "new" moon which appears every month is not actually a new moon, but the same, albeit, a renewed moon. What is commonly called the New Testament is really the Re-newed Testament we have with Yahveh.

The Hebrew word from which this originally derives, Hadashah, with its feminine ending, also means

"renewed," thus: Brit Ha Hadashah, the Renewed Covenant of which Jer. 31:31 speaks about.

No less than twenty-one times in the Renewed Covenant, our Messiah is specifically called "Rabbi" (Yochanan/"John." 1:38, 49; 3:2, 26; 6:25; 20:16), and every time it says "Teacher". There is an additional hidden jewel in this: Religious Jews all over the world are followers of this or that Rabbi; and so are we! We are followers of the Rabbi Yeshua, who "just happens" to be Yahveh who made a Sukah among us (John. 1:14), Imanu'El (pronounced e-may-noo-EL). This is just additional proof of what Eph. 2:11-12; Phil. 3:3; Rom. 2:28-29; 1Cor. 12:2 and 1Ths. 1:9 say: that those who come to the God of Israel and the Messiah of Israel become Israelites, and that the goim/gentiles/idolaters, cease to be idolaters and become "citizens of Israel" grafted into the Jewish tree of Rom. 11:17!

According to our Bibles the Re-newed Testament/Covenant began at Matthew 1:1; this is incorrect, the Renewed Testament actually started after Yeshua said "it is finished" on the stake.

The entirety of the Old Testament Mosaic covenant remained intact until Yeshua became the sacrifice at Calvary. **Deut. 29:1** *"These are the words of the covenant which Adonai commanded Moses to make with the sons of Israel in the land of Moab, besides the covenant which He had made with them at Horeb"*. The terms of this New Covenant were unconditional; for all people including aliens. The Gentiles were the aliens and they were included in this new deal. **Deut. 29:11** *"your little ones, your wives, and the alien who is within your camps, from the one who chops your wood to the one who draws your water,"*

THREE CLASSIFICATIONS OF GENTILES

Both the B'rit Hadashah (Re-Newed Testament) and the Tenakh (Old Testament) have three classifications of Gentiles (Goyim).

1. The **first type** of Gentile (Goy) is called the "heathen", or the pagan. These people worshipped and served others gods.
2. The **next type** of Gentile was God fearers. This would have been a Gentile who forsook his paganism and worshipped the God of Israel. Many of the Yahveh fearers were Torah observant to some degree, and worshipped in the synagogue, but were not circumcised.
3. The **last type** of Gentile is the "proselyte". The proselyte is a Yah fearer who underwent circumcision. Exod. 12:48 says that if the Gentile wants to observe Yah's Passover, then he and all his males must be circumcised. Once the Gentile had been circumcised, he was like a citizen of the land of Israel.

Paul and Peter talked of fearers of Yah

A classic example of a Yah fearer is Cornelius. Cornelius was a "God fearing Gentile" who was circumcised, that's why Peter went to Him after His vision. **Acts 10:2** says, *"He was a devout man, a 'God fearer,' as his whole household; he gave generously to help the Jewish poor and prayed regularly to Yah."*

EARLY GENTILES

To confirm if the Gentiles knew and practiced the Law before they were saved, one needs to look to the book of Acts. The term "Galatia" is NOT referring to a particular town or city. The term "Galatia" is used to describe a region or an area (common day Turkey). In the province of Galatia there were numerous towns, with both Jews and Gentiles living there. It was on Paul's first missionary journey (Acts 13-14) that he evangelized the people of Galatia. Let's now look at Acts to see if the Galatians knew about the Torah. **Acts 13:14-16** *"But going on from Perga, they arrived at Pisidian Antioch, and on the Sabbath day they went into the synagogue and sat down. And after the reading of the Law and the Prophets the synagogue officials sent to them, saying, 'Brethren, if you have any word of exhortation for the people, say it.' And Paul stood up, and motioning with his hand, he said, 'Men of Israel, and you who fear God, listen:'" Acts 13:26 also says, "Brethren, sons of Abraham's family, and those among you who fear God, to us the word of this salvation is sent out."*

One group of Gentiles of an undetermined size, were apart of the redeemed community by virtue of the fact that they lived among the others and were required to follow the laws of the community. These people were not partakers of the covenant with Abraham, nor of the covenant with Moses. Although physically redeemed from slavery in Egypt, they did not trust in Elohim for righteousness. They simply adhered to some of the statutes of the Mosaic covenant for their own protection, under the blanket of Believers around them. They felt protected in the community of covenant keepers and perhaps wanted the best of both worlds, like many people of this age.

Acts 15:19-21 *"Therefore it is my judgment that we do not trouble those who are turning to Yah from among the Gentiles, but that we write to them that they abstain from things contaminated by idols and from fornication and from what is strangled and from blood."* Most of the Jewish Believers at that time had been raised with the Torah, they knew it quite well. The Gentiles knew about it, but most were not very familiar with its teaching, so the teachers at that time tried to make the Gentiles feel more comfortable with the community of Jewish believers, by telling them that they needed to start somewhere to learn about the Torah. They were trying to make them feel comfortable, yet trying to get them to understand that in order to commune with the Jews, they would have to at least do something about some obvious unbiblical acts that the Gentiles

were participating in. The leaders were trying to tell them that they were welcome to listen and learn about the Torah with the Jewish community as a whole, but they needed to make some fundamental changes in their lifestyle before the Jewish people would consider adopting them. They were saying that as the Gentiles were coming in as babes, they needed to adhere to some basic Torah principals in order to learn, walk, and commune with the oracles of Yah. They meant that if the Gentiles would do some basic changing, they would consider having Torah teachers come into their midst and teach them the instructions of their God. The starting point that is being suggested here is for those Gentiles to at least abstain from *“things contaminated by idols and from fornication and from blood.”*

Here James is not saying that these four things are all that's required of Gentiles. He was not saying that these were the only things the Gentiles needed to concern themselves with. James didn't mention: murder, stealing, adultery, coveting, lying, dis-honoring parents, blaspheming Yah's name, or loving ones neighbor as ones self, etc.. He was just mentioning four specific things that He felt should be discussed in His letter. James knew that the letters of Moses were known throughout the nation and well known to everyone. They didn't need repeating in an official decree from Jerusalem. These four areas were four areas James thought were most likely to cause problems with the Gentiles. If you look closely you will see that the order of these four things: **1) things polluted by idols. 2) sexual immorality. 3) things strangled. 4) blood,** is different from the original order of Lev. 17 and 18. When the actual letter went out to the churches in Acts 15:28-29, the order was changed because it was officially from the elders and apostles. James, in fact, was just reciting these four things from memory, and got the order mixed up. He was not trying to proclaim some new ruling that supposedly would change the laws of Yah in regards to the Gentiles. What authority would He or anyone else for that matter have to do such a thing?

The four prohibitions listed find a commonality in idol worship in the pagan temples. These four items given to the Gentiles are a unified group identifying idol worship in pagan temples. When we speak of pagan temples and their rituals, we must remember that these pagan temples were seen as cultural and social institutions and not merely as religious ones. For instance, local pagan temples often served as banks for individuals as well as the state, and were the locations for all manner of political issues. Gentiles who had been born and raised in the idolatrous cultures of Greece and Rome had a great many aspects of family and community tied together with the local temples. Could a believing Gentile continue to participate at these temples and even join in political, family, and community events without actually participating in idolatry was the big question? Could they eat there without giving their allegiance to the god or goddess to whom the meal was dedicated was another big question the Gentiles had to face?

They were trying to make them feel comfortable, yet trying to get them to understand that in order to commune with the Jews they would have to at least do something about some obvious ungodly acts that the Gentiles were participating in.

David Stern explains it eloquently as follows: These specific instructions were primarily practical social requirements for fellowship between Jewish and gentile Believers. A gentile who did not immediately observe all four prohibitions would so offend his Jewish brothers in the faith that a spirit of community would never be able to develop.

This understanding carries more weight when we realize how important “table fellowship” has been throughout the history of the Near East, including this present day. The deepest and longest-lasting relationships were formed sitting around a table eating a common meal. This was, undoubtedly, when the best fellowship took place among the Believers. Because of this, the Messianic leaders wanted to do all they could to foster the best possible fellowship between two groups of people who traditionally had been suspicious of and antagonistic toward each other.

Therefore, given the great difficulties that existed in establishing essential table fellowship between Jewish and gentile Believers, it was necessary that some of the first Torah instructions given to the former pagans were those which were conducive to establishing fellowship with their new Jewish brothers and sisters.”

The wise elders of those days were saying it this way: “You are our equals in the body of Messiah. Our teachings are your teachings. It will take some time, however, for you to begin to understand the Torah. For now, you need only concern yourselves with what will best facilitate fellowship between you and your Jewish brothers and sisters. You will gradually learn more of what it means to walk with Yahveh. We will send qualified men to teach you the Torah”.

In conclusion, far from minimizing the role of Torah in the life of non-Jewish Believers, Acts 15 provides ample encouragement for them to continue in the Torah and learn it at their own pace.

FOREIGNER/STRANGER/ALIEN

The Torah uses such words as **“foreigner,” “stranger,” and “alien,”** to describe the Gentiles who joined themselves to the Holy One of Israel. The Torah is not exclusively for the Jews. Notice the words: foreigner, stranger and alien in the following scriptures:

Look at some of the provisions the Torah makes for Foreigners and Gentiles. Gentiles can and should observe Passover, plus Gentiles can and should also observe Yah's Sabbath too. **Exod. 20:8-10** "Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath day to Adonai Yahveh. On it you shall not do any work, neither you, nor your son or daughter, nor your manservant or maidservant, nor your animals, nor the **foreigner** (Gentile) within your gates."

The Torah says the Gentile is to observe Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). **Lev. 16:29** says, "It is to be an everlasting regulation for you that on the tenth day of the seventh month you are to deny yourselves and not do any kind of ordinary work, both the citizen and the **foreigner** (Gentile) living with you."

Deut. 16:9-15 also says the Gentile (foreigner) is to observe Yah's Feast of Sukkot (Tabernacles) and Shavuot (Weeks, also called Pentecost).

The Gentile was included in Yah's times of rejoicing and festivals with the people of Israel. The Torah also made other provisions for the Gentile. **Exod. 22:21** says that the **foreigner** is not to be wronged or oppressed. "And **you shall not wrong a stranger** or oppress him, **for you were strangers** in the land of Egypt."

Why did Yah look after the foreigner?

Remember that the Israelites were once foreigners in a strange land (Egypt). **Num. 15:16** it says, "The same Torah and standard of judgment will apply to both you and the **foreigner** (Gentile) living with you." It is important to note that Yah didn't give one Torah to the Jews and another Torah just for the Gentiles. Yah gave one Torah to both Jews and Gentiles.

Eph. 2:12a says, "at that time (you) had no Messiah. You were estranged from the national life of Israel. You were **foreigners** to the covenants..."

Eph. 2:19 says, "So then, **you are no longer foreigners and strangers**. On the contrary, you are fellow-citizens with Yah's people and members of Yah's family."

THE SIGN OF THE RE-NEWED COVENANT

The sign of this renewed covenant was the "circumcised heart", a "new heart and spirit," and "**the keeping of the Torah (law) in our hearts**", so we can, without being burdensome, keep the statutes and commandments of our El Shaddai. **Deut. 30:4-6** "If your outcasts are at the ends of the earth, from there **Adonai Yahveh will gather you, and from there He will bring you back**. "And **Adonai Yahveh will bring you into the land which your fathers possessed, and you shall possess it; and He will prosper you and multiply you more than your fathers**. "Moreover **Adonai Yahveh will circumcise your heart and the heart of your descendants, to love Adonai Yahveh with all your heart and with all your soul, in order that you may live**." This covenant was signed with blood as per **Mark 14:24** "And He said to them, "**This is My blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many**." (also Isaiah 53)

A beautiful passage that tells of the importance of Yah's rules is found in **John 14:21** "**He who has My commandments and keeps them, he it is who loves Me; and he who loves Me shall be loved by My Father, and I will love him, and will disclose Myself to him**." In this verse it is clear that to show Yah you truly love Him you must keep His commandments and if you do so "**HE REVEALS THINGS TO YOU THAT OTHERS DON'T SEE**"

This renewed covenant was foretold by the great prophets, Ezekiel and Jeremiah in **Ezek. 11:17-20** "Therefore say, 'Thus says Yah, "I shall gather you from the peoples and assemble you out of the countries among which you have been scattered, and I shall give you the land of Israel.'" When they come there, they will remove all its detestable things and all its abominations from it. "**And I shall give them one heart, and shall put a new spirit within them. And I shall take the heart of stone out of their flesh and give them a heart of flesh, that they may walk in My statutes and keep My ordinances, and do them. Then they will be My people, and I shall be their Yah**."

The Renewed Testament was recorded (not written), in Greek because the Greeks were well known for their philosophical abilities and great intellect. However, the original writers of the Renewed Testament wrote in Hebrew. Paul, John, Matthew, etc., were all Hebrew and wrote in Hebrew. This Hebrew was then translated into Greek. During the Hebrew to Greek translations many ideas and words of course, were not translated properly, just like in the Old Testament. There are many words in Hebrew that cannot be expressed adequately in Greek or even English. **The Renewed Testament was written in Hebrew, but it was recorded in Greek**.

The confusion in some of Paul's writings is a perfect example of the errors made in changing the meanings of the words. Paul was actually not that great a speaker, combine this with poor translation, and you can understand why there is confusion and debate about the English meanings of many of his passages. There are none of the original Hebrew writings of the Renewed Testament available, so to translate back from Greek to Hebrew is very difficult, and cannot ever be done appropriately. We must do the best we can with the divine guidance of the Holy Spirit. We must try our best to think like a Hebrew person of that era.

Our God is a God who does not lie and does not change. He is the same yesterday, today and forever. The renewed covenant didn't change Yah's laws. He simply placed the laws in our hearts and souls, so we

would earnestly try to adhere to them. **Jer. 31:31-34** *“Behold, days are coming,” declares Adonai, “when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah, not like the covenant which I made with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, although I was a husband to them,” declares Adonai. But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days,” declares Adonai, “I will put My law within them, and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their Yah, and they shall be My people. “And they shall not teach again, each man his neighbor and each man his brother, saying, ‘Know Adonai,’ for they shall all know Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them,” declares Adonai, “for I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin I will remember no more.”*

Those scriptures are talking about a new sacrifice, not a new covenant. The covenant is the law, the law never changed, only the sacrifice. The new sacrifice was going to have a new affect on the covenant that they refused to keep. If it's gonna have a new affect, what was that new affect going to be. They were going to be able to now keep it!!! Something new was going to die instead of the animals used to make covenants, cut in half. Not just a lamb, but THE lamb. This passage was not written in English. English grammar rules do not apply. Only Hebrew grammar rules apply to scriptures. The Hebrew in this verse is being translated word by word (word for word), instead of by actual meaning, so the meaning is lost. Christians don't understand this verse because they don't understand Hebrew sentence structure or the Hebrew thinking process. Even when you use good English words to describe the Hebrew words you still don't get the full proper meaning. You will end up tying verbs and nouns together improperly. Even with a good translation, you can't understand it properly. That's the way the bible was translated and that's why there is so much confusion trying to decipher it.

Yeshua is the renewed covenant because He was the final sacrifice. **Hebr. 8:13** *In that he saith, A new covenant, he hath made the first old. Now that which decayeth and waxeth old is ready to vanish away.”* (KJV) The word “covenant” is italicized because it is not in the Greek text. Any bible translation that shows otherwise is a newer translation, because a translator took off the italic of that word “covenant”, making it seem to read as is. This foolish translator thought it would help the reader understand the passage better. To translate it properly, it should read “sacrifice” instead of “covenant”, because Yeshua was the new and final sacrifice offered up at Calvary. The “first old” is referring to the sacrificed offered in the temple until Calvary. The “old” thing is the old sacrifices and the “new” is the new sacrifice of Yeshua. The torah is permanently affixed to our hearts and minds, so how can it possibly go away?

Christians have been taught that the Old Testament was a dark chapter in biblical history filled with a vengeful God who introduced the covenant to a miserable people. They have come to believe that Yah didn't show His grace or His love until Yeshua came. Why do they believe this lie, because that is what the Gnostics said. That's what Marsion and Origen said. That's what the heretics and the pagans said. Now that's what the so-called christians say. The law does not and cannot exist without grace. It's not possible. It was by the grace of Yah that He gave humans a way to live in His presence, until the proper time when He could reconcile it. If that's not grace, then grace doesn't exist. That grace has been there since before the foundations of the earth. We have always had Yah's grace. We have never been separated from the law and it has not nor will it ever pass away.

Ezek. 36:26-27 *“Moreover, I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit within you; and I will remove the heart of stone from your flesh and give you a heart of flesh. “And I will put My Spirit within you and cause you to walk in My statutes, and you will be careful to observe My ordinances.”*

Ezek. 18:21 (KJV) *“But if the wicked will turn from all his sins that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die.”*

In the Renewed Testament, Paul explains that we can't earn righteousness by perfectly keeping the law. (Gal 3:13) We are to serve in the newness of the spirit and not the oldness of the letter. **Rom. 7:6** *“But now we have been released from the Law, having died to that by which we were bound, so that we serve in newness of the Spirit and not in oldness of the letter.”* Going one step further, we see that the letter of the law causes death, but because we are in the spirit, we give and receive “life”. **2Cor. 3:6** *“who also made us adequate {as} servants of a new covenant, not of the letter, but of the Spirit; for the letter kills, but the Spirit gives life.”*

These commandments were followed by Yeshua while He was here with the people. Throughout Yeshua's ministry He and His disciples followed the Ten commandments and taught about their importance. Yeshua made it clear that we were to follow them not in a “legalistic” sense, but they were to be “on our hearts”. In other words we were to follow them without even thinking about it if we want to have eternal life as children of the “Living God”.

There are hundreds of verses in the Bible that describe the importance of the commandments. Another case in which Yeshua was trying to tell the people something important and they refused to listen, can be found in **John 7:17-19** *“If any man is willing to do His will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it is of God, or {whether} I speak from Myself. “He who speaks from himself seeks his own glory; but He who is seeking the glory of the One who sent Him, He is true, and there is no unrighteousness in Him. “Did not Moses give you*

the Law, and {yet} none of you carries out the Law? Why do you seek to kill Me?” If, as many want you to believe, the laws were gone as of Calvary, why would Yeshua Himself be emphasizing them so strongly immediately before His death. If they were about to be removed, why would Messiah bother explaining them again to the people just before His death.

The summary of these commandments was explained by Yeshua Himself in **Mark 12:28-31** “*And one of the scribes came and heard them arguing, and recognizing that He had answered them well, asked Him, ‘What commandment is the foremost of all?’ Yeshua answered, ‘The foremost is, ‘HEAR, O ISRAEL! ADONAI OUR YAH IS ONE ADONAI; AND YOU SHALL LOVE ADONAI YOUR YAH WITH ALL YOUR HEART, AND WITH ALL YOUR SOUL, AND WITH ALL YOUR MIND, AND WITH ALL YOUR STRENGTH.’ ‘The second is this, ‘YOU SHALL LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR AS YOURSELF.’ There is no other commandment greater than these.*” The message that Yeshua was giving the people here was two part. One part expressed the “**love for God**” and the other part expressed “**love for others**”. If we were to obey these commandments alone we would fulfill all of the commandments.

Included in the terms of this renewed covenant was the re-gathering of the Jews from all Nations of the world, back to Israel. Many things were promised to the people if they would adhere to the terms of the deal. Some of the things that were to happen upon completion of all the terms, included healing of the people, prosperity, happiness, and a restoring of their mind and soul. The covenant was to be one of perpetuity. A covenant of peace for all who accepted it, forever. (Is 54:7-10, 17, Jer 33:6-9)

There is no place in the Bible that says we can remove, change or ignore any one commandment of this list of ten commandments.

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