

PART 3 THEMATIC CONNECTIONS TO YESHUA

MOSES, A TYPE OF YESHUA, ANOTHER SHADOW

In the following teaching I will reveal some thematic connections between Moshe (Moses) and Yeshua. Moses was a type of Messianic shadow pointing to Yeshua's death, burial and resurrection thousands of years later.

MOSES' EARLY YEARS

Mose's father and mother were both of the tribe of Levi; he had an older sister, Miriam, and an older brother, Aaron (Num. 26:59; Exod. 2:1).

Moses was born during a time of intense persecution. Pharaoh gave the order to have all Hebrew male babies drowned in the Nile river because he was afraid these people were taking over the nation (Exod. 1:8-22).

After three months, Moses' mom placed him in the Nile in a basket. Pharaoh's daughter found the basket and recognized the baby to be Hebrew (Exod. 2:6).

How did Pharaoh's daughter know this was a Hebrew baby?

She recognized that this was a Hebrew baby because Moses was circumcised.

Pharaoh's daughter named him Moses, meaning "draw out," because she drew him out of the river. **Moses' name was symbolic because he would later "draw out" Yah's people from Egypt.** From the beginning Yah had a special plan for Moses. Moses was brought into Pharaoh's palace and was "trained in all the wisdom of the Egyptians" (Acts 7:22). When Moses was forty years old he came to the rescue of a Hebrew slave who was being mistreated by an Egyptian. Moses killed the Egyptian and thought his people would recognize that Yahveh was using him to deliver them from the hands of the Egyptians (Exod. 2:11-15; Acts 7:23-29). But Moses' plans failed, and he flees to Midyan where he marries, raises a family, and spends the next forty years living in the wilderness (Exod. 2:15-22). During this time Moses learns how to be a shepherd by taking care of his father-in-laws flocks, a valuable tool which would be used later in his life.

MOSES' CALL TO MINISTRY

Exodus 3-4 records the account when Yah reveals Himself and used Michael the angel to call Moses from the burning bush. **Exod. 3:11** *"But Moses said to Yahveh, 'Who am I, that I should go to Pharaoh and bring the Israelites out of Egypt?'"*

Why was Moses reluctant to accept Yah's call?

Moses probably remembered how his earlier attempt at saving Yah's people had failed. Moses, just like most of us, was fearful of failure.

What is Moses first excuse?

Moses thought he lacked the self-assurance to perform the task at hand.

Yah re-assures Moses and gives him a sign, that he would worship Yah on Mt. Horeb after he brought the people out of Egypt (Exod. 3:1, 12).

What is Mose's second excuse?

Moses worries that the people will ask him for Yah's Name. **Exod. 3:14** *"Yahveh said to Moses, 'I AM who I AM. Say to the Israelites, 'YHVH has sent me to you.'"* It literally means "The YAH" (YAH is an abbreviated form of YAHVEH). The Name "YAH" means to exist or to be, and reflects the timelessness and eternity of Yahveh. "Who was, who is, and who is to come". This is the same "YAH" (I AM), that Messiah claimed in **John 8:58** *"The One who was, who is, and who is to come"*.

Even after all this, what is Moses's third excuse?

Moses anticipates rejection and doubts that the people will accept the messenger, or the God of the messenger (Exod. 4:1). Yahveh responds by giving Moses three signs.

- First, Moses staff could become a snake when thrown down.
- Second, Moses hand could become leprous.
- Third, if the people still didn't believe, then Moses could take some water from the Nile and pour it on the ground and it would become blood (Exod. 4:2-9)

What is Mose's fourth excuse?

Exod. 4:10 *"Moses said to Yahveh, 'Yahveh, I have never been eloquent, neither in the past nor since you have spoken to your servant. I am slow of speech and tongue.'"*

Now Moses doubts his abilities to communicate Yah's message. But Yahveh encourages Moses and assures him that his words will be Yah's words. Finally, no more excuses.

What is Mose's last response?

Exod. 4:13 *"But Moses said, 'Yahveh, please send someone else to do it.'"* Mose's true feelings are made known; he doesn't want to accept the call.

How does Yah respond?

Exod. 4:14a *"Then Yah's anger burned against Moses..."* Yahveh has been very accommodating with Moses, but Moses finally tested Yahveh's patience. Yah responds by saying He will send Aaron to his younger brother Moses; Aaron would become the speaker for Moses (Exod. 4:16).

MOSHE RETURNS TO EGYPT

Exodus 5:1-21 Moses and Aaron appear before Pharaoh and ask for the Israelites release. But Pharaoh hardens his heart and persecutes the Hebrews even more. Moses and Aaron report back to Yahveh discouraged after their first failed attempt. Yah promises them success, but only after some hard work (Exod. 5:22-6:12).

Moses's staff becomes a snake.

Moses and Aharon return to Pharaoh and ask again for the release of Yah's people. This time their demand is accompanied by a miracle of the staff turning into a snake. But Pharaoh's magicians produce a counterfeit copy miracle and Pharaoh's heart becomes hardened (Exod. 7:1-13).

Next begins a series of Yah's judgments against Egypt in the form of ten plagues.

Why were there ten plagues?

Ten is a number of judgment, but there is a deeper significance. The length of a Biblical "generation" is about 40 years. **Gen. 15:13** *"Yahveh said to Abraham, 'Know for certain that your descendants will be strangers in a country not their own, and they will be enslaved and mistreated **four hundred years.**'"* Yah predicted the 400 years Israel would be persecuted in Egypt. If you take the 400 years and divide it by one "generation" (40 years) then you will get the number 10. I believe the ten plagues were Yah's judgment against the ten "generations" who oppressed Israel for four hundred years.

The purpose of the plagues is found in **Exod. 7:5** *"The Egyptians shall know that I am Yahveh when I stretch my hand over Egypt."* Many of Yah's plagues were directed at the various Egyptian gods (e.g. Hapi, the Nile god; Hekt, a frog-headed goddess; Re, the sun god, Amen the "hidden god"). The Egyptians would know for certain that it was the hand of the One true Yahveh, Yahveh, who redeemed His people from bondage!

- 1) The first plague in Egypt was the Nile turning to blood. But Pharaoh's magicians copied the plague and Pharaoh hardened his heart (Exod. 7:14-24).
- 2) The second plague was frogs, but Pharaoh's magicians copied it as well and Pharaoh's heart was hardened (Exod. 7:25-8:15).
- 3) The third plague was lice, and Pharaoh's magicians could not copy the plague (Exod. 8:16-19). The magicians could imitate the first two plagues, but they could not create life **Exod. 8:19** *"The magicians said to Pharaoh, 'This is the finger of Yahveh.' But Pharaoh's heart was hard and he would not listen, just as Yahveh had said."*
- 4) The fourth plague was insects (Exod. 8:20-32). Despite the extreme conditions in Egypt, Yahveh protected His people in the midst of His judgments. **Exod. 8:22** *"But I will set apart the land of Goshen, where my people live; no swarms of flies will be there, so that you will know that I, Yahveh, am in this land."*
- 5) The fifth plague has all of Egypt's livestock died, but Israel's remained alive (Exod. 9:1-7).
- 6) The sixth plague was infectious sores (Exod. 9:8-17).
- 7) The seventh plague included a devastating hail storm (Exod. 9:18-35). Again Israel was unaffected by the plagues and Pharaoh hardened his heart.
- 8) The eighth plague was locusts (Exod. 10:1-20).
- 9) The ninth plague was a dense darkness (Exod. 10:21-29). **Exod. 10:23** *"People couldn't see each other, and no one went anywhere for three days. But all the people of Israel had light in their homes."*
- 10) The tenth and final plague was when Yah sent the Death Angel to kill all the "first born" of Egypt. The Jews were protected because of the blood of the lamb, from which we have the Feast Of Passover.

Now I would like us to spend time discussing some valuable lessons from Moses's early life.

Some important lessons from the early life of Moses.

We have at least four lessons learned from the early life of Moses:

- 1) Yah's timing is everything. Moses thought it was time to redeem Yah's people, but Moses lacked the experience for the job. Moses needed to first learn how to be a shepherd before he could be a leader. He who is faithful with little will be put in charge of much.
- 2) Moses thought he could redeem Yah's people through human effort and violence. But first Moses needed to learn to trust Yahveh. Redemption will not be achieved through human effort, it will only be received on the basis of trust. We cannot force Yah's will, we must simply trust and obey.
- 3) Moses found Yahveh in the most unlikely place. Always be prepared and anticipate to find Yahveh in the least likely places.
- 4) When Yah calls us to service or ministry, He will always provide us with the gifts and abilities to accomplish His calling. As the song says: *"Yah works in mysterious ways"*.

MOSES LEADS ISRAEL OUT OF EGYPT

Exodus 11:4-9 Yah announced to Moses that He was going to kill all the firstborns in Egypt. Then Yah instructs Moses about the first Passover. For the sake of time, I will not go into all the Messianic details surrounding the Passover. Yahveh instructed His people

to select a lamb on the 10th of the month and slaughter it at dusk on the 14th (Exod. 12:1-6). Then the blood of the lamb was smeared on the doorframe of the house (Exod. 12:7). **Exod. 12:12** *“On that same night I will pass through Egypt and **strike down every firstborn, both men and animals, and I will bring judgment on all the gods of Egypt. I am Yahveh.**”* The tenth plague was the climatic ending of Yah’s judgments on Egypt. Those under the blood would be exempt from judgment and live. **Exod. 12:13** *“**The blood will be a sign for you on the houses where you are; and when I see the blood, I will pass over you. No destructive plague will touch you when I strike Egypt.**”* The blood serves as a sign of Divine intervention and redemption. It would be the blood of Messiah that would redeem us from the bondage of sin and death.

The Israelites finally leave Egypt according to Yahveh’s sovereign timing. Instead of going straight towards the promise land, Yahveh leads His people out into the desert.

Why didn’t Yahveh take Israel on an easier and shorter route to the Promise land?

Exod. 13:17 *“When Pharaoh let the people go, Yahveh did not lead them on the road through the Philistine country, though that was shorter. For Yahveh said, ‘**If they face war, they might change their minds and return to Egypt.**’”* Yah knew that His people might return back to Egypt if they encountered hard times. Yah wanted to test the faith and character of His redeemed people, so He decides to lead them to the Red Sea. Moses closes the Red Sea.

Moses crossed over the Red Sea at Pihahiroth and Ba’ alzephon as recorded in the Tellamona tablets records. Yahveh again hardens Pharaoh’s heart and he decides to pursue Israel into the desert. Israel crosses the Red Sea and Yah leads Pharaoh into the Sea where he and his army are killed. **The Pharaoh that died chasing him was not Ra’amses as most say, but Pi-Thom, who’s son was Tut.** That’s why Tuton commons tomb was unfinished because it was to be for his father Pi-Thom who died too early.

Exod. 14:31 *“And when the Israelites saw the great power Yahveh displayed against the Egyptians, **the people feared Yahveh and put their trust in Him and in Moses His servant.**”* Israel now has faith in Yah and their leader Moses. Sometimes Yah has to lead us between a rock and a hard place to test us and build trust in us. But three days after the Red Sea the people of Israel started to grumble against Moses because they had no water (Exod. 15:22-27).

Does this sound familiar?

Imagine seeing the Red Sea part with your own eyes! A miracle of miracles. Then three days later, question your leader because of a lack of water. Even after all this, these people still had no faith in Yah or His servant Moses. It’s easy to relate this to mainstream religions today. Too many have little faith in the un-named god they serve.

One month after leaving Egypt the people of Israel grumbled against Moses because they had no food (Exod.16). Exodus 17:1-7 the people again grumbled against Moses for not having anything to drink.

Do you think Moses ever wondered what he got himself into?

Moses always cried out to Yah when the people grumbled against him. Then Yahveh would always provide for the people’s needs. It’s safe to say that all of us have cried out to Yah many times.

Finally Israel arrives at Mt. Sinai for Pentecost. It is here that Yah establishes His

covenant with His people and gives them His Torah (Exod.19-20). But no sooner do they receive Yah's covenant, they break it by making a golden calf (Exod. 32). Israel breaks the covenant.

Moses ministered to what kind of people?

Moses ministered to a group of people who we would consider by today's standards to be "baby" Believers. They were spiritually immature and prone to sin. They often complained about their circumstances and on numerous occasions asked to return to Egypt. Only a dog returns to its vomit and a sow to its wallow.

MOSES LEADS ISRAEL INTO THE WILDERNESS

After Mt. Sinai the people of Israel were lead to the edge of the Promise Land. Twelve spies were sent in to explore the land (Num. 13). The spies returned back to camp and spread a negative report among the people (with the exception of Joshua and Caleb). Then Israel grumbled against Moses and Aaron and sinned against Yahveh. Israel is punished by Yahveh and is not allowed to enter the land He swore to their forefathers (Num 14). This was a year for every day the spies explored the land. **Num. 14:34**

*'According to the number of days which you spied out the land, **forty days**, for every day you shall bear your guilt a year, [even] forty years, and you will know My opposition.'*

Israel is forced to wander in the desert for 40 years.

Can you see any symbolism here, in regards to the 40 years? During the 40 years of wandering, the first generation of Israelites passed away and the second generation became of age. It would be this second generation, under the leadership of Joshua, that would inherit the Land their fathers rejected.

Numbers 20:1-13 is the account when Yah told Moses to speak to the rock for it to produce water, but Moses struck the rock instead. Moses was not allowed to enter the Promise Land because he disobeyed Yah.

Why was Moses's punishment so severe?

Num. 20:12 *"But Yahveh said to Moses and Aaron, 'Because you did not trust in Me enough to honor Me as holy in the sight of the Israelites, **you will not bring this***

community into the land I give them.'" Moses did not honor Yahveh in the sight of the Israelites. The credit for the water coming out of the rock was given to Moses and Aaron. **Num. 20:10 and Moses and Aaron gathered the assembly before the rock. *And he said to them, "Listen now, you rebels; **shall we bring forth water for you out of this rock?"*****

Yahveh made an example of Moses because he was Israel's leader and he should have known better. We must never take credit for Yah's miracles. We may be associated with them, because we are present perhaps, but we must never take the glory. Yah doesn't appreciate that.

How hard was it for Moses to come that close to the Promise Land and not be able to enter it?

Moses asks Yahveh for permission to enter the Land, but Yah refuses Moses request and asks him to never mention it again (Num. 3:23-29). Finally Moses is gathered to his people after Yah allows him to see the Land from a distance (Deut. 34:8). Moses died at a good age of 120 years.

MOSHE'S RELATIONSHIP WITH YAH

What kind of relationship did Moses have with Yahveh?



In one word, “intimate”. Moses had a very personal and intimate relationship with Yahveh. It was unique because no one else at the time had a relationship with Yahveh like Moses had.

Exod. 33:11a “*Yahveh would speak to Moses face to face, as a man speaks with his friend...*” Moses was Yah’s friend and Moses communicated with Yahveh as if face to face. Moses saw the great and mighty deeds of Yahveh. **Num.12:8a** “*With him I speak **face to face**, clearly and not in riddles; he sees the form of Yahveh...*” Yahveh revealed Himself to Moses and Moses knew Yah at a level most Believers

can only imagine. **Num. 12:3** “*Now **Moses was a very humble man**, more humble than anyone else on the face of the earth.*” Moses was characterized by humility. I believe there is a strong association between Moses’s humility and his walk with Yah. The closer one walks with Yahveh, the more humble one becomes before Him. Humility before the Almighty is a characteristic of other great servant leaders in the Bible. Exod. 34:29, Moses’s face was radiant after being with Yah. Moses was so close to Yah’s glory (shekinah), that his physical appearance reflected it.

MOSES, MESSIAH, AND MANKIND MESSIANIC TYPES

Here are some comparisons that can be made between Moses and Messiah.

1 Moses and Messiah were both prophets. **Deut. 18:18** “*I will raise up for them a prophet like you from among their brothers; I will put my words in his mouth, and he will tell them everything I command him.*” Messiah was the prophet spoken of by Yahveh. Israel has always been looking and waiting for the Prophet to come, but He did come, and they did not recognize him.

Does this verse remind you of anyone else in the Bible?

READ Jer. 1:9

2 Moses and Messiah were also mediators. They were shepherds and displayed great wisdom and mighty deeds.

3 They were also both very humble before Yah.

4 Moses lead the Israelites out of Egypt as Yeshua lead us out of the world (Egypt) when we became born again. Egypt is symbolic of the World. When we choose to serve the Almighty, we are supposed to come out of the world. When the people left Egypt (Satan’s world), it was called the Exodus. When we accept Yeshua as our Messiah we are delivered from Satan’s world into the promised land.

5 Moses and Yeshua were both judges. Moses was a great judge back then, Yeshua will be the final judge when we stand before Him at The Great Throne Judgement.

6 As the Israelites wandered in the desert, we too wander after we become born again, until we get our bearings.

7 A few years after the anti christ is revealed many grafted in Believers will exit the

earth in the same manner as the Jews exited Egypt. It will be “Exodus part two”. We will leave this place.

8 Moses lived 40 years in the wilderness before and after the Exodus. Yeshua spent 40 days in the desert tempted by Satan.

But overall, Yeshua’s ministry is far greater than Moses’s ministry. **Hebr. 3:3** **“Yeshua has been found worthy of greater honor than Moses, just as the builder of a house has greater honor than the house itself.”** Also **2Cor. 3:7-8** **“Now if the ministry that brought death, which was engraved in letters on stone, came with glory, so that the Israelites could not look steadily at the face of Moses because of its glory, fading though it was, will not the ministry of the Spirit be even more glorious?”** Moses’s glory was fading, but the glory we have in the Renewed Covenant is increasing in glory and will never fade.

In conclusion, Moses was indeed a great man of Yahveh. He witnessed things we will never see in our lifetime. We should be challenged by Moses’s closeness to Yahveh and his sincere humility before Yah. Moses serve’s as an excellent example of someone who knew Yahveh and was known by Yahveh.

When we look at the life of Moses it teaches us about Yeshua.

Moses was a promised deliverer. Moses birth was very similar to Yeshua’s. In both cases the baby should not have survived. In both cases all male babies were to be killed. Yeshua said **John 5:46-47** **“For if you believed Moses, you would believe Me, for he wrote about Me. 47 “But if you do not believe his writings, how will you believe My words?”** When Moses wrote about his own birth, he was prophetically writing about Yeshua’s birth. The fact that the Pharaoh at the time of Moses was killing all the male babies was prophetic of what would happen many years later when Yeshua was born. When Herod was killing the male babies it was a sign that the Messiah had been born, even though it was hidden. When you understand thematic connections you will constantly see the tenakh connected to the Renewed Testament.

Yah gave Moses signs:

- 1) That his staff would become a serpent (Exod. 4:2-4). Not only did it become a serpent, but Yah directed Moses to make a bronze serpent and put it upon his staff when fiery serpents bit the complaining Israelites in the camp in the wilderness (Num. 21:0). Yeshua compared His death of being raised on a stake to the staff of Moses being raised up, explaining it in this way.
- 2) He would heal a leprous hand instantly (Exod. 4:6-7). Yeshua healed a man’s son in Cana instantly (John 4:53-54).
- 3) He would turn water from the Nile into blood (Exod. 4:8-9). Yeshua turned water into wine at the wedding in Capernaum (John 2:11).
- 4) Moses ascended and descended the mountain just as Yeshua did. Yeshua ascended and descended between Heaven and earth.

John 3:14-15 (see also Num. 21:4-9) **“And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up; that whoever believes may in Him have eternal life.”** **John 8:28a** Yeshua therefore said, **“When you lift up the Son of Man, then you will know that I am He,”**

Do you recall what was supposed to happen to Moses when he was born? (Exod.

2:1-10)

He should have been killed as a first born according to the Pharaoh's decree. Isn't that exactly what happened with Yeshua when He was born?

What was supposed to happen to Moses when he was born?

He was supposed to be killed by the Pharaoh.

Where did Moses mother hide him? What did she do with him? How did she hide him?

She helped complete the picture of his death. She put the baby in a bread basket in the river; it should have never lived, but it did.

What is the significance of the bread basket?

The bread basket she put him in should have been his grave. It was symbolic of a tomb of death. There is no conceivable way that a child could survive such an endeavour.

What was the name of the town Yeshua was born in and what does that name mean?

Yeshua was born in Bethlehem, which means bread basket.

If Moses in the basket floating down the Nile river was a picture of his death, what was it a picture of when the Pharaoh's daughter plucked him out of the water?

It was a picture of resurrection. Moses, like Joseph, Jonah, Daniel, and like Isaac, should have died, but he didn't. The sign of resurrection was the sign of Moses, the sign of Jonah and the sign of the Messiah.

JOSHUA, A TYPE OF YESHUA

JOSHUA'S CHARACTER

First, what does Joshua's name mean? Exodus 17:8-15 is the first time Joshua's name is mentioned in the Tenakh, when Moses orders Joshua to take some men to fight against Amalek. Joshua's name means "Yahveh saves" or "YAH is salvation" (Strong's # 3091). It comes from the same root word "YESHUA". Yah used Joshua to deliver Israel from her enemies.

What kind of person was Joshua?

Joshua was a man like Moses. **Exod. 33:11** *"Yahveh would speak to Moses face to face, as a man speaks with his friend. Then Moses would return to the camp, but his young aide Joshua son of Nun did not leave the tent."* Joshua saw Moses's relationship with Yah and spent time in the same tent where Moses fellowshiped with Yahveh. Joshua followed Yah even if it wasn't the popular thing to do. Many times Joshua's obedience is contrasted to Israel's disobedience.

JOSHUA UNDER MOSE'S LEADERSHIP

Exod. 24:13a *"Then Moses set out with Joshua his assistant..."* Num. 11:28 we learn that Joshua was Moses's assistant from an early age.

Why wasn't Aaron Moses's assistant, after all they were related?

Since Aaron and Moses were both denied access to the Promise Land, Moses needed a successor who could lead Israel into the Land. Plus Aaron was prone to yielding to the people's demands (remember the golden calf?), and Joshua was pleased to serve only Yahveh.

Joshua was selected to be one of the 12 spies sent to explore the land (Num. 14). Joshua and Caleb were the only ones who wanted to enter the land. But Yah rejected the

first generation of Israelites because of their disobedience, and Joshua and Caleb would have to wait 40 years to enter the Land with the second generation.

JOSHUA LEADS THE WARRIORS

Num. 27:18-20 *“So Yahveh said to Moses, ‘Take Joshua son of Nun, a man in whom is the Spirit, and lay your hand on him. Have him stand before Eleazar the priest and the entire assembly and commission him in their presence. **Give him some of your authority so the whole Israelite community will obey him.**”* Finally Moses commissions Joshua in the presence of the priest and people. A transfer of authority is given to Joshua so that the people will obey him. We see that Joshua was a great anointed leader of warriors, just as Yeshua will be in the Last days. **Deut. 34:9** *“Now **Joshua son of Nun was filled with the Spirit of wisdom because Moses had laid his hands on him. So the Israelites listened to him and did what Yahveh had commanded Moses.**”* Moses laid hands on Joshua (the leader of the military) and anointed him with wisdom. The reason Yeshua (Joshua) lead the people into the Promised Land, rather than Moses, was because he was the foreshadow of Yeshua leading all people into the Promised Land (Heaven) in future years. Joshua is actually the short form of Yeshua. Yeshua comes back as the anointed one leading the military (host of Heaven) in the last days. (Rev. 19:11-16). In Deut. 33:23 and Josh. 1:1-9 Yah encourages Joshua to be strong and bold and to obey all the words of the Torah.

Now Joshua leads the people to the Jordan River and Yah parts the waters like the Red Sea earlier, and the people cross on dry ground. As Joshua nears Jericho he encounters a man standing in front of him with a drawn sword in his hand (Josh. 5:13). Joshua asks the man who’s side he is on. When the man answers “neither” and says he is the *“commander of the army of Yahveh,”* Joshua falls facedown to the ground and worships him (Josh. 5:14). **Josh. 5:15** *“The commander of Yah's army replied, ‘**Take off your sandals, for the place where you are standing is holy.**’ And Joshua did so.”*

Who is this man Joshua encounters?

It was Michael the archangel.

The sun stands still for Israel.

Josh. 10:12-14 is the account when Israel was pursuing their enemies and Joshua prayed that the sun would not set. *“Then Joshua spoke to Yahveh in the day when the Yahveh delivered up the Amorites before the sons of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel,*

*“**O sun, stand still at Gibeon,***

And O moon in the valley of Aijalon.”

So the sun stood still, and the moon stopped,

Until the nation avenged themselves of their enemies.

Is it not written in the book of Jashar? And the sun stopped in the middle of the sky and did not hasten to go [down] for about a whole day. There was no day like that before it or after it, when Yahveh listened to the voice of a man; for Yahveh fought for Israel.”

Did the sun not set for 24 hours?

At first glance, many think it means that truly the sun stopped in the middle of the sky and did not go down for 24 hours. Let’s have a close look at that. Joshua was actually

quoting from a poem from the Book Of Jasher. ***“Is it not written in the Book of Jasher?” It was poetic. It didn’t actually take place.*** We know that Yah can do as He pleases, but it didn’t happen here.

Thorn in the side of Joshua

In the following passage we see that Paul wasn't the only one that had a thorn problem in scripture (2Cor. 12:7). Pagans are "thorns" as per our bible, and Paul had the same problem with pagans as Joshua. **Josh. 23:13** *know with certainty that the LORD your God will not continue to drive these nations out from before you; but **they shall be a snare and a trap to you, and a whip on your sides and thorns in your eyes, until you perish from off this good land which the LORD your God has given you.*** In this manner Joshua and Sha'ul were thematically connected.

Yeshua the cornerstone connection to Joshua

Josh. 24:26-27 *And Joshua wrote these words in the book of the law of God; and he took a **large stone** and set it up there under the oak that was by the sanctuary of the LORD. 27 And Joshua said to all the people, “Behold, **this stone shall be for a witness against us, for it has heard all the words of the LORD which He spoke to us; thus it shall be for a witness against you, lest you deny your God.**”* The stone that was a witness to Joshua's covenant as well as many other covenants in the tenakh was Yeshua the cornerstone.

Joshua was a man of faith and prayer. Yahveh listened to Joshua, fought for Israel, and accomplished a great victory. After Joshua conquers the land he divides it among the 12 tribes of Israel (Joshua 13-22).

Joshua died at an age of 110 (Josh. 24:29). Before Joshua dies he gets Israel to renew herself to Yah, to follow His commands and keep His covenant. **Josh. 24:15** *“But if serving Yahveh seems undesirable to you, then choose for yourselves this day whom you will serve, whether the gods your forefathers served beyond the River, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land you are living. **But as for me and my household, we will serve Yahveh.**”* It was a conscious decision for Joshua to reject the gods of this world and to follow Yah of heaven. Today we must make the same decision. If we reject Yah and His Word then we will find curses, bitterness, and death. But if we accept Yah and want to follow all of His Word, then we will have blessings, shalom, and life. It is fairly simple, but the choice is yours.

What are some things that impressed you about the life of Joshua?

I am always impressed with his bold determination to obediently follow Yah. I also appreciate his great patience and perseverance. Joshua wanted to enter the land when Israel refused to go. Then he had to wait 40 years, because of Israel’s sins, before he could inherit the Land. Let’s look at the different Messianic types between Joshua and Messiah

JOSHUA AND MESSIAH TYPES

- 1 The obvious type is that they both share a similar name.
- 2 They both delivered Yah’s people.
- 3 Joshua passed through the Jordan river and Yeshua was baptized in the Jordan river.
- 4 Joshua spent 40 years in the wilderness and Yeshua spent 40 days in the wilderness.

5 Joshua was Yah's representative, and Yeshua is the representation of Yah.
6 Joshua brought the people into the Promise Land (the Promise Land is a picture of the Kingdom). And Yeshua brought the Kingdom to the people.
7 Both were filled with the Spirit of wisdom.
8 They were both given authority from Yahveh and performed miracles.
9 Joshua poetically stopped the sun and moon, and Yeshua stopped the wind and waves.
10 They both made a covenant with Yah's people (Josh. 24:25 and Matt. 26:28). **Hebr. 4:8** "For if Joshua had given them rest, **Yah would not have spoken later about another day.**" It was Yeshua who gave us complete rest, a Shabbat from our own works.

JACOB/YA'AKOV, TYPE OF YESHUA

JACOB'S BIRTH AND EARLY YEARS

Jacob (Ya'akov) and Esau ('Esav) wrestled in Rebekah's womb. **Gen. 25:22-23** *But the children struggled together within her; and she said, "If it is so, why then am I this way?" So she went to inquire of the LORD. Yah told her, "Two nations are in your womb, and two peoples from within you will be separated; one people will be stronger than the other, and the older will serve the younger."* Yahveh already determined the outcomes of the lives of Jacob and 'Esau before they were even born. Rom. 9:13 Paul quotes **Mal. 1:2b-3a** "Jacob I loved, but 'Esau I hated."

Why did Yah love Jacob and hate 'Esau?

Some people have a difficult time understanding how a loving Yah could have hated 'Esau. These same people also grapple with the doctrine of Divine election. Yah's decision was not based on any foreknowledge of who or what Jacob and Esau would become (Rom. 9:10-12). But remember **Rom. 9:15** "I will have mercy on whom I have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I have compassion." Yahveh was not unjust when He choose Jacob over Esau (Rom. 9:14). The fact that we are Believers today is because Yah chose us before the creation of world **Eph. 1:4** "just as He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world, that we would be **holy and blameless** before Him."

Gen. 25:24-25 'Esau was born first. **Gen. 25:26a** "After this, his brother came out, with his hand grasping Esau's heel; **so he was named Jacob...**"

What does Jacob's name mean?

The Hebrew word for Ya'akov (Strong's # 3290) means "taking hold of the heel, supplanter, layer of snares, figuratively of one who deceives." Jacob's name was fitting because he would become a very crafty fellow.

Gen. 25:27-28 "The boys grew up, and 'Esav became a skillful hunter, a man of the open country, while Jacob was a quiet man, staying among the tents. Isaac, who had a taste for wild game, loved 'Esau, but Rebekah loved Jacob." 'Esau was an "outdoors" man, who was loved by Isaac. And Jacob was a "mama's boy" who was loved by Rebekah. Rashi (a famous Rabbi), says, "Jacob was morally wholesome spending all his time in the study tents of Shem and Eber."

JACOB GETS ESAU'S BIRTHRIGHT AND BLESSING

READ Genesis 25:29-34 It is the account when 'Esau sold his birthright to Jacob for some red stew. The irony is that Esau (who's name means rough) sold his birthright for some simple rough stew; you are what you eat.

What kind of person was Esau?

Hebr. 12:16 “See that no one is sexually immoral, or is **godless like Esau** who for a single meal sold his inheritance rights as the oldest son.” Hebrews says that Esau was a “godless” man. He did not have the eyes of faith or belief of his forefathers, Isaac, and Abraham. Esau’s god was his stomach. His god was “I”.

Can you think of any verses in our bible that talk about the “god of stomach?”

Believe it or not, there is one. **Phil. 3:19** “*They are headed for destruction! **Their god is their stomach**; they are proud of what they ought to be ashamed of, since they are concerned about the things of the world.*” Esau was more concerned about his own immediate appetite and desire than his future blessings. Jacob took advantage of his rash and impulsive brother and acquired Esau’s birthright. **Gen. 25:34b** “...**Esau showed how little he valued his birthright.**”

Genesis 27 is the account when Ya’akov gets Esau’s blessing. Genesis 27:1-4 Isaac tells Esau to go and prepare some game and then ‘Esau would receive his father’s blessing. Rebekah instructs Jacob to secretly go and get his father’s blessing while Esau is out preparing the food (Gen. 27:5-14). Jacob disguises himself as Esau (Gen. 27:15-20) and approaches his father. Isaac asks, “*How did you find it so quickly, my son?*”

What was Jacob’s response?

Genesis 27:20b Jacob answers, “*Yahveh your Elohim gave me success.*” After Jacob’s reply Isaac asks his son to come closer.

Why did Isaac want his son to come closer? Why did Isaac doubt it was his son Esau?

Remember Hebr. 12:16 said that Esau was godless. People who are godless usually do not mention the Name of Yahveh in normal conversation. We know that the righteous speak of Yah’s Name (Ps. 22:22). Jacob gave himself away when he used Yahveh’s Name, because godless ‘Esau would not have used Yah’s Name.

Isaac investigates the matter further by touching the skin of Jacob and listening to his voice (Gen. 27:21-24). Isaac is convinced that it is Esau after he tastes the food and smells his son’s clothes. Then Isaac gives his son Jacob the blessing.

What kind of blessing did Jacob receive from his father?

READ Genesis 27:28-29 Jacob received spiritual and material blessings. The nations, as well as Jacob’s own relatives, would serve and bow down to him. **Gen. 27:41** “**Esau hated Jacob** because of the blessing his father had given him. He said to himself, ‘*The days of mourning for my father are near; then I will kill my brother Jacob.*’ Esau harbored bitterness and hatred towards his brother Jacob; Esau planned to kill Jacob.

JACOB FLEES HOME

Rebekah warns Jacob of Esau’s murderous intentions and tells him to flee to her relatives in Haran (Gen. 27:42-46). It is during this time that Jacob has his dream (Jacob’s ladder), where he sees angels ascending and descending on a ladder from heaven (Gen. 28:10-12). Then Yahveh appears to Jacob and confirms the promises made earlier to his forefathers (Gen. 28:13-14). Yahveh also assures Jacob of the Divine presence and protection that would accompany him on his journey (Gen. 28:15). Jacob sets up a standing-stone as a memorial/testimony where he spoke with Yahveh (Gen. 28:20-22).

Rachel at the well.

Jacob finally arrives in Haran and encounters his relatives. **Gen. 29:10-11** “*When Jacob saw Rachel daughter of Laban, his mother's brother, and Laban's sheep, he went over and rolled the stone away from the mouth of the well and watered his uncle's sheep. Then Jacob kissed Rachel and began to weep aloud.*” Jacob was overcome with emotion at the sight of his cousin Rachel.

Then Jacob is introduced to Rachel's father, Laban (Gen. 29:12-14), and stays with his relatives for a month (Gen. 29:14b). **Gen. 29:15** Laban says to Jacob, “*Just because you are a relative of mine, should you work for me for nothing? Tell me what your wages should be?*” Rachel was lovely in form and beautiful (Gen. 29:17), and Jacob agreed to work for Laban seven years in exchange for Rachel's hand in marriage (Gen. 29:18). **Gen. 29:20** “*So Jacob served seven years to get Rachel, but they seemed like only a few days to him because of his love for her.*” Time is irrelevant when you are in love.

It's hard to not notice something very outstanding here. **How could Jacob not know he was in bed with Leah, as compared to Rachel?**

Doesn't it seem very strange that Jacob would work seven years for Rachel and then on the night they wed and were to consummate their marriage, he didn't even notice it was her sister he was in bed with! My guess is, Jacob got drunk, as we saw Noah get drunk earlier in Genesis, and didn't even realize the difference till morning. Can you imagine working seven long years for a special woman, then being in bed with her and not noticing there was a problem? Alcohol will do strange things to people.

Another question. Do you think Leah was in on the deal?

Of course she was. My guess is, Leah was either very plain looking, or ugly, and wanted a husband by any means available. What a night that was!

When the seven years were complete Laban held a great wedding feast. But then Laban tricked Jacob by giving him Leah, the older daughter in marriage (Gen. 29:21-24). Jacob confronts Laban in **Gen. 29:25** “*What is this you have done to me? I served you for Rachel, didn't I? Why have you deceived me?*” The irony was that Jacob (who's name means “deceiver”) was tricked/deceived by Laban. We know that Laban took advantage of Jacob and treated him unjustly by changing his wages ten times (Gen. 31:7). Then Laban gives Rachel to Jacob in exchange for another seven years of work (Gen. 29:25-30). It is during this time that Jacob starts to raise a family. Yah blesses Jacob with eleven sons and one daughter (Gen. 31:22).

Jacob's time is completed and he asks to return to his homeland (Gen. 30:25-26), but Laban convinces Jacob to stay a little longer (Gen. 30:27-42). During this time Yah blesses and prospers Jacob. Jacob spent twenty years serving under Laban (Gen. 31:38).

Why did Yah keep Jacob in Haran for such a long time?

Yah is sovereign and His timing is perfect. During this time Yah strengthened Jacob's character by teaching him many valuable lessons on trust. During this time Yahveh increased Jacob's possessions and provided him with a family. It also took twenty years for 'Esau to forgive Jacob.

To describe the first half of Jacob's life? I would describe it as one of turmoil. He had to flee his home because he was hated by his brother. He was a stranger in a foreign land, and he was mistreated by his in-laws. Jacob was familiar with much trouble and

conflict. Yahveh already determined that Jacob would be the heir, but Jacob did not walk in faith according to the promises. Jacob “wrestled” with his brother for the birthright, when he could have acquired it by faith. Our life will be filled with hardships when we wrestle Yah for the blessings. Only when we live by trust do the blessings of Yah come with His peace. Jacob had many valuable lessons to learn about walking by faith.

JACOB FLEES FROM LABAN

Finally Yah tells Jacob to return home in **Gen. 31:3** *“Then Yahveh said to Jacob, ‘Go back to the land of your fathers and to your relatives, and I will be with you.’”* Genesis 31:17-18 Jacob packs up all his possessions and heads home, but he deceives Laban by not telling him he was running away (Gen. 31:20). Laban pursues Jacob and catches him. They exchange words and Laban says his final good-bye (Gen. 31:22-32:1). Jacob continues his journey and sends messengers to ‘Esau.

How does Jacob refer to Esau and himself in Gen. 32:5?

Jacob refers to his brother Esau as “lord” or “master,” and himself as “servant.”

Why does Jacob do this? **Prov. 15:1a** *“A gentle answer turns away wrath...”* Jacob humbles himself before Esau in hopes that Esau will forgive him and receive him.

Gen. 32:8 *“In great fear and distress Jacob divided the people who were with him into two groups, and the flocks and herds and camels as well.”*

Why does Jacob divide his possessions?

Jacob thinks Esau may attack, he is a godless man. Jacob divides his possessions in order to protect himself and his property. Then Jacob prays to Yah for safety and deliverance (Gen. 32:10-13). Jacob appeals to Yah’s faithfulness and to Yah’s promises. Next Jacob prepares a “peace offering” for Esau (Gen. 32:14-22). Jacob hopes to use these gifts to win Esau’s favor. Jacob comes to the Jabbok river and sends all his possessions to the other side (Gen. 32:23-24). **Gen. 32:25** *“Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him till daybreak.”*

Who was on Jacob’s mind, and why wrestling? Who do you suppose Jacob thinks he’s wrestling?

Jacob already feared that ‘Esau might come and attack him (Gen. 32:12), so in his mind, Jacob probably figured this was Esau he was wrestling. **Gen. 32:26** *“When the man saw that he could not overpower him, he touched the socket of Jacob’s hip so that his hip was wrenched as he wrestled with the man.”* Yahveh paralyzed Jacob’s hip. When daybreak approached Jacob’s opponent (the angel), asks to leave, but first Jacob asks for a blessing. **Gen. 32:28** *“Then the angel (man) said, ‘Your name will no longer be Jacob, but Israel, because you have struggled with Yahveh and with men and have overcome.’”* “Israel” (Israelite), means “overcome by Yah”.

What does the name “Israel” mean?

Jacob’s new name, Israel, means “struggles with Yah”, “one who is overcome by Yah”. Yah demonstrates His authority over Jacob by giving him a new name. Jacob’s new



name is characteristic of the story of his life, one filled with many struggles with Yahveh and man. **Prov. 22:1a** ***“A good name is more desirable than great riches...”*** Yah blessed Jacob with a name that would distinguish his descendants forever. **Gen. 32:30** ***“So Jacob called the place Peniel, saying, ‘It is because I saw Yah face to face, and yet my life was spared.’”*** Jacob encountered one of Yah’s angels face to face, but the angel shows Jacob mercy and graciously spares his life. Gen. 32:32 Israel left Peniel limping, a physical and humbling reminder of Yah’s sovereignty.

Gen. 33:1 ***“Jacob looked up and there was ‘Esau, coming with his four hundred men; so he divided the children among Leah, Rachel and the two maidservants.’”***

What do you think was going through Israel’s mind?

I don’t think Israel was scared, but he was being cautious. Israel just wrestled with an angel, what should he fear from a mere man? Remember how Jacob stayed behind after he sent his possessions across the river?

What does he do now?

Gen. 33:3 ***“He himself went on ahead and bowed down to the ground seven times as he approached his brother.”*** Israel now takes responsibility for his actions, he takes the lead and comes to meet his brother face to face.

What is Esau’s response?

Gen. 33:4 ***“But Esau ran to meet Jacob and embraced him; he threw his arms around his neck and kissed him. And they wept.”*** Esau could have held a grudge against his brother, but ‘Esau looked beyond the past and embraced his brother. Esau and Israel are united and reconciled after twenty years. All is well, all is forgiven.

JACOB RETURNS HOME

Gen. 35:1 Yahveh tells Jacob to go to Bethel and make an altar. **Gen. 35:7** ***“There he built an altar, and he called the place El Bethel, because it was there that Yah revealed Himself to him when he was fleeing from his brother.”*** Israel picks up right where he left off. Genesis 35:9-13 Yahveh appears to Jacob and confirms the promises made earlier. Jacob responds by setting up a standing stone (memorial), and then pours a drink offering and oil on it (Gen. 35:14). During this time Rachel gives birth to Benjamin. (Gen. 35:16-20). **Gen. 35:27** ***“Jacob came home to his father Isaac in Mamre, near Kiriath Arba (that is, Hebron), where Abraham and Isaac had stayed.”***

Gen. 37:1 ***“Jacob continued living in the land where his father had lived as a foreigner, the land of Canaan.”***

What happened to Rachel while giving birth to Benjamin?

She died giving birth.

How do you think Isaac felt when he “saw” his son Jacob?

Isaac was probably overjoyed. Israel would experience a similar situation with his son Joseph.

LESSONS FROM JACOB’S LIFE

What are some valuable lessons we can learn from the life of Jacob?

Jacob can teach us many things, some negative, some positive.

He spent his early years taking advantage of people and gaining the blessings through deception.

Jacob spent twenty years working for his in-laws and learned the importance of

trusting in Yah.

Jacob's relationship with Yah was always growing and maturing.

Jacob's mid-life crisis came and he found himself wrestling with a messenger of Yahveh face to face. Sometimes Yah will send an adversity to test our faith and build holy character. For some of us life may be a battle or persistent struggle. And for others, some will fight until Yah confronts us face to face.

The lesson we can take from Jacob's life is that we must walk by faith and yield to Yah's perfect timing. Anxiety and stress will characterize those who walk in the flesh and try to achieve Yah's blessings through their own works. But a life of shalom will accompany those who are walking faithfully with Yah.

DASYD MINISTRY dasydministry.org (Oct 13/17) Jerry Hennig