The Words of Life¹

©2022 Mike Whyte

Copyright Notice: this document may be used freely for personal study, preaching, and teaching. No part of it may be used under any circumstances for commercial purposes or to attain personal gain or advantage.

The teaching of God, the "words of eternal life", has been recorded in the Bible so that True Worshippers of God can be prepared for the gift of eternal life (Jh6:61,63b,66-68). <u>Jesus Christ is the Word of God</u>, his sacrifice makes eternal life possible (Jh1:1,4, 10:10b). As YHWH, he revealed to humanity the "words of life" that we have recorded in the Bible (Dt4:12-14). The greatest outpouring of revelation from God is recorded in the torah as recorded in the Pentateuch.

The Covenant of Knowledge: God had revealed his universal love for humanity in the Covenant of Justness (Gn8:20-22, 9:1-17). In the Covenant of Promise (Gn12:1-4a,7, 13:14-7, 15:1-10,18a 17:1-8), God outlined his Plan of Salvation by indicating he would work through human beings (the promise of the great nation), and that a means of salvation would be provided (the promise of universal blessing through a Descendant). With the extraction of the people of Israel from slavery in Egypt (Ex12:7-8, 11-13), God began to execute his plan by creating the Nation of Israel through the Sinai Covenant (Ex19:1-8). The stipulations of the covenant are simple: obey my voice, keep my covenant, be to me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation². The covenantal benefit is also simple but far reaching: since all the earth belongs to YHWH, he can make the nation of Israel a "treasured possession among all peoples".

God's Greatest Outpouring of Revelation: What does it mean "to obey my voice"? How does one "keep the covenant"? The torah reveals God's mind, his character, and his nature – it is the basis of all other material in the Bible: these are the "Words of Life". It reveals to "we human beings" what God requires us to become: this revelation is the basis of knowledge – the rest of the Bible, especially the New Testament, is an elaboration of this material. The word "torah, means "teaching", "direction", "instruction". The word "torah" has almost no overlap of meaning with the English word "law". The New Testament covenant of Baptism has the same stipulations as the Sinai Covenant (Mt28:19-20, 1Cr11:25, Hb8:13a, 9:15a, 1Pt2:9, 2Pt1:10, Jh14:15); the benefit is eternal life.

<u>The Meaning of torah</u>: The "torah" comprises the <u>words spoken by Moses</u> – the <u>instruction</u> given to him from God. The torah is <u>elaborated throughout the whole bible</u>. The words are NOT empty – they require action. <u>The Israelites were</u> "to do" the "torah" so that <u>by doing the words they would live</u> – <u>the words of life</u> (Dt32:45-47, Jsh22:5a). In the <u>wisdom literature</u> it is very clear that "torah" means teaching or instruction (Job22:21-22, Ps78:1, 37:30-31, 40:6-8, Pr1:8, 4:1-2, 13:14, 31:26). <u>Hosea is explicit that "torah" comprises "knowledge"</u> (Hs4:6). <u>Zechariah summarizes</u> the meaning of "torah" (Zc7:8-12a). The <u>Ten Commandments</u> are the basis of all other torah: they are part of the torah, but they are NOT equivalent to the *torah*.

<u>The Book of the Covenant</u>: Immediately after the ten commandments, the Book of Exodus contains a section of detailed instructions called <u>the Book of the Covenant</u> (Ex20:22 through 23:19, and 24:4,7). These instructions are called "<u>statutes</u>", הוֹק - hoq (masculine), or הִיק - huqqah (feminine). They are specific <u>prescriptions</u> and <u>proscriptions</u>, things to do and things NOT to do. They are meant as <u>examples from which general principles can be deduced</u>: God requires understanding, not just memorization and legalistic adherence to rules. The term *mishepatim* is also frequently applied to the material in these sections indicating that they reflect the "<u>justness</u>" God requires in human dealings.

Statutes in Ancient Israel: The statutes contained in the Covenant Code and elsewhere in the Pentateuch were intended by God to be **explicitly kept by Ancient Israel**, but they are **generally not applicable to modern society** (Ex21:28-29). **Even in Ancient Israel some statutes had to be taken as exemplary** – killing an unborn child is murder: anyone who participates in an abortion should be executed (Ex21:22-23). Statutes which relate to **worship and social justice** have spiritual implications (Ex23:12a, 13-14, 22:20-24a).

How Did the Pharisees Go Wrong? The Pharisees whole methodology was to derive "spiritual" principals from the "words" of the Old Testament. The Pharisee erected an elaborate structure of prescriptions and proscriptions, but they were devoid of spiritual understanding – they were hypocrites (Lk11:52, 12:1b, 2Tm2:14). The "key of knowledge" is to follow the lead of the Holy Spirit (1Cr2:14, 2Tm2:15, Jh14:26).

God's covenants are a perfect and complete expression of God's love for human beings: God's love is most clearly expressed by the grace he holds out to each and every human being (Jh3:16). The Covenant of Knowledge is the Creator's revelation of himself to his creation: the "Words of Life". The destiny of human beings is to become members of the God Family – to attain this destiny, to be given the gift of eternal life, we must understand the mind of God, the Nature of God, and the Plan of God. The largest and most fundamental revelation of these things is in the Covenant of Knowledge – it is critical for True Christians to inculcate this understanding.

¹ This material is based on the paper "Covenants of Grace", located on <u>www.mikewhytebiblicalresearch.ca</u>

² For the implications of the third stipulation, see the paper "To Be a Priest", on www.mikewhytebiblicalresearch.ca