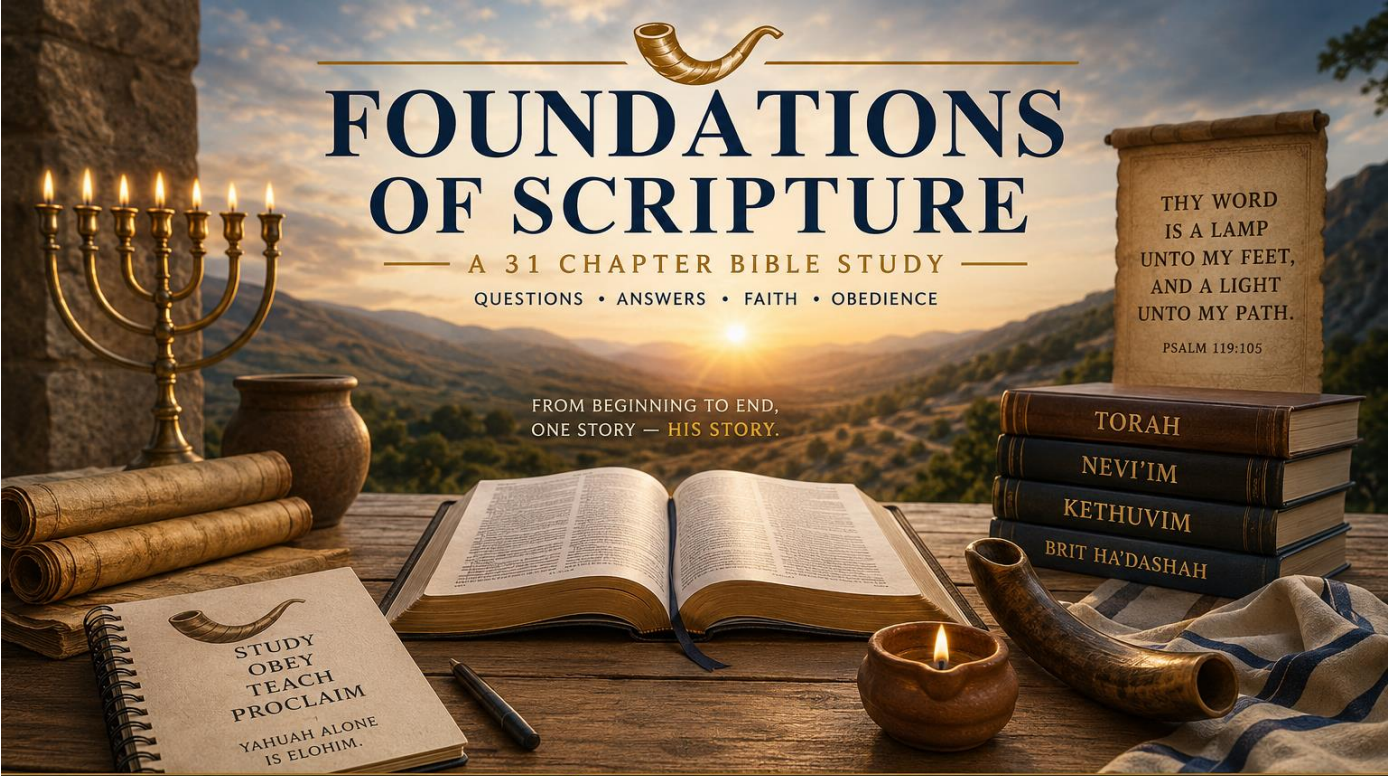




FOUNDATIONS OF SCRIPTURE

A 31 CHAPTER BIBLE STUDY
QUESTIONS • ANSWERS • FAITH • OBEDIENCE

FROM BEGINNING TO END,
ONE STORY — HIS STORY.

THY WORD
IS A LAMP
UNTO MY FEET,
AND A LIGHT
UNTO MY PATH.
PSALM 119:105

TORAH
NEVI'IM
KETHUVIM
BRIT HA'DASHAH



HIS WORD



HIS COVENANT



HIS PROMISES



HIS SACRIFICE



HIS SPIRIT



HIS KINGDOM

STUDY THE PAST. LIVE THE PRESENT. LOOK FORWARD TO THE KINGDOM.
— "HALLELUYAH!" —

Volume 1: Foundations of Scripture

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Volume 1: Foundations of Scripture

Introduction

The Scriptures are the foundation upon which true faith is built. They reveal who Yahuah is, His purpose for mankind, His righteous standard, and His plan of redemption through Yahusha the Messiah. Without a solid understanding of the Scriptures, it becomes easy to be led by traditions, opinions, or teachings that depart from the truth.

The purpose of this volume is to establish a firm biblical foundation by beginning where Yahuah begins—His Word. We will examine the Scriptures from Genesis to Revelation, allowing the Old Testament (Tanakh) to illuminate the New Testament, recognizing that Yahuah does not change (Malachi 3:6), and that His Word stands forever (Isaiah 40:8).

Throughout this study, we will seek answers directly from Scripture rather than relying upon the traditions of men. Every doctrine should be tested against the written Word.

As Yahusha declared:

"Sanctify them by Your truth. Your word is truth." (John 17:17, NKJV)

Likewise, the Bereans were commended because they diligently searched the Scriptures daily to verify what they were taught (Acts 17:11).

Our desire is to follow that same example—approaching the Scriptures with humility, prayer, and a willingness to obey whatever Yahuah reveals.

May the Ruach ha'Qodesh grant wisdom, understanding, and discernment as we begin this journey through the foundations of Scripture.

Main Teaching

Chapter 1 — Why Study the Scriptures?

The Scriptures Are the Inspired Word of Yahuah

The Scriptures are not merely a collection of historical writings or human thoughts. They are the inspired Word of Yahuah, given through faithful men who were moved by the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

Because the Scriptures come from Yahuah, they are the highest authority for faith, doctrine, correction, and righteous living.

The Bible reveals Yahuah's character, His commandments, His covenant with His people, His plan of salvation through Yahusha the Messiah, and His purpose for all creation. Every generation is called to measure its beliefs and practices by His Word rather than by human traditions.

Key Scriptures

- **2 Timothy 3:16–17 (NKJV)** — "All Scripture is given by inspiration of Elohim, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of Elohim may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work."
 - **2 Peter 1:20–21 (NKJV)** — "...holy men of Elohim spoke as they were moved by the Ruach ha'Qodesh."
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The Scriptures Reveal Who Yahuah Is

One of the greatest reasons to study the Scriptures is to know Yahuah Himself. From Genesis to Revelation, the Bible reveals His holiness, righteousness, mercy, justice, faithfulness, patience, and everlasting love toward His people.

The more we study His Word, the more we understand His character and His will. This knowledge leads us into a deeper relationship with Him.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Exodus 34:6–7**
 - **Psalms 119:68**
 - **Malachi 3:6**
-

The Scriptures Teach the Way of Salvation

The Scriptures reveal humanity's fall into sin, the need for repentance, and Yahuah's plan of redemption through Yahusha the Messiah.

The New Testament does not replace the Old Testament; rather, it fulfills what was promised through the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms.

As Yahusha said:

"These are the words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms concerning Me."

— **Luke 24:44 (NKJV)**

From Genesis onward, the Scriptures point toward the coming Messiah and the restoration of all things.

The Scriptures Equip Believers for Righteous Living

Yahuah did not give His Word merely to increase knowledge but to transform lives. His commandments teach us how to love Him, love our neighbors, pursue justice, walk humbly, and live holy lives.

True wisdom is demonstrated through obedience.

As Moses declared:

"Therefore be careful to observe them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the peoples..."

— **Deuteronomy 4:6 (NKJV)**

Likewise, Yahusha taught:

"If you love Me, keep My commandments."

— **John 14:15 (NKJV)**

The Scriptures Protect Us from Deception

Throughout history, false teachers and false doctrines have led many away from the truth. The only reliable safeguard against deception is knowing and applying the Scriptures.

The Bereans provide an example for every believer:

Acts 17:11 (NKJV) — "These were more fair-minded than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness, and searched the Scriptures daily to find out whether these things were so."

Every teaching should be examined in the light of Yahuah's Word.

The Scriptures Give Hope

The Scriptures remind us that Yahuah remains faithful to every promise He has made. They strengthen us during trials, encourage us in suffering, and point us toward the coming Kingdom of Elohim.

As Paul wrote:

Romans 15:4 (NKJV) — "For whatever things were written before were written for our learning, that we through the patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope."

The Word of Yahuah anchors our faith and gives confidence for both this life and the life to come.

Questions Only

1. Why are the Scriptures considered the inspired Word of Yahuah?
2. How do the Scriptures reveal the character and nature of Yahuah?
3. Why is it important to compare every teaching with the Scriptures?
4. How do the Old Testament and New Testament work together to reveal Yahuah's plan of salvation through Yahusha?
5. In what practical ways can studying the Scriptures transform a believer's daily life?

Chapter 2 — Who Is Yahuah?

Main Teaching

[Yahuah Is the One True Elohim](#)

The Scriptures begin by revealing that there is only one true Elohim, the Creator of heaven and earth. Before anything existed, Yahuah alone was. He is eternal, self-existent, and without beginning or end. Everything that exists owes its existence to Him.

Unlike the idols made by human hands, Yahuah is living, all-powerful, all-knowing, and present everywhere. He alone is worthy of worship, honor, and obedience.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Genesis 1:1 (NKJV)** — "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."
 - **Deuteronomy 6:4 (NKJV)** — "Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one!"
 - **Isaiah 45:5 (NKJV)** — "I am the LORD, and there is no other; There is no God besides Me."
-

Yahuah Is Eternal

Yahuah has no beginning and no end. He was before creation and will remain forever. Time does not limit Him. While kingdoms rise and fall, Yahuah remains unchanged.

His eternal nature gives believers confidence that His promises will never fail.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Psalm 90:2**
 - **Isaiah 40:28**
 - **Revelation 1:8**
-

Yahuah Is Holy

Holiness means that Yahuah is completely pure, righteous, and separated from all sin. There is no darkness, evil, or corruption in Him.

Because He is holy, He calls His people to pursue holiness in their own lives.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Leviticus 19:2**
 - **Isaiah 6:3**
 - **1 Peter 1:15–16**
-

Yahuah Is Faithful

Throughout Scripture, Yahuah demonstrates His faithfulness by keeping every covenant and every promise He makes. Even when His people fail, He remains faithful to His character.

His faithfulness gives us confidence that His Word can always be trusted.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Deuteronomy 7:9**
 - **Lamentations 3:22–23**
 - **2 Timothy 2:13**
-

Yahuah Is Merciful and Just

Yahuah perfectly balances mercy and justice. He delights in showing compassion to those who repent, yet He will not overlook sin. His judgments are always righteous because they flow from His perfect character.

Throughout Scripture, we see both His mercy toward the humble and His justice toward the unrepentant.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Exodus 34:6–7**
- **Micah 6:8**
- **Psalms 89:14**

Yahuah Does Not Change

Human beings change, but Yahuah never changes. His character, His promises, His righteousness, and His truth remain constant throughout all generations.

Because He does not change, believers can confidently trust His Word.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Malachi 3:6**
- **James 1:17**
- **Hebrews 13:8**

Chapter Summary

Yahuah is the one true Elohim, the Creator of all things. He is eternal, holy, faithful, merciful, just, and unchanging. His perfect character is revealed throughout the Scriptures and provides the foundation for our faith and obedience. Knowing who Yahuah is helps us trust Him, worship Him, and walk according to His ways.

Key Scriptures

- **Genesis 1:1**
- **Deuteronomy 6:4**
- **Exodus 34:6–7**

- Leviticus 19:2
 - Psalm 90:2
 - Isaiah 45:5
 - Malachi 3:6
 - Micah 6:8
-

Key Lesson

Knowing Yahuah begins with knowing His character. The more we understand who He is through His Word, the more we learn to trust, love, worship, and obey Him.

Questions Only

1. What do the Scriptures teach about Yahuah being the one true Elohim?
2. Why is Yahuah's eternal nature important to our faith?
3. How do Yahuah's holiness, mercy, and justice work together?
4. What does it mean that Yahuah does not change, and why should that encourage believers?
5. How should knowing the character of Yahuah affect the way we live each day?

Chapter 3 — The Authority of Scripture

Main Teaching

Scripture Is the Final Authority

The Scriptures are the supreme authority for faith, doctrine, and righteous living because they are the inspired Word of Yahuah. Human opinions, traditions, philosophies, and religious customs must always be tested against what Yahuah has spoken.

From the beginning, Yahuah has revealed His will through His Word. He does not leave His people to determine truth according to personal feelings or changing cultural standards. Instead, He has given His written Word as the standard by which all teachings and actions are measured.

Yahusha Himself consistently appealed to the Scriptures as the final authority. When tempted by Satan in the wilderness, He responded each time by saying, "**It is written.**" He demonstrated that the Word of Yahuah is the believer's greatest defense against deception and temptation.

Supporting Scriptures

- **2 Timothy 3:16–17 (NKJV)**
- **Matthew 4:4, 7, 10 (NKJV)**
- **Psalms 119:105 (NKJV)**

The Scriptures Do Not Contradict One Another

Because Yahuah is the Author of Scripture, His Word is perfectly consistent. Although written over many centuries by different men, the Bible presents one unified message of creation, covenant, redemption, judgment, and restoration.

When a passage appears difficult to understand, we should allow Scripture to interpret Scripture. Clear passages help explain those that are less clear. We should never build doctrine upon a single verse while ignoring the rest of Scripture.

The Torah, the Prophets, the Writings, and the New Testament work together in harmony to reveal Yahuah's plan.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Isaiah 28:9–10**
- **Luke 24:27**
- **Luke 24:44**

The Bereans Examined Everything by Scripture

The believers in Berea provide an excellent example for every disciple of Yahusha. Although the Apostle Paul taught them, they did not accept his words blindly. Instead, they searched the Scriptures daily to verify that what they heard agreed with the written Word.

Yahuah desires His people to examine every teaching carefully rather than following men without question.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Acts 17:11**
 - **1 Thessalonians 5:21**
 - **Proverbs 14:15**
-

Beware of the Traditions of Men

Throughout history, many religious traditions have been elevated above the commandments of Yahuah. Yahusha warned that human traditions can make the Word of Elohim of no effect when they replace or contradict His commandments.

Every tradition should be examined in light of Scripture. If a tradition agrees with the Word, it may be beneficial. If it contradicts the Word, it must be rejected.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Mark 7:6–13**
- **Isaiah 29:13**
- **Colossians 2:8**

The Old Testament Confirms the New Testament

The New Testament does not abolish the Old Testament. Instead, it confirms, fulfills, and explains what Yahuah had already spoken through Moses, the Prophets, and the Writings.

Yahusha declared that He did not come to destroy the Torah or the Prophets but to fulfill them. Likewise, Paul taught that faith establishes the law rather than making it void.

This harmony reminds us that all Scripture is profitable and that the entire Bible should be studied together.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Matthew 5:17–19**
- **Romans 3:31**
- **John 5:39**

The Word of Yahuah Endures Forever

Empires have risen and fallen. Nations have changed. Human philosophies have come and gone. Yet the Word of Yahuah remains forever.

Because His Word is eternal, believers can confidently build their lives upon it, knowing it will never fail.

Supporting Scriptures

- **Isaiah 40:8**
- **Psalms 119:89**

- **Matthew 24:35**
-

Chapter Summary

The Scriptures are the final authority because they are the inspired Word of Yahuah. Every teaching, tradition, and doctrine must be measured against His Word. The entire Bible speaks with one voice, revealing Yahuah's plan from Genesis to Revelation. Like the Bereans, believers are called to search the Scriptures diligently and reject anything that contradicts them.

Key Scriptures

- 2 Timothy 3:16–17
 - Matthew 4:4, 7, 10
 - Acts 17:11
 - Matthew 5:17–19
 - Romans 3:31
 - Isaiah 40:8
 - Psalm 119:105
 - John 5:39
-

Key Lesson

The Word of Yahuah is the believer's final authority. Every belief, tradition, and practice must be tested by Scripture, for His Word is true, trustworthy, and unchanging.

Questions Only

1. Why is Scripture the highest authority for faith and practice?
2. How did Yahusha demonstrate the authority of Scripture during His temptation in the wilderness?
3. What can believers learn from the example of the Bereans?
4. Why is it important to compare religious traditions with the Word of Yahuah?
5. How do the Old and New Testaments work together to reveal one unified message?

Chapter 4 — The Creation Account

Main Teaching

In the Beginning, Yahuah Created Everything

The opening words of Scripture establish one of the most important truths in all the Bible: Yahuah is the Creator. Everything that exists—heaven, earth, the seas, the stars, animals, and mankind—came into being by His power and His spoken Word.

Creation was not the result of chance or accident. It was the deliberate work of an all-wise, all-powerful Creator. This truth forms the foundation for understanding our purpose, identity, and accountability to Yahuah.

Genesis 1:1 (NKJV)

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

The Bible begins not by attempting to prove Yahuah's existence but by declaring it as truth.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 1:1
- Psalm 33:6–9
- Hebrews 11:3

Yahuah Created by His Word

Throughout Genesis 1, we repeatedly read the phrase, "**Then God said...**" Creation came into existence because Yahuah spoke.

His Word possesses absolute authority and power. The same Word that created the universe continues to uphold it.

This reminds believers that nothing is impossible for Yahuah.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 1
 - Psalm 148:5
 - John 1:1–3
 - Colossians 1:16–17
-

Creation Reveals the Glory of Yahuah

The heavens, earth, and all living things testify to the greatness of their Creator. Every sunrise, mountain, river, tree, and star points to His wisdom and majesty.

Creation serves as a continual witness that Yahuah exists and is worthy of worship.

David declared:

Psalms 19:1 (NKJV)

"The heavens declare the glory of God; And the firmament shows His handiwork."

Paul likewise taught that creation reveals Yahuah's eternal power and divine nature.

Supporting Scriptures

- Psalms 19:1–4
 - Romans 1:20
 - Isaiah 40:26
-

Humanity Was Created in the Image of Elohim

Among all creation, mankind holds a unique place. Yahuah created man and woman in His image and likeness, giving them the responsibility to care for His creation.

Being created in His image does not mean that Yahuah has a physical body like ours. Rather, humanity was created with the ability to reason, communicate, exercise moral responsibility, and have fellowship with the Creator.

Every human life therefore possesses value, dignity, and purpose.

Genesis 1:27 (NKJV)

"So God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 1:26–28
 - Genesis 2:7
 - Psalm 8:3–8
-

Yahuah Declared His Creation Good

At the completion of creation, Yahuah looked upon everything He had made and declared it to be very good.

There was no death, corruption, or sin in the original creation. These entered later through man's disobedience, which will be examined in the next chapters.

Yahuah's original design was one of order, beauty, harmony, and fellowship.

Genesis 1:31 (NKJV)

"Then God saw everything that He had made, and indeed it was very good."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 1:31
 - Ecclesiastes 3:11
 - James 1:17
-

The Seventh Day Was Sanctified

After completing His work of creation in six days, Yahuah rested on the seventh day. He blessed and sanctified that day, setting it apart as holy.

This is the first time something is called holy in Scripture. The Sabbath was established at creation before the nation of Israel existed, demonstrating that it reflects Yahuah's pattern for mankind.

The Sabbath is a reminder that Yahuah is the Creator and that all creation belongs to Him.

Genesis 2:2–3 (NKJV)

"And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had done, and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had done. Then God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it..."

The Sabbath was later included in the Ten Commandments, pointing Israel back to the creation account.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 2:2–3
 - Exodus 20:8–11
 - Exodus 31:16–17
 - Mark 2:27
-

Chapter Summary

The creation account reveals Yahuah as the all-powerful Creator of heaven and earth. He brought everything into existence by His Word, created mankind in His image, declared His creation very good, and established the seventh-day Sabbath as holy. Creation displays His wisdom, power, and glory and reminds us that our lives find their purpose in Him.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 1:1
 - Genesis 1:26–31
 - Genesis 2:2–3
 - Psalm 19:1
 - Psalm 33:6–9
 - Exodus 20:8–11
 - Romans 1:20
 - Hebrews 11:3
-

Key Lesson

Creation is the foundation of the biblical worldview. Yahuah is the Creator of all things, mankind was made in His image with purpose, and the seventh-day Sabbath was sanctified at creation as a perpetual reminder of His authority and His work.

Questions Only

1. What does the creation account teach us about the power and authority of Yahuah?
2. Why is it significant that mankind was created in the image of Elohim?
3. How does creation itself testify to the existence and glory of Yahuah?
4. Why did Yahuah bless and sanctify the seventh day, and what does it teach us about Him?
5. How does understanding the creation account strengthen a believer's faith and worldview?

Chapter 5 — The Fall of Man

Main Teaching

Yahuah Created Humanity with Free Will

After creating Adam and Eve, Yahuah placed them in the Garden of Eden, a place of beauty, abundance, and fellowship with Him. He provided everything they needed and entrusted them with the care of the garden.

Yahuah also gave them one command: they were not to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. This command demonstrated that love and obedience must be chosen. Obedience is meaningful only when there is the freedom to obey or disobey.

Genesis 2:16–17 (NKJV)

"And the LORD God commanded the man, saying, 'Of every tree of the garden you may freely eat; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die.'"

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 2:15–17
 - Deuteronomy 30:19–20
 - Joshua 24:15
-

The Serpent Deceived Eve

Satan, appearing through the serpent, questioned Yahuah's Word. Rather than openly denying the truth at first, he introduced doubt by asking, "Has God indeed said...?"

This pattern of deception continues today. Satan often seeks to distort, question, or twist the Word of Yahuah instead of attacking it directly.

Eve listened to the serpent instead of holding firmly to Yahuah's command. Adam likewise chose disobedience, and together they sinned against their Creator.

Genesis 3:1 (NKJV)

"Now the serpent was more cunning than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:1–6
 - John 8:44
 - Revelation 12:9
-

Sin Entered the World

When Adam and Eve disobeyed Yahuah, sin entered the world. Their fellowship with Him was broken, and the consequences of sin affected not only them but all humanity.

Death, suffering, pain, and separation from Yahuah became part of the human experience because of sin.

Paul later explained that sin entered through one man, and death spread to all because all have sinned.

Romans 5:12 (NKJV)

"Therefore, just as through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and thus death spread to all men, because all sinned."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:6–19
- Romans 5:12
- Romans 6:23

Sin Brings Consequences

After Adam and Eve sinned, they immediately experienced shame and fear. They attempted to hide from Yahuah, illustrating how sin damages our relationship with Him.

Yahuah questioned them, not because He lacked knowledge, but to give them the opportunity to acknowledge their actions.

Instead of accepting responsibility, Adam blamed Eve, and Eve blamed the serpent. Sin often leads people to shift blame rather than repent.

Yahuah pronounced judgment upon the serpent, the woman, the man, and the ground itself.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:7–19
- Proverbs 28:13
- Isaiah 59:2

The Promise of Redemption

Although judgment came because of sin, Yahuah immediately revealed His mercy.

In Genesis 3:15, often called the first prophecy of the coming Messiah, Yahuah declared that the Seed of the woman would ultimately crush the serpent's head, though He Himself would suffer.

This promise pointed forward to Yahusha the Messiah, who would defeat Satan, conquer sin, and provide redemption for those who trust and obey Him.

Genesis 3:15 (NKJV)

"And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her Seed; He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise His heel."

The New Testament reveals the fulfillment of this promise through Yahusha.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:15
- Isaiah 53:4–6
- Hebrews 2:14
- 1 John 3:8

Yahuah Covered Adam and Eve

Before sending Adam and Eve out of the Garden, Yahuah made garments of skin and clothed them.

This required the shedding of blood, foreshadowing the sacrificial system and ultimately the sacrifice of Yahusha the Messiah, whose blood provides atonement for sin.

From the beginning, Yahuah demonstrated that He Himself would provide the covering for sin.

Genesis 3:21 (NKJV)

"Also for Adam and his wife the LORD God made tunics of skin, and clothed them."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:21
- Leviticus 17:11
- Hebrews 9:22
- John 1:29

Chapter Summary

The fall of man began when Adam and Eve chose to disobey Yahuah's command after being deceived by the serpent. Through their sin, death, suffering, and separation from Yahuah entered the world. Yet even in judgment, Yahuah revealed His mercy by promising a coming Redeemer and by providing a covering for Adam and Eve, pointing forward to His plan of redemption through Yahusha.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 2:16–17
 - Genesis 3:1–21
 - Genesis 3:15
 - Proverbs 28:13
 - Isaiah 59:2
 - Romans 5:12
 - Hebrews 2:14
 - 1 John 3:8
-

Key Lesson

Sin separates humanity from Yahuah and brings death, but Yahuah's mercy is revealed from the very beginning through His promise of redemption. His plan to restore mankind through the Messiah was established immediately after the fall.

Questions Only

1. Why did Yahuah give Adam and Eve the command concerning the tree of the knowledge of good and evil?
2. What methods did the serpent use to deceive Eve, and how are those methods still seen today?
3. What were the immediate and long-term consequences of Adam and Eve's disobedience?
4. Why is Genesis 3:15 considered the first promise of the coming Messiah?
5. How did Yahuah's clothing of Adam and Eve foreshadow His plan of redemption?

Chapter 6 — Sin and Its Consequences

Main Teaching

What Is Sin?

To understand our need for salvation, we must first understand what the Scriptures define as sin. Sin is not simply a mistake, a weakness, or a failure to meet human expectations. The Bible defines sin as the transgression, or breaking, of Yahuah's law.

The standard for righteousness is established by Yahuah, not by mankind. When we violate His commandments, we commit sin.

1 John 3:4 (NKJV)

"Whoever commits sin also commits lawlessness, and sin is lawlessness."

The Torah reveals Yahuah's righteous standard, while the New Testament shows that Yahusha perfectly fulfilled that standard and calls His followers to walk in obedience.

Supporting Scriptures

- 1 John 3:4
- Romans 3:20
- Romans 7:7
- James 2:10

Every Person Has Sinned

Since the fall of Adam and Eve, every human being has inherited a sinful nature and has personally sinned.

No one can claim to be righteous by his own efforts. We all stand in need of Yahuah's mercy and forgiveness.

Paul reminds us that every person has fallen short of Yahuah's glory.

Romans 3:23 (NKJV)

"For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God."

This truth humbles us and reminds us that salvation is not earned by human merit.

Supporting Scriptures

- Romans 3:10
- Romans 3:23
- Ecclesiastes 7:20
- Psalm 143:2

Sin Separates Us from Yahuah

Sin damages our fellowship with Yahuah. While Yahuah remains holy, sin creates separation between humanity and the Creator.

This separation is spiritual and, if left unresolved, leads to eternal judgment.

The prophet Isaiah declared:

Isaiah 59:2 (NKJV)

"But your iniquities have separated you from your God; And your sins have hidden His face from you, So that He will not hear."

Yet Yahuah continually calls His people to repent and return to Him.

Supporting Scriptures

- Isaiah 59:2
- Psalm 66:18
- Proverbs 15:29

The Consequences of Sin

Sin always carries consequences. Some consequences are immediate, while others unfold over time.

The Scriptures reveal that sin brings:

- Spiritual death
- Physical death
- Broken relationships
- Guilt and shame
- Bondage
- Divine judgment

Yahuah's warnings are never empty threats. His justice requires that sin be addressed.

Romans 6:23 (NKJV)

"For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Even when Yahuah forgives, earthly consequences for sinful choices may remain.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 2:17
- Ezekiel 18:20
- Romans 6:23
- Galatians 6:7–8

Yahuah Desires Repentance, Not Destruction

Although Yahuah is perfectly just, He delights in showing mercy. Throughout Scripture, He repeatedly calls sinners to repent and return to Him.

Repentance is more than feeling sorry for sin. It is a sincere turning away from sin and turning toward Yahuah in faith and obedience.

The prophets consistently proclaimed this message, and Yahusha began His ministry with the same call.

Ezekiel 18:32 (NKJV)

"For I have no pleasure in the death of one who dies,' says the Lord GOD. 'Therefore turn and live!'"

Matthew 4:17 (NKJV)

"Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

Supporting Scriptures

- Ezekiel 18:30–32
- Joel 2:12–13
- Matthew 4:17
- Acts 3:19

Victory Over Sin Through Yahusha

Yahuah did not leave humanity without hope. Through Yahusha the Messiah, forgiveness, reconciliation, and victory over sin are available.

Yahusha not only died for our sins but also calls us to walk in newness of life through the power of the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

Believers are no longer to be slaves of sin but servants of righteousness.

Romans 6:11–14 (NKJV)

"...reckon yourselves to be dead indeed to sin, but alive to God in Christ Jesus our Lord."

True faith results in a transformed life that seeks to obey Yahuah.

Supporting Scriptures

- Romans 6:11–14
 - 2 Corinthians 5:17
 - Titus 2:11–14
 - 1 Peter 2:24
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Chapter Summary

Sin is the violation of Yahuah's righteous law and has affected every human being since the fall of Adam and Eve. Sin separates us from Yahuah and results in death and judgment. Yet Yahuah, in His mercy, calls all people to repentance and offers forgiveness and new life through Yahusha the Messiah. Those who trust in Him are called to turn away from sin and walk in obedience through the power of the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 2:17
 - Isaiah 59:2
 - Ezekiel 18:30–32
 - Romans 3:23
 - Romans 6:11–14
 - Romans 6:23
 - 1 John 3:4
 - James 2:10
-

Key Lesson

Sin brings separation from Yahuah and leads to death, but His mercy provides a way of restoration. Through repentance, faith in Yahusha, and a life of obedient discipleship, believers can experience forgiveness and walk in the righteousness that Yahuah desires.

Questions Only

1. According to Scripture, what is the biblical definition of sin?
2. Why does the Bible teach that every person needs salvation?
3. How does sin affect a person's relationship with Yahuah?
4. What is true repentance, and how is it different from simply feeling sorry for sin?
5. How does Yahusha provide victory over sin for those who follow Him?

Chapter 7 — The First Promise of Redemption

Main Teaching

[Yahuah's Plan of Redemption Began in Eden](#)

Although Adam and Eve sinned and brought death into the world, Yahuah immediately revealed His mercy. Before they were driven from the Garden of Eden, He announced His plan to defeat the power of the serpent.

This demonstrates that redemption was not an afterthought. Yahuah, in His foreknowledge, had already prepared a way to restore mankind to Himself.

The first prophecy of the coming Messiah appears in Genesis immediately after the fall.

Genesis 3:15 (NKJV)

"And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her Seed; He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise His heel."

This verse is often called the **Protoevangelium**, meaning "the first gospel," because it contains the earliest promise of the coming Redeemer.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:15
 - Revelation 13:8
 - 1 Peter 1:18–20
-

The Seed of the Woman Points to the Messiah

Throughout Scripture, the promised "Seed" becomes increasingly clear. Yahuah narrowed the promise through Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the tribe of Judah, and the house of David until it was fulfilled in Yahusha the Messiah.

The promise given in Eden was not merely about one generation but about the One who would conquer sin, death, and Satan.

Isaiah later foretold His coming:

Isaiah 7:14 (NKJV)

"Therefore the Lord Himself will give you a sign: Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, and shall call His name Immanuel."

The New Testament identifies Yahusha as the fulfillment of these promises.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 22:18
- Genesis 49:10
- Isaiah 7:14
- Micah 5:2
- Matthew 1:21–23

The Serpent Would Bruise His Heel

Genesis 3:15 foretells that the serpent would bruise the heel of the coming Seed.

This points to the suffering of the Messiah. Yahusha endured rejection, persecution, crucifixion, and death according to the predetermined plan of Yahuah.

Although His suffering was real, it was temporary. Death could not hold Him.

Isaiah described His suffering centuries before His birth.

Isaiah 53:5 (NKJV)

"But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Isaiah 53
- Psalm 22

- Luke 24:25–27
- Acts 2:22–24

The Messiah Would Crush the Serpent's Head

While the serpent would bruise the Messiah's heel, the Messiah would crush the serpent's head.

A wound to the heel is painful but not final. A crushed head represents complete and decisive victory.

Through His death and resurrection, Yahusha broke the power of sin and defeated Satan's claim over those who belong to Him.

The final destruction of Satan is still future, but the victory has already been secured through the Messiah.

Hebrews 2:14 (NKJV)

"...that through death He might destroy him who had the power of death, that is, the devil."

Paul also encouraged believers with this promise:

Romans 16:20 (NKJV)

"And the God of peace will crush Satan under your feet shortly..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Hebrews 2:14–15
- Romans 16:20
- Colossians 2:13–15
- Revelation 20:10

Redemption Was Foreshadowed Through Sacrifice

After Adam and Eve sinned, Yahuah clothed them with garments made from animal skins.

Although Scripture does not explicitly describe the sacrifice, the shedding of blood was necessary to provide those coverings.

This event foreshadowed the sacrificial system established under the Torah and ultimately pointed to Yahusha, the spotless Lamb of Elohim.

The principle is later stated clearly:

Hebrews 9:22 (NKJV)

"...without shedding of blood there is no remission."

John the Immerser recognized Yahusha as the fulfillment of this pattern.

John 1:29 (NKJV)

"Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!"

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:21
- Leviticus 17:11
- Hebrews 9:22
- John 1:29

[The Promise Continues Throughout Scripture](#)

From Genesis onward, every major covenant and prophecy points toward the coming Redeemer.

- Noah preserved the righteous line.
- Abraham received the promise that all nations would be blessed through his Seed.
- Moses spoke of a coming Prophet like himself.
- David was promised an everlasting kingdom.
- Isaiah foretold the suffering Servant.
- Jeremiah spoke of the New Covenant.
- Ezekiel promised a new heart and a new spirit.

All these promises find their fulfillment in Yahusha the Messiah.

As Yahusha declared:

Luke 24:44 (NKJV)

"These are the words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms concerning Me."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 22:18
- Deuteronomy 18:15
- 2 Samuel 7:12–16
- Isaiah 53

- Jeremiah 31:31–34
 - Ezekiel 36:26–27
 - Luke 24:44
-

Chapter Summary

The first promise of redemption was given immediately after the fall of mankind. In Genesis 3:15, Yahuah announced that the Seed of the woman would ultimately defeat the serpent. This promise unfolds throughout the Scriptures, pointing to Yahusha the Messiah, whose suffering, death, and resurrection secured victory over sin, death, and Satan. From Eden to Revelation, the Bible reveals one continuous plan of redemption established by Yahuah.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 3:15
 - Genesis 3:21
 - Genesis 22:18
 - Isaiah 53:5
 - Jeremiah 31:31–34
 - Luke 24:44
 - Hebrews 2:14–15
 - John 1:29
-

Key Lesson

Yahuah's plan of redemption began the moment sin entered the world. His promise in Genesis 3:15 reveals His mercy and faithfulness, showing that the Messiah was always central to His plan of restoring humanity to Himself.

Questions Only

1. Why is Genesis 3:15 called the first promise of redemption?
2. How does the "Seed of the woman" point to Yahusha the Messiah?
3. What is the significance of the serpent bruising the Messiah's heel while the Messiah crushes the serpent's head?
4. How did Yahuah's clothing of Adam and Eve foreshadow the sacrificial work of Yahusha?

5. In what ways do the covenants and prophecies throughout the Old Testament build upon the promise first given in Genesis 3:15?

Chapter 8 — Faith and Obedience

Main Teaching

Faith Begins with Trusting Yahuah

Faith is the confident trust that Yahuah is who He says He is and that He will do what He has promised. Biblical faith is not wishful thinking or blind belief. It is complete confidence in the character, power, and faithfulness of Yahuah.

From the beginning of Scripture, Yahuah has called His people to trust Him. Faith begins by hearing His Word, believing it, and responding to it.

Hebrews 11:1 (NKJV)

"Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Paul also wrote:

Romans 10:17 (NKJV)

"So then faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."

Supporting Scriptures

- Hebrews 11:1
- Romans 10:17
- Proverbs 3:5–6
- Psalm 37:3–5

True Faith Produces Obedience

Throughout the Scriptures, genuine faith is always demonstrated through obedience. Believing Yahuah means trusting Him enough to do what He commands.

Noah believed Yahuah and built the ark before the flood came.

Abraham believed Yahuah and left his homeland without knowing where he was going.

Moses believed Yahuah and led Israel out of Egypt despite overwhelming obstacles.

Their obedience did not earn Yahuah's favor; rather, it demonstrated the reality of their faith.

James 2:17 (NKJV)

"Thus also faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead."

Supporting Scriptures

- James 2:17–26
- Hebrews 11:7–8
- Genesis 6:22
- Genesis 12:1–4

[Abraham: The Father of Faith](#)

Abraham stands as one of Scripture's greatest examples of faith. When Yahuah called him, he obeyed immediately, trusting promises that had not yet been fulfilled.

His greatest test came when Yahuah instructed him to offer Isaac. Abraham trusted that Yahuah could even raise the dead if necessary.

Because of his faith expressed through obedience, Abraham became an example for all believers.

Genesis 15:6 (NKJV)

"And he believed in the LORD, and He accounted it to him for righteousness."

This is confirmed in the New Testament.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 15:6
- Genesis 22:1–18
- Romans 4:1–5
- Hebrews 11:17–19

[Faith Does Not Cancel Obedience](#)

Some believe that faith and obedience are opposed to one another. The Scriptures teach the opposite.

Yahusha taught that those who love Him will keep His commandments.

Paul declared that faith establishes the law rather than abolishing it.

Faith and obedience work together. Faith is the root, and obedience is the fruit.

John 14:15 (NKJV)

"If you love Me, keep My commandments."

Romans 3:31 (NKJV)

"Do we then make void the law through faith? Certainly not! On the contrary, we establish the law."

Supporting Scriptures

- John 14:15
- Romans 3:31
- Deuteronomy 10:12–13
- Ecclesiastes 12:13

[Obedience Is an Expression of Love](#)

Yahuah never intended obedience to be a burden. Rather, obedience is the natural response of those who love Him.

When we obey His commandments, we demonstrate our trust in His wisdom and acknowledge that His ways are better than our own.

John wrote:

1 John 5:3 (NKJV)

"For this is the love of God, that we keep His commandments. And His commandments are not burdensome."

Moses likewise encouraged Israel to walk in Yahuah's ways because His commandments were given for their good.

Supporting Scriptures

- 1 John 5:3
 - Deuteronomy 30:11–20
 - Psalm 119:97–105
 - John 15:10
-

Faith Endures Through Trials

Faith is often tested through trials, difficulties, and waiting.

Yahuah uses these seasons to strengthen His people and produce perseverance.

Job remained faithful despite tremendous suffering.

Joseph trusted Yahuah through betrayal, slavery, and imprisonment.

The prophets endured hardship while remaining faithful to Yahuah's calling.

Peter reminds believers that trials refine faith just as fire refines gold.

1 Peter 1:6–7 (NKJV)

"...the genuineness of your faith, being much more precious than gold that perishes... may be found to praise, honor, and glory at the revelation of Jesus Christ."

Supporting Scriptures

- Job 1:20–22
 - Genesis 50:20
 - James 1:2–4
 - 1 Peter 1:6–7
-

Chapter Summary

Biblical faith is complete trust in Yahuah that results in obedience to His Word. Throughout Scripture, faithful men and women demonstrated their belief by acting upon Yahuah's commands. Abraham, Noah, Moses, and many others show that genuine faith and obedience cannot be separated. Obedience is not a means of earning salvation but the evidence of a living faith that loves and trusts Yahuah.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 15:6
- Genesis 22:1–18
- Deuteronomy 30:11–20
- Romans 3:31
- Romans 10:17

- Hebrews 11:1
 - James 2:17–26
 - 1 John 5:3
-

Key Lesson

True faith always produces obedience. Those who genuinely trust Yahuah will desire to walk in His commandments, not to earn His favor, but because they love Him and believe that His ways are perfect.

Questions Only

1. According to Scripture, what is biblical faith?
2. How do the lives of Noah and Abraham demonstrate that true faith leads to obedience?
3. Why does Paul say that faith establishes the law rather than making it void?
4. How is obedience an expression of love for Yahuah?
5. What do trials accomplish in the life of a believer who walks by faith?

Chapter 9 — The Covenants of Elohim

Main Teaching

What Is a Covenant?

A covenant is a solemn, binding agreement established by Yahuah. Throughout the Scriptures, Yahuah entered into covenants with His people to reveal His purposes, His promises, and their responsibilities.

Unlike human agreements that are often broken, Yahuah remains faithful to every covenant He makes. His covenants reveal His unchanging character and His plan of redemption from Genesis to Revelation.

The Hebrew word often translated as "covenant" is **berith**, referring to a sacred agreement established by Yahuah.

Deuteronomy 7:9 (NKJV)

"Therefore know that the LORD your God, He is God, the faithful God who keeps covenant and mercy for a thousand generations with those who love Him and keep His commandments."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 17:7
- Deuteronomy 7:9
- Psalm 89:34
- Hebrews 13:20

The Covenant with Noah

After the flood, Yahuah established a covenant with Noah, his descendants, and every living creature. He promised never again to destroy the entire earth with a flood.

As the sign of this covenant, Yahuah placed the rainbow in the clouds.

The rainbow reminds every generation of Yahuah's mercy and faithfulness.

Genesis 9:13 (NKJV)

"I set My rainbow in the cloud, and it shall be for the sign of the covenant between Me and the earth."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 8:20–22
- Genesis 9:8–17

The Covenant with Abraham

Yahuah called Abram from his homeland and entered into a covenant with him.

He promised:

- A great nation.
- A specific land.
- Countless descendants.
- That through Abraham's Seed all nations would be blessed.

This covenant became foundational to Yahuah's redemptive plan.

Paul later explained that the ultimate Seed is Yahusha the Messiah.

Genesis 12:2–3 (NKJV)

"I will make you a great nation; I will bless you... and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed."

Genesis 17:7 (NKJV)

"And I will establish My covenant between Me and you and your descendants after you in their generations, for an everlasting covenant..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 12:1–3
- Genesis 15
- Genesis 17
- Galatians 3:16

[The Mosaic Covenant](#)

After delivering Israel from Egypt, Yahuah established a covenant with the nation at Mount Sinai.

Through Moses, He gave His Torah, revealing His righteous standards for worship, justice, holiness, and daily living.

The Torah did not provide salvation through works. Rather, it revealed Yahuah's holiness, exposed sin, and taught His covenant people how to live as a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.

Exodus 19:5–6 (NKJV)

"Now therefore, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be a special treasure to Me above all people..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Exodus 19–24
- Deuteronomy 5
- Psalm 19:7–11
- Romans 7:12

[The Covenant with David](#)

Yahuah made an everlasting covenant with King David, promising that one of his descendants would reign forever.

Although Solomon fulfilled this promise in a limited sense, the ultimate fulfillment is found in Yahusha the Messiah, whose Kingdom will never end.

2 Samuel 7:12–13 (NKJV)

"I will set up your seed after you... and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever."

The prophets repeatedly affirmed this promise.

Supporting Scriptures

- 2 Samuel 7:12–16
- Psalm 89:3–4
- Isaiah 9:6–7
- Luke 1:32–33

The New Covenant

Through the prophet Jeremiah, Yahuah promised a New Covenant with the house of Israel and the house of Judah.

Unlike the broken covenant caused by Israel's disobedience, this covenant would involve Yahuah writing His Torah upon the hearts of His people.

The New Covenant does not abolish Yahuah's law—it internalizes it through the work of the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

Jeremiah 31:31–33 (NKJV)

""Behold, the days are coming,' says the LORD, 'when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah... I will put My law in their minds, and write it on their hearts.'"

Ezekiel describes this same promise:

Ezekiel 36:26–27 (NKJV)

"I will give you a new heart... And I will put My Spirit within you and cause you to walk in My statutes..."

Yahusha declared that His blood established this New Covenant.

Luke 22:20 (NKJV)

"This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you."

Supporting Scriptures

- Jeremiah 31:31–34
- Ezekiel 36:26–27
- Luke 22:20
- Hebrews 8:6–13

One Unified Plan of Redemption

The covenants of Scripture are not separate plans of salvation. They progressively reveal Yahuah's one plan of redemption.

- The Noahic Covenant preserved humanity.
- The Abrahamic Covenant established the chosen family through whom the Messiah would come.
- The Mosaic Covenant revealed Yahuah's holiness and instruction.
- The Davidic Covenant promised the eternal King.
- The New Covenant provides forgiveness, a new heart, and the indwelling Ruach ha'Qodesh through Yahusha the Messiah.

Together, these covenants testify to Yahuah's faithfulness and His unchanging purpose to redeem His people.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:15
- Genesis 12:3
- 2 Samuel 7:16
- Jeremiah 31:31–34
- Hebrews 13:20

Chapter Summary

The covenants of Elohim reveal His faithful and unfolding plan of redemption. Each covenant builds upon the previous one, demonstrating His mercy, righteousness, and commitment to fulfill His promises. From Noah to the New Covenant established through Yahusha, Yahuah consistently works to restore His people and establish His everlasting Kingdom.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 9:8–17
 - Genesis 12:1–3
 - Genesis 17:7
 - Exodus 19:5–6
 - 2 Samuel 7:12–16
 - Jeremiah 31:31–34
 - Ezekiel 36:26–27
 - Luke 22:20
-

Key Lesson

Yahuah is a covenant-keeping Elohim. Every covenant recorded in Scripture points toward His ultimate purpose of redeeming His people through Yahusha the Messiah. The New Covenant fulfills His promise by writing His Torah on the hearts of those who belong to Him through the power of the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

Questions Only

1. What is a biblical covenant, and what does it reveal about the character of Yahuah?
2. How does each major covenant (Noahic, Abrahamic, Mosaic, Davidic, and New) contribute to Yahuah's plan of redemption?
3. What does Jeremiah 31:31–34 teach about the New Covenant?
4. How does Ezekiel 36:26–27 help explain the purpose of the New Covenant?
5. Why is it important to understand the covenants as one unified plan rather than separate plans of salvation?

Chapter 10 — The Torah: Yahuah's Instruction

Main Teaching

What Is the Torah?

The word **Torah** comes from a Hebrew root meaning "**instruction**," "**teaching**," or "**guidance**." While it is often translated as "law," this translation can sometimes obscure its fuller meaning. The Torah is Yahuah's loving instruction given to His covenant people, teaching them how to live in righteousness and maintain fellowship with Him.

The Torah consists of the first five books of Scripture:

- Genesis
- Exodus
- Leviticus
- Numbers
- Deuteronomy

Within these books, Yahuah reveals His character, His commandments, His covenant, and His standards for holy living.

Deuteronomy 4:5–8 (NKJV)

"Surely I have taught you statutes and judgments... Therefore be careful to observe them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Deuteronomy 4:5–8
- Psalm 19:7–11
- Psalm 119:1–8

The Torah Reveals the Character of Yahuah

The commandments are not arbitrary rules. They reflect the holiness, justice, mercy, and righteousness of Yahuah Himself.

As believers study the Torah, they gain a deeper understanding of His nature and His expectations for His people.

David delighted in the Torah because he recognized it as a reflection of Yahuah's perfect wisdom.

Psalm 19:7 (NKJV)

"The law of the LORD is perfect, converting the soul..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Psalm 19:7–11
 - Psalm 111:7–8
 - Romans 7:12
-

The Torah Reveals Sin

The Torah was never given as a means of earning salvation. Instead, it reveals what sin is by defining righteousness.

Without Yahuah's commandments, humanity would have no objective standard for distinguishing right from wrong.

Paul explained that the Torah exposes sin rather than creating it.

Romans 3:20 (NKJV)

"...for by the law is the knowledge of sin."

He also wrote:

Romans 7:7 (NKJV)

"I would not have known sin except through the law."

John agrees with this truth:

1 John 3:4 (NKJV)

"Sin is lawlessness."

The Old Testament and New Testament speak with one voice concerning the purpose of the Torah.

Supporting Scriptures

- Romans 3:20
- Romans 7:7
- 1 John 3:4
- James 1:22–25

Yahusha Did Not Abolish the Torah

One of the clearest statements Yahusha ever made concerning the Torah is found in the Sermon on the Mount.

Matthew 5:17–19 (NKJV)

"Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill."

To fulfill does not mean to abolish. Yahusha perfectly lived out the Torah and revealed its fullest meaning. He magnified its spiritual intent, teaching that righteousness begins in the heart.

For example:

- Murder begins with hatred.
- Adultery begins with lust.
- Love extends even to one's enemies.

Yahusha demonstrated perfect obedience and called His disciples to follow Him.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 5:17–19
- Matthew 5:21–48
- Luke 24:44

[Faith Establishes the Torah](#)

Some believe faith replaces obedience. However, Paul teaches the opposite.

Romans 3:31 (NKJV)

"Do we then make void the law through faith? Certainly not! On the contrary, we establish the law."

Salvation is received by the grace of Yahuah through faith, but genuine faith produces obedience.

James likewise teaches that faith without works is dead because true faith results in action.

The Torah does not compete with grace. Rather, grace empowers believers to walk in Yahuah's ways.

Supporting Scriptures

- Romans 3:31
 - Ephesians 2:8–10
 - James 2:17–26
 - Titus 2:11–14
-

The Ruach ha'Qodesh Enables Obedience

Under the New Covenant, Yahuah does not remove His Torah. Instead, He writes it upon the hearts of His people.

The Ruach ha'Qodesh empowers believers to obey from a transformed heart rather than from mere outward obligation.

This fulfills the promises spoken through Jeremiah and Ezekiel.

Jeremiah 31:33 (NKJV)

"I will put My law in their minds, and write it on their hearts..."

Ezekiel 36:27 (NKJV)

"I will put My Spirit within you and cause you to walk in My statutes..."

The New Covenant is therefore not the removal of Yahuah's instruction but the empowerment to live according to it.

Supporting Scriptures

- Jeremiah 31:31–33
- Ezekiel 36:26–27
- Romans 8:3–4
- Hebrews 8:10

Delighting in the Torah

The righteous do not view Yahuah's commandments as burdensome but as a source of wisdom, joy, and blessing.

David repeatedly expressed his love for the Torah.

Psalms 119:97 (NKJV)

"Oh, how I love Your law! It is my meditation all the day."

Likewise, John wrote:

1 John 5:3 (NKJV)

"For this is the love of God, that we keep His commandments. And His commandments are not burdensome."

Obedience flows from love, gratitude, and reverence for Yahuah.

Supporting Scriptures

- Psalm 1:1–3
 - Psalm 119:97–105
 - Joshua 1:8
 - 1 John 5:3
-

Chapter Summary

The Torah is Yahuah's perfect instruction for His people. It reveals His holy character, defines sin, and teaches the way of righteousness. Yahusha did not abolish the Torah but fulfilled it by perfectly living it and revealing its deepest meaning. Under the New Covenant, the Ruach ha'Qodesh writes Yahuah's Torah on the hearts of believers, enabling them to walk in faithful obedience.

Key Scriptures

- Deuteronomy 4:5–8
 - Psalm 19:7–11
 - Psalm 119:97–105
 - Matthew 5:17–19
 - Romans 3:20
 - Romans 3:31
 - Jeremiah 31:33
 - Ezekiel 36:27
-

Key Lesson

The Torah is not merely a list of laws but Yahuah's loving instruction. It reveals His character, exposes sin, and teaches His people how to live. Through Yahusha and the Ruach ha'Qodesh, believers are empowered to obey Yahuah from the heart, demonstrating their love for Him.

Questions Only

1. What does the word **Torah** mean, and why is it more accurately understood as "instruction" than simply "law"?
2. How does the Torah reveal both the character of Yahuah and the reality of sin?
3. What did Yahusha mean when He said He came to fulfill the Torah rather than abolish it?
4. How do Jeremiah 31:31–33 and Ezekiel 36:26–27 explain the relationship between the New Covenant and the Torah?
5. Why should believers delight in Yahuah's commandments instead of viewing them as a burden?

Chapter 11 — Israel: Yahuah's Chosen People

Main Teaching

Yahuah Chose Israel for His Purpose

From the beginning, Yahuah's choice of Israel was rooted in His sovereign will and faithfulness, not because Israel was greater or more righteous than other nations.

After calling Abraham, Yahuah established His covenant through Isaac and Jacob. Jacob's name was later changed to **Israel**, and his twelve sons became the fathers of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Yahuah chose Israel to be a holy nation through whom His laws, covenants, prophets, and ultimately the Messiah would come.

Deuteronomy 7:6–8 (NKJV)

"For you are a holy people to the LORD your God; the LORD your God has chosen you to be a people for Himself... The LORD did not set His love on you nor choose you because you were more in number than any other people... but because the LORD loves you..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 32:28
- Genesis 35:9–12
- Deuteronomy 7:6–8
- Amos 3:2

The Promises Made to Abraham

Yahuah promised Abraham that his descendants would become a great nation, inherit the land He promised, and become a blessing to all nations.

These promises were reaffirmed to Isaac and Jacob, demonstrating Yahuah's faithfulness across generations.

Ultimately, the greatest blessing came through Yahusha the Messiah, the promised Seed through whom salvation would be proclaimed.

Genesis 12:2–3 (NKJV)

"I will make you a great nation... and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 12:1–3
- Genesis 17:7–8
- Genesis 26:3–5
- Genesis 28:13–15
- Galatians 3:16

Israel Was Called to Be a Light to the Nations

Yahuah did not choose Israel for privilege alone but for responsibility.

Israel was to demonstrate His righteousness before the nations by living according to His commandments.

When the surrounding nations observed Israel's wisdom and justice, they would recognize the greatness of Yahuah.

Deuteronomy 4:6 (NKJV)

"Therefore be careful to observe them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the peoples..."

Isaiah also declared that Israel was called to be a light to the nations.

Isaiah 49:6 (NKJV)

"...I will also give You as a light to the Gentiles, That You should be My salvation to the ends of the earth."

Supporting Scriptures

- Exodus 19:5–6
- Deuteronomy 4:5–8
- Isaiah 42:6

- Isaiah 49:6

Israel's Repeated Disobedience

Although Yahuah remained faithful, Israel repeatedly turned away from Him.

They worshiped idols, rejected His prophets, violated His Sabbaths, and broke His covenant.

Because of their persistent disobedience, Yahuah brought judgment through famine, foreign invasions, exile, and scattering among the nations.

Yet even in judgment, He preserved a remnant according to His promise.

Jeremiah 17:4 (NKJV)

"And you, even yourself, shall let go of your heritage which I gave you; and I will cause you to serve your enemies in the land which you do not know..."

Moses had warned Israel centuries earlier that covenant disobedience would result in scattering among the nations.

Supporting Scriptures

- Deuteronomy 28:15–68
- Jeremiah 17:4
- Ezekiel 36:17–24
- 2 Kings 17:6–23

The Messiah Came to the Lost Sheep of Israel

Yahusha declared that His earthly mission was directed first to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

This fulfilled the promises made to the patriarchs and the prophets.

Matthew 15:24 (NKJV)

"I was not sent except to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

He came to gather His scattered people, restore them to covenant relationship with Yahuah, and establish the New Covenant.

The apostles continued proclaiming this message after His resurrection.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 10:5–6
- Matthew 15:24
- Jeremiah 31:10
- Ezekiel 34:11–16

The Nations Are Invited to Join Themselves to Yahuah

From the beginning, Yahuah's plan included people from every nation who would turn to Him in faith.

The Scriptures teach that those from the nations who join themselves to Yahuah are welcomed into His covenant people. They are not called to remain strangers but are invited to worship Him, keep His covenant, and walk in His ways.

Isaiah prophesied:

Isaiah 56:6–7 (NKJV)

"Also the sons of the foreigner who join themselves to the LORD... everyone who keeps from defiling the Sabbath, and holds fast My covenant—even them I will bring to My holy mountain..."

Paul explains that believing Gentiles are grafted into the cultivated olive tree rather than replacing it.

Romans 11:17 (NKJV)

"And if some of the branches were broken off, and you, being a wild olive tree, were grafted in among them..."

Thus, Scripture presents **one covenant people** under Yahuah, with Israel at the center of His redemptive plan and believing people from the nations brought near through the Messiah.

Supporting Scriptures

- Isaiah 56:6–8
- Zechariah 2:11
- Romans 11:17–24
- Ephesians 2:11–22

Chapter Summary

Yahuah chose Israel to be His covenant people, not because of their greatness, but because of His faithfulness to His promises. Through Israel came the Torah, the prophets, and ultimately Yahusha the Messiah. Although Israel experienced judgment because of disobedience, Yahuah preserved His promises and sent the Messiah to gather the lost sheep of Israel. Through Him, people from every nation who join themselves to Yahuah are brought into His covenant family, fulfilling His promise to bless all nations through Abraham's Seed.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 12:1–3
 - Deuteronomy 4:5–8
 - Deuteronomy 7:6–8
 - Deuteronomy 28:15–68
 - Isaiah 56:6–8
 - Jeremiah 17:4
 - Matthew 15:24
 - Romans 11:17–24
-

Key Lesson

Israel's calling demonstrates Yahuah's faithfulness to His covenant promises. His purpose has always been to redeem a people who will walk in His ways. Through Yahusha the Messiah, the promises made to the patriarchs continue, and all who join themselves to Yahuah in faith are invited into His covenant purposes.

Questions Only

1. Why did Yahuah choose Israel, and what responsibilities accompanied that calling?
2. How do the promises made to Abraham shape the rest of Scripture?
3. What were the consequences of Israel's repeated disobedience, and what does this teach about Yahuah's justice and mercy?
4. What did Yahusha mean when He said He was sent to "the lost sheep of the house of Israel"?
5. According to Isaiah 56 and Romans 11, how are people from the nations brought into Yahuah's covenant people?

Chapter 12 — The Prophets and Their Message

Main Teaching

Who Were the Prophets?

The prophets were men chosen and called by Yahuah to deliver His Word to His people. They were not appointed by human authority, nor did they speak their own opinions. Their message came directly from Yahuah through the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

The role of a prophet was to call the people back to covenant faithfulness, warn of coming judgment, expose sin, encourage repentance, and proclaim the hope of future restoration.

Many prophets were rejected because their message confronted the sins of kings, priests, and the people. Yet they remained faithful because they feared Yahuah more than men.

Amos 3:7 (NKJV)

"Surely the Lord GOD does nothing, Unless He reveals His secret to His servants the prophets."

Supporting Scriptures

- Amos 3:7
- Deuteronomy 18:18–22
- 2 Peter 1:20–21
- Hebrews 1:1–2

The Prophets Called Israel to Repentance

One of the primary messages of the prophets was repentance.

Although Yahuah had blessed Israel, the people repeatedly turned to idolatry, injustice, and covenant disobedience. Rather than abandoning them immediately, Yahuah continually sent prophets to warn them and call them back.

Repentance meant more than outward religious activity. It required a sincere turning of the heart toward Yahuah and a renewed commitment to obey His commandments.

Joel 2:12–13 (NKJV)

"'Now, therefore,' says the LORD, 'Turn to Me with all your heart, With fasting, with weeping, and with mourning.'"

Supporting Scriptures

- Joel 2:12–13

- Isaiah 55:6–7
- Jeremiah 3:12–14
- Hosea 14:1–2

The Prophets Defended Justice and Mercy

The prophets repeatedly condemned oppression, corruption, dishonesty, and the mistreatment of the poor, widows, orphans, and strangers.

Yahuah desires not only outward worship but also lives characterized by justice, mercy, and humility.

Micah summarized what Yahuah requires:

Micah 6:8 (NKJV)

"He has shown you, O man, what is good; And what does the LORD require of you But to do justly, To love mercy, And to walk humbly with your God?"

The prophets reminded Israel that sacrifices without obedience were unacceptable.

Supporting Scriptures

- Micah 6:8
- Isaiah 1:16–20
- Amos 5:21–24
- Zechariah 7:8–10

The Prophets Foretold the Coming Messiah

One of the greatest ministries of the prophets was proclaiming the coming Messiah.

Centuries before Yahusha's birth, the prophets revealed details concerning His lineage, birthplace, ministry, suffering, death, resurrection, and everlasting Kingdom.

These prophecies demonstrate that Yahuah directs history according to His perfect plan.

Among the many prophecies:

- He would descend from Abraham (Genesis 22:18).
- He would come through the tribe of Judah (Genesis 49:10).
- He would be born in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2).
- He would suffer for the sins of His people (Isaiah 53).
- He would establish an everlasting Kingdom (Daniel 7:13–14).

Yahusha fulfilled these prophecies exactly as Yahuah had spoken.

Supporting Scriptures

- Isaiah 7:14
- Isaiah 53
- Micah 5:2
- Daniel 7:13–14
- Zechariah 9:9

[The Prophets Spoke of the Restoration of Israel](#)

Although the prophets announced judgment because of Israel's disobedience, they also proclaimed hope.

Yahuah promised that He would gather His scattered people, cleanse them, give them new hearts, and restore them under the reign of the Messiah.

This restoration includes both spiritual renewal and the fulfillment of His covenant promises.

Ezekiel 36:24–27 (NKJV)

"For I will take you from among the nations, gather you out of all countries, and bring you into your own land... I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit within you..."

Jeremiah also foretold the New Covenant through which Yahuah would write His Torah upon the hearts of His people.

Supporting Scriptures

- Ezekiel 36:24–27
- Jeremiah 31:31–34
- Isaiah 11:11–12
- Zechariah 10:8–12

[False Prophets and the Need for Discernment](#)

Not everyone claiming to speak for Yahuah truly represented Him.

Throughout Israel's history, false prophets spoke messages of peace, prosperity, and security when judgment was near. They told people what they wanted to hear instead of what Yahuah had spoken.

The Scriptures instruct believers to test every message by the Word of Yahuah.

A true prophet will never contradict the commandments or the revealed character of Yahuah.

Deuteronomy 13:1–3 (NKJV) teaches that even if signs or wonders occur, anyone who leads people away from Yahuah must not be followed.

Likewise,

Deuteronomy 18:22 (NKJV) states that if a prophecy does not come to pass, it was not spoken by Yahuah.

The New Testament echoes this call for discernment.

1 John 4:1 (NKJV)

"Beloved, do not believe every spirit, but test the spirits, whether they are of God..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Deuteronomy 13:1–5
 - Deuteronomy 18:20–22
 - Jeremiah 23:16–22
 - Matthew 7:15–20
 - 1 John 4:1
-

Chapter Summary

The prophets were chosen by Yahuah to proclaim His Word, call His people to repentance, defend justice, warn of judgment, and announce the coming Messiah and the future restoration of His people. Their message consistently called Israel back to covenant faithfulness while pointing forward to Yahusha and the fulfillment of Yahuah's promises. They also warned against false prophets, reminding believers to test every message against the Scriptures.

Key Scriptures

- Deuteronomy 13:1–5
- Deuteronomy 18:18–22
- Amos 3:7
- Micah 6:8
- Isaiah 53
- Jeremiah 31:31–34
- Ezekiel 36:24–27
- 1 John 4:1

Key Lesson

The prophets faithfully declared Yahuah's truth, calling His people to repentance, righteousness, and covenant obedience. Their writings reveal Yahuah's heart, testify of the coming Messiah, and remind believers to remain faithful while discerning truth from error through the Scriptures.

Questions Only

1. What were the primary responsibilities of the prophets in the Scriptures?
2. Why did the prophets continually call Israel to repentance rather than merely predicting future events?
3. How did the prophets reveal the coming of Yahusha the Messiah centuries before His birth?
4. According to the Scriptures, how can believers distinguish between a true prophet and a false prophet?
5. What hope did the prophets offer concerning the restoration of Israel and the New Covenant?

Chapter 13 — The Messiah Promised in the Tanakh

Main Teaching

[The Promise of the Messiah Began in Genesis](#)

The promise of the Messiah did not begin in the New Testament. From the opening chapters of Genesis, Yahuah revealed His plan to send a Redeemer who would defeat sin, death, and the serpent.

After Adam and Eve sinned, Yahuah declared that the Seed of the woman would ultimately crush the serpent's head. This became the foundation upon which all later Messianic prophecy was built.

Throughout the Tanakh, Yahuah progressively revealed more details concerning the identity, mission, and Kingdom of the coming Messiah.

Genesis 3:15 (NKJV)

"And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her Seed; He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise His heel."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:15
- Genesis 22:18
- Revelation 13:8
- 1 Peter 1:18–20

The Messiah Would Come Through Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Judah

Yahuah did not leave the identity of the Messiah a mystery. As history unfolded, He narrowed the promised lineage.

The Messiah would come:

- Through Abraham.
- Through Isaac.
- Through Jacob.
- Through the tribe of Judah.
- Through the house of David.

Each generation brought greater clarity, showing that Yahuah's promises never fail.

Genesis 22:18 (NKJV)

"In your seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed..."

Jacob later declared:

Genesis 49:10 (NKJV)

"The scepter shall not depart from Judah... Until Shiloh comes..."

The prophets later confirmed that the Messiah would descend from David.

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 22:18
 - Genesis 49:10
 - 2 Samuel 7:12–16
 - Isaiah 11:1
 - Jeremiah 23:5–6
-

The Prophets Foretold His Birth

The prophets revealed remarkable details concerning the Messiah's birth centuries before it occurred.

Isaiah prophesied that He would be born of a virgin.

Micah identified Bethlehem as His birthplace.

These prophecies demonstrate that Yahuah directs history according to His perfect plan.

Isaiah 7:14 (NKJV)

"Therefore the Lord Himself will give you a sign: Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, and shall call His name Immanuel."

Micah 5:2 (NKJV)

"But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah... Out of you shall come forth to Me The One to be Ruler in Israel..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Isaiah 7:14
- Micah 5:2
- Matthew 1:22–23
- Luke 2:4–7

The Messiah Would Be the Suffering Servant

Many expected the Messiah to establish His Kingdom immediately. However, the prophets revealed that before reigning in glory, He would first suffer for the sins of His people.

Isaiah 53 provides one of the clearest prophecies concerning His sacrificial mission.

Isaiah 53:5 (NKJV)

"But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities..."

David likewise described the suffering of the Messiah in Psalm 22, including details later fulfilled during Yahusha's crucifixion.

These prophecies demonstrate that His suffering was not an accident but part of Yahuah's redemptive plan.

Supporting Scriptures

- Isaiah 52:13–53:12
- Psalm 22
- Zechariah 12:10
- Daniel 9:26

The Messiah Would Establish an Everlasting Kingdom

The prophets also declared that the Messiah would reign forever.

Unlike earthly kingdoms, His Kingdom would never be destroyed.

Daniel saw this vision centuries before Yahusha's earthly ministry.

Daniel 7:13–14 (NKJV)

"To Him was given dominion and glory and a kingdom, That all peoples, nations, and languages should serve Him..."

Isaiah likewise proclaimed:

Isaiah 9:6–7 (NKJV)

"...Of the increase of His government and peace There will be no end..."

These prophecies point to the Messiah's future reign when He will establish righteousness throughout the earth.

Supporting Scriptures

- Daniel 7:13–14
- Isaiah 9:6–7
- Zechariah 14:9
- Revelation 11:15

Yahusha Fulfilled the Messianic Prophecies

Yahusha repeatedly taught that the Scriptures testified of Him.

After His resurrection, He explained to His disciples how the Law of Moses, the Prophets, and the Psalms all pointed to the Messiah.

Luke 24:27 (NKJV)

"And beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself."

Later He declared:

Luke 24:44 (NKJV)

"These are the words which I spoke to you... that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms concerning Me."

The New Testament does not introduce a new message but reveals the fulfillment of what Yahuah had promised from the beginning.

Supporting Scriptures

- Luke 24:27
- Luke 24:44
- John 5:39
- Acts 3:18

[The Messiah Will Return](#)

The Scriptures reveal that the Messiah's work is not yet complete.

He came first as the suffering Servant to provide redemption.

He will return as the righteous King to judge the nations, gather His people, establish His Kingdom, and reign forever.

The prophets consistently describe this future day when Yahuah's rule will cover the earth.

Zechariah 14:9 (NKJV)

"And the LORD shall be King over all the earth..."

Yahusha confirmed His return:

Matthew 24:30 (NKJV)

"Then the sign of the Son of Man will appear in heaven... and they will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of heaven with power and great glory."

Supporting Scriptures

- Zechariah 14:9

- Isaiah 2:2–4
 - Matthew 24:30
 - Acts 1:9–11
 - Revelation 19:11–16
-

Chapter Summary

From Genesis to the Prophets, the Tanakh consistently points to the coming Messiah. His lineage, birth, ministry, suffering, death, resurrection, and everlasting Kingdom were foretold centuries before His coming. Yahusha fulfilled these prophecies in His first coming and will fulfill the remaining prophecies at His return. The unity of these promises demonstrates Yahuah's perfect faithfulness and sovereign plan of redemption.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 3:15
 - Genesis 22:18
 - Genesis 49:10
 - Isaiah 7:14
 - Isaiah 53
 - Micah 5:2
 - Daniel 7:13–14
 - Luke 24:44
-

Key Lesson

The Messiah was promised throughout the Tanakh long before His birth. Every major stage of His mission was revealed in advance, demonstrating that Yahusha is the fulfillment of Yahuah's redemptive plan and that His return to establish His everlasting Kingdom is certain.

Questions Only

1. Why is Genesis 3:15 considered the first Messianic prophecy?
2. How did Yahuah progressively reveal the lineage of the Messiah throughout the Tanakh?
3. Which prophecies foretold the Messiah's birth, suffering, and future reign?
4. How did Yahusha explain that the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms testified about Him?
5. Why is the Messiah's future return essential to the fulfillment of Yahuah's promises?

Chapter 14 — Yahusha the Messiah

Main Teaching

Yahusha Is the Promised Messiah

The New Testament opens by declaring that Yahusha is the long-awaited Messiah promised throughout the Tanakh. His coming was not the beginning of Yahuah's plan but the fulfillment of promises made through Moses, the Prophets, and the Psalms.

The angel announced His birth, and His name identifies His mission—to save His people from their sins.

Matthew 1:21 (NKJV)

"And she will bring forth a Son, and you shall call His name Jesus, for He will save His people from their sins."

Yahusha fulfilled the promises given to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, and the prophets, demonstrating that Yahuah always keeps His Word.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 1:21–23
- Luke 1:31–33
- John 1:45
- Luke 24:44

Yahusha Came to Do the Will of His Father

Throughout His earthly ministry, Yahusha consistently taught that He came to accomplish the will of Yahuah rather than His own.

He lived in perfect obedience to the Father, providing the perfect example for every believer.

John 6:38 (NKJV)

"For I have come down from heaven, not to do My own will, but the will of Him who sent Me."

Yahusha never acted independently of His Father but always sought to glorify Him.

John 5:30 (NKJV)

"I can of Myself do nothing... because I do not seek My own will but the will of the Father who sent Me."

His perfect obedience fulfilled the righteousness that humanity had failed to keep.

Supporting Scriptures

- John 5:30
- John 6:38
- John 8:28–29
- Philippians 2:8

[Yahusha Revealed the Father](#)

One of Yahusha's greatest purposes was to reveal the character of Yahuah.

Through His words, miracles, compassion, justice, humility, and holiness, Yahusha perfectly reflected His Father's nature.

To know Yahusha is to understand the Father whom He represents.

John 14:9 (NKJV)

"He who has seen Me has seen the Father..."

This does not mean Yahusha **is** the Father; rather, He perfectly reveals the Father's character, will, and works.

He declared:

John 14:10 (NKJV)

"The words that I speak to you I do not speak on My own authority; but the Father who dwells in Me does the works."

Supporting Scriptures

- John 1:18
 - John 14:9–10
 - Colossians 1:15
 - Hebrews 1:1–3
-

Yahusha Fulfilled the Scriptures

Everything about Yahusha's life fulfilled what had been written beforehand.

His birth, ministry, miracles, betrayal, suffering, death, resurrection, and ascension all occurred according to the Scriptures.

After His resurrection, He explained this to His disciples.

Luke 24:27 (NKJV)

"And beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself."

Later He declared:

Luke 24:44 (NKJV)

"All things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms concerning Me."

The entire Bible points to Yahusha.

Supporting Scriptures

- Luke 24:27
- Luke 24:44
- John 5:39
- Acts 3:18

Yahusha Is the Perfect Sacrifice

The sacrificial system established in the Torah pointed forward to Yahusha.

Animal sacrifices temporarily covered sin, but they could never completely remove it.

Yahusha offered Himself once for all, providing the perfect sacrifice for sin.

John the Immerser proclaimed:

John 1:29 (NKJV)

"Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!"

His sacrifice fulfilled the pattern established from the Passover lamb through the Levitical offerings.

Hebrews 10:12 (NKJV)

"But this Man, after He had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, sat down at the right hand of God."

Supporting Scriptures

- Exodus 12:1–14
- Isaiah 53
- John 1:29
- Hebrews 9:11–15
- Hebrews 10:11–14

[Yahusha Is Our High Priest](#)

The Book of Hebrews teaches that Yahusha serves as our great High Priest.

Unlike the earthly priests who offered sacrifices repeatedly, Yahusha entered the heavenly sanctuary once and secured eternal redemption.

Because He experienced temptation without sin, He understands our weaknesses and intercedes for His people.

Hebrews 4:14–16 (NKJV)

"Seeing then that we have a great High Priest who has passed through the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our confession."

Supporting Scriptures

- Psalm 110:4
- Hebrews 4:14–16
- Hebrews 7:23–28
- Hebrews 9:24

[Yahusha Will Return as King](#)

Yahusha's first coming fulfilled the role of the suffering Messiah.

His second coming will fulfill the prophecies concerning His reign as King over all the earth.

He will judge the nations, gather His people, establish righteousness, and reign forever.

Revelation 19:11–16 (NKJV) describes Him returning in power and glory.

The prophets foretold this glorious Kingdom centuries earlier.

Zechariah 14:9 (NKJV)

"And the LORD shall be King over all the earth..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Daniel 7:13–14
 - Zechariah 14:9
 - Matthew 24:30
 - Acts 1:11
 - Revelation 19:11–16
-

Chapter Summary

Yahusha is the promised Messiah foretold throughout the Tanakh. He came to do the will of His Father, reveal His character, fulfill the Scriptures, and offer Himself as the perfect sacrifice for sin. As our great High Priest, He continually intercedes for His people. The Scriptures also promise that He will return as the righteous King to establish His everlasting Kingdom and fulfill every remaining promise of Yahuah.

Key Scriptures

- Matthew 1:21–23
 - John 1:29
 - John 5:39
 - John 6:38
 - John 14:9–10
 - Luke 24:44
 - Hebrews 4:14–16
 - Hebrews 10:12
-

Key Lesson

Yahusha is the fulfillment of Yahuah's promises throughout the Scriptures. He came in perfect obedience to the Father, accomplished the work of redemption through His sacrificial death, now serves as our High Priest, and will return in glory to establish His everlasting Kingdom.

Questions Only

1. How do the Scriptures demonstrate that Yahusha is the promised Messiah?
2. What does Yahusha's perfect obedience teach believers about doing the Father's will?
3. How did Yahusha fulfill the sacrificial system established in the Torah?
4. Why is Yahusha described as our great High Priest, and what does that mean for believers?
5. What promises remain to be fulfilled at Yahusha's second coming?

Chapter 15 — The Kingdom of Elohim

Main Teaching

What Is the Kingdom of Elohim?

The Kingdom of Elohim is the reign and rule of Yahuah over His creation. It is not merely a physical location but the exercise of His righteous authority. From the beginning, Yahuah has desired that His will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Although sin disrupted mankind's relationship with Yahuah, His purpose has never changed. Through Yahusha the Messiah, Yahuah is restoring His Kingdom and preparing for the day when His righteous rule will fill the entire earth.

When Yahusha began His public ministry, His central message was the Kingdom.

Matthew 4:17 (NKJV)

"From that time Jesus began to preach and to say, 'Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.'"

The phrase "**Kingdom of Heaven**" in Matthew refers to the same Kingdom that the other Gospel writers call the **Kingdom of God**. It emphasizes the Kingdom's divine origin, not a different kingdom.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 4:17
- Mark 1:14–15
- Luke 4:43

- Daniel 2:44

The Kingdom Was Promised in the Tanakh

Long before Yahusha's earthly ministry, the prophets foretold an everlasting Kingdom established by Yahuah.

Daniel saw a vision in which all earthly kingdoms would pass away, but the Kingdom established by Elohim would never be destroyed.

Daniel 2:44 (NKJV)

"And in the days of these kings the God of heaven will set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed..."

Isaiah also described a future reign of peace, justice, and righteousness under the Messiah.

Isaiah 9:6–7 (NKJV)

"...Of the increase of His government and peace There will be no end..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Daniel 2:44
- Daniel 7:13–14
- Isaiah 2:2–4
- Isaiah 9:6–7
- Micah 4:1–4

The Kingdom Requires Repentance

The first response to the message of the Kingdom is repentance.

Repentance means turning away from sin and turning toward Yahuah with a willing heart. Entrance into His Kingdom is not based on ancestry, religious tradition, or outward appearance, but upon a transformed life that trusts and obeys Him.

Both John the Immerser and Yahusha proclaimed the same message:

Matthew 3:2 (NKJV)

"Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand!"

Matthew 4:17 (NKJV)

"Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

Repentance prepares the heart to receive the King and submit to His rule.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 3:2
- Matthew 4:17
- Acts 3:19
- Ezekiel 18:30–32

[Citizens of the Kingdom Live Differently](#)

Those who belong to Yahuah's Kingdom are called to reflect His character.

In the Sermon on the Mount, Yahusha described the attitudes and conduct expected of Kingdom citizens. They are to be humble, merciful, pure in heart, peacemakers, and faithful even when persecuted.

Kingdom living is demonstrated through obedience to Yahuah, love for others, and unwavering faithfulness.

Matthew 5:16 (NKJV)

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven."

Yahusha also taught:

Matthew 6:33 (NKJV)

"But seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 5–7
- Matthew 6:33
- Romans 14:17
- James 2:14–26

[The Kingdom Is Present and Future](#)

The Kingdom has both a present and a future aspect.

Wherever people submit to the authority of Yahuah through Yahusha, the Kingdom is already at work in their lives. Believers experience its blessings now as they walk in righteousness, peace, and joy through the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

However, the Kingdom will reach its complete fulfillment when Yahusha returns. At that time, He will judge evil, gather His people, restore creation, and reign over all the earth.

This future hope has been proclaimed by the prophets and the apostles alike.

Revelation 11:15 (NKJV)

"The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever!"

Supporting Scriptures

- Luke 17:20–21
- Romans 14:17
- Revelation 11:15
- Revelation 21:1–5

[The Kingdom Will Be Established Forever](#)

The Kingdom of Elohim will never end.

Every human kingdom has risen and fallen, but the reign of Yahuah is everlasting. The prophets describe a time when the nations will come to Jerusalem to learn His ways, justice will fill the earth, and war will cease.

The Messiah will reign in righteousness, and all creation will acknowledge Yahuah as King.

Zechariah 14:9 (NKJV)

"And the LORD shall be King over all the earth. In that day it shall be—'The LORD is one,' And His name one."

Isaiah also declared:

Isaiah 11:9 (NKJV)

"They shall not hurt nor destroy in all My holy mountain, For the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the LORD As the waters cover the sea."

Supporting Scriptures

- Isaiah 11:1–9
 - Isaiah 35:1–10
 - Zechariah 14:9
 - Revelation 22:1–5
-

Chapter Summary

The Kingdom of Elohim is the righteous reign of Yahuah over His creation. It was promised throughout the Tanakh, proclaimed by Yahusha, and is entered through repentance and faith. Those who belong to the Kingdom live according to Yahuah's righteousness and reflect His character. While believers experience the Kingdom now through submission to the Messiah, its complete fulfillment awaits Yahusha's return, when He will establish His everlasting reign over all the earth.

Key Scriptures

- Daniel 2:44
 - Isaiah 9:6–7
 - Matthew 4:17
 - Matthew 5:16
 - Matthew 6:33
 - Romans 14:17
 - Zechariah 14:9
 - Revelation 11:15
-

Key Lesson

The Kingdom of Elohim is both a present reality and a future hope. Those who submit to Yahusha as King are called to live as faithful citizens of His Kingdom today while eagerly awaiting the day when His righteous rule will fill the earth forever.

Questions Only

1. What is the Kingdom of Elohim, and how is it described throughout the Scriptures?
2. How did the prophets prepare Israel for the coming of the Messiah's Kingdom?
3. Why are repentance and obedience essential for those who desire to enter the Kingdom?
4. In what ways should citizens of Yahuah's Kingdom live differently from the world?

5. How do the Scriptures describe the future fulfillment of the Kingdom when Yahusha returns?

Chapter 16 — Salvation According to Scripture

Main Teaching

Salvation Is Yahuah's Plan from the Beginning

Salvation was not an afterthought. From the moment sin entered the world, Yahuah revealed His plan to redeem humanity. Throughout the Scriptures, He progressively unfolded that plan through the covenants, the sacrificial system, the prophets, and ultimately through Yahusha the Messiah.

Salvation is entirely the work of Yahuah's mercy and grace. No human being can save himself through personal righteousness or religious effort.

Genesis 3:15 (NKJV)

"And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her Seed; He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise His heel."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 3:15
- Isaiah 53:5–6
- John 3:16
- Titus 3:4–7

All Have Sinned and Need Salvation

Every person has sinned and stands in need of reconciliation with Yahuah.

Sin separates humanity from the Creator and brings spiritual death. No amount of good works, religious rituals, or human effort can remove the guilt of sin.

Paul writes:

Romans 3:23 (NKJV)

"For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God."

Likewise:

Romans 6:23 (NKJV)

"For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord."

The need for salvation is universal because the problem of sin is universal.

Supporting Scriptures

- Romans 3:10
- Romans 3:23
- Romans 6:23
- Ecclesiastes 7:20

Salvation Is by Grace Through Faith

The Scriptures teach that salvation is a gift of Yahuah's grace, received through faith in Yahusha the Messiah.

No one can earn salvation by works. It is an undeserved gift given because of Yahuah's love and mercy.

Ephesians 2:8–9 (NKJV)

"For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest anyone should boast."

However, the very next verse reminds us that those who are saved are created for a life of obedience.

Ephesians 2:10 (NKJV)

"For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand that we should walk in them."

Grace saves us, and grace also transforms us.

Supporting Scriptures

- Ephesians 2:8–10
- Romans 5:1–2
- Titus 2:11–14
- 2 Timothy 1:9

Repentance Is Essential

Salvation begins with repentance.

Repentance is not merely feeling guilty about sin. It is a sincere change of heart and mind that results in turning away from sin and turning toward Yahuah.

Both John the Immerser and Yahusha began their ministries with this call.

Matthew 4:17 (NKJV)

"Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

Peter likewise proclaimed:

Acts 3:19 (NKJV)

"Repent therefore and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out..."

Repentance produces a changed life that bears the fruit of obedience.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 3:8
- Matthew 4:17
- Acts 2:38
- Acts 3:19

Faith Produces Obedience

The Scriptures never separate genuine faith from obedience.

Saving faith is living faith. Those who truly trust Yahuah will desire to keep His commandments, not as a means of earning salvation, but as the fruit of a transformed heart.

James explains:

James 2:17 (NKJV)

"Thus also faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead."

Yahusha taught:

John 14:15 (NKJV)

"If you love Me, keep My commandments."

Paul also affirms:

Romans 3:31 (NKJV)

"Do we then make void the law through faith? Certainly not! On the contrary, we establish the law."

Grace and obedience are not enemies—they work together in the life of the believer.

Supporting Scriptures

- James 2:17–26
- John 14:15
- Romans 3:31
- Titus 2:11–14

[Salvation Brings a New Life](#)

When a person comes to Yahusha in repentance and faith, Yahuah begins a transforming work.

Believers are called to leave behind their former way of life and walk in righteousness through the power of the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

Paul describes this transformation:

2 Corinthians 5:17 (NKJV)

"Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; old things have passed away; behold, all things have become new."

This new life is characterized by growing in holiness, loving Yahuah, loving others, and faithfully walking according to His Word.

Supporting Scriptures

- 2 Corinthians 5:17
 - Romans 6:4
 - Colossians 3:1–17
 - Galatians 5:22–25
-

Salvation Leads to Eternal Life

The ultimate hope of salvation is eternal life in the Kingdom of Elohim.

Those who remain faithful to Yahusha will share in the resurrection of the righteous and dwell forever with Yahuah.

This hope encourages believers to persevere through trials and remain steadfast in their faith.

John 3:16 (NKJV)

"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

Yahusha also declared:

John 10:27–28 (NKJV)

"My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me. And I give them eternal life..."

Supporting Scriptures

- John 3:16
 - John 10:27–28
 - Romans 8:38–39
 - Revelation 21:1–7
-

Chapter Summary

Salvation is Yahuah's gracious plan to redeem sinful humanity through Yahusha the Messiah. Every person needs salvation because all have sinned. It is received by grace through faith, accompanied by genuine repentance, and evidenced by a life of obedience. Through the power of the Ruach ha'Qodesh, believers are made new creations and given the hope of eternal life in the everlasting Kingdom of Elohim.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 3:15
- Romans 3:23
- Romans 6:23
- Ephesians 2:8–10

- John 14:15
 - Acts 3:19
 - James 2:17
 - 2 Corinthians 5:17
-

Key Lesson

Salvation is the gift of Yahuah's grace, received through faith in Yahusha the Messiah. Genuine saving faith is demonstrated through repentance, obedience, and a transformed life empowered by the Ruach ha'Qodesh, leading to the hope of eternal life.

Questions Only

1. Why does every person need salvation according to the Scriptures?
2. What do the Scriptures teach about the relationship between grace, faith, and good works?
3. How is biblical repentance different from simply feeling sorry for sin?
4. Why does James teach that faith without works is dead?
5. What changes should be evident in the life of someone who has received Yahuah's salvation?

Chapter 17 — The Ruach ha'Qodesh

Main Teaching

[Who Is the Ruach ha'Qodesh?](#)

The Ruach ha'Qodesh (Holy Spirit) is the Spirit of Yahuah, sent to accomplish His will among His people. From the opening pages of Scripture, we see the Ruach actively involved in creation, empowering individuals, revealing Yahuah's Word, and guiding His people.

The Ruach is not an impersonal force or influence. Throughout the Scriptures, the Ruach teaches, guides, convicts, comforts, empowers, and equips those who belong to Yahuah.

The work of the Ruach is always in perfect harmony with the Father and with the Scriptures He inspired.

Genesis 1:2 (NKJV)

"And the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters."

Supporting Scriptures

- Genesis 1:2
- Psalm 51:11
- Isaiah 63:10–11
- John 14:26

The Ruach Worked Throughout the Tanakh

The work of the Ruach did not begin in the New Testament. Throughout the Tanakh, the Ruach empowered judges, prophets, kings, craftsmen, and other servants of Yahuah to accomplish His purposes.

Examples include:

- **Bezalel**, who was filled with the Spirit to build the Tabernacle.
- **Joshua**, who was strengthened to lead Israel.
- **David**, who was empowered to rule as king.
- **The prophets**, who spoke the Word of Yahuah through the inspiration of the Ruach.

Exodus 31:3 (NKJV)

"And I have filled him with the Spirit of God, in wisdom, in understanding, in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship."

Supporting Scriptures

- Exodus 31:1–5
- Numbers 27:18
- 1 Samuel 16:13
- 2 Peter 1:20–21

The Ruach Testifies of Yahusha

One of the primary ministries of the Ruach ha'Qodesh is to testify concerning Yahusha the Messiah.

The Ruach never draws attention to Himself but points people to the Messiah, reminding believers of His teachings and revealing the truth found in Him.

Yahusha promised His disciples:

John 15:26 (NKJV)

"But when the Helper comes, whom I shall send to you from the Father, the Spirit of truth who proceeds from the Father, He will testify of Me."

The ministry of the Ruach always agrees with the written Word and glorifies the Messiah.

Supporting Scriptures

- John 14:26
- John 15:26
- John 16:13–14
- Luke 24:44–49

The Ruach Convicts and Leads Believers

The Ruach convicts people of sin, righteousness, and judgment.

Before salvation, He awakens the conscience and reveals the need for repentance.

After salvation, He continues to guide believers into truth, helping them grow in holiness and discern the will of Yahuah.

The Ruach never leads anyone contrary to the Scriptures He inspired.

John 16:8 (NKJV)

"And when He has come, He will convict the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment."

Paul reminds believers:

Romans 8:14 (NKJV)

"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, these are sons of God."

Supporting Scriptures

- John 16:8–13
- Romans 8:14
- Galatians 5:16–18
- Psalm 143:10

The Ruach Writes Yahuah's Torah on the Heart

One of the greatest promises of the New Covenant is that Yahuah would transform His people from within.

Rather than merely giving commandments on tablets of stone, He promised to write His Torah upon the hearts of His people through the work of the Ruach.

This inward transformation produces joyful obedience rather than outward conformity alone.

Jeremiah 31:33 (NKJV)

"I will put My law in their minds, and write it on their hearts..."

Ezekiel expands this promise:

Ezekiel 36:27 (NKJV)

"I will put My Spirit within you and cause you to walk in My statutes..."

The New Covenant does not remove Yahuah's instruction—it empowers believers to live according to it.

Supporting Scriptures

- Jeremiah 31:31–33
- Ezekiel 36:26–27
- Romans 8:3–4
- Hebrews 8:10

[The Fruit of the Ruach](#)

The evidence of the Ruach's work is seen in a transformed life.

Paul describes the fruit produced by the Ruach:

- Love
- Joy
- Peace
- Longsuffering
- Kindness
- Goodness
- Faithfulness
- Gentleness
- Self-control

These qualities reflect the character of Yahuah and grow as believers walk in obedience.

Galatians 5:22–23 (NKJV)

"But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control..."

The fruit of the Ruach is far more important than outward religious appearance because it demonstrates inward transformation.

Supporting Scriptures

- Galatians 5:22–25
- John 15:1–8
- Colossians 3:12–17

[Walking in the Ruach](#)

Believers are called to live daily under the guidance of the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

Walking in the Ruach means continually submitting our thoughts, attitudes, words, and actions to Yahuah.

As we do so, the desires of the flesh lose their control over us, and we increasingly reflect the character of Yahusha.

Galatians 5:16 (NKJV)

"Walk in the Spirit, and you shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh."

Walking in the Ruach is a lifelong journey of spiritual growth, obedience, and dependence upon Yahuah.

Supporting Scriptures

- Galatians 5:16–25
- Romans 8:1–14
- Ephesians 4:30
- Ephesians 5:18

Chapter Summary

The Ruach ha'Qodesh is the Spirit of Yahuah, active throughout all of Scripture. He inspired the prophets, empowered Yahuah's servants, testifies of Yahusha, convicts the world of sin, guides believers into truth, and transforms hearts under the New Covenant. Through the Ruach, Yahuah writes His Torah upon the hearts of His people, producing the fruit of righteousness and empowering them to walk in faithful obedience.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 1:2
- Jeremiah 31:33
- Ezekiel 36:26–27
- John 14:26
- John 15:26
- John 16:8–13
- Romans 8:14
- Galatians 5:22–25

Key Lesson

The Ruach ha'Qodesh is Yahuah's gift to His people, empowering them to understand His Word, follow Yahusha, live holy lives, and bear fruit that reflects His character. The evidence of the Ruach's presence is a transformed life that delights in obeying Yahuah.

Questions Only

1. What roles does the Ruach ha'Qodesh fulfill throughout the Scriptures?
2. How does the Ruach testify about Yahusha and guide believers into truth?
3. What does it mean that Yahuah writes His Torah on the hearts of His people through the Ruach?
4. What is the difference between the fruit of the Ruach and outward religious activity?
5. According to Galatians 5 and Romans 8, what does it mean to walk in the Ruach?

Chapter 18 — Walking in Holiness

Main Teaching

Yahuah Calls His People to Be Holy

From the beginning, Yahuah has called His people to live lives that reflect His holy character. Holiness means being set apart for Yahuah's purposes and living according to His righteous standards.

Holiness is not merely avoiding sin; it is actively pursuing a life that honors Yahuah in thought, word, and deed.

Yahuah declared to Israel:

Leviticus 19:2 (NKJV)

"Speak to all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say to them: 'You shall be holy, for I the LORD your God am holy.'"

This same calling continues for believers today.

1 Peter 1:15–16 (NKJV)

"But as He who called you is holy, you also be holy in all your conduct, because it is written, 'Be holy, for I am holy.'"

Peter quotes directly from Leviticus, showing that Yahuah's call to holiness has remained consistent throughout Scripture.

Supporting Scriptures

- Leviticus 19:2
- Leviticus 20:26
- 1 Peter 1:15–16
- Hebrews 12:14

[Holiness Begins in the Heart](#)

True holiness is more than outward appearance or religious rituals. Yahuah looks first at the condition of the heart.

A person may appear righteous before others while harboring pride, hatred, jealousy, or hypocrisy within. Yahusha repeatedly warned against outward religion that lacked inward transformation.

Matthew 15:8 (NKJV)

"These people draw near to Me with their mouth, and honor Me with their lips, but their heart is far from Me."

David understood this truth when he prayed:

Psalms 51:10 (NKJV)

"Create in me a clean heart, O God, And renew a steadfast spirit within me."

Holiness begins when Yahuah transforms the heart, producing a sincere desire to love and obey Him.

Supporting Scriptures

- Psalm 51:10
- Proverbs 4:23
- Matthew 15:8–9
- Ezekiel 36:26–27

[Walking in Obedience](#)

Holiness is demonstrated through obedience to Yahuah's commandments.

Obedience is not an attempt to earn salvation but the natural response of those who love Yahuah and have been transformed by His grace.

Yahusha taught:

John 14:15 (NKJV)

"If you love Me, keep My commandments."

John later wrote:

1 John 2:3–4 (NKJV)

"Now by this we know that we know Him, if we keep His commandments."

The Ruach ha'Qodesh enables believers to walk in obedience by writing Yahuah's Torah upon their hearts.

Supporting Scriptures

- Deuteronomy 10:12–13
- John 14:15
- 1 John 2:3–6
- Ezekiel 36:27

[Rejecting the Works of the Flesh](#)

Walking in holiness requires turning away from sinful behaviors and attitudes.

Paul lists many works of the flesh that are contrary to Yahuah's Kingdom, including:

- Sexual immorality
- Idolatry
- Hatred
- Jealousy
- Outbursts of wrath
- Selfish ambition
- Drunkenness
- Envy

Believers are called to put these things away and allow the Ruach ha'Qodesh to produce a new way of living.

Galatians 5:24 (NKJV)

"And those who are Christ's have crucified the flesh with its passions and desires."

Holiness involves a daily decision to reject sin and pursue righteousness.

Supporting Scriptures

- Galatians 5:19–24
- Colossians 3:5–10
- Romans 6:12–14
- James 1:14–15

[Clothing Ourselves with Messiah's Character](#)

Holiness is not defined only by what we avoid but also by the virtues we pursue.

Paul encourages believers to put on qualities that reflect the character of Yahusha.

These include:

- Compassion
- Kindness
- Humility
- Meekness
- Patience
- Forgiveness
- Love

Colossians 3:12–14 (NKJV)

"Therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, put on tender mercies, kindness, humility, meekness, longsuffering... But above all these things put on love, which is the bond of perfection."

As believers grow in these qualities, they become living testimonies of Yahuah's transforming power.

Supporting Scriptures

- Colossians 3:12–17
- Ephesians 4:22–32
- Philippians 2:1–5
- Romans 12:9–21

[Being Set Apart from the World](#)

Yahuah calls His people to be different from the surrounding culture.

This does not mean withdrawing completely from society but refusing to adopt values and practices that oppose His Word.

Believers are to be lights in the world, demonstrating righteousness while showing compassion to others.

Paul writes:

Romans 12:2 (NKJV)

"And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind..."

Yahusha prayed that His followers would remain in the world while being protected from its evil influences.

John 17:15–17 (NKJV)

"I do not pray that You should take them out of the world, but that You should keep them from the evil one... Sanctify them by Your truth. Your word is truth."

Supporting Scriptures

- Romans 12:2
- John 17:15–17
- Matthew 5:14–16
- Philippians 2:14–16

Pursuing Holiness Every Day

Holiness is a lifelong journey.

Believers will continue to grow as they study the Scriptures, pray, repent when they fail, and rely upon the Ruach ha'Qodesh for strength.

The goal is not sinless perfection in our own strength but faithful perseverance through the grace of Yahuah.

The writer of Hebrews reminds us:

Hebrews 12:14 (NKJV)

"Pursue peace with all people, and holiness, without which no one will see the Lord."

As we draw closer to Yahuah each day, our lives increasingly reflect His holiness.

Supporting Scriptures

- Hebrews 12:14
- Philippians 3:12–14
- 2 Corinthians 7:1
- Jude 20–21

Chapter Summary

Walking in holiness is Yahuah's calling for every believer. Holiness begins with a transformed heart, is demonstrated through obedience to His commandments, and is sustained by the work of the Ruach ha'Qodesh. Believers are called to reject the works of the flesh, develop the character of Yahusha, remain set apart from worldly values, and faithfully pursue righteousness throughout their lives.

Key Scriptures

- Leviticus 19:2
- Psalm 51:10
- John 14:15
- Romans 12:2
- Galatians 5:19–24

- Colossians 3:12–17
 - Hebrews 12:14
 - 1 Peter 1:15–16
-

Key Lesson

Holiness is the lifelong pursuit of becoming more like Yahusha through the transforming work of the Ruach ha'Qodesh. Those who belong to Yahuah are called to be set apart, walking in obedience, reflecting His character, and shining as lights in the world.

Questions Only

1. What does it mean to be holy according to the Scriptures?
2. Why does true holiness begin in the heart rather than with outward appearance?
3. How does obedience demonstrate love for Yahuah?
4. What are the works of the flesh, and how do they differ from a holy life?
5. How can believers pursue holiness each day through the power of the Ruach ha'Qodesh?

Chapter 19 — Prayer and Fellowship with Yahuah

Main Teaching

Prayer Is Communication with Yahuah

Prayer is one of the greatest privileges given to Yahuah's people. Through prayer, we worship, praise, confess our sins, give thanks, seek wisdom, and present our needs before our heavenly Father.

Prayer is far more than repeating memorized words or religious traditions. It is the sincere communication of the heart with Yahuah, offered in faith, humility, and reverence.

Throughout Scripture, faithful men and women sought Yahuah through prayer during times of joy, sorrow, victory, uncertainty, and repentance.

Jeremiah 33:3 (NKJV)

"Call to Me, and I will answer you, and show you great and mighty things, which you do not know."

Prayer strengthens our relationship with Yahuah and reminds us of our complete dependence upon Him.

Supporting Scriptures

- Jeremiah 33:3
- Psalm 145:18
- Philippians 4:6–7
- James 5:16

[Yahusha Taught His Disciples How to Pray](#)

The disciples asked Yahusha to teach them to pray. Rather than giving them a ritual to recite mechanically, He provided a model that teaches the proper attitude and priorities of prayer.

The prayer begins by honoring the Father's name, seeking His Kingdom, submitting to His will, requesting daily provision, asking forgiveness, extending forgiveness to others, and seeking protection from temptation.

Matthew 6:9–13 (NKJV)

"In this manner, therefore, pray:

Our Father in heaven,
Hallowed be Your name.
Your kingdom come.
Your will be done
On earth as it is in heaven..."

This model reminds believers that prayer begins with Yahuah's glory before our personal requests.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 6:9–13
- Luke 11:1–4
- Psalm 103:1–5

[Pray with Faith and Humility](#)

Yahuah desires sincere hearts rather than empty religious words.

Yahusha warned against praying merely to impress others or using meaningless repetition. Instead, believers are to approach Yahuah with humility, confidence, and faith.

Matthew 6:7–8 (NKJV)

"And when you pray, do not use vain repetitions as the heathen do..."

James reminds believers that faith is essential when seeking wisdom from Yahuah.

James 1:5–6 (NKJV)

"If any of you lacks wisdom, let him ask of God... But let him ask in faith..."

Yahuah hears the prayers of those who sincerely seek Him.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 6:5–8
- James 1:5–6
- Hebrews 11:6
- Proverbs 15:29

[Prayer Includes Confession and Repentance](#)

A healthy relationship with Yahuah requires honesty.

When believers sin, they are called to confess their sins, repent, and seek His mercy. Yahuah delights in forgiving those who genuinely turn back to Him.

David demonstrated true repentance after his sin.

Psalms 51:10 (NKJV)

"Create in me a clean heart, O God,
And renew a steadfast spirit within me."

John assures believers:

1 John 1:9 (NKJV)

"If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

Confession restores fellowship and helps keep the heart tender before Yahuah.

Supporting Scriptures

- Psalm 32:5

- Psalm 51
- 1 John 1:9
- Acts 3:19

Pray Continually

Prayer is not reserved only for special occasions.

The Scriptures encourage believers to develop a continual attitude of fellowship with Yahuah throughout each day.

Paul instructed the assembly:

1 Thessalonians 5:17 (NKJV)

"Pray without ceasing."

This does not mean speaking every moment but maintaining an ongoing awareness of Yahuah's presence, regularly seeking His guidance, thanking Him, and depending upon Him in every circumstance.

Whether working, serving, studying, or resting, believers can continually lift their hearts to Yahuah.

Supporting Scriptures

- 1 Thessalonians 5:16–18
- Colossians 4:2
- Romans 12:12
- Ephesians 6:18

Fellowship with Yahuah Through His Word

Prayer and the study of Scripture belong together.

When we pray, we speak to Yahuah. When we read His Word, He instructs us through the Scriptures He has given.

Joshua was instructed to meditate on Yahuah's Torah continually.

Joshua 1:8 (NKJV)

"This Book of the Law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate in it day and night..."

The psalmist declared:

Psalm 119:105 (NKJV)

"Your word is a lamp to my feet
And a light to my path."

Regular study of Scripture strengthens prayer, increases wisdom, and deepens fellowship with Yahuah.

Supporting Scriptures

- Joshua 1:8
- Psalm 1:1–3
- Psalm 119:105
- 2 Timothy 3:16–17

[Fellowship with Other Believers](#)

Yahuah did not intend for His people to walk alone.

Throughout Scripture, believers gathered for worship, prayer, encouragement, teaching, and mutual support.

The early assembly devoted themselves to fellowship and prayer.

Acts 2:42 (NKJV)

"And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers."

Fellowship encourages spiritual growth, strengthens faith, and provides opportunities to serve one another in love.

The writer of Hebrews encourages believers:

Hebrews 10:24–25 (NKJV)

"And let us consider one another in order to stir up love and good works, not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together..."

Supporting Scriptures

- Acts 2:42
- Ecclesiastes 4:9–12

- Hebrews 10:24–25
 - Galatians 6:2
-

Chapter Summary

Prayer is the believer's continual communication with Yahuah and an essential part of growing in fellowship with Him. Yahusha taught His disciples to pray with reverence, humility, faith, and a desire for the Father's will. Prayer, confession, repentance, the study of Scripture, and fellowship with other believers all strengthen our relationship with Yahuah and help us mature in our walk of faith.

Key Scriptures

- Jeremiah 33:3
 - Matthew 6:9–13
 - Joshua 1:8
 - Psalm 119:105
 - 1 Thessalonians 5:17
 - Acts 2:42
 - Hebrews 10:24–25
 - 1 John 1:9
-

Key Lesson

Prayer is a daily privilege that draws believers into deeper fellowship with Yahuah. As we pray, study His Word, confess our sins, and gather with fellow believers, our faith is strengthened and our lives become increasingly aligned with His will.

Questions Only

1. Why is prayer essential to a believer's relationship with Yahuah?
2. What priorities did Yahusha teach through His model prayer?
3. Why are faith, humility, and repentance important in prayer?
4. How do prayer and the study of Scripture work together to strengthen fellowship with Yahuah?
5. Why is fellowship with other believers important for spiritual growth?

Chapter 20 — Living as a Witness for Yahuah

Main Teaching

Every Believer Is Called to Be a Witness

From the beginning, Yahuah has called His people to represent Him before the nations. Israel was chosen to be a light to the Gentiles, revealing Yahuah's righteousness through their obedience. In the same way, followers of Yahusha are called to reflect His character and proclaim His truth.

Being a witness is more than speaking with our lips—it is living a life that points others to Yahuah.

Yahusha declared:

Acts 1:8 (NKJV)

"But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses to Me..."

A faithful witness reflects Yahuah through both words and actions.

Supporting Scriptures

- Isaiah 43:10–12
- Matthew 5:14–16
- Acts 1:8
- 1 Peter 2:9

Our Lives Should Reflect the Character of Yahusha

People often observe our actions before they hear our message.

A life marked by integrity, humility, compassion, patience, honesty, and obedience gives credibility to our testimony.

Yahusha taught:

Matthew 5:16 (NKJV)

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven."

Our goal is never to draw attention to ourselves but to glorify Yahuah.

Paul encouraged believers:

Philippians 2:15 (NKJV)

"...that you may become blameless and harmless, children of God without fault... among whom you shine as lights in the world."

Our daily conduct should consistently reflect the One we serve.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 5:14–16
- Philippians 2:14–16
- Titus 2:7–8
- 1 Peter 2:12

[Proclaim the Truth with Love](#)

A witness must be faithful to the truth while speaking with love and gentleness.

The purpose of sharing the Scriptures is not to win arguments but to lead people toward Yahuah through His Word.

Paul instructed Timothy:

2 Timothy 2:24–25 (NKJV)

"And a servant of the Lord must not quarrel but be gentle to all, able to teach, patient, in humility correcting those who are in opposition..."

Peter likewise wrote:

1 Peter 3:15 (NKJV)

"...always be ready to give a defense to everyone who asks you a reason for the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear."

Truth and love must always remain together.

Supporting Scriptures

- 2 Timothy 2:24–25
- 1 Peter 3:15
- Ephesians 4:15
- Colossians 4:5–6

Be Ready to Endure Opposition

Throughout Scripture, those who faithfully served Yahuah often faced rejection, persecution, and misunderstanding.

Yahusha warned His disciples that following Him would sometimes bring opposition. Yet He also promised His presence and reward for those who remain faithful.

John 15:20 (NKJV)

"If they persecuted Me, they will also persecute you..."

He also said:

Matthew 5:10 (NKJV)

"Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, For theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

Faithful witnesses remain steadfast because they seek Yahuah's approval rather than human praise.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 5:10–12
- John 15:18–21
- 2 Timothy 3:12
- Revelation 2:10

Serve Others with Humility

Witnessing is not limited to preaching or teaching.

Acts of kindness, generosity, forgiveness, hospitality, and service often open doors for others to see the love of Yahuah.

Yahusha demonstrated servant leadership by washing His disciples' feet and instructing them to serve one another.

Mark 10:45 (NKJV)

"For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many."

Serving others reflects the heart of the Messiah.

Supporting Scriptures

- Mark 10:42–45
 - John 13:12–17
 - Galatians 5:13
 - Philippians 2:3–5
-

[Share the Good News Faithfully](#)

The message of salvation through Yahusha is to be shared with all who will listen.

Believers are called to proclaim repentance, forgiveness, and the coming Kingdom of Elohim.

This mission belongs to every follower of Yahusha, not only to pastors or teachers.

Yahusha commanded:

Matthew 28:19–20 (NKJV)

"Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations... teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you..."

Likewise:

Mark 16:15 (NKJV)

"Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Our responsibility is to faithfully proclaim the message; Yahuah is the One who changes hearts.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 28:19–20
 - Mark 16:15
 - Romans 10:14–17
 - Isaiah 52:7
-

Remain Faithful Until the End

A faithful witness does not give up when the journey becomes difficult.

The Scriptures repeatedly encourage believers to endure with patience, trusting that Yahuah will reward those who remain faithful.

Yahusha declared:

Matthew 24:13 (NKJV)

"But he who endures to the end shall be saved."

The apostle Paul reflected this same perseverance:

2 Timothy 4:7 (NKJV)

"I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith."

Faithfulness is measured not only by how we begin but also by how we finish.

Supporting Scriptures

- Matthew 24:13
 - Hebrews 10:35–39
 - James 1:12
 - 2 Timothy 4:7–8
-

Chapter Summary

Every believer is called to be a witness for Yahuah by living a life that reflects the character of Yahusha and faithfully proclaiming the truth of the Scriptures. Witnessing involves both words and actions, spoken with love, humility, and courage. Although faithful servants may face opposition, Yahuah strengthens them to endure and remain steadfast until the end.

Key Scriptures

- Isaiah 43:10–12
- Matthew 5:14–16
- Matthew 28:19–20
- Acts 1:8

- John 15:20
 - Mark 10:45
 - 1 Peter 3:15
 - Matthew 24:13
-

Key Lesson

A faithful witness reflects the character of Yahusha through both speech and conduct, serving others with humility while boldly proclaiming the truth of Yahuah's Word. Believers are called to remain faithful in this mission until the Messiah returns.

Questions Only

1. What does it mean to be a witness for Yahuah according to the Scriptures?
2. How do a believer's actions strengthen or weaken their testimony?
3. Why must truth always be spoken with love and humility?
4. How should believers respond when they face opposition for their faith?
5. What does it mean to endure faithfully until the end?

Chapter 21 — The Hope of the Resurrection and Eternal Life

Main Teaching

The Promise of the Resurrection

One of the greatest hopes found in Scripture is the promise of the resurrection. Death is not the end for those who belong to Yahuah. Just as Yahusha was raised from the dead, those who remain faithful to Him will also be raised to everlasting life.

The resurrection demonstrates Yahuah's power over sin and death and fulfills His promise to redeem His people completely.

Job expressed this hope centuries before the coming of the Messiah.

Job 19:25–26 (NKJV)

"For I know that my Redeemer lives,
And He shall stand at last on the earth;

And after my skin is destroyed, this I know,
That in my flesh I shall see God."

The resurrection has always been part of Yahuah's plan of redemption.

Supporting Scriptures

- Job 19:25–26
- Isaiah 26:19
- Daniel 12:2
- John 11:25–26

[Yahusha Is the Resurrection and the Life](#)

The resurrection is possible because of Yahusha the Messiah.

Before raising Lazarus, Yahusha declared:

John 11:25–26 (NKJV)

"I am the resurrection and the life. He who believes in Me, though he may die, he shall live."

Through His death and resurrection, Yahusha conquered death and opened the way for eternal life.

Paul later explained:

1 Corinthians 15:20 (NKJV)

"But now Christ is risen from the dead, and has become the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep."

His resurrection guarantees the future resurrection of His faithful followers.

Supporting Scriptures

- John 11:25–26
- Matthew 28:5–6
- 1 Corinthians 15:20–23
- Romans 6:8–11

[The Resurrection at Yahusha's Return](#)

The Scriptures teach that the resurrection of the righteous will occur when Yahusha returns.

Paul describes this glorious event:

1 Thessalonians 4:16–17 (NKJV)

"For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout... And the dead in Christ will rise first."

Likewise:

1 Corinthians 15:52 (NKJV)

"...the trumpet will sound, and the dead will be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed."

This is the blessed hope that encourages believers to remain faithful.

Supporting Scriptures

- 1 Thessalonians 4:16–17
- 1 Corinthians 15:51–54
- Matthew 24:30–31
- Revelation 20:4–6

[Eternal Life Is the Gift of Yahuah](#)

Eternal life is not something humanity earns. It is the gracious gift of Yahuah given through Yahusha the Messiah.

Romans 6:23 (NKJV)

"For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Yahusha also taught:

John 3:16 (NKJV)

"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

Eternal life is more than endless existence—it is everlasting fellowship with Yahuah in His Kingdom.

Supporting Scriptures

- John 3:16
- John 17:3

- Romans 6:23
- Titus 3:7

A New Heaven and a New Earth

The Bible concludes with the promise that Yahuah will make all things new.

The curse brought by sin will be removed. Death, sorrow, pain, and crying will pass away forever.

John recorded this glorious vision:

Revelation 21:1–4 (NKJV)

"Now I saw a new heaven and a new earth... And God will wipe away every tear from their eyes; there shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying."

Isaiah had prophesied this same future centuries earlier.

Isaiah 65:17 (NKJV)

"For behold, I create new heavens and a new earth..."

The hope of believers is not escape from creation but the restoration of creation under Yahuah's righteous rule.

Supporting Scriptures

- Isaiah 65:17–25
- Isaiah 66:22
- Revelation 21:1–5
- Revelation 22:1–5

Living in Hope While We Wait

The promise of the resurrection should shape the way believers live today.

Knowing that Yahuah has prepared an eternal inheritance encourages faithfulness, perseverance, and courage during trials.

Peter writes:

1 Peter 1:3–4 (NKJV)

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ... to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled and that does not fade away, reserved in heaven for you."

Paul also encourages believers:

1 Corinthians 15:58 (NKJV)

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord..."

Because the resurrection is certain, our labor for Yahuah is never in vain.

Supporting Scriptures

- 1 Peter 1:3–9
- Romans 8:18–25
- 1 Corinthians 15:58
- Hebrews 12:1–3

[The Hope That Sustains the Believer](#)

The hope of eternal life gives strength during suffering, persecution, sickness, and loss.

Believers can face the future with confidence because Yahuah is faithful to His promises.

Paul declared:

Romans 8:38–39 (NKJV)

"For I am persuaded that neither death nor life... nor any other created thing, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

This assurance enables believers to remain steadfast until the day they see Yahusha face to face.

Supporting Scriptures

- Romans 8:18
- Romans 8:38–39
- Philippians 3:20–21
- Revelation 22:12

Chapter Summary

The resurrection is the blessed hope of every believer. Through Yahusha's victory over death, those who belong to Him have the promise of eternal life and a future resurrection at His return. Yahuah will establish a new heaven and a new earth where righteousness dwells, removing every effect of sin forever. This hope strengthens believers to persevere faithfully as they await the fulfillment of all His promises.

Key Scriptures

- Job 19:25–26
 - Daniel 12:2
 - John 11:25–26
 - 1 Corinthians 15:20–23
 - 1 Thessalonians 4:16–17
 - Romans 6:23
 - Revelation 21:1–4
 - 1 Corinthians 15:58
-

Key Lesson

The resurrection and eternal life are certain promises for those who remain faithful to Yahusha. Because He conquered death, believers can live with unwavering hope, confident that Yahuah will fulfill every promise and establish His everlasting Kingdom.

Questions Only

1. How does the resurrection of Yahusha guarantee the future resurrection of believers?
2. What do the Scriptures teach about the timing of the resurrection of the righteous?
3. Why is eternal life described as a gift rather than something that can be earned?
4. What does the Bible reveal about the new heaven and the new earth?
5. How should the hope of the resurrection influence the daily lives of believers?

Conclusion — Building Your Life Upon the Word of Yahuah

The journey through **Volume 1: Foundations of Scripture** has been a study of the most essential truths found in the Word of Yahuah. From the opening chapters of Genesis to the promise of the resurrection and eternal life, one message has remained constant:

Yahuah is faithful to His covenant, His Word, and His people.

We have seen that the Scriptures are not a collection of unrelated writings but one unified revelation of Yahuah's plan of redemption through Yahusha the Messiah.

We have learned:

- The authority and trustworthiness of Scripture.
- The holiness and character of Yahuah.
- The creation of mankind and the entrance of sin.
- The promise of redemption beginning in Genesis.
- The importance of faith joined with obedience.
- The covenants Yahuah established with His people.
- The purpose of the Torah as His loving instruction.
- Israel's calling in His redemptive plan.
- The message of the prophets.
- The promises concerning the coming Messiah.
- The life, ministry, sacrifice, and future reign of Yahusha.
- The reality of the Kingdom of Elohim.
- Salvation through grace received by faith that produces obedience.
- The transforming work of the Ruach ha'Qodesh.
- The call to holiness.
- The privilege of prayer and fellowship with Yahuah.
- The responsibility of living as faithful witnesses.
- The blessed hope of the resurrection and eternal life.

These truths are not merely to increase our knowledge. They are given so that our lives may be transformed.

James reminds us:

James 1:22 (NKJV)

"But be doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving yourselves."

Yahuah desires a people who love Him with all their heart, soul, mind, and strength. Genuine faith is demonstrated through a life of obedience, humility, repentance, compassion, and perseverance.

Yahusha taught that those who build their lives upon His words are like a wise man who built his house upon the rock.

Matthew 7:24–25 (NKJV)

"Therefore whoever hears these sayings of Mine, and does them, I will liken him to a wise man who built his house on the rock... and it did not fall, for it was founded on the rock."

The world is constantly changing, but the Word of Yahuah never changes.

Isaiah 40:8 (NKJV)

"The grass withers, the flower fades,
But the word of our God stands forever."

As you complete this first volume, let it be only the beginning of your journey.

Continue to:

- Read the Scriptures daily.
- Pray with sincerity and humility.
- Walk in the Ruach ha'Qodesh.
- Obey Yahuah's commandments.
- Love others as Yahusha loved.
- Remain faithful during trials.
- Share the truth with boldness and compassion.
- Look with hope toward the return of Yahusha and the establishment of His everlasting Kingdom.

The goal of studying Scripture is not simply to know more about Yahuah—it is to know Him more deeply and to become more like the Messiah each day.

May your life continually reflect the words of the psalmist:

Psalms 119:105 (NKJV)

"Your word is a lamp to my feet
And a light to my path."

May Yahuah strengthen your faith, increase your wisdom, fill you with His Ruach ha'Qodesh, and establish you firmly upon the unchanging foundation of His Word until the day Yahusha returns.

HalleluYah!

Glossary

Abba

An affectionate Hebrew term meaning "**Father**." It expresses a close, loving relationship with Yahuah.

Key Scripture: Romans 8:15

Abrahamic Covenant

The covenant Yahuah made with Abraham, promising descendants, land, and that all nations would be blessed through his Seed.

Key Scriptures: Genesis 12:1–3; Genesis 15; Genesis 17

Atonement

The reconciliation between Yahuah and humanity through the sacrificial work of Yahusha the Messiah, who paid the penalty for sin.

Key Scriptures: Leviticus 17:11; Isaiah 53; Hebrews 9:11–14

Believer

A person who places faith in Yahusha the Messiah, repents of sin, and seeks to faithfully obey Yahuah.

Key Scriptures: John 3:16; Acts 16:31

Covenant

A sacred agreement established by Yahuah with His people.

Major biblical covenants include:

- Noahic Covenant
- Abrahamic Covenant
- Mosaic Covenant
- Davidic Covenant
- New Covenant

Key Scriptures: Genesis 9; Genesis 15; Exodus 19; 2 Samuel 7; Jeremiah 31

Disciple

A learner and follower of Yahusha who seeks to imitate His life, teachings, and obedience to the Father.

Key Scriptures: Matthew 16:24; Luke 14:27

Elohim

A Hebrew title commonly translated "**God.**" In Scripture it refers to the Creator and Sovereign of all things.

Key Scriptures: Genesis 1:1; Deuteronomy 6:4

Eternal Life

The everlasting life promised by Yahuah to those who belong to Yahusha through faith and faithful obedience.

Key Scriptures: John 3:16; John 17:3

Faith

Complete trust and confidence in Yahuah that produces faithful obedience to His Word.

Key Scriptures: Hebrews 11:1; James 2:17–26

Gospel (Good News)

The message that Yahuah has provided salvation through Yahusha the Messiah and is establishing His everlasting Kingdom.

Key Scriptures: Mark 1:14–15; 1 Corinthians 15:1–4

Grace

The undeserved favor and mercy of Yahuah shown toward humanity.

Grace saves, teaches, and transforms believers to live righteously.

Key Scriptures: Ephesians 2:8–10; Titus 2:11–14

Holiness

Being set apart for Yahuah and living according to His righteous character and commandments.

Key Scriptures: Leviticus 19:2; 1 Peter 1:15–16

Israel

The covenant people of Yahuah, descended from Jacob (whose name was changed to Israel), through whom He revealed His laws, prophets, and promises.

Key Scriptures: Genesis 32:28; Exodus 19:5–6

Kingdom of Elohim

The righteous reign and rule of Yahuah, present in the lives of His people and to be fully established at the return of Yahusha.

Key Scriptures: Daniel 2:44; Matthew 6:33

Messiah

The Anointed One promised throughout the Tanakh, fulfilled in Yahusha.

Key Scriptures: Isaiah 53; Daniel 9:25–26; John 1:41

New Covenant

The covenant promised through Jeremiah in which Yahuah writes His Torah upon the hearts of His people through the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

Key Scriptures: Jeremiah 31:31–33; Ezekiel 36:26–27; Hebrews 8:8–12

Obedience

Faithfully living according to Yahuah's commandments as the fruit of genuine faith.

Key Scriptures: Deuteronomy 10:12–13; John 14:15

Passover

Yahuah's appointed feast commemorating Israel's deliverance from Egypt and foreshadowing Yahusha, the Passover Lamb.

Key Scriptures: Exodus 12; 1 Corinthians 5:7

Prayer

Communication with Yahuah through worship, thanksgiving, confession, repentance, and petition.

Key Scriptures: Matthew 6:9–13; Philippians 4:6–7

Redemption

The act of Yahuah delivering His people from the bondage of sin through Yahusha the Messiah.

Key Scriptures: Isaiah 44:22; Ephesians 1:7

Repentance

A sincere turning away from sin and turning toward Yahuah in faith and obedience.

Key Scriptures: Acts 3:19; Luke 13:3

Resurrection

The raising of the dead by the power of Yahuah.

The resurrection of Yahusha guarantees the future resurrection of all who belong to Him.

Key Scriptures: John 11:25–26; 1 Corinthians 15

Ruach ha'Qodesh

The Holy Spirit—the Spirit of Yahuah—who empowers, teaches, convicts, comforts, and transforms believers.

Key Scriptures: Genesis 1:2; John 14:26; Romans 8:14

Salvation

Yahuah's gift of redemption from sin through Yahusha the Messiah, received by grace through faith and evidenced by a transformed life of obedience.

Key Scriptures: Ephesians 2:8–10; Romans 10:9–13

Sanctification

The lifelong process by which believers are transformed into greater holiness through the work of the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

Key Scriptures: Romans 12:1–2; 1 Thessalonians 4:3

Scripture

The inspired Word of Yahuah, given for teaching, correction, instruction, and training in righteousness.

Key Scriptures: 2 Timothy 3:16–17; 2 Peter 1:20–21

Sin

Any thought, word, or action that violates the will and commandments of Yahuah.

Key Scriptures: Romans 3:23; 1 John 3:4

Tanakh

The Hebrew Scriptures, consisting of the Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), and Ketuvim (Writings), commonly called the Old Testament.

Key Scriptures: Luke 24:44

Torah

Yahuah's divine instruction, especially the first five books of Scripture given through Moses. The Torah reveals Yahuah's character, righteousness, and covenant expectations for His people.

Key Scriptures: Deuteronomy 6:1–9; Psalm 119

Witness

One who faithfully lives for Yahuah and proclaims His truth through both words and actions.

Key Scriptures: Acts 1:8; Matthew 5:14–16

Yahusha

The Hebrew name of the promised Messiah, the Son of Yahuah, who came to fulfill the Scriptures, provide atonement for sin, and establish the everlasting Kingdom.

Key Scriptures: Matthew 1:21; John 1:29

Yahuah

The covenant Name of the Creator revealed in the Scriptures, often represented in many English translations as **LORD** (in all capital letters).

Key Scriptures: Exodus 3:15; Psalm 68:4

Question & Answer Section

Chapter 1 — Why Study the Scriptures

Question 1

Why are the Scriptures essential for every believer?

Answer:

The Scriptures are the inspired Word of Yahuah and serve as the foundation for faith, doctrine, correction, wisdom, and spiritual growth. They reveal Yahuah's character, His plan of redemption, and His will for His people. Without the Scriptures, believers would have no trustworthy standard by which to discern truth from error.

2 Timothy 3:16–17 (NKJV)

"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

Question 2

What does it mean that all Scripture is inspired by Yahuah?

Answer:

To say that Scripture is inspired means that Yahuah guided the human authors through the Ruach ha'Qodesh so that what they wrote faithfully communicates His message. Although different writers had unique backgrounds and writing styles, the ultimate Author of Scripture is Yahuah Himself.

2 Peter 1:20–21 (NKJV)

"Holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit."

Question 3

How does studying the Scriptures help believers grow spiritually?

Answer:

The Scriptures teach wisdom, strengthen faith, expose sin, encourage repentance, and equip believers to live according to Yahuah's will. As believers consistently read, meditate on, and obey His Word, they become spiritually mature and better prepared to serve Him.

Psalms 119:105 (NKJV)

"Your word is a lamp to my feet
And a light to my path."

Question 4

Why is it important to obey the Scriptures and not merely read them?

Answer:

Knowledge alone does not transform a person. Yahuah calls His people to become doers of His Word. Obedience demonstrates genuine faith and produces a life that reflects His righteousness.

James 1:22 (NKJV)

"But be doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving yourselves."

Question 5

How did Yahusha demonstrate the authority of the Scriptures during His ministry?

Answer:

Yahusha consistently quoted and affirmed the Scriptures as the final authority. He fulfilled the Law and the Prophets, resisted temptation by quoting Scripture, and taught that every part of Yahuah's Word is trustworthy and enduring.

Matthew 4:4 (NKJV)

"Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God."

Chapter 2 — Who Is Yahuah?

Question 1

Who is Yahuah according to the Scriptures?

Answer:

Yahuah is the eternal Creator of heaven and earth, the only true Elohim, who exists from everlasting to everlasting. He is holy, righteous, just, merciful, loving, faithful, and sovereign over all creation. Everything exists by His power and according to His will.

Isaiah 45:5 (NKJV)

"I am the LORD, and there is no other;
There is no God besides Me."

Question 2

What does Yahuah's covenant Name reveal about Him?

Answer:

Yahuah's covenant Name reveals His eternal, self-existent nature and His faithful relationship with His people. When He revealed His Name to Moses, He identified Himself as the One who is and who remains faithful to every covenant promise He makes.

Exodus 3:15 (NKJV)

"This is My name forever, and this is My memorial to all generations."

Question 3

Why is Yahuah alone worthy of worship?

Answer:

Yahuah alone created all things, sustains all life, and alone possesses absolute authority and holiness. Since there is no other Elohim besides Him, all worship, honor, praise, and obedience belong to Him alone.

Deuteronomy 6:4–5 (NKJV)

"Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one!"

Question 4

How do the Scriptures describe Yahuah's character?

Answer:

The Scriptures describe Yahuah as holy, righteous, merciful, gracious, patient, faithful, compassionate, just, and full of steadfast love. His character never changes, and every action He takes reflects His perfect righteousness.

Malachi 3:6 (NKJV)

"For I am the LORD, I do not change."

Question 5

How should believers respond to knowing who Yahuah is?

Answer:

Knowing Yahuah should lead believers to worship Him, trust Him, obey His commandments, love Him wholeheartedly, and walk humbly before Him. A proper understanding of His greatness inspires reverence, gratitude, and faithful service.

Micah 6:8 (NKJV)

"He has shown you, O man, what is good... to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God."

Chapter 3 — The Authority of Scripture

Question 1

Why is Scripture the highest authority for faith and practice?

Answer:

Scripture is the highest authority because it is the inspired Word of Yahuah. Human traditions, opinions, and philosophies change over time, but Yahuah's Word is eternal and unchanging. Every belief and practice should be tested against the Scriptures rather than against human ideas.

Isaiah 40:8 (NKJV)

"The grass withers, the flower fades,
But the word of our God stands forever."

Yahusha also affirmed the permanence of Scripture:

Matthew 24:35 (NKJV)

"Heaven and earth will pass away, but My words will by no means pass away."

Question 2

How do we know that the Scriptures are trustworthy?

Answer:

The Scriptures are trustworthy because they were inspired by Yahuah through the Ruach ha'Qodesh. Their unity, fulfilled prophecies, historical reliability, and transforming power all testify to their divine origin. Although written by many authors over many centuries, they present one consistent message of Yahuah's plan of redemption.

2 Timothy 3:16–17 (NKJV)

"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God..."

Peter also wrote:

2 Peter 1:21 (NKJV)

"For prophecy never came by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit."

Question 3

Why should believers test every teaching by the Scriptures?

Answer:

Believers are commanded to examine every teaching carefully because false teachers and deceptive doctrines have existed throughout history. The Scriptures provide the standard by which truth is distinguished from error.

The Bereans were commended because they carefully compared Paul's teaching with the Scriptures.

Acts 17:11 (NKJV)

"These were more fair-minded... in that they received the word with all readiness, and searched the Scriptures daily to find out whether these things were so."

John also warned:

1 John 4:1 (NKJV)

"Beloved, do not believe every spirit, but test the spirits..."

Question 4

What attitude should believers have toward the Word of Yahuah?

Answer:

Believers should approach the Scriptures with humility, reverence, faith, and a willingness to obey. The goal of studying the Bible is not merely to gain knowledge but to know Yahuah more deeply and allow His Word to transform our lives.

David wrote:

Psalms 119:11 (NKJV)

"Your word I have hidden in my heart,
That I might not sin against You."

James reminds us that hearing the Word must lead to action.

James 1:22 (NKJV)

"But be doers of the word, and not hearers only..."

Question 5

How did Yahusha demonstrate the authority of Scripture during His ministry?

Answer:

Yahusha consistently relied upon the Scriptures in every aspect of His ministry. He quoted them while teaching, fulfilled their prophecies, and used them to resist Satan's temptations. He repeatedly declared that the Scriptures could not be broken and that they testified concerning Him.

John 10:35 (NKJV)

"...the Scripture cannot be broken."

During His temptation in the wilderness, Yahusha answered each temptation with the words:

Matthew 4:4 (NKJV)

"It is written..."

His example teaches believers to trust, study, and obey the Scriptures as the final authority.

Chapter 4 — The Creation Account

Question 1

What does Genesis teach about the origin of the universe?

Answer:

Genesis teaches that Yahuah created the heavens, the earth, and everything in them by His spoken word. Creation did not occur by chance or accident but according to His wisdom, power, and purpose. Everything that exists ultimately owes its existence to Him.

Genesis 1:1 (NKJV)

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

The psalmist also declared:

Psalms 33:6 (NKJV)

"By the word of the LORD the heavens were made..."

Question 2

Why is it important to believe that Yahuah is the Creator?

Answer:

Recognizing Yahuah as Creator establishes His authority over all creation. Because He made all things, He alone has the right to determine what is true, righteous, and good. Belief in creation also provides the foundation for understanding humanity's purpose, dignity, and accountability before Him.

Revelation 4:11 (NKJV)

"You are worthy, O Lord...
For You created all things,
And by Your will they exist and were created."

Question 3

What does it mean that mankind was created in the image of Yahuah?

Answer:

Being created in Yahuah's image means that human beings were uniquely designed to reflect His moral character, exercise responsible stewardship over creation, and enjoy fellowship with Him. Every human life possesses inherent value and dignity because it bears the Creator's image.

Genesis 1:27 (NKJV)

"So God created man in His own image..."

This truth forms the biblical basis for respecting and valuing every human life.

Question 4

What does the creation account reveal about Yahuah's character?

Answer:

The creation account reveals Yahuah's wisdom, power, order, goodness, creativity, and sovereignty. Everything He created was intentional and declared "very good." Creation displays His glory and points people to the greatness of the Creator.

Genesis 1:31 (NKJV)

"Then God saw everything that He had made, and indeed it was very good."

Paul also teaches that creation reveals Yahuah's eternal power.

Romans 1:20 (NKJV)

"For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes are clearly seen..."

Question 5

How should believers respond to the truth that Yahuah is the Creator?

Answer:

Believers should respond with worship, gratitude, humility, faithful stewardship of His creation, and obedience to His will. Knowing that Yahuah created us gives our lives meaning and reminds us that we exist for His glory.

Psalms 95:6 (NKJV)

"Oh come, let us worship and bow down;
Let us kneel before the LORD our Maker."

Understanding Yahuah as Creator encourages believers to trust Him completely, knowing that the One who created all things is fully able to sustain His people.

Chapter 5 — The Fall of Man

Question 1

What was the Fall of Man?

Answer:

The Fall of Man refers to the moment when Adam and Eve disobeyed Yahuah by eating from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Through this act of rebellion, sin entered the world, bringing separation from Yahuah, spiritual death, and the curse upon creation.

Genesis 3:6 (NKJV)

"So when the woman saw that the tree was good for food... she took of its fruit and ate. She also gave to her husband with her, and he ate."

Paul explains the significance of this event:

Romans 5:12 (NKJV)

"Therefore, just as through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin..."

Question 2

What were the consequences of Adam and Eve's sin?

Answer:

Adam and Eve's disobedience resulted in spiritual separation from Yahuah, physical death, suffering, pain, hardship, and the corruption of creation. They were expelled from the Garden of Eden and no longer enjoyed the perfect fellowship they once had with Yahuah.

Their sin also affected all future generations, introducing a fallen nature into humanity.

Genesis 3:23–24 (NKJV)

"Therefore the LORD God sent him out of the garden of Eden... So He drove out the man..."

Question 3

Why did Yahuah judge sin instead of ignoring it?

Answer:

Yahuah is perfectly holy and just. Because of His righteous character, He cannot overlook sin or treat it as insignificant. His justice requires that sin be judged, while His mercy provides a way for sinners to be redeemed.

The Fall demonstrates both the seriousness of sin and the holiness of Yahuah.

Habakkuk 1:13 (NKJV)

"You are of purer eyes than to behold evil,
And cannot look on wickedness."

At the same time, Yahuah immediately began revealing His plan of redemption.

Question 4

How did Yahuah show mercy after the Fall?

Answer:

Although Adam and Eve deserved immediate judgment, Yahuah demonstrated mercy in several ways. He sought them after they sinned, clothed them with garments of skin, and gave the first promise of the coming Redeemer who would defeat the serpent.

These acts reveal that even in judgment, Yahuah's mercy was already at work.

Genesis 3:15 (NKJV)

"And I will put enmity between you and the woman... He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise His heel."

This promise points forward to Yahusha the Messiah.

Question 5

What lessons should believers learn from the Fall?

Answer:

The Fall teaches believers that sin has devastating consequences, that Yahuah's commandments are given for our good, and that every person needs redemption through Yahusha. It also reminds us of Yahuah's great mercy, for He immediately began His plan to restore humanity.

Believers should therefore remain humble, resist temptation, and trust in Yahuah's provision for salvation.

James 1:14–15 (NKJV)

"But each one is tempted when he is drawn away by his own desires and enticed. Then... sin... brings forth death."

Chapter 6 — Sin and Its Consequences

Question 1

What is sin according to the Scriptures?

Answer:

Sin is any thought, word, or action that violates the will and commandments of Yahuah. It is rebellion against His righteous standards and separates people from fellowship with Him.

John gives a clear definition:

1 John 3:4 (NKJV)

"Whoever commits sin also commits lawlessness, and sin is lawlessness."

Because Yahuah is holy, anything contrary to His character and commands is sin.

Question 2

Why is sin such a serious matter?

Answer:

Sin is serious because it separates humanity from Yahuah, brings spiritual and physical death, corrupts the human heart, and affects every part of creation. Left unresolved, sin results in eternal judgment.

Isaiah wrote:

Isaiah 59:2 (NKJV)

"But your iniquities have separated you from your God..."

Paul adds:

Romans 6:23 (NKJV)

"For the wages of sin is death..."

These verses demonstrate both the seriousness of sin and humanity's need for a Savior.

Question 3

Can human effort remove the guilt of sin?

Answer:

No. Human effort, good works, or religious rituals cannot remove the guilt of sin. Salvation comes only through Yahuah's grace made available through Yahusha the Messiah.

Isaiah reminds us:

Isaiah 64:6 (NKJV)

"But we are all like an unclean thing,
And all our righteousnesses are like filthy rags..."

Only Yahuah can provide true forgiveness and cleansing.

Question 4

How did Yahuah provide the solution for sin?

Answer:

Yahuah provided the solution through Yahusha the Messiah, whose sacrificial death paid the penalty for sin once and for all. The sacrificial system of the Torah pointed forward to this perfect sacrifice.

John declared:

John 1:29 (NKJV)

"Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!"

Through repentance and faith in Yahusha, believers receive forgiveness and reconciliation with Yahuah.

Question 5

How should believers respond to the reality of sin?

Answer:

Believers should confess their sins, repent sincerely, seek Yahuah's forgiveness, and rely upon the Ruach ha'Qodesh to live holy lives. Rather than excusing sin, they should pursue obedience and continually grow in righteousness.

1 John 1:9 (NKJV)

"If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

Walking daily in repentance and obedience demonstrates a heart that desires to honor Yahuah.

Chapter 7 — The First Promise of Redemption

Question 1

What is the first promise of redemption found in the Scriptures?

Answer:

The first promise of redemption is found in **Genesis 3:15**, immediately after Adam and Eve sinned. Rather than leaving humanity without hope, Yahuah declared that the Seed of the woman would ultimately defeat the serpent. This prophecy is often called the **Protoevangelium**, meaning "the first announcement of the Good News."

Genesis 3:15 (NKJV)

"And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your seed and her Seed; He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise His heel."

This prophecy points forward to Yahusha the Messiah, whose victory over sin and death fulfills Yahuah's promise of redemption.

Question 2

Who is the "Seed of the woman" in Genesis 3:15?

Answer:

The "Seed of the woman" ultimately refers to Yahusha the Messiah. Throughout the Scriptures, Yahuah progressively revealed that the promised Redeemer would come through Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Judah, David, and finally be born as the Messiah.

While Satan would bruise His heel through His suffering and crucifixion, Yahusha would crush the serpent's head by defeating sin, death, and the power of the adversary.

Hebrews 2:14 (NKJV)

"That through death He might destroy him who had the power of death, that is, the devil."

Question 3

How does Genesis 3:15 reveal both Yahuah's justice and His mercy?

Answer:

Genesis 3:15 demonstrates Yahuah's justice because sin was judged and its consequences were declared. At the same time, it reveals His mercy because He immediately announced His plan to provide a Redeemer.

Rather than abandoning humanity, Yahuah promised restoration before Adam and Eve were even expelled from the Garden.

This shows that His mercy accompanies His justice and that redemption was always part of His eternal plan.

Psalms 85:10 (NKJV)

"Mercy and truth have met together;
Righteousness and peace have kissed."

Question 4

How was the promise of redemption developed throughout the Tanakh?

Answer:

After Genesis 3:15, Yahuah revealed additional details about the coming Redeemer through His covenants and the prophets.

He promised that the Messiah would:

- Come through Abraham's seed (Genesis 22:18).
- Descend from the tribe of Judah (Genesis 49:10).
- Be a descendant of David (2 Samuel 7:12–16).
- Be born in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2).
- Suffer for the sins of His people (Isaiah 53).
- Establish an everlasting Kingdom (Daniel 7:13–14).

These prophecies together reveal the unfolding plan of redemption that culminates in Yahusha.

Question 5

What hope does the first promise of redemption give believers today?

Answer:

Genesis 3:15 reminds believers that Yahuah had a plan of salvation before humanity could fully understand its need. It assures us that evil will not triumph, that the Messiah has secured victory over sin and death, and that one day Satan's work will be completely destroyed.

Because of this promise, believers can live with confidence, knowing that Yahuah always fulfills His Word.

Revelation 21:4 (NKJV)

"And God will wipe away every tear from their eyes; there shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying..."

Chapter 8 — Faith and Obedience

Question 1

What is biblical faith?

Answer:

Biblical faith is complete trust in Yahuah that results in faithful obedience. It is not merely agreeing with certain truths but confidently relying on Yahuah's promises and acting upon His Word.

The writer of Hebrews defines faith as:

Hebrews 11:1 (NKJV)

"Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Throughout Scripture, genuine faith always produces obedience.

Question 2

Why are faith and obedience inseparable?

Answer:

Faith and obedience cannot be separated because true faith naturally leads to action. A person who genuinely trusts Yahuah desires to obey Him, not to earn salvation, but because of love and confidence in His wisdom.

Abraham demonstrated this when he obeyed Yahuah's command to leave his homeland and later when he offered Isaac.

James 2:22 (NKJV)

"Do you see that faith was working together with his works, and by works faith was made perfect?"

Obedience is the evidence of living faith.

Question 3

How does Abraham's life illustrate genuine faith?

Answer:

Abraham believed Yahuah's promises even when their fulfillment seemed impossible. He obeyed Yahuah without knowing every detail of the future, trusting that Yahuah would remain faithful.

His willingness to offer Isaac demonstrated that his faith was complete confidence in Yahuah's character.

Genesis 15:6 (NKJV)

"And he believed in the LORD, and He accounted it to him for righteousness."

Abraham's life remains an example for every believer.

Question 4

What does James mean when he says faith without works is dead?

Answer:

James teaches that faith which produces no obedience is not genuine saving faith. Works do not earn salvation, but they demonstrate that faith is alive and active.

A profession of faith without a transformed life is empty.

James 2:17 (NKJV)

"Thus also faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead."

True faith changes how a person lives.

Question 5

How should believers demonstrate their faith today?

Answer:

Believers demonstrate their faith by trusting Yahuah in every circumstance, obeying His commandments, loving others, serving faithfully, persevering during trials, and remaining committed to His Word.

Yahusha summarized this relationship between love and obedience:

John 14:15 (NKJV)

"If you love Me, keep My commandments."

Faith is seen not only in what believers say but in how they live each day.

Chapter 9 — The Covenants of Elohim

Question 1

What is a covenant according to the Scriptures?

Answer:

A covenant is a sacred and binding agreement established by Yahuah. Unlike human contracts that are often based on mutual benefit, Yahuah's covenants reveal His faithfulness, mercy, and commitment to accomplish His purposes. Throughout the Scriptures, His covenants form the framework of His redemptive plan.

Yahuah always remains faithful to His covenant promises.

Deuteronomy 7:9 (NKJV)

"Therefore know that the LORD your God, He is God, the faithful God who keeps covenant and mercy for a thousand generations with those who love Him and keep His commandments."

Question 2

What are the major covenants Yahuah established in the Scriptures?

Answer:

The Scriptures reveal several major covenants through which Yahuah progressively unfolded His plan of redemption:

- **The Noahic Covenant**—Yahuah promised never again to destroy the earth by a flood and placed the rainbow as its sign (Genesis 9:8–17).
- **The Abrahamic Covenant**—Yahuah promised Abraham descendants, the land, and that all nations would be blessed through his Seed (Genesis 12:1–3; Genesis 15; Genesis 17).
- **The Mosaic Covenant**—Yahuah gave Israel His Torah to guide them as His covenant people (Exodus 19–24).
- **The Davidic Covenant**—Yahuah promised that the Messiah would come through David's lineage and establish an everlasting Kingdom (2 Samuel 7:12–16).
- **The New Covenant**—Yahuah promised to write His Torah on the hearts of His people through the Ruach ha'Qodesh (Jeremiah 31:31–33).

Each covenant builds upon the previous ones and points toward the fulfillment found in Yahusha the Messiah.

Question 3

How does the New Covenant fulfill Yahuah's earlier promises?

Answer:

The New Covenant fulfills Yahuah's promises by providing inward transformation rather than merely outward instruction. Through the Ruach ha'Qodesh, Yahuah writes His Torah upon the hearts of His people, enabling them to walk in faithful obedience.

The New Covenant does not abolish Yahuah's righteousness but empowers believers to live according to it.

Jeremiah 31:33 (NKJV)

"I will put My law in their minds, and write it on their hearts..."

Ezekiel adds:

Ezekiel 36:27 (NKJV)

"I will put My Spirit within you and cause you to walk in My statutes..."

Question 4

Why are Yahuah's covenants important for believers today?

Answer:

Yahuah's covenants demonstrate that He is faithful and unchanging. They reveal His plan of salvation, His desire for fellowship with His people, and His commitment to fulfill every promise He has made.

Studying the covenants helps believers understand the unity of Scripture and strengthens confidence that Yahuah will accomplish everything He has promised.

Hebrews 10:23 (NKJV)

"Let us hold fast the confession of our hope without wavering, for He who promised is faithful."

Question 5

How should believers respond to Yahuah's covenant faithfulness?

Answer:

Believers should respond with gratitude, trust, faithful obedience, and steadfast commitment to Yahuah. Because He has always remained faithful to His promises, His people are called to remain faithful to Him.

Micah summarizes the proper response:

Micah 6:8 (NKJV)

"He has shown you, O man, what is good; And what does the LORD require of you But to do justly, To love mercy, And to walk humbly with your God?"

Living in covenant relationship with Yahuah means trusting His promises and walking daily in obedience to His Word.

Chapter 10 — The Torah: Yahuah's Instruction

Question 1

What is the Torah?

Answer:

The Torah is Yahuah's divine instruction given through Moses. While it includes commandments, statutes, and judgments, the word **Torah** itself means "instruction" or "teaching." It reveals Yahuah's character, His standards of righteousness, and His desire for His people to live holy lives.

The Torah is found primarily in the first five books of Scripture:

- Genesis
- Exodus
- Leviticus
- Numbers
- Deuteronomy

Deuteronomy 6:1 (NKJV)

"Now this is the commandment, and these are the statutes and judgments which the LORD your God has commanded to teach you..."

Question 2

Why did Yahuah give the Torah to Israel?

Answer:

Yahuah gave the Torah to teach His people how to live in covenant relationship with Him. It instructed Israel in worship, justice, holiness, compassion, and daily living so that they would reflect His character before the nations.

The Torah was given after Yahuah redeemed Israel from Egypt, showing that obedience was the response to redemption, not the means of earning it.

Exodus 19:5–6 (NKJV)

"Now therefore, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be a special treasure to Me above all people..."

Question 3

Did Yahusha abolish the Torah?

Answer:

No. Yahusha clearly taught that He did not come to abolish the Torah or the Prophets but to fulfill them. He perfectly obeyed the Torah and revealed its fullest meaning through His life and teaching.

Matthew 5:17 (NKJV)

"Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill."

Yahusha consistently upheld Yahuah's righteous standards while correcting false interpretations and human traditions.

Question 4

What is the relationship between the Torah and the New Covenant?

Answer:

The New Covenant does not replace Yahuah's instruction with lawlessness. Instead, it fulfills Jeremiah's prophecy by writing the Torah upon the hearts of His people through the Ruach ha'Qodesh.

This inward transformation enables believers to obey Yahuah from love rather than mere outward obligation.

Hebrews 8:10 (NKJV)

"I will put My laws in their mind and write them on their hearts..."

The Ruach empowers believers to walk according to Yahuah's righteous ways.

Question 5

How should believers view the Torah today?

Answer:

Believers should view the Torah as Yahuah's holy, righteous, and good instruction. It reveals His character, exposes sin, points to the Messiah, and teaches principles of holy living. Through the Ruach ha'Qodesh, believers seek to obey Yahuah from hearts transformed by His grace.

Paul affirmed:

Romans 7:12 (NKJV)

"Therefore the law is holy, and the commandment holy and just and good."

The psalmist likewise declared:

Psalms 119:97 (NKJV)

"Oh, how I love Your law!
It is my meditation all the day."

Chapter 11 — Israel: Yahuah's Chosen People

Question 1

Why did Yahuah choose Israel?

Answer:

Yahuah chose Israel according to His own purpose and grace, not because they were greater or more righteous than other nations. Through Israel, He revealed His Torah, sent His prophets, preserved the Scriptures, and brought forth the promised Messiah.

Moses reminded Israel:

Deuteronomy 7:7–8 (NKJV)

"The LORD did not set His love on you nor choose you because you were more in number than any other people... but because the LORD loves you..."

Israel's calling was to display Yahuah's holiness and be a light to the nations.

Question 2

What responsibilities accompanied Israel's calling?

Answer:

Israel's calling carried the responsibility to obey Yahuah's commandments, remain faithful to His covenant, worship Him alone, and demonstrate His righteousness before the surrounding nations.

Yahuah declared:

Exodus 19:5–6 (NKJV)

"Now therefore, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be a special treasure to Me above all people... And you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation."

Israel's privilege was never separated from their responsibility.

Question 3

How did the prophets address Israel's unfaithfulness?

Answer:

The prophets faithfully warned Israel when they turned from Yahuah. They called the people to repentance, condemned idolatry and injustice, and reminded them of Yahuah's covenant.

Although judgment was announced because of persistent disobedience, the prophets also proclaimed hope. Yahuah promised restoration for a repentant people and foretold the coming Messiah and the New Covenant.

Jeremiah 3:12 (NKJV)

"Return, backsliding Israel,' says the LORD... 'For I am merciful,' says the LORD."

The prophets consistently balanced warnings of judgment with promises of restoration.

Question 4

How does Yahusha fulfill Yahuah's promises concerning Israel?

Answer:

Yahusha fulfilled the promises made to the patriarchs by coming as the promised Messiah from the line of Abraham, Judah, and David. Through Him, Yahuah's covenant promises are confirmed, and He gathers a faithful people who trust in Him.

Paul wrote:

Romans 15:8 (NKJV)

"Now I say that Jesus Christ has become a servant to the circumcision for the truth of God, to confirm the promises made to the fathers."

Yahusha's ministry demonstrates Yahuah's unwavering faithfulness to His covenant promises.

Question 5

What should believers learn from Israel's history?

Answer:

Israel's history teaches believers about Yahuah's holiness, faithfulness, mercy, patience, and justice. It warns against unbelief and disobedience while encouraging trust, repentance, and steadfast faith.

Paul explains that these events were recorded for our instruction.

1 Corinthians 10:11 (NKJV)

"Now all these things happened to them as examples, and they were written for our admonition..."

Believers should learn from both Israel's victories and failures, remaining faithful to Yahuah in every generation.

Chapter 12 — The Prophets and Their Message

Question 1

Why did Yahuah send prophets to His people?

Answer:

Yahuah sent prophets to communicate His Word, call His people to repentance, warn of coming judgment, and proclaim future hope. The prophets served as His messengers, reminding Israel of the covenant and urging them to return to faithful obedience.

Amos 3:7 (NKJV)

"Surely the Lord GOD does nothing,
Unless He reveals His secret to His servants the prophets."

Their message consistently called the people back to Yahuah.

Question 2

What were the central themes of the prophets' messages?

Answer:

Although each prophet ministered in different circumstances, several themes appear repeatedly:

- Repentance from sin.
- Faithfulness to Yahuah's covenant.
- Rejection of idolatry.
- Justice and compassion toward others.
- Coming judgment for persistent rebellion.
- Hope through restoration.

- The promise of the Messiah.
- The future Kingdom of Elohim.

Micah summarized Yahuah's desire for His people:

Micah 6:8 (NKJV)

"He has shown you, O man, what is good... to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God."

Question 3

How did the prophets point to the coming Messiah?

Answer:

The prophets revealed many details about the Messiah's life and mission. They foretold His lineage, birthplace, ministry, suffering, death, resurrection, and everlasting reign.

Examples include:

- Born in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2).
- Suffering Servant (Isaiah 53).
- Descendant of David (Jeremiah 23:5–6).
- Everlasting King (Daniel 7:13–14).

These prophecies demonstrate Yahuah's sovereign plan and are fulfilled in Yahusha the Messiah.

Question 4

Why are the prophetic writings important for believers today?

Answer:

The prophetic writings reveal Yahuah's character, confirm His faithfulness, strengthen confidence in His Word, and provide hope for the future. Fulfilled prophecy demonstrates that Yahuah always accomplishes what He has spoken.

The prophets also encourage believers to remain faithful while awaiting the complete fulfillment of His promises.

Isaiah 46:9–10 (NKJV)

"For I am God, and there is no other...
Declaring the end from the beginning..."

Their message remains relevant because Yahuah does not change.

Question 5

How should believers respond to the message of the prophets?

Answer:

Believers should respond by humbling themselves before Yahuah, repenting of sin, trusting His promises, obeying His Word, and living with hope in the coming Kingdom.

The prophets consistently taught that Yahuah desires hearts that are devoted to Him rather than mere outward religious activity.

Joel 2:12–13 (NKJV)

"'Now, therefore,' says the LORD,
'Turn to Me with all your heart...'
Rend your heart, and not your garments."

A proper response to the prophets is a life marked by repentance, faithfulness, and confident hope in Yahuah's promises.

Chapter 13 — The Messiah Promised in the Tanakh

Question 1

Who is the promised Messiah foretold throughout the Tanakh?

Answer:

The promised Messiah is Yahusha, whom Yahuah foretold throughout the Tanakh as the Redeemer, King, Shepherd, Prophet, and Savior of His people. Beginning with the first promise in Genesis 3:15, Yahuah progressively revealed more details concerning the Messiah through the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings.

Yahusha Himself declared that the Scriptures testified about Him.

John 5:39 (NKJV)

"You search the Scriptures, for in them you think you have eternal life; and these are they which testify of Me."

From Genesis to Malachi, the Tanakh consistently points to the coming Messiah who would accomplish Yahuah's plan of redemption.

Question 2

What are some of the major prophecies concerning the Messiah?

Answer:

The Tanakh contains hundreds of prophecies concerning the Messiah. Some of the most significant include:

- He would be the Seed of the woman (Genesis 3:15).
- He would come through Abraham's lineage (Genesis 22:18).
- He would descend from the tribe of Judah (Genesis 49:10).
- He would be a descendant of King David (2 Samuel 7:12–16).
- He would be born in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2).
- He would be born of a virgin (Isaiah 7:14).
- He would minister in Galilee (Isaiah 9:1–2).
- He would perform mighty works (Isaiah 35:5–6).
- He would suffer for the sins of His people (Isaiah 53).
- He would enter Jerusalem riding on a donkey (Zechariah 9:9).
- He would be betrayed for thirty pieces of silver (Zechariah 11:12–13).
- He would rise again before seeing corruption (Psalm 16:10).

These prophecies, written centuries before Yahusha's birth, demonstrate Yahuah's sovereign control over history.

Question 3

How did Yahusha fulfill these Messianic prophecies?

Answer:

Yahusha fulfilled the prophecies concerning His birth, lineage, ministry, miracles, suffering, death, resurrection, and exaltation exactly as the Scriptures foretold.

His life was not a series of coincidences but the fulfillment of Yahuah's eternal plan.

For example:

- Born in Bethlehem (Matthew 2:1; Micah 5:2).
- Descendant of David (Matthew 1).
- Entered Jerusalem on a donkey (Matthew 21:1–9; Zechariah 9:9).
- Crucified according to Isaiah 53 and Psalm 22.
- Raised from the dead according to Psalm 16:10.

After His resurrection, Yahusha explained these fulfillments to His disciples.

Luke 24:27 (NKJV)

"And beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself."

Question 4

Why is fulfilled prophecy important for believers?

Answer:

Fulfilled prophecy confirms that the Scriptures truly are the inspired Word of Yahuah. It strengthens faith by demonstrating that Yahuah declares the future and faithfully brings His promises to pass.

Every fulfilled prophecy assures believers that the remaining promises—including Yahusha's return, the resurrection, and the coming Kingdom—will also be fulfilled.

Isaiah 46:9–10 (NKJV)

"For I am God, and there is no other...
Declaring the end from the beginning..."

Yahuah's perfect record of fulfilled prophecy gives believers confidence that His Word can always be trusted.

Question 5

How should believers respond to the fulfillment of Messianic prophecy?

Answer:

Believers should respond with worship, gratitude, obedience, and unwavering confidence in Yahuah's Word. The fulfillment of prophecy should deepen faith, strengthen hope, and encourage believers to proclaim the Messiah to others.

Peter wrote:

2 Peter 1:19 (NKJV)

"And so we have the prophetic word confirmed, which you do well to heed as a light that shines in a dark place..."

Because Yahuah has fulfilled His promises concerning the Messiah, believers can confidently trust Him to fulfill every remaining promise.

Chapter 14 — Yahusha the Messiah

Question 1

Who is Yahusha the Messiah?

Answer:

Yahusha is the promised Messiah foretold throughout the Tanakh. He is the Son of Elohim, the Son of David, the Lamb of Yahuah, and the Redeemer sent to accomplish the Father's plan of salvation. He came in perfect obedience to the will of Yahuah, revealing the Father's character and providing redemption through His sacrificial death and victorious resurrection.

Yahusha declared:

John 14:6 (NKJV)

"I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me."

He alone fulfills every Messianic promise recorded in the Scriptures.

Question 2

What was the primary purpose of Yahusha's earthly ministry?

Answer:

Yahusha came to reveal the Father, proclaim the Kingdom of Elohim, call sinners to repentance, fulfill the Scriptures, and offer Himself as the atoning sacrifice for sin.

Significantly, Yahusha clearly stated the initial focus of His earthly mission:

Matthew 15:24 (NKJV)

"I was not sent except to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

He also declared:

Luke 19:10 (NKJV)

"For the Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost."

His ministry fulfilled Yahuah's covenant promises while opening the way for all who believe to be reconciled to the Father.

Question 3

How did Yahusha fulfill the role of the perfect sacrifice?

Answer:

The sacrificial system established in the Torah pointed forward to Yahusha, the perfect and sinless Lamb of Elohim. Unlike the repeated animal sacrifices, His sacrifice was complete and sufficient to atone for sin once and for all.

John the Baptist proclaimed:

John 1:29 (NKJV)

"Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!"

The writer of Hebrews explains:

Hebrews 10:12 (NKJV)

"But this Man, after He had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, sat down at the right hand of God."

Through His blood, believers receive forgiveness and reconciliation with Yahuah.

Question 4

Why is the resurrection of Yahusha essential to the faith?

Answer:

The resurrection confirms that Yahusha conquered sin and death, validated His identity as the Messiah, fulfilled the Scriptures, and guarantees the future resurrection of all who belong to Him.

Without the resurrection, there would be no victory over death and no assurance of eternal life.

Paul wrote:

1 Corinthians 15:20 (NKJV)

"But now Christ is risen from the dead, and has become the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep."

The empty tomb is the foundation of the believer's hope.

Question 5

How should believers follow Yahusha today?

Answer:

Believers follow Yahusha by trusting Him completely, obeying His teachings, keeping Yahuah's commandments, walking in humility, loving others, and allowing the Ruach ha'Qodesh to transform their lives daily.

Yahusha taught:

John 14:15 (NKJV)

"If you love Me, keep My commandments."

Following Yahusha is more than acknowledging Him as Messiah—it is a lifelong commitment to imitate His example, remain faithful to His Word, and live for the glory of Yahuah.

Chapter 15 — The Kingdom of Elohim

Question 1

What is the Kingdom of Elohim?

Answer:

The Kingdom of Elohim is the reign and sovereign rule of Yahuah over all creation. While Yahuah has always been King, the Kingdom was proclaimed by Yahusha as both a present spiritual reality for those who submit to His authority and a future literal Kingdom that will be fully established when He returns.

Yahusha began His ministry by proclaiming:

Mark 1:14–15 (NKJV)

"Now after John was put in prison, Jesus came to Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God, and saying, 'The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand. Repent, and believe in the gospel.'"

Those who belong to Yahuah willingly submit to His rule now while looking forward to the complete fulfillment of His Kingdom.

Question 2

Who will inherit the Kingdom of Elohim?

Answer:

The Kingdom belongs to those who repent, believe in Yahusha the Messiah, and faithfully walk in obedience to Yahuah. Entrance into the Kingdom is not based upon human merit but upon Yahuah's grace, producing a transformed life characterized by faith and obedience.

Yahusha declared:

Matthew 7:21 (NKJV)

"Not everyone who says to Me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter the kingdom of heaven, but he who does the will of My Father in heaven."

Paul likewise reminds believers that those who continually practice unrighteousness without repentance will not inherit the Kingdom.

1 Corinthians 6:9–11 (NKJV)

"Do you not know that the unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God?... And such were some of you. But you were washed..."

The evidence of belonging to the Kingdom is a life transformed by Yahuah.

Question 3

What did Yahusha teach about the Kingdom through His parables?

Answer:

Yahusha frequently taught about the Kingdom using parables to reveal its nature, growth, and value. Through these illustrations, He showed that the Kingdom often begins in ways that appear small but produces great results according to Yahuah's purpose.

For example:

- The mustard seed teaches that the Kingdom grows from small beginnings into something great (Matthew 13:31–32).
- The leaven illustrates the quiet but powerful influence of the Kingdom (Matthew 13:33).
- The hidden treasure and the pearl of great price demonstrate that the Kingdom is worth giving up everything to obtain (Matthew 13:44–46).

These parables encourage believers to value Yahuah's Kingdom above every earthly pursuit.

Question 4

What is the future fulfillment of the Kingdom of Elohim?

Answer:

The future fulfillment of the Kingdom will occur when Yahusha returns to establish His righteous reign over the earth. Sin, death, injustice, and rebellion will be defeated, and Yahuah's people will dwell with Him forever.

Daniel foresaw this everlasting Kingdom:

Daniel 7:13–14 (NKJV)

"Then to Him was given dominion and glory and a kingdom,
That all peoples, nations, and languages should serve Him.
His dominion is an everlasting dominion,
Which shall not pass away..."

John also saw the fulfillment:

Revelation 11:15 (NKJV)

"The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever!"

Believers eagerly await this glorious day.

Question 5

How should believers live as citizens of the Kingdom today?

Answer:

Believers should live as faithful citizens of Yahuah's Kingdom by seeking His righteousness above worldly ambitions, obeying His commandments, serving others with humility, proclaiming the Good News, and remaining steadfast until Yahusha returns.

Yahusha instructed His followers:

Matthew 6:33 (NKJV)

"But seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added to you."

Living as citizens of the Kingdom means allowing every area of life—our thoughts, words, actions, and priorities—to reflect the reign of Yahuah.

Chapter 16 — Salvation According to Scripture

Question 1

What is salvation according to the Scriptures?

Answer:

Salvation is Yahuah's gracious work of rescuing humanity from the penalty and power of sin through Yahusha the Messiah. It restores a person's relationship with Yahuah, brings forgiveness of sins, and offers the hope of eternal life.

Salvation originates with Yahuah's love and mercy, not with human effort.

Ephesians 2:8–9 (NKJV)

"For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest anyone should boast."

Salvation is entirely made possible through Yahuah's provision.

Question 2

What is the proper response to Yahuah's offer of salvation?

Answer:

The Scriptures call every person to repent of sin, believe in Yahusha the Messiah, and faithfully follow Him. Repentance involves turning away from sin and turning toward Yahuah with a sincere heart. Genuine faith is demonstrated through a life of obedience.

Peter proclaimed:

Acts 2:38 (NKJV)

"Repent, and let every one of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins..."

Likewise, Yahusha declared:

Mark 1:15 (NKJV)

"Repent, and believe in the gospel."

Repentance and faith are inseparable responses to Yahuah's invitation.

Question 3

Can anyone earn salvation by good works?

Answer:

No. No amount of good works can remove the guilt of sin or earn salvation. Good works are the result of salvation, not its cause. Believers obey Yahuah because they have been redeemed, not in order to purchase redemption.

Paul wrote:

Titus 3:5 (NKJV)

"Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us..."

At the same time, genuine salvation produces a transformed life that is rich in good works.

Ephesians 2:10 (NKJV)

"For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works..."

Thus, works demonstrate living faith but never replace Yahuah's grace.

Question 4

What role do faith and obedience play in salvation?

Answer:

Faith and obedience work together in the life of the believer. Faith receives Yahuah's gift of salvation, while obedience demonstrates that faith is genuine. The Scriptures never present obedience as a means of earning salvation, but they consistently teach that those who truly believe will seek to obey Yahuah.

James explains:

James 2:26 (NKJV)

"For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."

Yahusha likewise said:

John 14:15 (NKJV)

"If you love Me, keep My commandments."

True saving faith produces a life that increasingly reflects the character of Yahuah.

Question 5

What assurance do believers have concerning their salvation?

Answer:

Believers have assurance because salvation rests upon Yahuah's faithfulness rather than human perfection. Those who continue trusting in Yahusha, walking in repentance, and remaining faithful to Him can have confidence that Yahuah will complete the work He has begun in them.

John wrote:

1 John 5:11–13 (NKJV)

"And this is the testimony: that God has given us eternal life, and this life is in His Son... These things I have written to you... that you may know that you have eternal life."

Paul also encouraged believers:

Philippians 1:6 (NKJV)

"Being confident of this very thing, that He who has begun a good work in you will complete it until the day of Jesus Christ."

This assurance encourages believers to remain steadfast, trusting in Yahuah's promises while faithfully walking with Him.

Chapter 17 — The Ruach ha'Qodesh

Question 1

Who is the Ruach ha'Qodesh?

Answer:

The Ruach ha'Qodesh (Holy Spirit) is the Spirit of Yahuah, sent to accomplish His will among His people. Throughout the Scriptures, the Ruach empowers, teaches, convicts, guides, comforts, and strengthens those who belong to Yahuah. From the opening verses of Genesis to the writings of the apostles, the Ruach is actively involved in creation, revelation, redemption, and the sanctification of believers.

The Ruach is not merely an influence or force but works personally in carrying out Yahuah's purposes.

Genesis 1:2 (NKJV)

"The earth was without form, and void; and darkness was on the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters."

Yahusha also promised the coming of the Ruach to His disciples:

John 14:16–17 (NKJV)

"And I will pray the Father, and He will give you another Helper, that He may abide with you forever—the Spirit of truth..."

The Ruach ha'Qodesh continually points believers toward Yahuah and His truth.

Question 2

What does the Ruach ha'Qodesh do in the life of a believer?

Answer:

The Ruach ha'Qodesh convicts believers of sin, leads them into truth, empowers them for service, produces spiritual fruit, and helps them grow in holiness. He also comforts believers during trials and gives wisdom for daily living.

Yahusha explained:

John 16:13 (NKJV)

"However, when He, the Spirit of truth, has come, He will guide you into all truth..."

Paul adds:

Romans 8:14 (NKJV)

"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, these are sons of God."

The Ruach enables believers to live lives that honor Yahuah.

Question 3

How does the Ruach ha'Qodesh help believers obey Yahuah?

Answer:

The Ruach transforms the believer from within by writing Yahuah's instruction upon the heart and giving the desire and strength to obey Him. Obedience becomes the result of an inward change rather than merely outward effort.

This fulfills Yahuah's promise spoken through the prophets.

Ezekiel 36:26–27 (NKJV)

"I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit within you... I will put My Spirit within you and cause you to walk in My statutes, and you will keep My judgments and do them."

This promise agrees with the New Covenant:

Jeremiah 31:33 (NKJV)

"I will put My law in their minds, and write it on their hearts..."

The Ruach empowers believers to live according to Yahuah's righteous ways.

Question 4

What is the fruit of the Ruach ha'Qodesh?

Answer:

The fruit of the Ruach is the visible evidence of His work within a believer. As believers submit to Yahuah, these godly qualities become increasingly evident in their lives.

Paul describes this fruit:

Galatians 5:22–23 (NKJV)

"But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control..."

These qualities reflect the character of Yahusha and distinguish believers from the ways of the world.

Question 5

How should believers walk in the Ruach ha'Qodesh daily?

Answer:

Believers should walk in the Ruach by remaining close to Yahuah through prayer, studying His Word, obeying His commandments, rejecting sin, and relying upon His strength rather than their own. Walking in the Ruach is a daily choice to submit every area of life to Yahuah's leadership.

Paul exhorts believers:

Galatians 5:16 (NKJV)

"I say then: Walk in the Spirit, and you shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh."

As believers continually yield to the Ruach ha'Qodesh, they grow in spiritual maturity and become more like Yahusha, bringing glory to Yahuah in both word and deed.

Chapter 18 — Walking in Holiness

Question 1

What does it mean to walk in holiness?

Answer:

Walking in holiness means living a life that is set apart for Yahuah. It involves rejecting sin, pursuing righteousness, and seeking to reflect Yahuah's character in every aspect of life. Holiness is not merely outward behavior but begins with a heart that loves and obeys Yahuah.

Yahuah declared:

Leviticus 19:2 (NKJV)

"You shall be holy, for I the LORD your God am holy."

Peter repeats this call:

1 Peter 1:15–16 (NKJV)

"But as He who called you is holy, you also be holy in all your conduct..."

Holiness is the calling of every believer.

Question 2

Why is holiness important for every believer?

Answer:

Holiness reflects Yahuah's own character and demonstrates that believers belong to Him. A holy life honors Yahuah, strengthens one's witness before others, and guards against the destructive effects of sin.

The writer of Hebrews reminds us:

Hebrews 12:14 (NKJV)

"Pursue peace with all people, and holiness, without which no one will see the Lord."

Holiness is not optional for those who desire to walk faithfully with Yahuah.

Question 3

How can believers grow in holiness?

Answer:

Believers grow in holiness through the work of the Ruach ha'Qodesh, regular study of the Scriptures, prayer, fellowship with other believers, repentance, and daily obedience to Yahuah's commandments.

Yahusha prayed:

John 17:17 (NKJV)

"Sanctify them by Your truth. Your word is truth."

As believers submit themselves to Yahuah's truth, He continually transforms them into the likeness of His Son.

Question 4

What obstacles hinder a holy walk with Yahuah?

Answer:

Several obstacles can hinder spiritual growth, including:

- Persistent, unrepentant sin.
- Pride.
- Love for the world.
- False teaching.
- Neglect of prayer and Scripture.
- Dependence upon human wisdom instead of Yahuah.

John warns believers:

1 John 2:15–17 (NKJV)

"Do not love the world or the things in the world..."

Believers must continually examine their hearts and remove anything that draws them away from Yahuah.

Question 5

What is the reward of walking in holiness?

Answer:

Walking in holiness brings deeper fellowship with Yahuah, spiritual peace, a powerful witness before others, and the joyful anticipation of eternal life in His Kingdom. Although believers will face trials, Yahuah blesses those who faithfully walk with Him.

David declared:

Psalms 84:11 (NKJV)

"For the LORD God is a sun and shield;
The LORD will give grace and glory;
No good thing will He withhold
From those who walk uprightly."

A life of holiness prepares believers to stand confidently before Yahuah, bringing honor to His name and pointing others toward His salvation.

Chapter 19 — Prayer and Fellowship with Yahuah

Question 1

What is prayer according to the Scriptures?

Answer:

Prayer is personal communication with Yahuah. It is the privilege of speaking with our Creator through praise, thanksgiving, confession, worship, and petition. Prayer is not merely reciting words but expressing the sincere desires of the heart while seeking Yahuah's will.

Throughout Scripture, faithful men and women prayed because they trusted Yahuah and depended upon Him.

Yahusha taught His disciples:

Matthew 6:6 (NKJV)

"But you, when you pray, go into your room, and when you have shut your door, pray to your Father who is in the secret place; and your Father who sees in secret will reward you openly."

Prayer deepens our relationship with Yahuah and reminds us that our dependence is upon Him alone.

Question 2

Why is prayer important in the life of a believer?

Answer:

Prayer is essential because it strengthens fellowship with Yahuah, aligns our hearts with His will, provides guidance, brings peace during trials, and reminds us that He is our source of wisdom and strength.

Rather than relying upon our own understanding, believers are called to seek Yahuah in every circumstance.

Paul encouraged believers:

Philippians 4:6–7 (NKJV)

"Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God; and the peace of God... will guard your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."

Prayer does not merely change circumstances—it transforms the one who prays.

Question 3

How should believers pray?

Answer:

Believers should pray with humility, faith, sincerity, thanksgiving, perseverance, and submission to Yahuah's will. Prayer is not intended to impress others with many words but to honestly seek Yahuah's presence and guidance.

Yahusha provided an example of prayer, teaching His disciples to honor the Father's name, seek His Kingdom, depend upon Him daily, ask forgiveness, forgive others, and seek protection from temptation.

Matthew 6:9–13 (NKJV)

"In this manner, therefore, pray:
Our Father in heaven,
Hallowed be Your name..."

Prayer should always reflect reverence, trust, and a desire to accomplish Yahuah's will.

Question 4

What hinders effective prayer?

Answer:

Several things can hinder a believer's prayer life, including unconfessed sin, pride, selfish motives, unbelief, unforgiveness, and persistent disobedience. Yahuah desires hearts that sincerely seek Him rather than merely offering empty words.

Isaiah wrote:

Isaiah 59:2 (NKJV)

"But your iniquities have separated you from your God..."

James also teaches:

James 4:3 (NKJV)

"You ask and do not receive, because you ask amiss, that you may spend it on your pleasures."

A humble and repentant heart draws near to Yahuah with confidence.

Question 5

How can believers maintain daily fellowship with Yahuah?

Answer:

Daily fellowship with Yahuah is maintained through consistent prayer, regular study of His Word, obedience to His commandments, worship, repentance, and dependence upon the Ruach ha'Qodesh. Fellowship grows as believers spend intentional time in His presence and seek to honor Him in every area of life.

James gives this invitation:

James 4:8 (NKJV)

"Draw near to God and He will draw near to you."

As believers continually seek Yahuah, they experience greater spiritual maturity, peace, wisdom, and joy in walking with Him.

Chapter 20 — Living as a Witness for Yahuah

Question 1

What does it mean to be a witness for Yahuah?

Answer:

To be a witness for Yahuah means to faithfully represent Him through both our words and our actions. A believer's life should demonstrate the transforming power of Yahuah by displaying truth, love, holiness, humility, and obedience.

Yahusha told His disciples:

Matthew 5:16 (NKJV)

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven."

A faithful witness points people to Yahuah rather than drawing attention to oneself.

Question 2

Why is every believer called to be a witness?

Answer:

Every believer has experienced Yahuah's grace and therefore has the responsibility to share His truth with others. Witnessing is not limited to teachers or leaders but is the calling of everyone who follows Yahusha.

Before His ascension, Yahusha instructed His disciples:

Acts 1:8 (NKJV)

"But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses to Me..."

The Ruach ha'Qodesh equips believers with the courage and wisdom needed to fulfill this calling.

Question 3

How can believers effectively witness to others?

Answer:

Believers witness effectively by living lives that reflect Yahuah's character, speaking the truth in love, demonstrating compassion, serving others, and sharing the message of salvation with humility and respect.

Peter encouraged believers:

1 Peter 3:15 (NKJV)

"But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts, and always be ready to give a defense to everyone who asks you a reason for the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear."

An authentic life often prepares hearts to receive the truth that believers proclaim.

Question 4

What challenges may believers face as witnesses for Yahuah?

Answer:

Believers may encounter rejection, persecution, misunderstanding, ridicule, or opposition because the message of Yahuah often conflicts with the values of the world. Yet believers are encouraged to remain faithful, knowing that Yahuah is with them.

Yahusha warned:

John 15:18–20 (NKJV)

"If the world hates you, you know that it hated Me before it hated you..."

Rather than becoming discouraged, believers should continue to witness with patience, courage, and love.

Question 5

What is the ultimate goal of witnessing?

Answer:

The ultimate goal of witnessing is to glorify Yahuah by leading others to repentance, faith in Yahusha the Messiah, and a life of faithful obedience. Witnessing is not about personal recognition but about advancing Yahuah's Kingdom and making His name known.

Yahusha gave this commission:

Matthew 28:19–20 (NKJV)

"Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations... teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you..."

Every faithful witness participates in Yahuah's ongoing work of drawing people to Himself.

Chapter 21 — The Hope of the Resurrection and Eternal Life

Question 1

What is the believer's hope of the resurrection?

Answer:

The believer's hope of the resurrection is the confident assurance that those who die in faithful relationship with Yahuah will be raised to eternal life through Yahusha the Messiah. This hope is founded upon Yahusha's own resurrection, which guarantees the future resurrection of His people.

Job expressed this hope long before the coming of the Messiah:

Job 19:25–26 (NKJV)

"For I know that my Redeemer lives,
And He shall stand at last on the earth;
And after my skin is destroyed, this I know,
That in my flesh I shall see God."

Paul likewise declared:

1 Corinthians 15:20 (NKJV)

"But now Christ is risen from the dead, and has become the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep."

Because Yahusha lives, believers have the assurance that death is not the end.

Question 2

When will the resurrection of believers take place?

Answer:

The Scriptures teach that the resurrection of the righteous will occur at the return of Yahusha the Messiah. Those who have died in Him will be raised first, and those who are alive and remain faithful will be gathered together with them.

Paul explains:

1 Thessalonians 4:16–17 (NKJV)

"For the Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout... And the dead in Christ will rise first. Then we who are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air. And thus we shall always be with the Lord."

This event marks the glorious fulfillment of Yahuah's promise to His people.

Question 3

What is eternal life according to the Scriptures?

Answer:

Eternal life is more than living forever—it is knowing Yahuah and living in everlasting fellowship with Him through Yahusha the Messiah. It begins when a person places their faith in Him and reaches its fullness in the coming Kingdom.

Yahusha prayed:

John 17:3 (NKJV)

"And this is eternal life, that they may know You, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom You have sent."

Eternal life is a present relationship with Yahuah that continues forever.

Question 4

What future promises await those who remain faithful?

Answer:

The Scriptures promise that faithful believers will inherit Yahuah's Kingdom, receive glorified bodies, dwell forever in His presence, and experience a new heavens and a new earth where righteousness dwells. Every effect of sin—including death, sorrow, pain, and suffering—will be removed forever.

John saw this glorious future:

Revelation 21:3–4 (NKJV)

"Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them... And God will wipe away every tear from their eyes; there shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying..."

This promise gives believers strength to remain faithful through every trial.

Question 5

How should the hope of the resurrection affect the believer's daily life?

Answer:

The hope of the resurrection should inspire believers to live with faith, courage, holiness, and perseverance. Knowing that Yahuah has prepared an eternal inheritance enables believers to endure suffering, resist temptation, and remain steadfast in their service to Him.

Paul concluded his great chapter on the resurrection with this encouragement:

1 Corinthians 15:58 (NKJV)

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

The certainty of the resurrection reminds believers that every act of faithfulness matters and that Yahuah will fulfill every promise He has made.

End of Question & Answer Section