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The background of the cover is a close-up photograph of a hand reaching out to touch a stone tablet. The tablet is covered in ancient, carved script, likely Hebrew or Aramaic. The lighting is dramatic, with a strong light source from the right, casting long shadows and highlighting the texture of the stone and the skin of the hand. The hand is positioned in the lower right quadrant, with fingers slightly spread, as if about to touch or having just touched the stone. The overall mood is one of discovery, history, and perhaps a sense of divine revelation or restoration.

Is the
'New' Testament
Really New?

RESTORATION TIMES

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Restoration Times expounds the close ties between the Old and New Testaments. We teach the continuity and harmony that extend from Yahweh's actions anciently down through His present activity in Yahshua the Messiah. This was also the conviction of the early New Testament Assembly.

This publication is made possible through the tithes and offerings of those who desire to see the truth of Scripture restored in our day.

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COVER:

Archaeologist discovering an inscription.

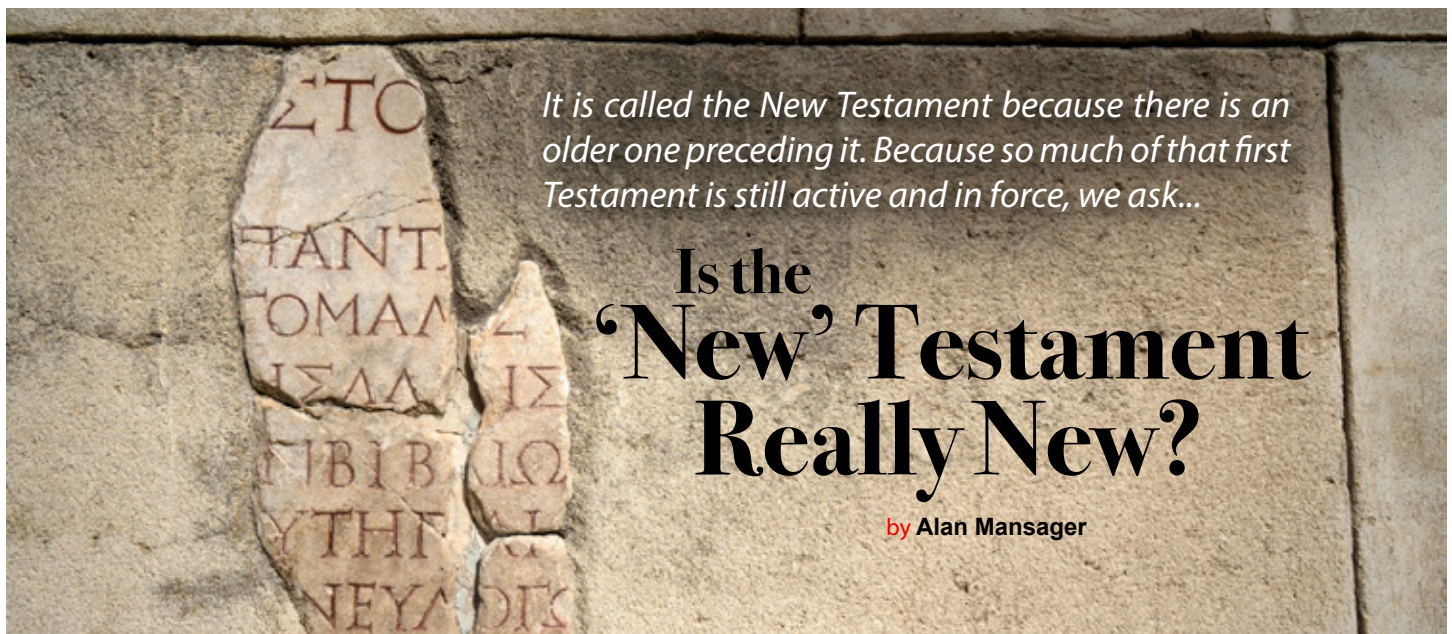
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It is called the New Testament because there is an older one preceding it. Because so much of that first Testament is still active and in force, we ask...

Is the 'New' Testament Really New?

by Alan Mansager

Have you ever wondered which church is right and true according to the Bible? Have you ever tried to prove from the Bible what YOUR church believes?

Many enlightened believers have questioned their ministers about inconsistencies and contradictions they found in their church teachings vs. the Scriptures. The pastor is forced into some fast talking and quick backpeddling to try to defend his doctrines that clearly oppose the Word.

If you investigate popular teachings, you will be amazed to find many disconnects between them and Scripture. Your discovery would look like those carnival attractions where you put your face in the hole of the head of a life-size caricature and you become part of the sketch. Guys look funny in a straw hat and bib overalls, while ladies are hilarious in bloomers.

A lot of today's teachings are just as out of sync with Yahweh's Word. Centuries of tradition have skewed key, salvational truths. The irregularities started at the beginning.

The common belief is that a smooth, seamless transition occurred from Old Testament to New. Most believers have no concept of the rocky road churchianity was traversing in the first three centuries of the common era. It was nothing less than the wild,

wild west in our western world.

We must begin our investigation at ground zero to recognize a fundamental fact that has been hidden in clear view for 2,000 years.

Hey, They Were All Jewish

Downplayed even today is the fact that the Savior of the Bible with His Hebrew name Yahshua was a Jew. And so were His apostles. This truth puts His teachings and the teachings of His apostles who wrote the New Testament in a whole different light.

As we read in the book, *Lost Christianities*, Yahshua "was brought up in a Jewish culture, accepted Jewish ways, learned the Jewish tradition, and kept the Jewish Law. He was circumcised, he kept Sabbath and the periodic feasts, and he probably ate kosher. As an adult he began an itinerant preaching ministry in rural Galilee, gathering around himself a number of disciples, all of whom were Jewish. He taught them his understanding of the Jewish Law and of the G-d who called the Jews to be his people," p. 96.

Yahshua's life, beliefs, and worship were in the Hebrew-Israelite tradition. We read in Hebrews 7:14, "For it is evident that our Master sprang out of Judah; of which tribe Moses spake nothing concerning priesthood."

The simple fact of His Hebrew roots

makes churchianity's Grecianized-Romanized worship alien to the Word in significant ways. Worship was reinvented for the pagan converts.

In contrast, Yahshua spent His time on earth teaching His countrymen and women how to correctly honor His Father Yahweh in life and worship. His ministry was based on the Old Testament, the only Bible that existed in His day.

During His ministry, Yahshua quoted the Old Testament about 100 times from 24 Old Testament books. It wasn't Paul's writings that He based His teachings on, as is typical today. Rather, He refers often to the Law, the Prophets and the Writings, all of which make up the Old Testament.

What should these facts tell us when it comes to the teachings of the Old Testament and the Bible as a whole?

Paul Vouched for the Old Testament

Paul and his ministry didn't enter the picture until after the death and resurrection of the Messiah Yahshua. Still, Paul also adhered to the Old Testament standards. Incidentally, the Apostle Paul was not Greek. He was Hebrew. He also taught the Old Testament.

Paul said of his own worship: "But this I confess unto thee, that after the

way which they call heresy, so worship I the Elohim of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets,” Acts 24:14. Law and prophets means Old Testament.

In the book, *Early Christian Doctrines*, we find that for the first century and a half Christianity was still taking shape. It was rooted in and molded by Judaism. Nearly all early New Testament writers were Jewish. Their Hebraic theology influenced the church for hundreds of years. But a big change began in the second century that would continue until the fifth century.

A pivotal question is, why did it take several hundred years for Christianity to develop into what we see today? Why did it not continue going forward seamlessly as the same faith that the apostles taught and practiced? Shouldn't biblical religion today reflect exactly what our Savior taught and what His apostles followed? Why all the extra-biblical changes and additions that survive even today?

Forces That Caused Change

The answer is that after the deaths of the apostles the early church began to make basic changes that were not authorized or based in Scripture. “During the first three centuries of Christianity, there was no central authority until after the conversion of Roman emperor Constantine the Great in 312 CE. Christian communities taught many different views. Outside influences from pagan sources also infiltrated the body,”

World History Encyclopedia.

“One significant force known as Gnosticism took up residence in the early church environment. Gnostic Christians drew upon Jewish, pagan and Oriental beliefs. Many Gnostic teachers regarded themselves as Christian, and Gnostic ideas began to alter church teaching and creed.

- In some Gnostic systems the G-d of Israel was not only evil, but Satan himself. Thus, the commandments of the G-d of Israel were deemed invalid. (sound familiar?)
- For Gnostics, the kingdom was within the individual.
- Gnostics practiced celibacy (not entering into a marriage contract) as well as chastity (never indulging in sexual intercourse),” *Ibid*.

Another force affecting the beliefs and teachings of the early church was Greek philosophy as taught by Plato. Philosophical religion of the pagan Greeks competed with Christianity for the meaning of life and human existence.

In the book, *Backgrounds of Early Christianity*, we find this revealing statement: “The religion of ancient Greece had no creed...there was nothing like a mode or system of morality which must be accepted by everyone who worshipped Athena or Zeus.”

The standard of personal behavior in Greek religion was by consensus of the worshipers. That meant that for the Greeks, many modes of devotion were acceptable, depending on the deity worshiped. This ecumenical thinking came to influence the early church where man inserts his own ideas.

As a result, many today think that whatever you believe and however you choose to worship is okay so long as you are sincere.

Without a set of accepted, fundamental principles to live by, coupled with major church dogma today tracing back to Grecian beliefs, is it any wonder that we see a universal dispensing with the Old Testament and its laws in our day?

Yahweh commanded Israel to live by His commands, statutes and judgments. This set His true faith apart from the religion of the pagans around them. In the New Testament our Savior adhered to that same standard of obedience, and He taught His disciples to do the same. It is all part of overcoming sin, which is defined by the law. Without law there is no sin, Romans 4:15. Because all have sinned we all are convicted by laws, Romans 1; 3:23.

Make no mistake, the Apostle Paul did not go to Athens, Corinth, and Ephesus because he was seeking Grecian worship. Rather, he traveled there and all over Macedonia to establish Israelite assemblies of worship in pagan cities. That fact must be taken into account when understanding his writings, including the Book of Galatians. He was not advocating a complete change in theology from what is presented in the Old Testament and by Yahshua. And neither was Yahshua Himself.

Only Yahweh Should Matter

Western culture is given the term, “Judeo-Christian.” This popular designation shows a fusion of Judaism and Christianity. That Christianity sprouted from the Hebraic faith is a transparent fact downplayed and hidden in plain sight for 2,000 years!

Although Judeo-Christian should mean something about foundations, the religion known as Christianity mutated into its own unique movement, untethered from Yahweh's commands and the Old Testament. Churches have preferred the Grecian way, where devotion can take on and adapt to a variety of forms that don't necessarily adhere to Yahweh's Scriptures.

The question becomes, what kind of worship and faith does the Father Yahweh want? He's the one that matters, not church traditions or writings of church fathers.

Looking into the protocol of modern worship, we see much more than what first meets the eye. Tradition has been a powerful influence for deviation.

Holy Days in 2023

*Passover Memorial - April 4
(evening)*

*Feast of Unleavened Bread - April
6-12*

Pentecost - May 28

Feast of Trumpets - Sept. 17

Day of Atonement - Sept. 26

Feast of Tabernacles - Oct. 1-7

Last Great Day - Oct. 8

The faith of millions as well is deeply imbedded in what they have believed all their lives, and anything different is considered heresy.

For fear of what they might discover, many are reluctant to take their Bibles off the shelf and compare for accuracy what they have been told about the Bible. Mark Twain once quipped, “It isn’t those parts of the Bible that I can’t understand that bothers me, it is the parts that I do understand.”

Are you willing to “prove all things; hold fast that which is good,” as the noble people of Berea were praised for doing in 1Thessalonians 5:21? Acts 17:11 says of the devout Bereans, “These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the

word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.”

Old Truths and Teachings in the New

If you examine with an open mind what you have always believed, you will likely discover that the Scriptures teach quite differently from thousands of years of traditional beliefs. Few want Truth enough that they will go to the roots of the New Testament and see that it is firmly tethered to the Old Testament in teachings and practices.

Consider this: Because of their Israelite roots, churches still have altars, just as ancient Israel did. Yahweh commanded Moses and the prophets to “build an altar” for their worship. The

altar holds special significance in proper worship. We find this in Yahweh’s command at Mt. Sinai, “And if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone: for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it,” Exodus 20:25.

No human hand was to be applied in establishing the true worship of Yahweh. If man fashions his own worship, in any form, his worship is polluted. And this is exactly what happened in the succeeding years.

Popular devotion has turned from the worship of Yahweh to center on the worshiper himself. What’s in it for me? I want abundance in my life—it’s the charismatic “name it and claim it” approach to worship. But the Bible says


Conflicting early beliefs fueled strife and error -from the book ‘Lost Christianities’

Today’s church grew from numerous, conflicting factions amid centuries of infighting. The transition from the Old to the New Testament was anything but peaceful and seamless. This ugly truth, which churchianity covers up, helps explain many doctrinal departures from Scripture, even as heretical anomalies still plague modern worship.

The wide diversity of early Christianity may be seen in the theological beliefs embraced by people who understood themselves to be followers of J-sus.

- In the second and third centuries there were, of course, Christians who believed in one G-d. But there were others who insisted that there were two. Some said there were thirty. Others claimed there were 365.
- In the second and third centuries there were Christians who believed that G-d had created the world. But others believed that this world had been created by a subordinate, ignorant divinity. (Why else would the world be filled with such misery and hardship?) Yet other Christians thought it was worse than that, that this world was a cosmic mistake created by a malevolent divinity as a place of imprisonment, to trap humans and subject them to pain and suffering.
- In the second and third centuries there were Christians who believed that the Jewish Scripture

(the Christian “Old Testament”) was inspired by the one true G-d. Others believed it was inspired by the G-d of the Jews, who was not the one true G-d. Others believed it was inspired by an evil deity. Others believed it was not inspired.

- In the second and third centuries there were Christians who believed that J-sus was both divine and human, G-d and man. There were other Christians who argued that he was completely divine and not human at all. (For them, divinity and humanity were incommensurate entities: G-d can no more be a man than a man can be a rock.) There were others who insisted that J-sus was a full flesh-and-blood human, adopted by G-d to be his son but not himself divine. There were yet other Christians who claimed that J-sus Christ was two things: a full flesh-and-blood human, J-sus, and a fully divine being, Christ, who had temporarily inhabited J-sus’ body during his ministry and left him prior to his death, inspiring his teachings and miracles but avoiding the suffering in its aftermath.
- In the second and third centuries there were Christians who believed that J-sus’ death brought about the salvation of the world. There were other Christians who thought that J-sus’ death had nothing to do with the salvation of the world. There were yet other Christians who said that J-sus never died. 

the way to be blessed is to worship Yahweh in the way He has commanded, and THEN you will find blessings and happiness.

He told His people in Deuteronomy 28:1-2, “And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of Yahweh thy Elohim, to observe and to do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that Yahweh thy Elohim will set thee on high above all nations of the earth: And all these blessings shall come on thee, and overtake thee, if thou shalt hearken unto the voice of Yahweh thy Elohim.”

not two or three or four days of weekly worship, rather than just one? The answer is found in Yahweh’s command to set aside one day of the week, the seventh day, for rest and worship.

The weekly Communion service and Roman Catholic mass echo the partaking of Passover emblems of body and blood, ingested by the congregation. Easter stemmed from the Passover as well (see Acts 12:4, where “Easter” is a mistranslation of the Greek *Pascha* or Passover).

The question is, which worship does Almighty Yahweh sanction and

music service as well.

Have you wondered where terms like “elder,” “teacher,” “pastor,” and “shepherd” came from? They trace to the worship of Old Testament Israel. Some claim to “prophesy” today. They aren’t the first, however. They also prophesied in the Old Testament, calling those who did so “prophets.”

Even terms used in the modern worship service like, “amen,” “halleluyah,” “praise,” and others have been hijacked directly from Hebrew language or Hebraic worship. In saying HalleluYah, today’s worshiper



Imprints From the Old Testament

Some may be thinking, yes but the Old Testament has no relevance today and has nothing to do with worship now. Yet consider this: The church today still bears the imprint of Old Testament worship given by Yahweh even if it refuses its laws. As with worship in the Old Testament, churches continue to take up “offerings,” just as Israel did when they came before Almighty Yahweh at the tabernacle, bringing their sacrificial offerings on the weekly Sabbath, on the annual Feast days and new moons.

Because of its basis in the Old Testament, church teachings still give lip service to keeping one day of the week “holy,” just as Judah and Israel were commanded each Sabbath. Why

accept: is it what He commands or what man delivers?

Many churches have “sanctuaries,” or holy places. The tabernacle and Solomon’s Temple had a sanctuary.

Others see the church building itself as holy. This is clearly a throwback to the Jerusalem temple and tabernacle, which housed the Holy of Holies where Yahweh is said to have dwelled. It was so holy that no one but the High Priest dared to enter but once a year on the Day of Atonement.

The music of the modern worship service is directly tethered to the Old Testament practice of singing Psalms, which King David set to music, as well as the songs Israel sang. Many ministries have music ministers. That’s nothing new. The Levites were Israel’s priests and they were in charge of the

is actually giving honor to Yahweh. “Hallel-Yah” is Hebrew and means, “praise Yah,” the short form of Yahweh’s Name.

The bridal gown with its veil is a clear link to biblical worship. Paul explained in 1Corinthians 11 that the female headcovering signifies acknowledgement of divine headship, and in the case of the bride, submitting to the authority of the husband.

Clearly the roots of modern worship are deeply imbedded in the Old Testament. Even so, if you were to go into most churches and advocate using the Old Testament as the basis for Truth, you would likely be shown the door.

The Savior Endorsed Old Testament

Yahshua the Messiah warned of those

who would reject Old Testament teachings and its laws. In Luke 16:31 He said: “If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead.” He Himself commanded that the Old Testament be read, studied, and lived today.

In Matthew 4:4 He said, “It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds out of the mouth of Yahweh.”

Through centuries of preconditioning, today’s Bible believer has been led to the erroneous notion that the Old Testament is essentially useless; its system of worship outdated; and its laws, unsolicited and unwelcome.

Ask yourself, if the Messiah Yahshua advocated the Old Testament Scriptures, if He quoted them, referred to them, taught them, and lived by them, then why shouldn’t they be central to New Testament teachings as well?



Christianity mutated into its own unique movement, untethered from Yahweh’s commands and the Old Testament.

The Apostles and the Savior based their entire ministry on the Old Testament Scriptures. They never said, or even hinted that those basics would ever change.

Traditions Replaced Truth

In Matthew 15 Yahshua said that man’s traditions negate the Truth. He said

this was prophesied by Isaiah in verses 7-9: “Ye hypocrites, well did Esaias prophesy of you, saying, This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me. But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.”

Suppose you attended a two-part drama. How much would you understand if you missed part one and just saw part two? Without an understanding that the New Testament Assembly has Hebraic roots, that “Christianity” grew out of Judaism, that the promise was given to Israel and still is – without these stabilizing truths New Testament worship is blown about by every teaching and is subject to all sorts of doctrinal anomalies.

Spiritual Warfare Ongoing

Who would go into battle defenseless? Today a spiritual battle is being lost because many have been disarmed. They not only don’t know what the Bible teaches but also are unwilling to stand for the truth they might know.

Without a foundation established on adherence to, and teaching of, Yahweh’s resolute standards, many are powerless to confront and overcome today’s lawless, sin-filled world. The religious voice has effectively deactivated truth and therefore tied its own hands.

This was all foretold in Jeremiah 5:31, “The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so: and what will ye do in the end thereof?” When biblical laws, standards, and obedience are disregarded, sin will inevitably move in.

In Romans 11 we read a portion of a letter by the champion of modern faith. Paul is often quoted, especially in his letter to the Galatians, as supporting a new, “lawless” worship. But notice what he says about Yahweh’s plan for worship: “For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this

mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away wickedness from Jacob” (Rom. 11:25-26).

He calls it a “mystery,” *musterion* in the Greek. It refers to a sacred secret that Yahweh intends to carry out. It securely rests in the duration of Israel’s blindness.

To bring about deliverance, He sent a Deliverer from Zion, not from Athens or Rome. Paul doesn’t say that Yahweh has a different plan for the church, which would succeed Israel. He says Yahweh has opened a way up for Gentiles to come into the same covenant promise established with Israel.

There is only one covenant in effect today, and that covenant is based on, being a takeoff of, the first covenant made with Israel.

Being uninformed or misinformed about this foundational truth, many believe that the New Testament faith replaced the Old Testament and that they are going to their heavenly reward regardless of how they live or comply with a covenant agreement.

Scripture says that the Kingdom is promised only to those who are of Israel. All who are not of Israel must be grafted in to the same promise. That is the theme of what Paul was writing in Romans chapters 9 and 11.

Indisputable Old Testament Facts

You may be wondering, why has the Old Testament not been accepted as the foundation that it was meant to be? Let’s look at a few practical reasons before we investigate the underlying doctrinal ones.

First, it’s called “old,” which is a misnomer. It never calls itself old. Without a New Testament in existence there could not have been an “Old”

(please turn to p. 15)



Restoring Truth Once Delivered

by the late **Donald R. Mansager**

The Word tells us that a group of people in the last days will seek the ancient ways and return to all the truths of Scripture. The core of these truths will be radically different from the bland teachings of mainline worship.

The true message will be more than the social gospel. Gone will be the bogus message centering on selfish prosperity and blessings. It will be the teachings seen from Yahweh's point of view and how He perceives man's attitudes and activities on earth.

Yahshua must remain in the heavens until this restoration message is taught and accepted by a people prepared for His return. This is clear from Peter's teaching following Pentecost, namely that the people must change their ways and prepare to meet Yahshua our coming Judge:

"Repent therefore; and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of Yahweh; And he shall send Yahshua the Messiah, which before was preached unto you: Whom the heaven must receive until the times restitution of all things, which Elohim has spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began" (Acts 3:20-21).

This was a clear message to change attitudes and hearts concerning Yahshua the Messiah, which is mandated.

Yahshua's return is dependent upon the true repentance of a people and their turning with heart and mind toward Yahweh. The recovery of lost truth must come first, even before the presence of Yahshua.

The Old Testament will once again be followed with renewed interest and eagerness, to learn the things Yahweh has spoken since the beginning of the world. An air of expectancy will stir up a people to a thrilling anticipation of Yahshua's return.

This is the work yet to be accomplished by the coming ELIAH (a Hebrew name meaning, "My Mighty One is Yah"). This message will be given at the end of the age according to our Savior: "And Yahshua answered and said unto them, ELIAH truly shall first come, and restore all things" (Matt. 17: 11).

Name Truth Revived

Yahshua prophesied that both His Name and Yahweh's Name would be widely proclaimed at the end of the age. Yahweh's laws, His own code of ethics and way of life will again be taught to a lost and dying world before Yahshua's

return. A complete restoration of Bible truth is already going forth with increasing boldness in these latter days.

Many are surprised to learn that the Mighty One of Israel has a name, Yahweh, which we use exclusively. His Name was never Jehovah (which means in Hebrew, "I create mischief, destruction, ruin" – describing Satan himself).

We at YRM are striving to fulfill that great commission for the latter days by proclaiming both Yahweh's and Yahshua's Names and neglected Bible truths to all who have ears to hear and eyes to see.

The word messenger in Malachi 3:1 evidently refers to John the Baptist who was the Elijah of his day. In addition, prophecy also reveals that an Elijah group of people will again be preparing the way in our day, literally and actively fulfilling these prophecies.

We are striving to do the work of that messenger. "Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before Me: a Sovereign (Hebrew, Adon), whom you seek, shall suddenly come to His Temple even the Messenger of the Covenant whom you delight in: behold, He shall come, says Yahweh of hosts" (Mal. 3:1).

Yahshua and His Temple of Saints

First, the “messenger” (EliYah) prepares the way for those who are converted and rejuvenated. Once He has a nucleus of truly dedicated believers, the Savior Himself can come back. Yahshua returns to His “Temple,” likely a physical building in Jerusalem.

The “messenger of the Covenant” plainly refers to Yahshua who will build His Temple (Hebrew, *heykal*, lit. palace, temple).

Yahshua will also have a “spiritual Temple” composed of the saints who will welcome Him: “Know you not that you are the Temple of Yahweh, and [that] the Spirit of Elohim dwells in you? If any man defile the Temple of Yahweh, him shall Elohim destroy; for the Temple of Yahweh is holy, which Temple you are” (1Cor. 3:16-17).

“In whom you also are builded together for an habitation of Yahweh through the Spirit” (Eph. 2:22). Not only will the Savior return to Jerusalem and stand upon the Mount of Olives, but also the multitude of saints will meet Him in the air. Because Yahshua is then among His resurrected saints this will place Him within His “spiritual Temple,” surrounded by a myriad of the redeemed.

The Temple at Jerusalem will be clean and garnished for Him; also the saints will have on their garments of salvation. “And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints” (Rev. 19:8).

Yahweh’s Name Will Save

A number of prophecies proclaim that Yahweh’s Name will be known by Jew and Gentile alike at the end of the age. Jewish writings and other records acknowledge His Name as Yahweh. Bible prophecies are replete with warnings that at the end of the age will occur the great and terrible day of Yahweh when His Name will have special significance:

“The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and the terrible day of Yahweh come. And it shall come to pass, [that] whosoever shall call on the name of Yahweh shall be delivered: for in mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as Yahweh has said, and in the remnant whom Yahweh shall call” (Joel 2:31-32).

The Psalms also reveal the importance of obedience and calling on our Heavenly Father Yahweh’s Name. His wrath will be upon the disobedient heathen and those who have not called upon Yahweh’s Name: “Pour out your wrath upon the heathen that have not known you, and upon the kingdoms that have not called upon your name” (Psalm 79:6).

The saints are promised that Yahweh will allow His people at the end of this age to go through a cleansing period to perfect and purify them. His people will know His Name and call out to Him.

“And I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried: they shall call on my name, and I will hear them: I will say, It is my people: and they shall say, Yahweh is my Elohim” (Zech. 13:9).

Both Zechariah and Zephaniah reveal that during the reign of Yahweh on earth that all people will call on His Name: “And Yahweh shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one Yahweh, and his name one” (Zech. 14:9). Titles will not be accepted.

“For then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of Yahweh, to serve him with one consent” (Zeph. 3:9).

The Savior’s Name YAHshua incorporates the short form of His Father’s Name (YAH), the family Name. The Name “Yahshua” means the “Salvation of Yah.”

We know persecution of those holding fast to truth is coming. Believers will suffer reproach for using Yahshua’s Name: “If you be reproached for the

name of Messiah, happy are you; for the spirit of glory and of Yahweh rests upon you: on their part he is evil spoken of; but on your part he is glorified” (1Pet. 4:14).


Yahshua Himself said that His Name would provoke animosity from the world. “And you shall be hated of all men for My name’s sake: but he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved” (Mark 13:13).

Encouragement in holding fast to Yahshua’s Name is found in the letters to the seven Assemblies in Revelation. “And has borne, and has patience, and for My name’s sake has labored, and has not fainted” (Rev. 2:3). Here are more:

- “I know your works, and where you dwell, even where Satan’s seat is: and you hold fast My name, and has not denied My faith...” (Revelation 2:13). Here Yahshua ties His Name and His truths together.
- “Him that overcomes will I make a pillar in the Temple of my Elohim, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him the name of my Elohim, and the name of the city of my Elohim, which is new Jerusalem, which comes down out of heaven from my Elohim: and I will write upon him my new name” (Rev. 3:12).

Not only do we find Yahweh’s and Yahshua’s Names to be vitally important, but our names could also be blotted out of the Book of Life if we do not overcome daily: “He that overcomes, the same shall be clothed in white raiment; and I will not blot out his name out of the book of life, but I will confess his name before my Father, and before his angels” (Rev. 3:5).

Today His people are sealed through baptism into the saving Name of Yahshua, Revelation 7:3.

Determine now to seek Yahweh with all your heart and walk in the ways He has given in His Word so that you will not be taken unawares. Yahshua is coming soon to reward the faithful who have helped proclaim His Name and His truths. 



Remarkable Women in the Bible

by Randy Folliard

When we think of remarkable women, names like Cleopatra, Amelia Earhart, Rosa Parks, and Florence Nightingale often come to mind. However, the Bible also presents a list of notable women who achieved remarkable feats. In this article we will explore the stories of Shiphrah, Puah, Ruth, Esther, and others. We will delve into their accomplishments and how Yahweh used them to save lives, solidify royal lineages, and preserve an entire race.

They Defied a Pharaoh

We start by examining the extraordinary courage and devotion of two women: Shiphrah and Puah. They defied one of the most powerful men in human history and were blessed for their actions. We find their story in Exodus 1:7-22.

“And the children of Israel were

fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them. Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we: Come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land. Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Raamses. But the more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew. And they were grieved because of the children of Israel. And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigour. And they made their lives

bitter with hard bondage, in mortar, and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field: all their service, wherein they made them serve, was with rigour. And the king of Egypt spake to the Hebrew midwives, of which the name of the one was Shiphrah, and the name of the other Puah: And he said, When ye do the office of a midwife to the Hebrew women, and see them upon the stools; if it be a son, then ye shall kill him: but if it be a daughter, then she shall live. But the midwives feared Elohim, and did not as the king of Egypt commanded them, but saved the men children alive. And the king of Egypt called for the midwives, and said unto them, Why have ye done this thing, and have saved the men children alive? And the midwives said unto Pharaoh, Because the Hebrew women are not as the Egyptian women; for they are lively, and are delivered

ere the midwives come in unto them. Therefore Elohim dealt well with the midwives: and the people multiplied, and waxed very mighty. And it came to pass, because the midwives feared Elohim, that he made them houses. And Pharaoh charged all his people, saying, Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive.”

Yahweh greatly blessed the Israelites; they were fruitful and increased in number. As believers, it's important to recognize the blessings we have as Yahweh's people. While this doesn't mean health, wealth, and prosperity as the world defines it, it does mean that we are a blessed people.

Threatened by Israel's growth, Pharaoh was concerned that Israel would someday join their enemies and overthrow the nation of Egypt. To prevent this, Pharaoh enslaved the Israelites and made their lives bitter through hard work.

Midwives Shiphrah and Puah disobeyed Pharaoh's command to kill the Israelite male infants, which displeased him. The Pharaoh was the most powerful man in the land of Egypt. Those who disobeyed or angered him risked being imprisoned or killed. Knowing this, the midwives were doubtlessly concerned. However, they feared Yahweh more than Pharaoh.

As with these midwives, regardless of the consequences we should never deliberately disobey the One we worship, even if it means punishment or losing something of value.

A common issue is employment. Many believers have either missed a job opportunity or lost a job because of their stand on the Sabbath. In many cases they were blessed with an even better job.

Not only is there no mention of the midwives being punished for disobeying Pharaoh, but we find that Yahweh blessed them with their own houses – meaning their own families.

Ruth's Firm Devotion

Another extraordinary woman is Ruth, a Moabite who accomplished great feats. Her story was during the time of the judges, a somewhat turbulent time for the people of Israel. Because of a famine in the land of Bethlehem, Naomi, and her husband, Elimelech, along with their two sons, traveled from Bethlehem Judah to Moab. During their time in Moab, Naomi's husband died and Naomi's two sons then married two Moabite women by the names of Orpah and Ruth.



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Tragedy struck again with the deaths of Naomi's two sons, which prompted Naomi to return home to Bethlehem. However, before this Naomi encouraged her daughters-in-law, Orpah and Ruth, to go back to their homes. We pick up the account in Ruth 1:14-22.

“And they lifted up their voice, and wept again: and Orpah kissed her mother in law; but Ruth clave unto her. And she said, Behold, thy sister in law is gone back unto her people, and unto her mighty ones: return thou after thy sister in law. And Ruth said, Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy Elohim my

Elohim: Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: Yahweh do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me. When she saw that she was stedfastly minded to go with her, then she left speaking unto her. So they two went until they came to Bethlehem. And it came to pass, when they were come to Bethlehem, that all the city was moved about them, and they said, Is this Naomi? And she said unto them, Call me not Naomi, call me Mara: for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full, and Yahweh hath brought me home again empty: why then call ye me Naomi, seeing Yahweh hath testified against me, and the Almighty hath afflicted me? So Naomi returned, and Ruth the Moabitess, her daughter in law, with her, which returned out of the country of Moab: and they came to Bethlehem in the beginning of barley harvest.”

Ruth was determined to remain with her mother-in-law. She told Naomi, “Your people shall be my people and your Elohim my Elohim.” Not only was Ruth agreeing to return home with her destitute mother-in-law, but she was also agreeing to go to a land and culture not her own.

This decision demanded a tremendous amount of devotion and faith on Ruth's part. There were no guarantees her life with Naomi would be easy in the land of Judah, nonetheless, she was committed to remaining with her mother-in-law.

There are many great lessons here, but none is greater than our commitment to others, especially to our families. With about 40 percent of all first marriages ending in divorce today, the lesson we find here from Ruth is essential. As Ruth was committed to Naomi, as spouses we should be totally committed in our marriages. This is why many marriage vows include the phrase, “...until death do us part.”

But the lesson here goes beyond marriage; it also includes friendship. Proverbs 18:24 says, “A man of many

companions may come to ruin, but there is a friend who sticks closer than a brother.” For those who are blessed with this kind of relationship, it’s important to show support and remain committed.

Beyond marriage and friendship, this would also apply to those in the Faith. As believers we view the assembly as a family, both those near and far. We should be committed and supportive of one another.

Because of Ruth’s commitment to Naomi, she was blessed. She met a wealthy man named Boaz, a relative of Ruth’s late husband, which made him a kinsman redeemer. In the Bible, a kinsman redeemer refers to a male relative who has the right and responsibility to redeem or restore the property, inheritance, or social status of a family member in certain situations.

One day as Ruth was gleaning in Boaz’s field, he took notice of her. Not aware yet of who Ruth was, Boaz began to ask his men about her. His men confirmed that this was the Moabitess who returned with Naomi. In short, Ruth found favor with Boaz and they soon married and conceived a son.

Ruth 4:13-17 reads: “So Boaz took Ruth, and she was his wife: and when he went in unto her, Yahweh gave her conception, and she bare a son. And the women said unto Naomi, Blessed be Yahweh, which hath not left thee

this day without a kinsman, that his name may be famous in Israel. And he shall be unto thee a restorer of thy life, and a nourisher of thine old age: for thy daughter in law, which loveth thee, which is better to thee than seven sons, hath born him. And Naomi took the child, and laid it in her bosom, and became nurse unto it. And the women her neighbours gave it a name, saying, There is a son born to Naomi; and they called his name Obed: he is the father of Jesse, the father of David.”

There are many wonderful lessons here. The main blessing is the marriage between Boaz and Ruth and the conception and birth of their son, Obed, the father of Jesse and grandfather of David.

Let’s step back and consider some of the blessings found in this book. First, Ruth, being a Moabite, was already at a disadvantage. The Israelites had an unfavorable view of the Moabites. Even the Bible provides a negative image in Deuteronomy 23:3:

“An Ammonite or Moabite shall not enter into the congregation of Yahweh; even to their tenth generation shall they not enter into the congregation of Yahweh for ever.”

Second, she had already been another’s man wife and came to Judah poor. Because of this Ruth was in a poor position. But because of her

devotion to Naomi and Yahweh, she was blessed beyond measure. Not only did she find a kinsmen redeemer, but she mothered a child within the line of David and more importantly, in the line of Yahshua the Messiah. Even though she was a Moabite and disadvantaged in many ways, she was blessed to be in the genealogy of the Messiah.

A Queen Is Crowned

Let’s now transition to the account of Esther, which took place when the Jews were in Persia during the reign of King Ahasuerus, also known as King Xerxes. The story begins with Queen Vashti dishonoring King Ahasuerus. As a result of this dishonor, she was removed from her position and a search for a queen was commissioned.

It was recommended to King Ahasuerus that young maidens be brought from throughout the kingdom. One of these young ladies was Esther, whose real name was Hadassah. She was given the name Esther by her uncle, Mordecai, who raised her from a child and wanted to hide her Jewish ethnicity.

In Esther 2:8-16, we read, “So it came to pass, when the king’s commandment and his decree was heard, and when many maidens were gathered together unto Shushan the palace, to the custody of Hegai, that Esther was brought also unto the king’s house, to the custody of Hegai, keeper of the women. And the maiden pleased him, and she obtained kindness of him; and he speedily gave her her things for purification, with such things as belonged to her, and seven maidens, which were meet to be given her, out of the king’s house: and he preferred her and her maids unto the best place of the house of the women. Esther had not shewed her people nor her kindred: for Mordecai had charged her that she should not shew it. And Mordecai walked every day before the court of the women’s house, to know how Esther did, and



Lawkeeping in the New Testament

For many in churchianity, advocating obedience to the Word today is bondage to a bygone era and an attempt to earn salvation. Nothing could be further from the truth. The law represents the character and values of Yahweh and Yahshua, which believers are to reflect in their lives. Forget misguided church teachings. Get the facts. Request or go online to read the dynamic duo of booklets, **Yahweh’s Perfect Law** and **The Most Misunderstood Book of All Time**.

what should become of her. Now when every maid's turn was come to go in to king Ahasuerus, after that she had been twelve months, according to the manner of the women, (for so were the days of their purifications accomplished, to wit, six months with oil of myrrh, and six months with sweet odours, and with other things for the purifying of the women;) Then thus came every maiden unto the king; whatsoever she desired was given her to go with her out of the house of the women unto the king's house. In the evening she went, and on the morrow she returned into the second house of the women, to the custody of Shaashgaz, the king's chamberlain, which kept the concubines: she came in unto the king no more, except the king delighted in her, and that she were called by name. Now when the turn of Esther, the daughter of Abihail the uncle of Mordecai, who had taken her for his daughter, was come to go in unto the king, she required nothing but what Hegai the king's chamberlain, the keeper of the women, appointed. And Esther obtained favour in the sight of all them that looked upon her. So Esther was taken unto king Ahasuerus into his house royal in the tenth month, which is the month Tebeth, in the seventh year of his reign."

Esther, who was chosen as a possible queen, went through the purification process, and in the end was crowned Queen of Persia. What are some of the lessons we learn from her?

The purification process is worth noting. As believers, we go through a similar purification process, beginning with baptism into Yahshua's name. But baptism only begins the process. Once we are immersed and given the gift of the Holy Spirit, we must grow in holiness and righteousness. We are to be holy as Yahweh is holy, 1Peter 1:16. This means we should always strive for perfection.

We also see that when Esther went to the king, she requested nothing from Hegai. Paul, in 1Timothy 2:9-10

declared, "In like manner also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; but (which becometh women professing piety) with good works."

Undoubtedly, this was one reason the king was attracted to Esther and chose her as queen. She wasn't only beautiful on the outside, but also within. This is an important lesson for the ladies, especially those who are younger.



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There's nothing wrong with wanting to be attractive but we should always make sure that our outside reflects who we are on the inside. As believers, who we are on the inside is of much more importance. As we see in Proverbs 31:30, "Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth Yahweh, she shall be praised."

We also see that Esther received grace and favor. This is a common theme for those who devote their lives to Yahweh. Another great example of this is Joseph. Even through his trials, he found grace and favor with Yahweh. While the Bible doesn't support the

"health, wealth, and prosperity gospel," Yahweh does show favor to those who are called by His Name. It was not only because of Esther's great attributes, but it was also Yahweh's favor and grace that promoted her to the position of queen.

A significant portion of Esther focuses on a man named Haman who hated the Jewish people. This man was second in command in the land of Persia and deceived the king into allowing him to enact a law that meant the demise of the Jewish people. In response to this, Esther's uncle, Mordecai, shared the news with her. Esther's response is found in chapter 4, verses 15-17.

The Power of Fasting

"Then Esther bade them return Mordecai this answer, Go, gather together all the Jews that are present in Shushan, and fast ye for me, and neither eat nor drink three days, night or day: I also and my maidens will fast likewise; and so will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law: and if I perish, I perish. So Mordecai went his way, and did according to all that Esther had commanded him."

In this passage we see the power of fasting. Esther had requested that Mordecai and the Jews fast for three days and three nights and Esther and her maidens would do the same.

There are several instances in Scripture where fasting was needed. One such is in Matthew 17, where the disciples were unable to cast out a demon. They later asked Yahshua the reason for this, to which He responded, "Because of your unbelief: for verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you. Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting." Casting out certain demons required prayer and fasting.

As with Esther and Yahshua, fasting strengthens us spiritually. This

is why Esther asked Mordecai and the Jews to fast for three days.

Courage is another lesson found in Esther. It was against Persian law and punishable by death to go to the king unannounced, including the queen. Knowing the consequences of her actions, we find that Esther would not stand idly by with the lives of her people at risk. This action by Queen Esther shows her courage and selflessness.

As believers, we should aspire to these attributes. If we are near the end of this age, as many believe we are, this kind of courage and selflessness will be required of us. As believers, there's a great lesson to be learned here.

So, what happened after the three days of fasting? The answer is found in Esther 5:1-3. "Now it came to pass on the third day, that Esther put on her royal apparel, and stood in the inner court of the king's house, over against the king's house: and the king sat upon his royal throne in the royal house, over against the gate of the house. And it was so, when the king saw Esther the queen standing in the court, that she obtained favour in his sight: and the king held out to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand. So Esther drew near, and touched the top of the sceptre. Then said the king unto her, What wilt thou, queen Esther? and what is thy request?"

Blessings from the Heart

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it shall be even given thee to the half of the kingdom."

Esther responded with a request that the king, along with Haman who plotted the demise of the Jews, join her for a banquet. They came to the banquet, but instead of sharing her request then, she requested that they return the next day for another banquet. As we see in Esther 7:1-9, on the second day she shared her petition with the king.

"So the king and Haman came to banquet with Esther the queen. And the king said again unto Esther on the second day at the banquet of wine, What is thy petition, queen Esther? and it shall be granted thee: and what is thy request? and it shall be performed, even to the half of the kingdom. Then Esther the queen answered and said, If I have found favour in thy sight, O king, and if it please the king, let my life be given me at my petition, and my people at my request: For we are sold, I and my people, to be destroyed, to be slain, and to perish. But if we had been sold for bondmen and bondwomen, I had held my tongue, although the enemy could not countervail the king's damage. Then the king Ahasuerus answered and said unto Esther the queen, Who is he, and where is he, that durst presume in his heart to do so? And Esther said, The adversary and enemy is this wicked Haman.

"Then Haman was afraid before the king and the queen. And the king arising from the banquet of wine in his wrath went into the palace garden: and Haman stood up to make request for his life to Esther the queen; for he saw that there was evil determined against him by the king. Then the king returned out of the palace garden into the place of the banquet of wine; and Haman was fallen upon the bed whereon Esther was. Then said the king, Will he force the queen also before me in the house? As the word went out of the king's mouth, they covered Haman's face. And Harbonah, one of the chamberlains, said before the

king, Behold also, the gallows fifty cubits high, which Haman had made for Mordecai, who had spoken good for the king, standeth in the house of Haman. Then the king said, Hang him thereon."

Queen Esther shared her request with King Ahasuerus and that was to save her life and the lives of her people. She also shared that the one who plotted this evil was none other than Haman. Upon hearing this, the king got up and walked away in a rage while Haman begged Queen Esther for his life, which further angered and enraged the king.

At this same moment, Harbonah, one of the king's chamberlains, informed the king that Haman had made gallows on which to hang Mordecai. However, it was not Mordecai, but Haman, who was subsequently hanged from the gallows, along with his ten sons.

From the rest of the story we learn that Mordecai, Esther's uncle, was promoted to Haman's position and he and Queen Esther were able to devise a plan to save the Jewish people. The Jews appointed the 14th day of Adar to commemorate this event. This day is known as Purim and is still observed by many Jews today.

All of this was made possible through Queen Esther. It was through her strength, courage, faith, and selflessness that saved the Jewish people. Esther is one of the most remarkable women we find in Scripture.


Timothy's Two Teachers

Another illustration is seen in 2Timothy 1:5 with two remarkable women. "When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also."

We find here the source of Timothy's faith and knowledge of Scripture. Paul remembers the unfeigned faith and devotion of Timothy's grandmother and



mother. Not much is said here, but it's enough. It was Timothy's grandmother and mother who imparted to young Timothy his love and knowledge of the holy Scriptures.

As believers, it is important for us to acknowledge and appreciate the significant achievements of the women portrayed in the Bible. We've only highlighted a few of them. However, we recognize that there are many other women who made valuable contributions to the faith and served as exemplary figures to their husbands, children, and society, even if they are not explicitly mentioned by name in the Bible. 

Interesting Facts

The Book of Ruth depicts Ruth as the perfect example of the virtuous Proverbs 31 woman. In the Christian Bible, Ruth follows the Book of Judges but not so in the Hebrew Bible where it follows the Book of Proverbs. By doing so it fittingly parallels Ruth's virtues also seen in the Proverbs woman.

Martin Luther so disdained the Book of Esther, along with 2 Maccabees, that he wrote, "I wish they did not exist at all." On the other hand, the Jewish scholar Maimonides elevated Esther to near equality with the law of Moses, saying that the Law and Esther would still stand after all other Scripture had perished.

Some have observed that Yahweh's Name appears nowhere in the Book of Esther. But that is not so. His Name appears hidden in four acrostics. An acrostic is where in a series of lines certain letters appear at the start of each line to form a composite name, here YHWH. The four are in Esther 1:20; 5:4; 5:13; and 7:7. The fifth acrostic in 7:5 forms the word EHYH, "I AM," the root meaning of "Yahweh." Other acrostics are in Proverbs 31:10-31; Psalm 25; 34; 37; 111; 112; 119; and 145.

(continued from p. 7)

Testament. The term "Old Testament" is credited to Melito of Sardis, a bishop of the second century. In the Scriptures it is referred to as the First Testament or covenant (Heb. 9:15, 18).

That the "Old" Testament is the foundation for the New is solidly established. The Old Testament constitutes no less than 80 percent of the New Testament directly or in shared quotations and references. More than 4,000 passages in the New Testament are directly tied to Old Testament Scripture. The New Testament directly quotes the Old Testament 263 times. In pure volume, the Old Testament makes up two-thirds of the entire Bible.

Yet for all of these facts, for millennia church teachings about Old and New testaments have focused on differences rather than similarities. As the church became more Grecianized and infused with Platonic thinking, the Old Testament was increasingly seen as outdated and belonging to a different people (Jews), instead of seeing harmony in Yahweh's plan of salvation on every age.

In 2Timothy 3:16 we learn that all Scripture is inspired, which means, "breathed by Yahweh" (Latin: inspire = in-into + *spirare*, to breathe). The Scriptures are literally breathed by Yahweh. This verse reads, "All scripture is given by inspiration of Yahweh, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." Yahweh spoke the words of His book through the Holy Spirit, which served as a conduit in passing them on to the inspired writers of the Bible.

They Buy Into the Replacement Plan
The truth seeker must ask himself, what is the position of Yahshua and the other teachers in the New Testament toward the Old Testament? Was the Messiah sour on the Old Testament, and did He plan to abolish it, along with its laws, by His death and start a new faith?

Let's go to the source Himself. Yahshua said in Matthew 5:17, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." (Matt. 5: 17). Yahshua came to bring the law and prophets to life in His people. He came to show by His own life how Yahweh's laws are to be lived to produce the complete and righteous individual acceptable to Him and His Father Yahweh.


Paul tells us in Romans 8:4 that we fulfill the law under the New Covenant the same way He did, by obedience: "That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."

In the rest of Matthew 5 our Savior goes on to show how the Ten Commandments are to be observed in various applications and circumstances today. Rather than abolishing them He raised the bar. He made Old Testament statutes more binding by opening up the spiritual side of them to better understanding.

Even in Yahshua's day there was a belief that He came to eliminate Old Testament law. But they missed the entire point as many still do. Through His many teachings, He revealed the hypocrisy of the Pharisees in their keeping the letter of the law while completely missing the whole point and purpose of obedience.

He says to them, you are not getting what I am saying. You don't understand the heart and soul of My message. I'm not saying the law is done away, nor are the writings of the Old Testament. I'm saying you keep the law for the wrong reasons. Have the right heart not to put your own righteousness on display.

Many miss what Yahshua said in the last part of John 10:35: "... the Scripture cannot be broken."

This phrase in the Greek means, "loosened or undone." The relationship between Old and New testaments is complex and highly integrated. Without the Old Testament, the New could not be understood correctly. 

TEST YOUR TUTELAGE

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Who brought the dead back to life?

- A. Elijah
- B. Peter
- C. Yahshua
- D. All of these

All three performed this miracle: Elijah (1Kings 17:17-22); Peter (Acts 9:36-41); and Yahshua (Luke 7:11-15; 8:41-42, 49-55; John 11:43-44). In addition, Elisha and Paul also brought people back from the dead, 2Kings 4:32-35 and Acts 20:9-10.

Correct: D

According to Acts 2:38, what is a critical step before baptism?

- A. Showing remorse for our past sins
- B. Recognizing that we are sinners
- C. Desiring to walk in newness of life.
- D. Repenting of our sins.

In Acts 2:38 Peter told the crowd, "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Yahshua Messiah...." While all four answers have an element of truth, the most correct answer is, repenting from our sins.

Realize that repentance is more than acknowledging our wrongs or showing remorse for our past sin; it's these things and much more. Repentance is a complete turning away from our sins and resolving to live a life that is pleasing to Yahweh. This includes obeying His commandments and having faith in Yahshua the Messiah.
Correct: D

How many vials/bowls are mentioned in Revelation?

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Ten
- D. Twenty-one

In addition to the seven seals and seven trumpets, the sixteenth chapter of Revelation chronicles seven vials/bowls. These are last plagues and represent the severest that Yahweh will pour out on this earth, including the drying of the River Euphrates for the passage of nations attacking Jerusalem, along with a great earthquake and other natural wonders preceding Yahshua's return, as depicted by the sixth and seventh vials.

Correct: B

This passage is commonly cited to show that any day is acceptable for worship.

- A. Acts 10:9
- B. Romans 14:5
- C. Mark 7:19
- D. Colossians 2:16

Many use Paul's statement in Romans 14:5 as evidence that we can now honor any day we desire, including Sunday. The problem with this interpretation is that nowhere in this passage does Paul refer to a day of worship. From verse 6 it is clear as to what Paul is speaking about. He says, "He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto Yahweh; and he that regardeth not the day, to Yahweh he doth not regard it. He that eateth, eateth to Yahweh, for he giveth Elohim thanks; and he that eateth not, to Yahweh he eateth not, and giveth Elohim thanks." From the above, Paul is clearly referring not to a day of worship, but to personal days of fasting.

Correct B

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Who was known by Yahweh while still in the womb?

- A. David
- B. Jeremiah
- C. Paul
- D. John the Baptist

David (Ps. 71:6), Jeremiah (Jer. 1:5), John the Baptist (Luke 1:15), and Paul (Gal. 1:15) were all known by Yahweh before birth. This confirms that human life exists at conception and that abortion at any stage of the human being is murder.

Who gave an advisory about Paul's epistles, stating that he was at times "hard to be understood"?

- A. Peter
- B. James
- C. John
- D. None of the above

The Apostle Peter in the third chapter of his second epistle warned that Paul was at times hard to understand. He stated, "And account that the longsuffering of our Master is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you; As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction," verses 15-16. Next time someone uses Paul to endorse a contradictory view of Scripture (e.g. biblical law is now obsolete), be extra vigilant remembering Peter's admonition. Peter's caveat confirms Paul's writings as Scripture, even as Yahshua also confirmed Paul as legitimate, Acts 9:15.

Correct: A

How many toes does Daniel mention in the prophecy of the metal man image?

- A. Two
- B. Five
- C. Seven
- D. Ten

The second chapter of Daniel mentions 10 prophetic toes. We find these same toes mentioned in Revelation as ten kings. According to Revelation 17:12-13, these kings will support the Man of Sin by giving him their power. Based on Psalm 83, these 10 kings likely represent 10 Middle Eastern nations.

(please turn to inside back cover)

BIBLICAL HEBREW WORD LESSON

צל

Tsel Phonetic: tsale

Composition: tzadi, tsere,
lamed

The Hebrew word **Tsel** (H6738) is a masculine noun and means a shadow, a shelter, or protection.

Keep me as the apple of your eye; hide me in the **shadow** of your wings

Psalms 17:8

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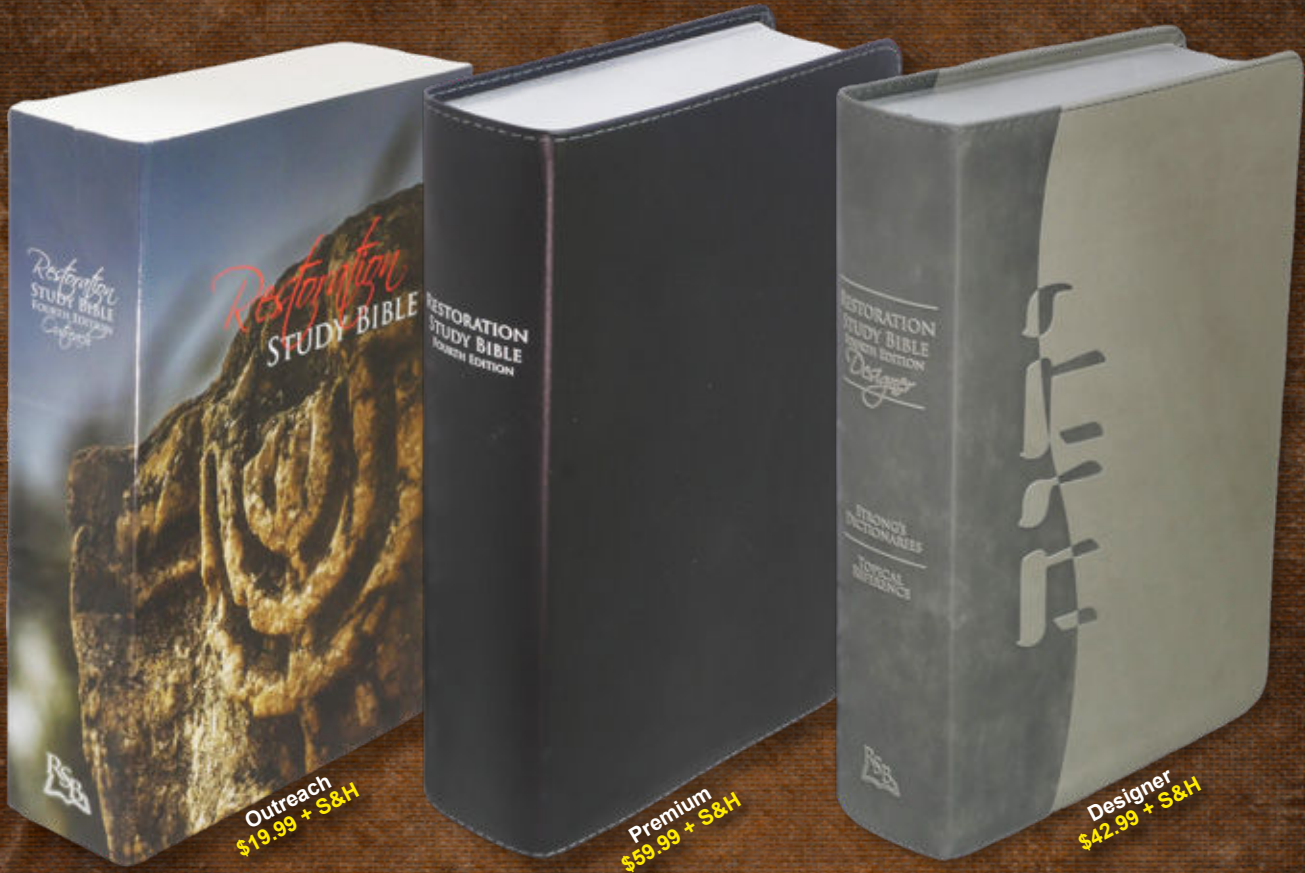
We recognize our outreach partners for their outstanding dedication to the Truth in their efforts to fulfill the Great Commission. If you are interested in becoming an outreach partner to help us spread the Truth, visit: <http://www.yrm.org/outreach> or call us at (573) 896-1000 during normal office hours (M-F, 8:00 am- 4:00 pm.) We will explain how you can join this group committed to spreading the Good News!

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(continued from p. 17)

As we note in the **Restoration Study Bible**, "Ten nations here form a confederacy to destroy Israel from being a nation. There is no historical account depicting a fulfillment of this Psalm. Therefore, its fulfillment is for the future. These ten nations may identify the ten toes of Daniel and the ten kings of Revelation (Dan. 7:7; Rev. 17:12). The following are the modern locations for these ten nations: (1) Edom - Southern Jordan, (2) Ishmaelites - Arabs, (3) Hagarenes - Egypt, (4) Gebal - Lebanon, (5) Ammon - Northern Jordan, (6) Amalek - Sinai Peninsula, (7) Philistines - Gaza Strip, (8) Tyre - Lebanon, (9) Assur - Syria and Iraq, and (10) Children of Lot - Jordan." Correct: D

Zechariah states that all nations will observe which annual Feast in the millennial Kingdom?

- A. Feast of Unleavened Bread
- B. Feast of Weeks
- C. Feast of Trumpets
- D. Feast of Tabernacles

Zechariah prophesies in 14:16-19 that all nations will observe the Feast of Tabernacles in the millennial Kingdom, including the families of Egypt. He also states those who refuse will receive the plague of no rain. Along with Tabernacles, the weekly Sabbath and all the Feast days will be observed at this time, Isaiah 66:23 and Ezekiel 46. Correct: D ✓

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