

Special Message
Friends of Israel Encounter
September 21, 2023

Dean Bible Ministries
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Friends of Israel Encounter August 2023

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Objectives

- 1) The Biblical basis for Jewish evangelism;**
- 2) To give some ideas related to the need to understand the target audience.
In this case, Jewish people;**
- 3) To create awareness of the training that Friends of Israel has.**

1) The Biblical basis for Jewish evangelism.

A. We are commissioned to take the gospel and make disciples of ALL of the nations, and that includes Israel.

Matt. 28:19, “ ‘Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, by baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit,

Matt. 28:20, “ ‘by teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age.’ Amen.”

B. God still loves Israel and has not rejected them.

Rom. 11:1, “I say then, has God cast away His people? Certainly not! For I also am an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin.

Rom. 11:2, “God has not cast away His people whom He foreknew. Or do you not know what the Scripture says of Elijah, how he pleads with God against Israel, saying,”

C. A remnant of Israel will believe during the Church Age.

Rom. 11:5, “Even so then, at this present time there is a remnant according to the election of grace.”

D. The body of Christ is not complete without the believing remnant of Israel.

1 Cor. 12:13, “For by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body—whether Jews or Greeks, whether slaves or free—and have all been made to drink into one Spirit.”

Outline

- 1) Understanding basic divisions of Judaism**
- 2) Chabad: a look at one Jewish theological perspective**
- 3) Hindrances to Jewish evangelism: the Holocaust. Understanding God's permissive will for evil and suffering**
- 4) Hindrances to Jewish evangelism: Antisemitism**
- 5) The mission and available study programs of FOI**
- 6) Concluding issues, questions, and discussion**

Outline

- 1) Understanding basic divisions of Judaism**
Key terms

Basic divisions in Judaism: <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org>

Orthodox, Conservative, Reformed, Reconstructionist, Kabbalah

Orthodox: Historically conservative, text of Scripture dictated, study of the Talmud, primarily related to the Torah. “Orthodox Judaism views itself as the continuation of the beliefs and practices of normative Judaism, as accepted by the Jewish nation at Mt. Sinai and codified in successive generations in an ongoing process that continues to this day.”

Conservative: Not as liberal as Reformed. Some use the term **Conservadox** for those in between Conservative and Reformed.

“Conservative Judaism attempts to combine a positive attitude toward modern culture, acceptance of critical secular scholarship regarding Judaism’s sacred texts and commitment to Jewish observance. Conservative Judaism believes that scholarly study of Jewish texts indicates that Judaism has constantly been evolving to meet the needs of the Jewish people in varying circumstances, and that a central *halachic* authority can continue the *halachic* evolution today.”

Basic Divisions in Judaism: <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org>

Orthodox, Conservative, Reformed, Reconstructionist, Kabbalah

Reformed: “Reform Judaism differs from the other major movements in that it views both the Oral and Written laws as a product of human hands (specifically, it views the Torah as divinely inspired, but written in the language of the time in which it was given). The laws reflect their times, but contain many timeless truths. The Reform movement stresses retention of the key principles of Judaism. As for practice, it strongly recommends individual study of the traditional practices; however, the adherent is free to follow only those practices that increase the sanctity of their relationship to God. Reform Judaism also stresses equality between the sexes.”

Very liberal, the text is mostly just tradition and myth, not historically accurate, view of “repairing the world” (*Tikkun olam*) is social justice.

Reconstructionist: “A Reconstructionist Jew has strong commitments both to tradition and to the search for contemporary meaning. Reconstructionists encourage all Jews to enhance their own lives by reclaiming our shared heritage and becoming active participants in the building of the Jewish future.”

Kabbalah

***Kabbalah* is the name applied to the whole range of Jewish mystical activity. While codes of Jewish law focus on what it is God wants from man, *kabbalah* tries to penetrate deeper, to God's essence itself.**

The most famous work of *kabbalah*, the Zohar, was revealed to the Jewish world in the thirteenth century by Moses De Leon, who claimed that the book contained the mystical writings of the second-century rabbi Simeon bar Yochai.

Tikkun olam (Hebrew for “repair the world”) has come to connote social action and the pursuit of social justice. The phrase has origins in classical rabbinic literature and in Lurianic kabbalah, a major strand of Jewish mysticism originating with the work of the 16th-century kabbalist Isaac Luria.

<https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/tikkun-olam-repairing-the-world/>



Outline

- 1) Understanding basic divisions of Judaism
- 2) *Chabad*: a look at one Jewish theological perspective:
Slides









Outline

- 1) Understanding basic divisions of Judaism**
- 2) Chabad: a look at one Jewish theological perspective:**
- 3) Hindrances to Jewish evangelism: the Holocaust (Esther Raab Holocaust Museum):**

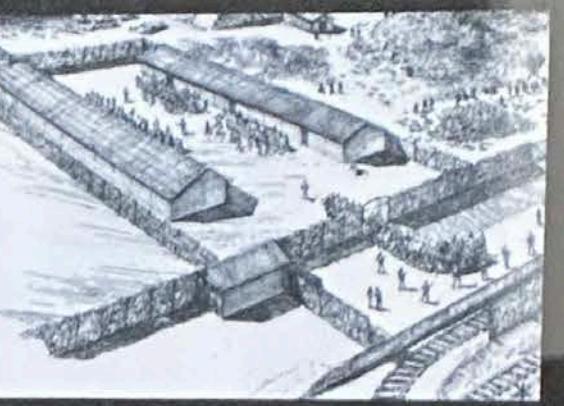
3) Hindrances to Jewish evangelism: the Holocaust: Darrell Nefzger



THE SIX NAZI DEATH CAMPS

TREBLINKA

Over 925,000 were murdered.



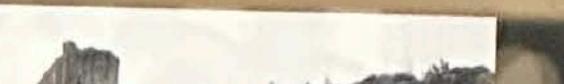
MAJDANEK

Between 95,000 and 130,000 murdered.



BELZEC

Approximately 434,500 were murdered.



CHELMNO

Approximately 172,000 were murdered.



SOBIBOR

At least 167,000 were murdered.



AUSCHWITZ II - BIRKENAU

Over one million were murdered.



1933 - The Nazi Assault

January: Adolf Hitler appointed Reich Chancellor (Prime Minister) of Germany by President von Hindenburg.
February: German government takes away freedom of speech, assembly, press, and freedom from invasion of privacy and from house search without a warrant.
March: The first official Nazi concentration camp opens in Dachau (Germany).
April: Nationwide boycott of Jewish businesses and shops carried out under Nazi leadership.
April: Laws for the Re-establishment of the Civil Service bars non-Aryans (Jews) from holding civil service, university, and state positions. School teachers and university professors are fired.
April: The Gestapo (Secret State Police) is established by Nazi leader, Herman Goering.

May: Books written by Jews, political opponents of the Nazis, and many others are burned during huge public rallies across Germany.
July: East European Jewish immigrants are legally stripped of German citizenship.
July: German law is passed permitting sterilization of mentally and physically disabled individuals and those considered inferior or unfit.

1934

August: German President von Hindenburg dies.
August: Hitler proclaims himself the Führer and Reichskanzler (Leader and Reich Chancellor) Armed forces must now swear allegiance to him. Hitler is now the absolute dictator of Germany.
October: First major wave of arrests of homosexuals occurs throughout Germany, continuing into November.

1935

May: Jews are barred from serving in the German armed forces.
September: Anti-Jewish racial laws known as the Nuremberg Laws are enacted. Jews are no longer considered German citizens. They cannot marry Aryans, nor could they fly the German flag.
November: Germany defines a Jew as anyone with three Jewish grandparents or someone with two Jewish grandparents who identifies as a Jew.

1936

March: Jewish doctors barred from practicing medicine in German institutions.
July: Sachsenhausen (Germany) concentration camp opens.
Summer: Olympic Games are held in Berlin. All signs of Jewish persecution are temporarily removed so as not to inflame world opinion.

1937

July: Buchenwald (Germany) concentration camp opens.
March: Austria is annexed to Germany. All antisemitic decrees immediately are applied.
April: Mandatory registration of all property held by Jews inside the Reich.
May: Flossenbürg (Germany) concentration camp opens.

1938

July: Representatives from 32 countries meet at Evian, France to discuss refugee policies. All countries with one exception refuse to let in more Jewish refugees.
August: Adolf Eichmann establishes the Office of Jewish Emigration in Vienna to increase the pace of forced immigration. Mauthausen (Austria) concentration camp opens in Austria.

October: Following request by the Swiss government, Germany marks all Jewish passports with a large letter J to restrict Jews from immigrating to Switzerland.

October: Approximately 17,000 Poles living in Germany are expelled to the Polish border where they are stranded.

November: Assassination in Paris of German diplomat leads to Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass), an anti-Jewish pogrom in Germany and Austria. Many synagogues are destroyed; Jewish shops are looted; approx. 30,000 male Jews are sent to concentration camps.

November: All Jews forced to transfer retail business to Aryan hands; a process called "Aryanization."

November: All Jewish children are expelled from German public schools.

December: German Jews are fined one billion marks for the destruction of property that the Nazis caused during Kristallnacht.

1939

January: Forced emigration of German Jews is accelerated via a directive from Goering to Reinhard Heydrich.
March: Germany occupies Czechoslovakia. The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia is established.
April: Anti-Jewish racist laws passed in Slovakia.
May: Ravensbrück (Germany) concentration camp opens.
June: The United States and Cuba refuse to accept Jewish refugees aboard the ship M.S. St. Louis, which is forced to return to Europe.
September: Beginning of World War II as Germany attacks Poland. Soon after, England and France declare war on Germany.
September: Reinhard Heydrich issues directives to establish ghettos in German-occupied Poland. They are to be administrated by Jewish Councils.

October: Germany begins deportation of Austrian and Czech Jews to Poland.
October: First Polish ghetto established in Piotrkow (Poland).

October: Hitler extends power of doctors to kill institutionalized mentally and physically disabled persons in the "euthanasia" program.
November: Jews in German-occupied Poland forced to wear an armband or yellow star.

1940

Spring: Germany invades and defeats Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, and France.

May: Lodz Ghetto (Poland) sealed: approx. 165,000 people in 1.6 square miles. Concentration camp established at Auschwitz (Poland).

June: The Neuengamme (Germany) concentration camp opens.

August: Anti-Jewish racist laws passed in Romania.

October: The Warsaw Ghetto (Poland) is established. Anti-Jewish laws passed by the French Vichy government.

November: The Warsaw Ghetto is sealed: ultimately it contained approximately 500,000 people.

December: Dr. Emmanuel Ringelblum founds "Oneg Shabbat" secret archives in the Warsaw Ghetto.

1941

January: Anti-Jewish riots in Romania; hundreds of Jews murdered.

March: Adolf Eichmann directed to remove Jews from Berlin.

April: Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece. Natzweiler-Struthof (France) concentration camp is established.

May: Romania passes laws condemning adult Jews to forced labor.

June: Germany attacks the Soviet Union. Operation Barbarossa brings with it squads of murder units called Einsatzgruppen.

Summer: Hitler orders the ultimate solution of the "Jewish question" with Auschwitz as the main center of annihilation.

July: Germany establishes Treblinka (Poland) death camp. Heydrich is appointed by Goering to carry out the "Final Solution."

Fall: Belzec (Poland) death camp opens.

September: Adolf Eichmann organizes his first mass deportations from Germany and the Protectorate in accordance with a 'wish' of Hitler.

September: Soviet prisoners of war and Polish prisoners are killed in Nazi tests of gas chambers at Auschwitz.

September: Nearly 34,000 Jews are murdered by mobile killing squads at Babi Yar, near Kiev, Ukraine.

October: Auschwitz II (Birkenau) is established as a death camp in Poland; Majdanek (Poland) concentration and death camp is established near Lublin.

October: Adolf Eichmann creates an account for the acquisition of all Jewish assets known as Special Account W.

October: Establishment of the Theresienstadt Ghetto in Czechoslovakia. Hitler suspends all Jewish emigration. Massacre of approximately 19,000 Odessa Jews.

December: Chelmno death camp (Poland) opened near Lodz; Approximately 360,000 Jews will be murdered there.

December: Germany declares war on the United States.

1942 - The Final Solution

January: Large-scale gassings of Jews are already under way.

January: Fifteen Nazi and government leaders meet at Wannsee, a section of Berlin, to discuss and plan the "final solution to the Jewish question." Heydrich outlines plans to murder all 11 million of Europe's Jews.

March: Gassing of Jews begins at Sobibor (Poland). Approximately 250,000 Jews will eventually be murdered there.

March: In a follow up to the Wannsee Conference, meetings are held to discuss forced sterilization of Jews and the dissolution of mixed marriages between Jews and non-Jews.

March: Gassing of Jews begins in Belzec. Approx. 600,000 Jews will be murdered there.

March: Approx. 60,000 Slovakian Jews are deported to Auschwitz and Majdanek.

March: The mass murder of Jews begins at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

April: Himmler informs Eichmann that all Jews are to be annihilated.

June: Germany establishes Treblinka (Poland) death camp. Approximately 700,000 Jews will be murdered there.

June: Main architect of the Final Solution, Reinhard Heydrich, is assassinated.

Summer: Deportation of Jews to killing centers from Belgium, Croatia, France, the Netherlands, and Poland.

Winter: Deportation of Jews from Germany, Greece and Norway to killing centers.

1943

March: The liquidation of the Krakow Ghetto (Poland).

April: The liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto begins but is delayed until May due to armed Jewish resistance.

June: Himmler orders the liquidation of all ghettos in Poland.

June: Medical experiments are conducted at Natzweiler-Struthof concentration camp on approximately 115 Jewish prisoners.

August: Revolt in the Treblinka death camp.

Fall: The liquidation of large ghettos in Minsk, Vilna, and Riga.

Fall: Led by Denmark's King Christian, Danes use small boats to smuggle most of the nation's Jews to neutral Sweden in defiance of the Nazis.

October: Uprising by Jewish prisoners at Sobibor death camp.

1944

January: U.S. President Roosevelt sets up the War Refugee Board to find ways of saving Jews from the Nazis.

May: The beginning of the deportation of approx. 430,000 Hungarian Jews, to Auschwitz for gassing.

July: Soviets liberate Majdanek death camp.

October: Prisoners at Auschwitz revolt and blow up one crematorium.

November: Jews imprisoned at Theresienstadt become the last deportations to Auschwitz. Beginning of the death march of approx. 40,000 Jews from Budapest to Austria.

November: Himmler abandons the Final Solution and orders the killing centers closed and dismantled.

1945

January: Nazis evacuate Auschwitz; prisoners begin death march towards Germany.

January: Soviets liberate survivors at Auschwitz.

April: Death march of inmates of Buchenwald.

April: Liberation of Nordhausen, Ohrdruf, Gusen, Ebensee, Buchenwald, Flossenbürg, and Dachau by the American Army.

April: Liberation of Bergen-Belsen by British Army.

April: Liberation of Sachsenhausen by Polish Army.

April: Hitler commits suicide in his bunker in Berlin.

April: Liberation of Ravensbrück by Russian Army.

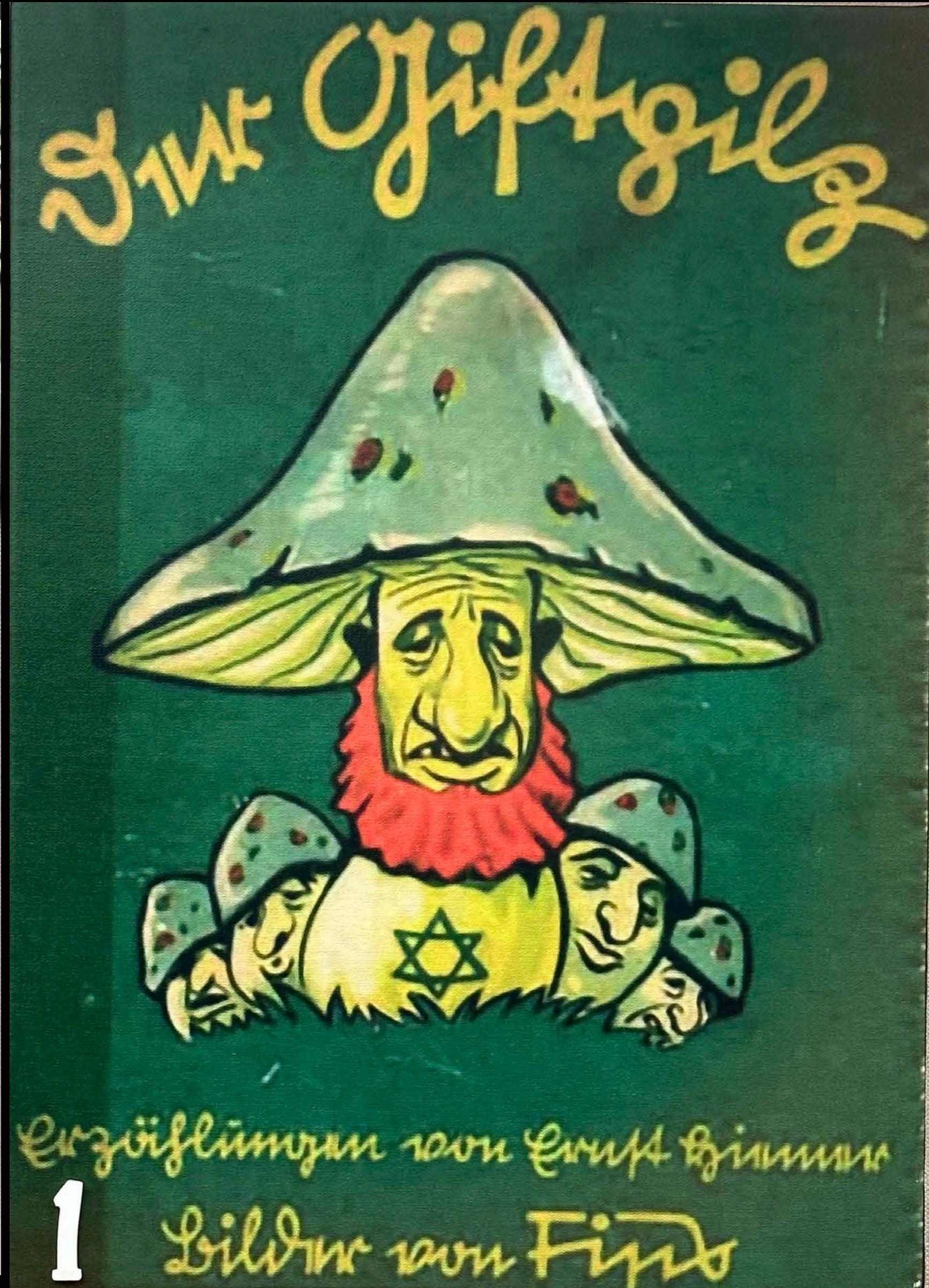
May: Liberation of Mauthausen and Gusen by the American army.

May: Victory in Europe (V-E Day) Germany surrenders. End of the Third Reich.

November: Beginning of the Nuremberg War Crimes trial. Some of the high-ranking Nazis are held accountable.

Den internationale Jóde

*Uddrag af
Henry Ford's
Bog*





4

Kleiner, hast du etwas ganz Süßes! Aber dafür müht ihr beide mit mir geben..."



6

Hinter den Brillengläsern funkeln zwei Verbrecheraugen und um die wulstigen Lippen spielt ein Grinsen.



First they came for the socialists, and I did not speak out – because I was not a socialist. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I did not speak out – because I was not a trade unionist. Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out – because I was not a Jew. Then they came for me – and there was no one left to speak for me.

Pastor Martin Niemöller

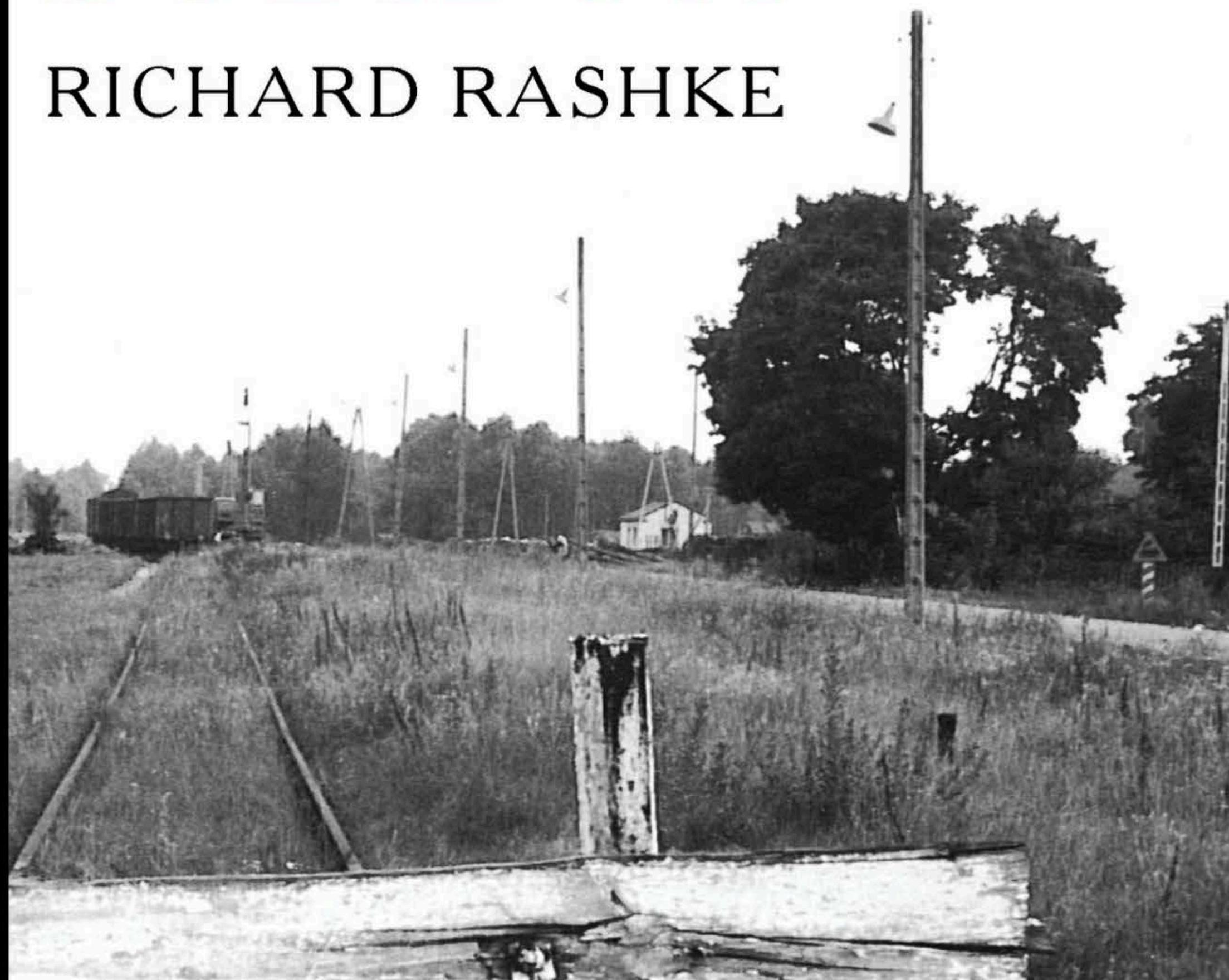
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UPDATED AND REVISED EDITION

ESCAPE FROM SOBIBOR

RICHARD RASHKE



Foreword by Don Wilkerson, Times Square Church

OUR HANDS ARE STAINED WITH BLOOD

The Tragic Story of the "Church" and the Jewish People

MICHAEL L. BROWN

1144 – Blood Libel: Norwich England accuses Jews of using infant's blood to make matzo for passover.

1290 – Edward I of England expelled the Jews.

1492 – Ferdinand and Isabella expel all Jews from Spain, many go north or to the New World (Conversos and new Christians).

1535 – HRE Emperor Charles V attack Moslems in Tunisia; defeats them, Jews along with many Moslems are slaughtered in the aftermath.

Early 1500s – Despite the ban on Jews in Spain, HRE Emperor Charles V is realistic enough to put New Christians and Conversos in charge of some aspects of administration in the New World, especially Jamaica.

1500s – Antisemitism in New Amsterdam: Peter Stuyvesant.

1800s – Increase of pogroms against the Jews in every decade.

1894 – French artillery officer, Alfred Dreyfus, accused of selling secrets to Russia, bogus, but reveals depth of antisemitism. Impetus for Theodore Herzl to write Old-New Land calling for Jews to return to their historic homeland.

International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Definition of Antisemitism:

“Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”

Manifestations might include the targeting of the state of Israel, conceived as a Jewish collectivity. However, criticism of Israel similar to that leveled against any other country cannot be regarded as antisemitic. Antisemitism frequently charges Jews with conspiring to harm humanity, and it is often used to blame Jews for “why things go wrong.” It is expressed in speech, writing, visual forms and action, and employs sinister stereotypes and negative character traits.

<https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-charters/working-definition-antisemitism>

Contemporary examples of antisemitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, taking into account the overall context, include, but are not limited to:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.
- Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g., gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.
- Antisemitic acts are criminal when they are so defined by law (for example, denial of the Holocaust or distribution of antisemitic materials in some countries).

The Jerusalem Declaration

Definition

Antisemitism is discrimination, prejudice, hostility, or violence against Jews as Jews (or Jewish institutions as Jewish).

This is included in Biden's definition and says too little and ignores anti-Zionism and actions against the Jewish state because it is Jewish.

Critical Race theory also targets Jews: <https://sapirjournal.org/social-justice/2021/05/critical-race-theory-and-the-hyper-white-Jew>

Universities have a climate on campus where observant Jews feel very uncomfortable wearing kippahs or other religious clothing because of anti-Jewish sentiment, they are excluded from clubs, special academic assignments, etc.

The progressive left demonizes Israel.

Accepting antisemitism trickles down into local governments, school boards, curriculum.

Anti-zionism is antisemitism. It is the denial to Jews of a national homeland where they can be secure from antisemitic assaults.

Websites:

www.aipac.org

www.standwithus.org **standwithus.tv**

www.fdd.org (Foundation for Defense of Democracy)

jns.org Read Jonathan Tobin

honestreporting.com

Defining CRT: <https://sapirjournal.org/social-justice/2021/05/critical-race-theory-and-the-hyper-white-Jew>

Friends of Israel:

FOI Equip: FOI Equip is your free resource for learning and engaging with the Scriptures from a Jewish perspective. Come see why it matters that God would choose an ancient people to bring a timeless hope to a lost and broken world.

Bridges: Explore how God can use you to build bridges and bring hope to the Jewish community right where you live. Adults of any age are welcome for this 8-week online training with mentors.

Encounter: Is a short-term, introductory-level training program that provides Christians (high-school age and up) with the opportunity to engage in a biblically based ministry experience of loving and serving Israel and the Jewish community.



1. God created each of us to have a personal relationship with Him.

a. God is the Creator (Isa. 43:15; 45:12)

Isa. 43:15, “I am the LORD, your Holy One, The Creator of Israel, your King.”

Isa. 45:12, “I have made the earth, And created man on it. I—My hands—stretched out the heavens, And all their host I have commanded.”

b. God wants us to know Him personally (Jer. 24:7)

Jer. 24:7, “Then I will give them a heart to know Me, that I am the LORD; and they shall be My people, and I will be their God, for they shall return to Me with their whole heart.”

2. God cannot have a personal relationship with us because we are sinful and separated from Him.

a. We are all sinful (Eccl. 7:20; Psa. 14:2–3)

Eccl. 7:20, “For there is not a just [צַדִּיק, *tzaddiq* “righteous”] man on earth who does good and does not sin.”

Psa. 14:2, “The LORD looks down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there are any who understand, who seek God.

Psa. 14:3, “They have all turned aside, They have together become corrupt; There is none who does good, No, not one.”

Isa. 64:6, “But we are all like an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses [צְדָקָתֵינוּ *tzedaqah*] are like filthy rags; We all fade as a leaf, and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away.”

2. God cannot have a personal relationship with us because we are sinful and separated from Him.
 - b. The consequence for our sin is death, which is separation from God (cf., Gen. 2:17; with Gen. 3:24; Ezek. 18:20a; Isa. 59:1-2).

Gen. 2:17, “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.”

Gen. 3:24, “So He drove out the man; and He placed cherubim at the east of the garden of Eden, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to guard the way to the tree of life.”

Ezek. 18:20, “The soul who sins shall die. The son shall not bear the guilt of the father, nor the father bear the guilt of the son. The righteousness of the righteous shall be upon himself, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon himself.”

Isa. 59:1, “Behold, the LORD’S hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; Nor His ear heavy, that it cannot hear.

Isa. 59:2, “But your iniquities have separated you from your God; And your sins have hidden His face from you, so that He will not hear.”

3. God does not accept our own efforts to remove our sin (Isa. 64:6; Jer. 2:22).

Isa. 64:6, “But we are all like an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses [צְדָקָתֵינוּ *tzedaqah*] are like filthy rags; We all fade as a leaf, and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away.”

Even our good deeds, our righteousnesses, are filthy.

Jer. 2:22, “ ‘For though you wash yourself with lye, and use much soap, Yet your iniquity is marked before Me,’ says the Lord GOD.”

4. Because God loves us. He Himself provided the way for our sins to be removed.

a. God loves us (Jer. 31:3)

Jer. 31:3, “The LORD has appeared of old to me, saying: ‘Yes, I have loved you with an everlasting love; Therefore with lovingkindness I have drawn you.’ ”

b. God Himself provided the way for our sins to be removed (Isa. 43:25).

Isa. 43:25, “I, even I, am He who blots out your transgressions for My own sake; And I will not remember your sins.”

5. God's provision required a blood sacrifice (Lev. 17:11).

Lev. 17:11, “ ‘For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you upon the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that makes atonement for the soul.’ ”

6. Animal sacrifices provided only a temporary atonement (covering) for our sin.

Lev. 16:34, “ ‘This shall be an everlasting statute for you, to make atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins, once a year.’ And he did as the LORD commanded Moses.”

7. God provided a permanent removal of our sin through the promised Messiah.

The Messiah died in our place (Isa. 53:4–6; 11–12)

Isa. 53:4, “Surely He has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows; Yet we esteemed Him stricken, smitten by God, and afflicted.

Isa. 53:5, “But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; The chastisement for our peace was upon Him, and by His stripes we are healed.

Isa. 53:6, “All we like sheep have gone astray; We have turned, every one, to his own way; And the LORD has laid on Him the iniquity of us all.”

7. God provided a permanent removal of our sin through the promised Messiah.

The Messiah rose from the dead [Isa. 53:10, 12; Psa. 16:10 (use Psa. 16:10 the way Peter did in Acts 2:29–31)]

Isa. 53:10, “Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise Him; He has put Him to grief. When You make His soul an offering for sin, He shall see His seed, He shall prolong His days, and the pleasure of the LORD shall prosper in His hand.”

Isa. 53:12, “Therefore I will divide Him a portion with the great, and He shall divide the spoil with the strong, because He poured out His soul unto death, and He was numbered with the transgressors, and He bore the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.”

Psa. 16:10, “For You will not leave my soul in Sheol, nor will You allow Your Holy One to see corruption.”

Acts 2:29, “Men and brethren, let me speak freely to you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his tomb is with us to this day.

Acts 2:30, “Therefore, being a prophet, and knowing that God had sworn with an oath to him that of the fruit of his body, according to the flesh, He would raise up the Christ to sit on his throne,

Acts 2:31, “he, foreseeing this, spoke concerning the resurrection of the Christ, that His soul was not left in Hades, nor did His flesh see corruption.

Acts 2:32, “This Jesus God has raised up, of which we are all witnesses.”

8. If all of our righteousnesses are as filthy rags (Isa. 64:6) and we are all sinners, separated by our sins from God, how does anyone obtain righteousness that God accepts?

a. As with Abraham, God declares us righteous when we believe in His provision (Gen. 15:6; Hab. 2:4).

Gen. 15:6, “And he believed in the LORD, and He accounted it to him for righteousness.”

Hab. 2:4, “Behold the proud, His soul is not upright in him; But the just shall live by his faith.”

Isa. 53:10, “Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise Him; He has put Him to grief. When You make His soul an offering for sin, He shall see His seed, He shall prolong His days, and the pleasure of the LORD shall prosper in His hand.

Isa. 53:11, “He [the LORD] shall see the labor of His [the Servant’s] soul, and be satisfied. By His knowledge My righteous Servant shall make righteous [*tzaddaq*] many, for He [the righteous Servant] shall bear their iniquities.”

8. If all of our righteousnesses are as filthy rags (Isa. 64:6) and we are all sinners, separated by our sins from God, how does anyone obtain righteousness that God accepts?
 - b. As with Moses and David, God wants us to believe in the Messiah (Deut. 18:15; Psa. 2:7, 12; Psa. 110).

Deut. 18:15, “The LORD your God will raise up for you a Prophet like me from your midst, from your brethren. Him you shall hear,”

Psa. 2:7, “I will declare the decree: The LORD has said to Me, ‘You are My Son, Today I have begotten You.’ ”

Psa. 2:12, “Kiss the Son, lest He be angry, and you perish in the way, When His wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all those who put their trust in Him.”

Psa. 110:1, “The LORD said to my Lord, ‘Sit at My right hand, Till I make Your enemies Your footstool.’

Psa. 110:2, “The LORD shall send the rod of Your strength out of Zion. Rule in the midst of Your enemies!

Psa. 110:3, “Your people shall be volunteers in the day of Your power; In the beauties of holiness, ‘from the womb of the dawn, I have begotten you,’ [based on Septuagint, not Majority Text, which is gibberish]

Psa. 110:4, “The LORD has sworn and will not relent, ‘You are a priest forever according to the order of Melchizedek.’

Psa. 110:5, “The Lord is at Your right hand; He shall execute kings in the day of His wrath.

Psa. 110:6, “He shall judge among the nations, He shall fill the places with dead bodies, He shall execute the heads of many countries.

Psa. 110:7, “He shall drink of the brook by the wayside; Therefore He shall lift up the head.”

9. The Messiah is Yeshua (Jesus) of Nazareth (if needed, share messianic prophecies and their fulfillment in Jesus).

10. Is there anything that would keep you from entering into a personal relationship with God right now by trusting in the finished work of Yeshua ha Mashiach?