

בראשית B'reisheet [*In the Beginning*]

Shabbat Shalom! Welcome to B'reisheet [*In the Beginning*], this week's Parasha [*Torah Portion*]. May you be richly blessed as you study the portion of Scripture that will be read during this Shabbat's service in synagogues throughout the world.

As we study the Torah let us never forget that the Torah is the Written Word and Yeshua is the Living Word [*The Living Torah*]. Yeshua is the Word of God become flesh [Jn 1:1, Jn 1:14]. Yeshua is the Way, the Truth and the Life [Jn 14:6] — the Living Manna sent from heaven [Jn 6:47-51]. The Torah teaches us about the True and Living God as well as how to live and walk Godly before God and Man.

The Bible is all about Yeshua. He is pictured or prophesied in each of the 66 books as well as in countless types in the lives of different characters in the Bible. Below is a breakdown of how He is pictured in Genesis...



The Seed of the Woman

Messiah would be born of the seed of a woman [Gen 3:15, Lu 1:34-35]

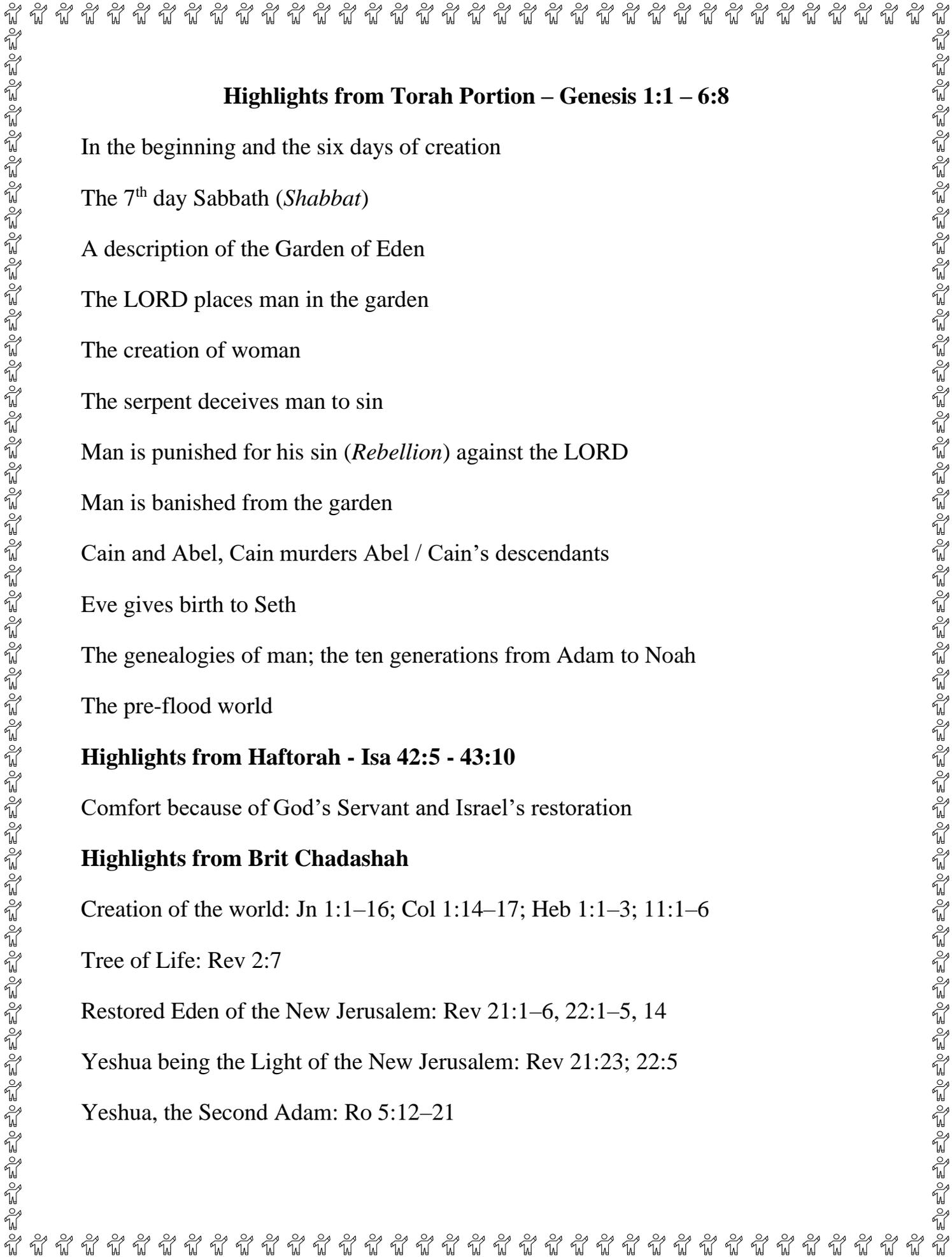
Messiah would be a descendant of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob [Gen 12:3, 17:19, 28:14, Lu 3:23-34]

Messiah would be a King in the line of Judah [Gen 49:10, Jn 1:49]

Typified in the person of Melchizedek [Gen 14:18]

The life of Isaac – the sacrificed son [Gen 22]

The life of Joseph – the rejected brother [Gen 37]



Highlights from Torah Portion – Genesis 1:1 – 6:8

In the beginning and the six days of creation

The 7th day Sabbath (*Shabbat*)

A description of the Garden of Eden

The LORD places man in the garden

The creation of woman

The serpent deceives man to sin

Man is punished for his sin (*Rebellion*) against the LORD

Man is banished from the garden

Cain and Abel, Cain murders Abel / Cain's descendants

Eve gives birth to Seth

The genealogies of man; the ten generations from Adam to Noah

The pre-flood world

Highlights from Haftorah - Isa 42:5 - 43:10

Comfort because of God's Servant and Israel's restoration

Highlights from Brit Chadashah

Creation of the world: Jn 1:1–16; Col 1:14–17; Heb 1:1–3; 11:1–6

Tree of Life: Rev 2:7

Restored Eden of the New Jerusalem: Rev 21:1–6, 22:1–5, 14

Yeshua being the Light of the New Jerusalem: Rev 21:23; 22:5

Yeshua, the Second Adam: Ro 5:12–21

Yeshua restoring redeemed men to Glory he once had: 1 Cor 15:35–58

Creation of marriage: Mt 19:4–6; Eph 5:21–33; 1 Tim 2:11–15

Highlights from extra scriptures

Joshua 1:1 – 7:26

Joshua is commissioned by God

Joshua commands the tribes west and east of the Jordan

Joshua is accepted by Israel

The faith of Rahab and the spies

The miraculous crossing of the Jordan

The memorial of the crossing

The Canaanites fear Israel

Circumcision is practiced

Passover is celebrated

From manna to corn

The Captain of the LORD appears

Victory at Jericho and defeat at Ai

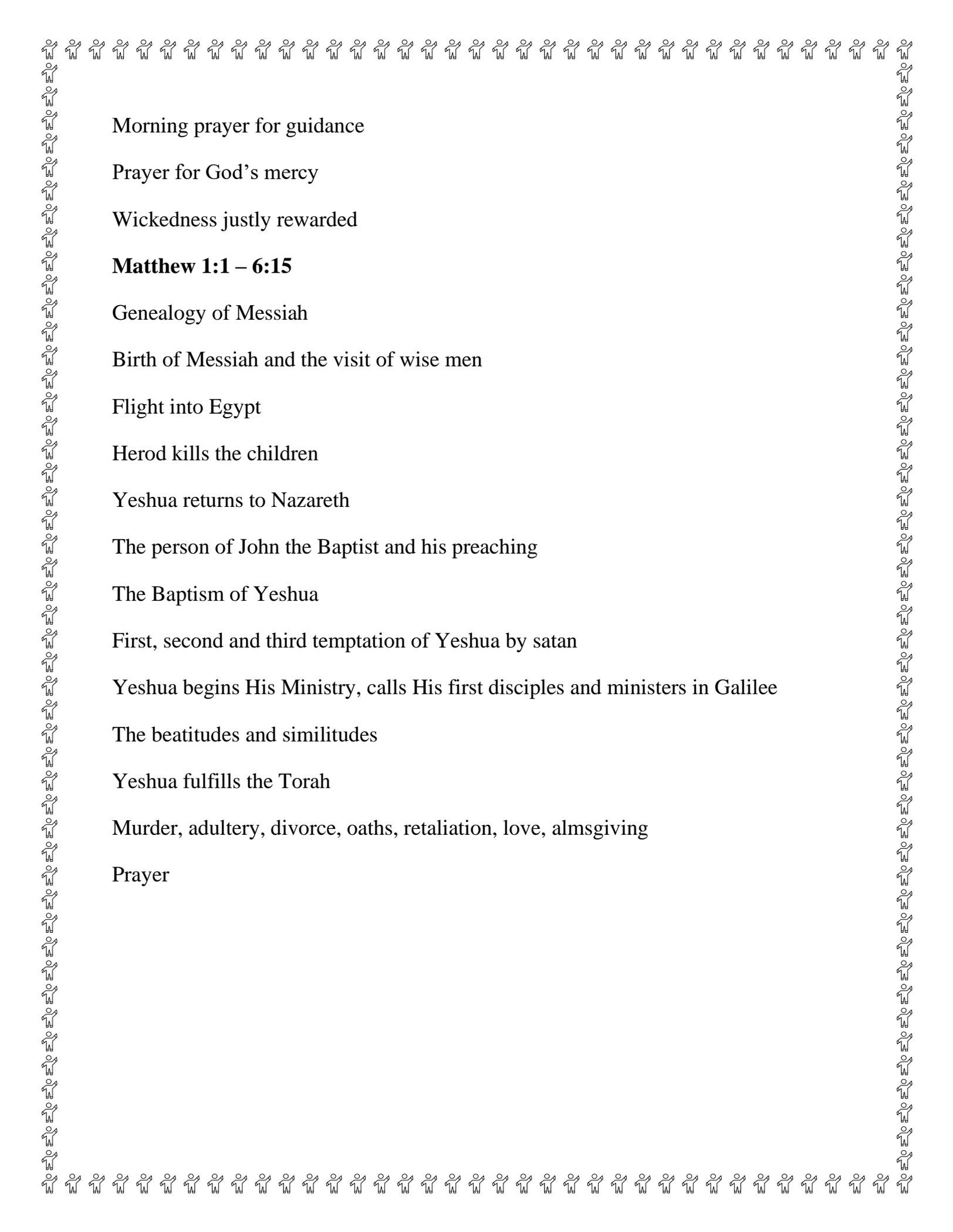
Psalms 1:1 – 7:17

Two ways of life contrasted

Coronation of the LORD's anointed

Victory in the face of defeat

Evening prayer for deliverance



Morning prayer for guidance

Prayer for God's mercy

Wickedness justly rewarded

Matthew 1:1 – 6:15

Genealogy of Messiah

Birth of Messiah and the visit of wise men

Flight into Egypt

Herod kills the children

Yeshua returns to Nazareth

The person of John the Baptist and his preaching

The Baptism of Yeshua

First, second and third temptation of Yeshua by satan

Yeshua begins His Ministry, calls His first disciples and ministers in Galilee

The beatitudes and similitudes

Yeshua fulfills the Torah

Murder, adultery, divorce, oaths, retaliation, love, almsgiving

Prayer

My Torah Journal Note Page

בראשית *B'reisheet*



Find Yeshua in each letter of the Torah Portion B'reisheet. Remember, letters make up words, words make up sentences, sentences make up paragraphs, paragraphs make up chapters and chapters make a book. Yeshua is Aleph and Tav [*letters*], the word become flesh [Jn 1:14] and a Book of Life [Psa 40:7; Jn 14:6; Rev 21:27]

ב *Bet*

ר *Resh*

א *Aleph*

ו *Shin*

י *Yod*

ת *Tav*

Genesis 1:1 – 6:8

PaRDeS – 4 Levels of Scripture Interpretation



One must understand the four levels of scripture interpretation in order to glean the most from the Torah. In the Book of Romans, Paul stated that one of the chief benefits of being Jewish, was that the oracles of God were committed unto them [Ro 3:1-2]. Part of this commitment by the LORD to the Jewish people involves proper hermeneutics [*interpretation of scripture*]. In His wisdom, He has shown the Jewish people how to interpret His Words. Most non-Jewish people are totally unaware of the proper methods of scripture interpretation developed by the Jewish sages over the centuries. However, as more and more non-Jews discover their Hebraic roots, they have begun to learn and appreciate the wisdom of the sages of Israel.

Note the four faces that relate with each level of interpretation. They are an ox, man, lion and eagle. These faces connect with the four Gospels.

Ox: Mark wrote to a Roman audience, which was less concerned with prophecy and more so with power. Yeshua's confrontations with demonic forces [*such as Legion*] and human authorities [*such as the Pharisees and chief priests*] would hold much greater significance for the Romans.

Man: Those in Luke's audience were those of Greek culture; this would include the Greeks themselves and the Hellenists [*Jews who adopted Greek culture*]. The Greeks prided themselves as being the pinnacle of humanity; Yeshua's human nature and connection with everyday people would make a very strong appeal to them.

Lion: Matthew wrote his Gospel to a primarily Jewish audience, and he includes many quotations from the Torah [*especially the Prophets*] as reference points to what Yeshua's words and actions would signify for those who read/witnessed His life.

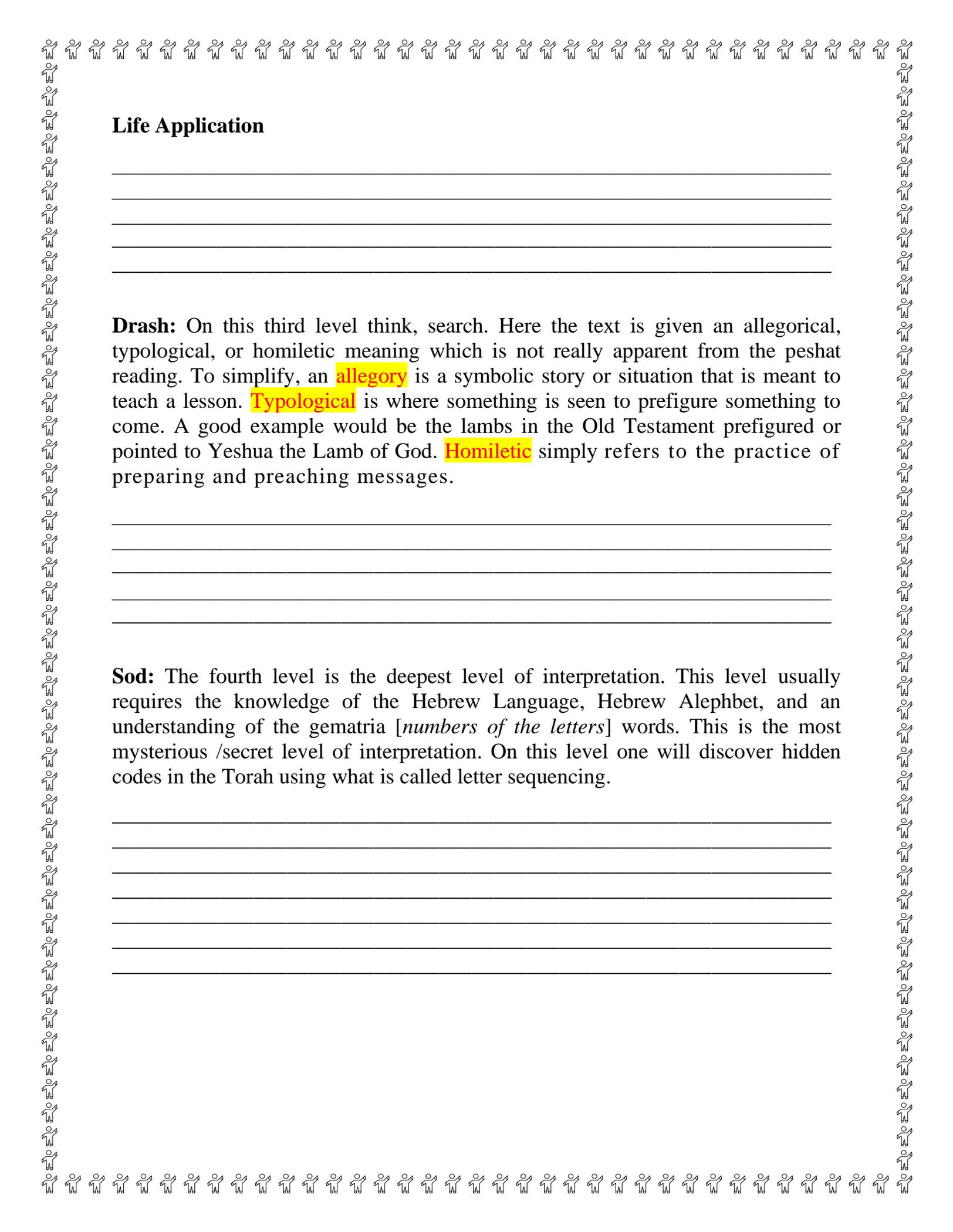
Eagle: Unlike the others, John's Gospel was written not to any particular audience, but rather to all [*though it is especially useful for instructing those who are young in the faith*]. Yeshua's divine nature is a theme that runs throughout all four Gospels, but John is arguably the freest in identifying Yeshua as GOD the Son. It is this unique status that allows Him to be Lord and Savior to the world in a way that no one else could ever be.

Peshat: This first level is simple for it is simply the literal meaning of the text. In this level you will seek to understand the simple, literal, plain meaning of the text. You will discover this to be the easiest level of interpretation.

Remez: On this second level, think hint. Simply being, this level is an implied meaning of the text. With remez, the scriptures may hint or allude at a deeper meaning without saying so explicitly.

God's heart, ways and or character seen in my study this week

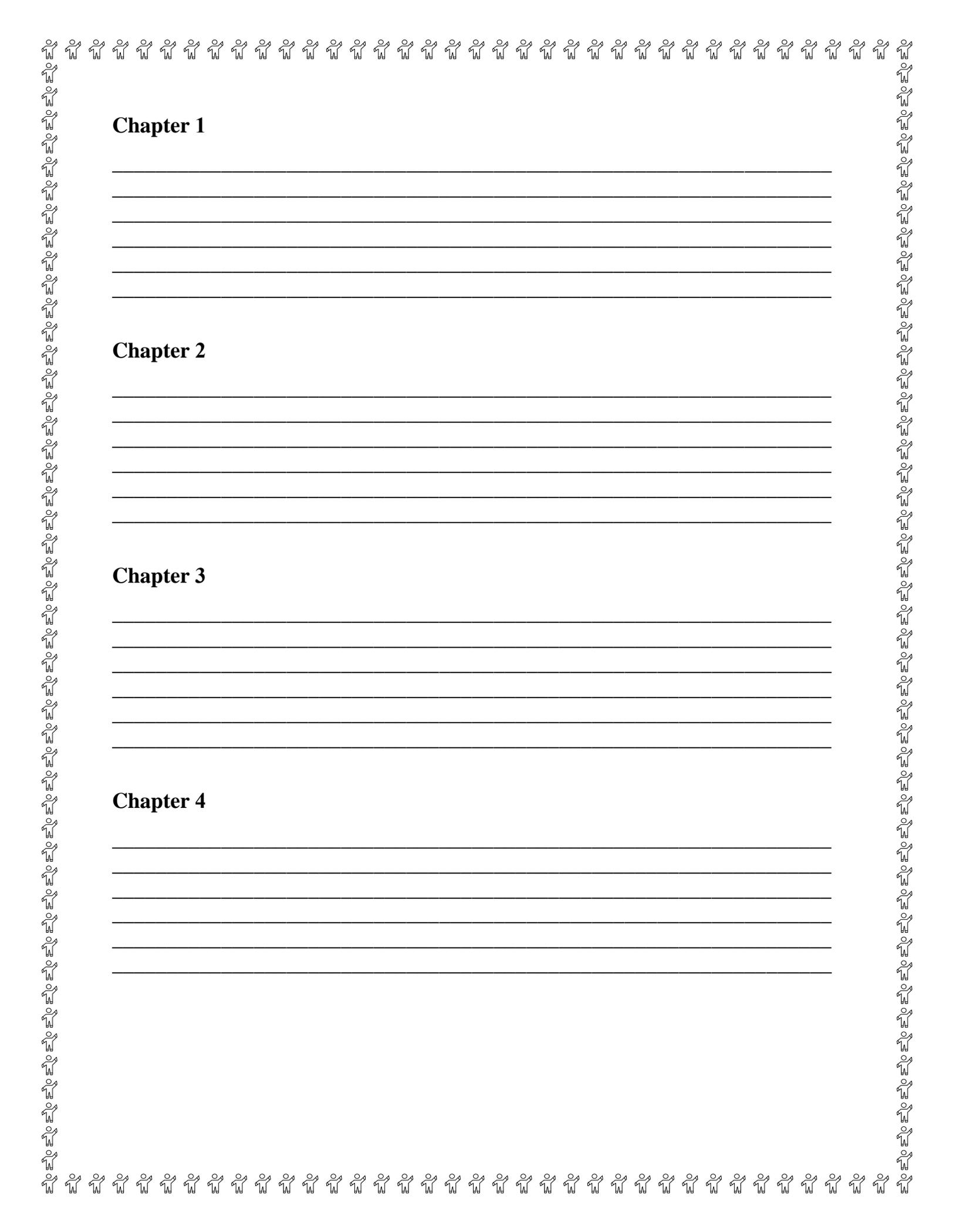
Hidden Glimpse [*type and shadow*] of Yeshua



Life Application

Drash: On this third level think, search. Here the text is given an allegorical, typological, or homiletic meaning which is not really apparent from the peshat reading. To simplify, an **allegory** is a symbolic story or situation that is meant to teach a lesson. **Typological** is where something is seen to prefigure something to come. A good example would be the lambs in the Old Testament prefigured or pointed to Yeshua the Lamb of God. **Homiletic** simply refers to the practice of preparing and preaching messages.

Sod: The fourth level is the deepest level of interpretation. This level usually requires the knowledge of the Hebrew Language, Hebrew Alephbet, and an understanding of the gematria [*numbers of the letters*] words. This is the most mysterious /secret level of interpretation. On this level one will discover hidden codes in the Torah using what is called letter sequencing.

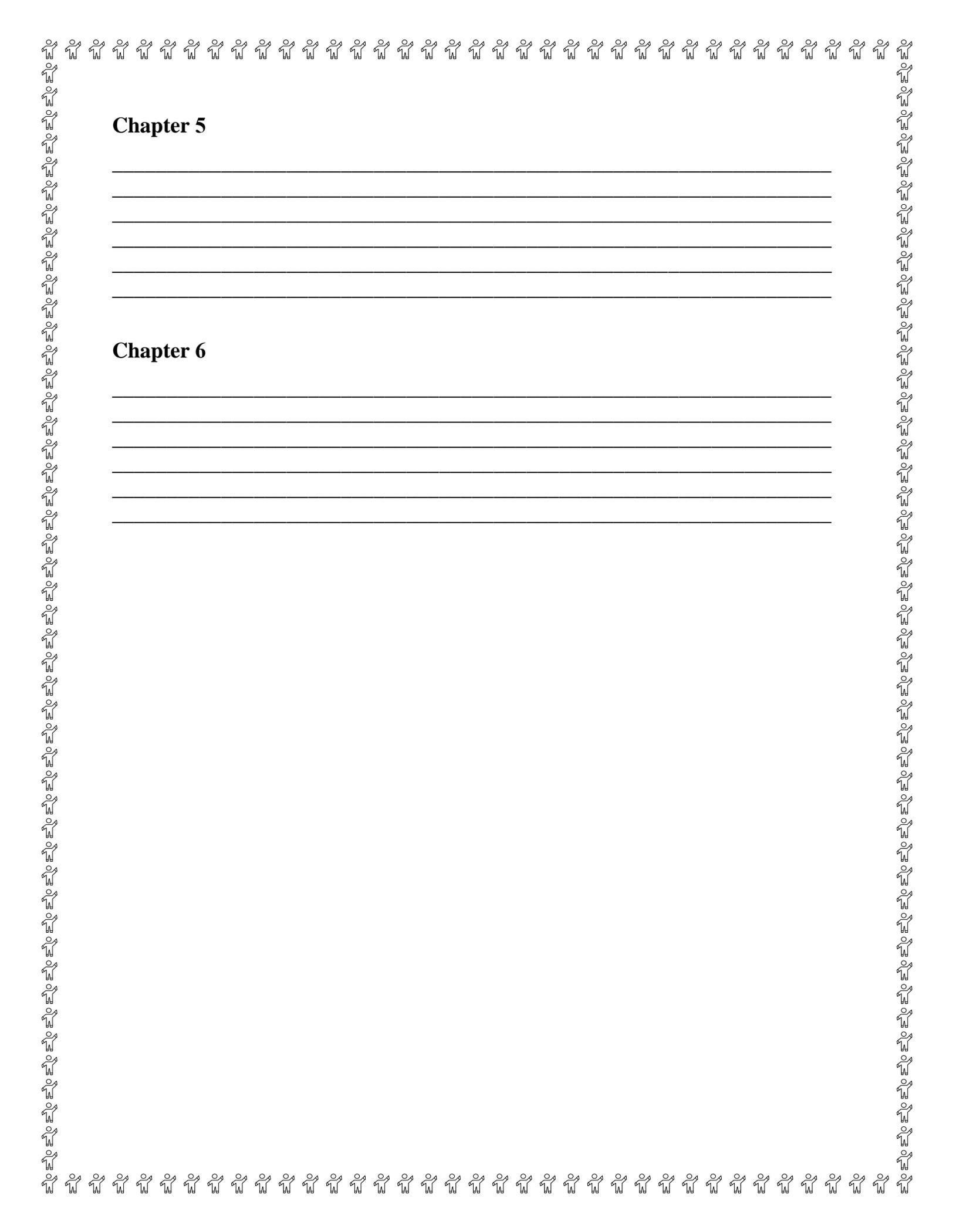


Chapter 1

Chapter 2

Chapter 3

Chapter 4



Chapter 5

Chapter 6

What have you learned this week in your study of the Haftorah?

What have you learned this week from your study in the Brit Chadasha scriptures?

What have you learned this week from your study of the extra scriptures?

What have you observed this week in the News and or in the lives of your family and friends that you need to be in prayer about?

What have you learned or saw this week that you need to apply in your life? Using Proverbs 24:30-31 as a principle verse, learn to consider, look, and receive instruction from that which you see. Remember, become God conscious. He wants to speak to your heart and teach you daily.

What leadership principles did you learn from your study this week?

What customs, idioms or cultural revelations did you learn from your study this week?

Extra space for anything you would like to add you learned from study this week

א Aleph

א בגדהוזהטיכלמנסעפצקראשת

_____ is _____ letter of the _____ alephbet.

The meaning of Aleph is

Isaiah 44:6 Thus saith the LORD the King of Israel, and his redeemer the LORD of hosts; I *am*, _____ and _____; and beside me *there is* no God.

Revelation 22:13 I am Alpha [_____] and Omega [_____], the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

When we come to Aleph we ask ourselves... Is God _____ in my life? When we wake up; is God _____ of our day? When we are faced with _____, is God and His Word first in regard to helping me make the right choice?

2 Corinthians 12:9 And he said unto me, my grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me. [See 1 Kings 19:1-8 / *8]

2 Samuel 22:40 For thou hast girded me with strength to battle: them that rose up against me hast thou subdued under me.

We learn about a _____ at the letter Aleph. A _____ is used to _____ two things together.

2 Corinthians 6:14 Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?