

Messianic Prophecy Season 2: Understanding the Messiah Through the Old Testament

DISCOVERING
THE JEWISH
JESUS
לגלות את ישוע היהודי

Scripture

- **Isaiah 6:8-9**

Then I heard the voice of the LORD, saying, “Whom shall I send, and who will go for Us?” Then I said, “Here am I. Send me!” He said, “Go, and tell this people: ‘Keep on listening, but do not perceive; Keep on looking, but do not understand.’”

- **Matthew 13:13-14**

“Therefore I speak to them in parables; because while seeing they do not see, and while hearing they do not hear, nor do they understand. In their case the prophecy of Isaiah is being fulfilled, which says, ‘YOU WILL KEEP ON HEARING, BUT WILL NOT UNDERSTAND; YOU WILL KEEP ON SEEING, BUT WILL NOT PERCEIVE;’”

- **Isaiah 7:14**

...The virgin will conceive a child! She will give birth to a son and will call him Immanuel (which means ‘God is with us’).

Other Scriptures

- Deuteronomy 18:18-19
- Acts 3:22-23
- Matthew 2:15
- Hosea 11:1
- Luke 24:27
- I Corinthians 15:14-15
- John 1:11-12
- Luke 24:44
- John 17:17

Main Points

- The Old Testament or Hebrew Bible in Hebrew is called the Tanakh.
- Messiah Yeshua filled the Old Testament full with meaning.
- The entire Tanakh (Hebrew Bible) is ultimately about Messiah Yeshua. Messiah Yeshua is the aim of all the scriptures.
- Ashkenazi Jews are those that originated in Eastern Europe.
- The entire aim of the Hebrew Bible finds its climactic fulfillment in the Messiah.
- Young woman in English (from Isaiah 7:14) in Hebrew is Almah.
- The Hebrew Talmud in English is the written account of the Jewish oral law.
- A Hasidim or Hasidic Jew is a member of a strictly orthodox Jewish sect.
- The Zohar is a book that provides commentary on the Torah in a mystical interpretation.
- The point of the Scriptures is to point and bring us to God.
- In Hebrew, "Blessed be the Name" is Baruch HaShem.

Discussion Questions

1. Prophecy is not always future predictive promises. What does this mean?
2. The entire Hebrew Bible finds its end in whom? Explain how this relates to prophecy.
3. How can Jesus and His followers today apply Old Testaments Scriptures to Himself that do not seem to be prophetic? Does Judaism practice this method of finding fuller meaning in Talmudic teachings?
4. Jesus took Israel's history, lived it out, and embodied it in His own life. He filled it with added meaning. Does this bring more understanding to how it can be brought to Jewish people today?
5. Relate this same concept to Isaiah 7:14. Write about it.