In Jewish synagogues and Messianic congregations all over the globe, the weekly Torah portion is read on the Sabbath. Traditionally associated with the *parashah* is a small selection called the Haftarah, meaning "conclusion." This is usually a segment from the Prophets or Writings of the Tanakh (Old Testament), which bears a thematic connection to the Torah reading. While the custom of considering a prophetic section arose during tenuous times in Jewish history, when the people were forbidden to study from the Law of Moses, it was something firmly in place during the time of Yeshua (Jesus) and the Apostles (Luke 4:16-17; Acts 13:15).

Commonly in some parts of today's Messianic community, we tend to forget that the Torah makes up the foundation of the Holy Scriptures, but by no means is the whole of God's inspired Word. Messianic Believers have a great blessing to consider the associated text from the Haftarah every week along with their Torah studies, from which they can derive additional spiritual insight and blessings. In consulting *both* the Torah and Haftarah selections *together*, then we can all see the great and mighty acts of God throughout Biblical history and His interactions with Israel. We can be especially more in tune with what it means to see Yeshua "in the Torah of Moses, the Prophets, and the Psalms" (Luke 24:44, WMB).

***TorahScope Haftarah Exhortations* is a compilation of insightful, encouraging messages, which take into consideration the weekly Torah and Haftarah portions, gleaned from the studies and notes of William Mark Huey. It is the author's sincere hope and desire that his thoughts will give you key instructions in how we can be fully used by our Heavenly Father, as faithful vessels for His service today.**

TorahScope

HAFTARAH EXHORTATIONS

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Life Examined and Understood
Through the Grid of the Torah

William Mark Huey

MESSIANIC APOLOGETICS
messianicapologetics.blog

TorahScope
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Abbreviations and Special Terms

The following is a list of abbreviations for reference works and special terms which are used in publications by Outreach Israel Ministries and Messianic Apologetics. Please familiarize yourself with them as the text may reference a Bible version, i.e., RSV for the Revised Standard Version, or a source such as *TWOT* for the *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*, solely by its abbreviation. Detailed listings of these sources are provided in the Bibliography.

ABD: *Anchor Bible Dictionary*
AMG: *Complete Word Study Dictionary: Old Testament, New Testament*
ANE: Ancient Near East(ern)
Apostolic Scriptures/Writings: the New Testament
Ara: Aramaic
ASV: American Standard Version (1901)
ATS: ArtScroll Tanach (1996)
b. Babylonian Talmud (*Talmud Bavli*)
B.C.E.: Before Common Era or B.C.
BDAG: *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature* (Bauer, Danker, Arndt, Gingrich)
BDB: *Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon*
C.E.: Common Era or A.D.
CGEDNT: *Concise Greek-English Dictionary of New Testament Words* (Barclay M. Newman)
CGL: *Cambridge Greek Lexicon* (2021)
CHALOT: *Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament* (Holladay)
CJB: Complete Jewish Bible (1998)
CJSB: Complete Jewish Study Bible (2016)
DRA: Douay-Rheims American Edition
DSS: Dead Sea Scrolls
EDB: *Eerdmans Dictionary of the Bible*
EJ: *Encylopaedia Judaica*
ESV: English Standard Version (2001)
Ger: German
GNT: Greek New Testament
Grk: Greek
HALOT: *Hebrew & Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament* (Koehler and Baumgartner)
HCSB: Holman Christian Standard Bible (2004)
Heb: Hebrew
HNV: Hebrew Names Version of the World English Bible
IDB: *Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*
IDBSup: *Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible Supplement*
ISBE: *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*
IVPBBC: *IVP Bible Background Commentary (Old & New Testament)*
Jastrow: *Dictionary of the Targumim, Talmud Bavli, Talmud Yerushalmi, and Midrashic Literature* (Marcus Jastrow)
JBK: New Jerusalem Bible-Koren (2000)
JETS: *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society*
KJV: King James Version
Lattimore: The New Testament by Richmond Lattimore (1996)
LITV: *Literal Translation of the Holy Bible* by Jay P. Green (1986)
LES: *Lexham English Septuagint* (2019)
LS: *An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon* (Liddell-Scott)
LSJM: *Greek-English Lexicon* (Liddell-Scott-Jones-McKenzie)
LXE: *Septuagint with Apocrypha* by Sir L.C.L. Brenton (1851)
LXX: Septuagint
m. Mishnah

MT: Masoretic Text
NASB: New American Standard Bible (1977)
NASU: New American Standard Update (1995)
NBCR: *New Bible Commentary: Revised*
NEB: New English Bible (1970)
Nelson: *Nelson's Expository Dictionary of Old Testament Words*
NETS: New English Translation of the Septuagint (2007)
NIB: *New Interpreter's Bible*
NIDB: *New International Dictionary of the Bible*
NIV: New International Version (1984)
NJB: New Jerusalem Bible-Catholic (1985)
NJPS: Tanakh, A New Translation of the Holy Scriptures (1999)
NKJV: New King James Version (1982)
NRSV: New Revised Standard Version (1989)
NLT: New Living Translation (1996)
NT: New Testament
OT: Old Testament
REB: Revised English Bible (1989)
RSV: Revised Standard Version (1952)
t. Tosefta
Tanach (Tanakh): the Old Testament
Thayer: *Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament*
TDNT: *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*
TLV: Messianic Jewish Family Bible—Tree of Life Version (2014)
TNIV: Today's New International Version (2005)
TWOT: *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*
UBSHNT: United Bible Societies' 1991 Hebrew New Testament revised edition
v(s). verse(s)
Vine: *Vine's Complete Expository Dictionary of Old and New Testament Words*
Vul: Latin Vulgate
YLT: Young's Literal Translation (1862/1898)
WMB: World Messianic Bible (2020)

Annual Torah Reading Schedule

These are the weekly Torah and Haftarah portions, as employed in both The traditional Synagogue and today's Messianic Jewish congregations

KEY:
A: Ashkenazic S: Sephardic
[] denote differences between traditional Jewish and Christian verse order

GENESIS

Bereisheet "In the beginning"
Genesis 1:1-6:8
Isaiah 42:5-43:10 (A); 42:5-21 (S)

Noach "Noah"
Genesis 6:9-11:32
Isaiah 54:1-55:5 (A); 54:1-10 (S)

Lekh-Lekha "Get yourself out"
Genesis 12:1-17:27
Isaiah 40:27-41:16

V'yeira "He appeared"
Genesis 18:1-22:24
2 Kings 4:1-37 (A); 4:1-23 (S)

Chayei Sarah "Sarah's life"
Genesis 23:1-25:18
1 Kings 1:1-31

Toldot "History"
Genesis 25:19-28:9
Malachi 1:1-2:7

V'yeitzei "He went out"
Genesis 28:10-32:2
Hosea 12:12-14:10 (A); 11:7-12:12 (S)

V'yishlach "He sent"
Genesis 32:3-36:43
Hosea 11:7-12:12 (A); Obadiah 1:1-21 (S)

V'yeishev "He continued living"
Genesis 37:1-40:23
Amos 2:6-3:8

Mikkeitz "At the end"
Genesis 41:1-44:17
1 Kings 3:15-4:1

V'yigash "He approached"
Genesis 44:18-47:27
Ezekiel 37:15-28

V'yechi "He lived"
Genesis 47:28-50:26
1 Kings 2:1-12

EXODUS

Shemot "Names"
Exodus 1:1-6:1
Isaiah 27:6-28:13; 29:22-23 (A);
Jeremiah 1:2-3 (S)

V'eira "I appeared"
Exodus 6:2-9:35
Ezekiel 28:25-29:21

Bo "Go"
Exodus 10:1-13:16
Jeremiah 46:13-28

B'shalach "After he had let go"
Exodus 13:17-17:16
Judges 4:4-5:31 (A); 5:1-31 (S)

Yitro "Jethro"
Exodus 18:1-20:23[26]
Isaiah 6:1-7:6; 9:5-6[6-7] (A); 6:1-13 (S)

Mishpatim "Rulings"
Exodus 21:1-24:18
Jeremiah 34:8-22; 33:25-26

Terumah "Contribution"
Exodus 25:1-27:19
1 Kings 5:26-6:13

Tetzaveh "You shall command"
Exodus 27:20-30:10
Ezekiel 43:10-27

Ki Tisa "When you take"
Exodus 30:11-34:35
1 Kings 18:1-39 (A); 18:20-39 (S)

V'yak'heil "He assembled"
Exodus 35:1-38:20
1 Kings 7:40-50 (A); 7:13-26 (S)

Pequdei "Accounts"
Exodus 38:21-40:38
1 Kings 7:51-8:21 (A); 7:40-50 (S)

LEVITICUS

Vayikra "He called"
Leviticus 1:1-5:26[6:7]
Isaiah 43:21-44:23

Tzav "Give an order"
Leviticus 6:1[8]-8:36
Jeremiah 7:21-8:3; 9:22-23

Shemini "Eighth"
Leviticus 9:1-11:47
2 Samuel 6:1-7:17 (A); 6:1-19 (S)

Tazria "She conceives"
Leviticus 12:1-13:59
2 Kings 4:42-5:19

Metzora "Leper"
Leviticus 14:1-15:33
2 Kings 7:3-20

Acharei Mot "After the death"
Leviticus 16:1-18:30
Ezekiel 22:1-19 (A); 22:1-16 (S)

Kedoshim "Holy Ones"
Leviticus 19:1-20:27
Amos 9:7-15 (A); Ezekiel 20:2-20 (S)

Emor "Speak"
Leviticus 21:1-24:23
Ezekiel 44:15-31

B'har "On Mount"
Leviticus 25:1-26:2
Jeremiah 32:6-27

B'chuqotai "By My regulations"
Leviticus 26:3-27:34
Jeremiah 16:19-17:24

NUMBERS

Bamidbar "In the wilderness"
Numbers 1:1-4:20
Hosea 2:1-22

Naso "Take"
Numbers 4:21-7:89
Judges 13:2-25

Beha'alot'kha "When you set up"
Numbers 8:1-12:16
Zechariah 2:14-4:7

Shelakh-Lekha "Send on your behalf"
Numbers 13:1-15:41
Joshua 2:1-24

Korach "Korah"
Numbers 16:1-18:32
1 Samuel 11:14-12:22

Chukat "Regulation"
Numbers 19:1-22:1
Judges 11:1-33

Balak "Balak"
Numbers 22:2-25:9
Micah 5:6-6:8

Pinchas "Phinehas"
Numbers 25:10-30:1[29:40]
1 Kings 18:46-19:21

Mattot "Tribes"
Numbers 30:2[1]-32:42
Jeremiah 1:1-2:3

Mas'ei "Stages"
Numbers 33:1-36:13
Jeremiah 2:4-28; 3:4 (A);
2:4-28; 4:1-2 (S)

DEUTERONOMY

Devarim "Words"
Deuteronomy 1:1-3:22
Isaiah 1:1-27

V'et'chanan "And I besought"
Deuteronomy 3:23-7:11
Isaiah 40:1-26

Ekev "Because"
Deuteronomy 7:12-11:25
Isaiah 49:14-51:3

Re'eih "See"
Deuteronomy 11:26-16:17
Isaiah 54:11-55:5

Shoftim "Judges"
Deuteronomy 16:18-21:9
Isaiah 51:12-52:12 (or finish at 53:12)

Ki-Teitzei "When you go out"
Deuteronomy 21:10-25:19
Isaiah 54:1-10 (or finish at 52:13)

Ki-Tavo "When you come"
Deuteronomy 26:1-29:8
Isaiah 60:1-22

Nitzavim "Standing"
Deuteronomy 29:9[10]-30:20
Isaiah 61:10-63:9

V'yeilekh "He went"
Deuteronomy 31:1-30
Hosea 14:2-10; Micah 7:18-20; Joel 2:15-27

V'zot Ha'berakhah "This is the blessing"
Deuteronomy 33:1–34:12
Joshua 1:1–18 (A); 1:1-9 (S)

Ha'azinu "Hear"
Deuteronomy 32:1–52
2 Samuel 22:1–22:51

INTRODUCTION

Since 2002, Outreach Israel Ministries has been faithfully offering a commentary on the weekly Torah portions. I know that this has been very useful to the diverse groups of Messianic Believers we reach out to around the world, who appreciate our balanced approach in wanting to bring unity to Jews and non-Jews, focusing our attention on the work of the Messiah Yeshua (Christ Jesus) and the restoration of the Body of Messiah. As beneficial as it has been for me to direct our studies every week to the Torah, there is a strong need for today's Messianics to diversify their Biblical pursuits and consider more from the Scriptures. This has led and motivated me to compile a series of exhortations on the complementary Haftarah reading, associated with each Torah *parashah*. I want each of us to be instructed from the Prophets and Writings, and to be more consciously considering the great treasure of God's Word every week!

What I have discovered, from any person who is committed to examining the weekly Torah portion, is that once you begin to seriously study and reflect upon Moses' Teaching (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy), you naturally have an inclination to want to enhance what you have learned. The Torah makes up the foundation of the Holy Writ, but by no means is the whole of the Holy Writ. Even though traditional Judaism understandably focuses much of its weekly and yearly attention to the annual Torah cycle, Rabbis throughout the centuries have known that having some additional resources to draw upon is most critical. We need to all consider it a great blessing that there is an associated text from the Haftarah, which we can derive additional spiritual insight and direction from.

What is the Haftarah? The Hebrew term *haftarah* means "conclusion" or "concluding portion." Normally, it is a short lesson given from the Prophets and the Writings, which is thematically connected to something encountered in the weekly Torah portion. While the custom of publicly reading the Torah on a regular basis is easily traced to the return of the Jewish exiles from Babylon (Ezra 7:10; Nehemiah 8:1-3)—