Every week in Jewish synagogues the world over, a selection of a few chapters is considered from the Torah (the Pentateuch or the Law of Moses). The discipline of reading the *parashah* or Torah portion on *Shabbat* (the Sabbath) has helped maintain the cohesion of the Jewish people for millennia. As Messianic congregations have been formed, this tradition is something which has helped enliven the Bible readings and studies of many. Jewish Believers and non-Jewish Believers alike, who are looking to Moses' Teaching to tell them something about the relationship we are to have with Yeshua (Jesus) the Messiah, and how we are to grow in holiness.

What are the benefits of consistently examining the Torah? What old lessons might need to be re-learned every year, and what are some new lessons for God's people to be considering? How does the Torah form a major part of the Messianic movement's understanding of the mission of God, and with what He wants to do with His people? Will we really be able to understand the admonition, "The secret things belong to the LORD our God; but the things that are revealed belong to us and to our children forever, that we may do all the words of this law" (Deuteronomy 29:29, WMB)?

***TorahScope, Volume III* is a third, special year's compilation of insightful, reflective commentaries on the weekly Torah readings, gleaned from the studies and notes of William Mark Huey. Written from a Messianic perspective, this volume shares his conviction that a Believer's life and walk with the Messiah Yeshua can be viewed through the grid and lens of consistent Torah study. *Volume III* is unique, as it specifically focuses readers on the theme of faith, how figures in the Torah interacted with God in either a faithful or faithless manner, and how their examples carry through to the Tanakh and Apostolic Writings.**

TorahScope

Volume III

TorahScope

VOLUME III

Life Examined and Understood Through the Grid of the Torah

William Mark Huey

MESSIANIC APOLOGETICS
messianicapologetics.blog

TorahScope
Volume III

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edited by J.K. McKee
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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
ECB: *Eerdmans Commentary on the Bible*
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

"He believed in the LORD, who credited it to him for righteousness" (Genesis 15:6, WMB).

The walk of faith in the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, through heartfelt saving belief in the atoning blood of Yeshua the Messiah—is definitely a pursuit for truth, which sets people free from the constraints of the sin nature each has inherited in Adam (Romans 5:12). Thankfully, the Creator God, the Holy One of Israel, has revealed Himself to humanity, by choosing different vessels to receive, record, and persevere down through the ages—the written words which communicate not only who He is, but how He wants His people to interact with Him. However, because the Lord God is the Eternal One, who chose in eternity past to create the cosmos and everything which exists, He ultimately formed human beings in His image and likeness (Genesis 1:26-27), with the necessity that every individual make a choice, to secure the justification He requires for intimate communion with Him. This was widely epitomized by the Patriarch Abraham, often regarded to be the father of the faith (Romans 4:11-16), who believed wholeheartedly in the Almighty, and was regarded as one of His own. The followers of Abraham's God must exhibit faith in Him alone, and the many promises found in the entire counsel of God from Genesis to Revelation—as key components of being regarded as His own, and receiving His redemption. It is with this premise, **of how critical faith was and is to those who believe,** that this edition in the TorahScope series has been compiled. As is noted by the author of Hebrews, "Without faith it is impossible to be well pleasing to him, for he who comes to God must believe that he exists, and that he is a rewarder of those who seek him" (Hebrews 11:6, WMB). If one is truly seeking communion with God, it must be done by faith, *without any reservations...*

My personal walk of faith began in the Fall of 1978, when I finally understood that I was a bankrupt sinner with a desperate need for a Savior. Gratefully, I was led to a Bible Church which systematically