

Y'SHUA (JESUS) THE MESSIAH

DEFINITIONS

Yeshua, Yahshua - Hebrew name for the Messiah. Literally means "Yahweh is salvation" or "Yahweh who saves".

Iesous - The masculine Greek translation of the Hebrew "Yeshua/Yahshua". The Greek "Iesous" is translated/transliterated to "Jesus" in English.

(A Note on Translation: Greek masculine terms have a "us" ending. In going from Greek to English, "Iesous" was translated "Jesus" to preserve the masculine gender of the term. "Iesous" could not be translated "Jesua" because "Jesua" is the feminine gender from the Greek translation. However, in going from Hebrew to English, "Yeshua/Yahshua" is translated "Jeshua/Joshua" preserving the masculine gender from Hebrew.)

Messiah - Derived from Hebrew term "*Mashiach*". Literally means "the Anointed one". Specifically refers to the Anointed king and deliverer of Israel. (Note: "*Christos*" is the Greek translation of "*Mashiach*". The Greek "*Christos*" is translated/transliterated "Christ" in English.)

(Note: Due to controversy over the terms "Yeshua" and "Yahshua", we shall use "Y'shua" which allows the pronunciation of either "Yeshua" or "Yahshua".)

I. Humanity of Y'shua - Y'shua the Messiah is fully man

- A. Physical descendant of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob (Matt. 1:1-2)
- B. From the tribe of Judah (Micah 5:2; Matt. 1:2)
- C. From the line of David (Matt. 1:1)
- D. He became human (Phil. 2:7-8)
- E. Called the Son of Man (Matt. 8:20)

II. Divinity of Y'shua - Y'shua the Messiah is fully God

- A. Preexistence - (John 1:1; Col. 1:17)
 - 1) The Wisdom of God (Prov. 8:22-31)
 - 2) Only begotten/brought forth of the Father (Prov. 8:22-24; John 1:18)
- B. Spiritual Conception (Matt. 1:18)
- C. Equality with God, the Father (Phil. 2:6)
- D. Given all authority (Matt. 28:18)
- E. Called the Son of God (John 3:16)
- F. Creator of all things (John 1:3; Col. 1:16)
- G. Prophecy concerning his divinity (Isaiah 7:14, 9:6-7)

III. Y'shua's Messiahship of Israel

- A. Messiahship directly reflects Y'shua's position as "the Anointed King" to rule Israel and the nations.
- B. Prophecy concerning his Messiahship (Gen. 49:10; Psa. 89:3-4; Ezek. 34:23-24;

- Micah 5:2; Dan. 9:25)
C. Called the Son of David (Matt. 20:30-31)
D. Called the Holy One (of Israel) (Acts 2:27)

IV. Major purposes and work of the Messiah

- A. To provide salvation from sin (Matt. 1:21; John 3:16-17; Acts 2:22-36)
B. To usher in the Kingdom of God (Mark 1:14-15, Luke 17:20-22)
C. To establish the New Covenant (Heb. 6:13)
D. To bring fullness to the Torah (Matt. 5:17-18)
E. Gather sheep into one flock (Ezek. 34:11-16; John 10:7-16)
F. To restore all things (Acts 3:20-23)

V. Y'shua's relationship to the Believer

- A. Savior (John 4:42)
B. Redeemer (Isaiah 59:20)
C. Lord (Rev. 19:16)
D. King (Rev. 19:16)
E. The Apostle (Heb. 3:1)
F. Chief Shepherd (I Pet. 5:4)
G. The Melchi-tzedek High Priest (Heb. 8:1)
H. Mediator (I Tim. 2:5; Heb. 8:6)
I. Advocate (I John 2:1)

VI. Y'shua's relationship to the People of God collectively

- A. Bridegroom/Husband (John 3:29; Eph. 5:22-32)
B. Head of the body (Col. 1:18)
C. King/Ruler of Israel-the people of God (Micah 5:2; Zech. 14:8; Rev. 19:16)

VII. Prophecies of Y'shua the Messiah related to his 1st Advent (Coming)

- A. Seed of the woman to bruise the head of the serpent (Gen. 3:15)
B. Coming of Shiloh (Gen. 49:10)
C. Messenger of the Covenant (Malachi 3:1)
D. Virgin shall bear a son called Immanuel (Isa. 7:14-16)
E. Child is born (Isa. 9:6)
F. Out of Bethlehem (Bethlehem is Hebrew meaning "house of bread". Y'shua who is called "the Bread of life" was born in "the house of bread". (Micah 5:3)
G. Shepherd of the flock (Ezekiel 34)

VIII. Prophecies of Y'shua the Messiah related to his 2nd Advent (Coming)

- A. The LORD (YHVH) standing on the mount of Olives (Zech. 14:4)
B. Coming of Shiloh (Gen. 49:10)
C. King set on the holy hill of Zion (Psalm 2:6)

THE HOLY SPIRIT (HARUACH HAKODESH)

DEFINITIONS

Ruach - Hebrew term meaning "wind" and "spirit".

Pneuma - Greek term meaning "wind", "breeze" and "spirit".

Kodesh - Hebrew term meaning "Holy".

Hagios - Greek term meaning "holy" or "sacred".

I. Divinity of the Holy Spirit

- A. Proceeds from the Father and the Son (John 15:26)
- B. Omnipresent
- C. Knows the mind of the Father

II. Terms Associated with the Holy Spirit

- A. Spirit of the LORD (YHVH) (Isa. 11:2)
- B. Spirit of God (Elohim) (Gen. 1:2; Ex. 31:3; Matt. 3:16)
- C. Spirit of Holiness (Eph. 1:13)
- D. Comforter/Helper (John 14:16, 15:26)
- E. Spirit of Truth (John 14:17, 15:26)
- F. Spirit of Christ (Messiah) (Rom. 8:9)

III. Symbolic emblems that represent the Holy Spirit

- A. Water (John 7:38)
- B. Anointing Oil (Isa. 60:1; Luke 4:18; Acts 10:38)
- C. Fire (Matt. 3:11; Acts 2:3)

IV. Work of the Holy Spirit in the World (John 16:8-11)

- A. To reprove or convict the world of sin (John 16:8)
- B. To convince the world of the righteousness of God (John 16:8)
- C. To convince the world of the judgment of God (John 16:8)

V. Work of the Holy Spirit in the Believer

- A. Regeneration of the Human Spirit through the new birth (John 3:3-8)
- B. Sanctify or apart the believer for God's purposes (I Pet. 1:2)
- C. Empowers (fills) the believer for service (Acts 1:8)
- D. Places the believer into the Body of Messiah - the congregation of God (I Cor. 12:13)
- E. Produce fruit in the life of the believer (Gal. 5:22-23)

V. Work and Ministry of the Holy Spirit in the Body of Messiah

- A. Be the executive representative of Messiah in the earth (John 15:26; 16:13)

- B. Empower the people of God for service (Acts 1:8)
- C. Lead and guide into all truth (John 16:13)
- D. Reveal future events to God's people to prepare them for what is to come (John 16:13)
- E. Only declares what he hears from Messiah (John 16:13)
- F. Comfort and help the people of God
- G. Administer gifts and manifestations through the body of Messiah for its own edification and maturity (I Cor. Ch.12)