

YAIY NEWS



Questions and Answers

Does Deuteronomy 31:26 show there are actually two laws (testimonies)?

In our study of Bible truth, a concern we share is that we properly understand the Bible and rightly divide the word of truth. Too many have taken the words of Yahweh and twisted them to say something else. Scriptural texts are often deliberately perverted in attempts to justify an erroneous concept or teaching.

Known as “proof-texting” this practice is simply a search for certain Scripture verses to back up or prove a certain belief or doctrine. Instead of searching the Scriptures to determine what Yahweh’s desire is for His people, the purpose of the search is to justify a new practice or belief. There are a number of examples where a portion of Scripture is presented as proof of various erroneous beliefs. These proof texts are often isolated concepts.

“Do your best to present yourself to Elohim as one approved, a worker who does not need to be ashamed and who correctly handles the word of truth,” 2 Timothy 2:15 NIV.

From time to time we are asked about a teaching that there were two laws Moses spoke of in Deuteronomy 31:26, one placed in the ark, and another alongside the ark: *“Take this Book of the Law and place it beside the ark of the covenant of Yahweh your Elohim. There it will remain as a witness against you,” Deuteronomy 31:26 NIV.*

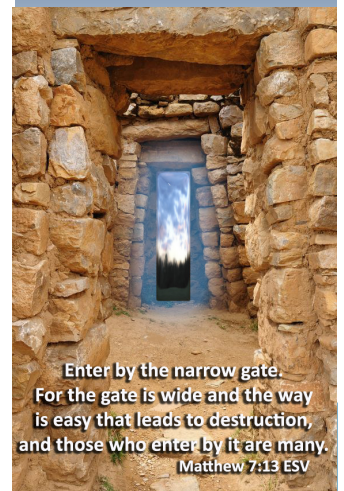
Commentators have pointed out this verse evidently refers to a previous verse which follows: *“Now write down this song and teach it to the Israelites and have them sing it, so that it may be a witness for me against them,” Deuteronomy 31:19 NIV.*

Moses is recognized as having written the first five books of the Bible, known as the “Pentateuch.” Other writers added to these books down through history, and Ezra is credited with the list of books in the Old Testament and established their order. Moses began writing the “book of the law” in Exodus 17:14 NIV: *“Then Yahweh said to Moses, ‘Write this on a scroll as something to be remembered and make sure that Joshua hears it, because I will completely blot out the name of Amalek from under heaven.’”*

Going back to Deuteronomy 31:21 we can see that “this Book,” being referred to on the side, is the book of Deuteronomy, while the tablets inside were the 10 Commandments, Deut. 10:5.

“Your word is a
lamp to my feet
And a light to
my path.”

Psalm 119:105 NASB



Enter by the narrow gate.
For the gate is wide and the way
is easy that leads to destruction,
and those who enter by it are many.
Matthew 7:13 ESV

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How come you believe Yahshua pre-existed?

Too many feel that He never existed until born of Mary. Some even allege He was the son of a Roman soldier and Mary. We see from Scripture the Heavenly Father Yahweh has never left the spirit realm. He has remained a Spirit being, allowing His Son Yahshua to act and speak on His behalf. Yahshua is the Spokesman in the Old Testament (Dabar = word) and in the New (Logos = word).

John forthrightly declares that Yahweh the Father has never been seen by human eyes, John 1:18; 5:37; 6:46; 1John 4:12; as does Paul: 1Tim 1:17; 6:16; Heb 11:27. Who, then, was this Being in the Old Testament “Who acted in the name Yahweh? *Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared. Beware of him, and obey his voice, provoke him not; for he will not pardon your transgressions: for my name is in him,*” Exodus 23:20-21 ASV.

Who was it that came in the New Testament in the Father’s name? *“I am come in my Father’s name, and ye receive me not: if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive,”* John 5:43 ASV.

It really should be no big surprise to you that Yahshua was the Angel of Yahweh in the Old Testament and spoke and acted for the Heavenly Father in a number of cases:

“And the angel of YAHWEH appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush: and he looked, and, behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. And Moses said, I will now turn aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt. And when YAHWEH saw that he turned aside to see, Elohim called unto him out of the midst of the bush, and said, Moses, Moses. And he said, Here am I. And He said, Draw not nigh hither: put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground. Moreover He said, I am the Elohim of thy father, the Elohim of Abraham, the Elohim of Isaac, and the Elohim of Jacob. And Moses hid his face; for he was afraid to look upon Elohim,” Exodus 3:2-6 ASV.

Further proof is found in Paul’s writings that the Savior was the ROCK spoken of in the Old Testament history of Israel’s wanderings in the desert.

“And did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Messiah,” 1 Corinthians 10:4 ASV.

Yahshua looks exactly like the Heavenly Father and was the physical Creator of everything, the Father was the Grand Architect:

“Who is the image of the invisible Elohim, the firstborn of every creature: For by Him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by Him, and for Him: And He is before all things, and by Him all things consist. And He is the head of the body, the assembly: Who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things He might have the preeminence. For it pleased the Father that in Him should all fulness dwell,” Colossians 1:15-19 ASV.

We understand the Wavesheaf was Yahshua, the Firstborn from the dead. He is the beginning of the grand harvest of souls. After Him will come the Ekklesia pictured at Pentecost as the reaping of the wheat. Then the grand harvest at Tabernacles.

How should we close out a prayer?

We usually end our prayers to Yahweh the Father with: “We ask this prayer in the Name (authority) of Yahshua Messiah.” For Yahshua has said that whatever we would ask the Father in His (Yahshua’s) Name, He would do it.

There are several places in the Bible where the Father and the Son appear. For example, Daniel 7:9-14. The ANCIENT OF DAYS is the Father. The Son is described in verse 13. Revelation 5:1 tells of the Father sitting on the throne. Verse 5 tells of Yahshua the Lamb.

The Heavenly Father is Spirit, John 4:22-24. He has never left the spirit realm. He has left the physical realm up to Yahshua Who did the physical creating, came as a man and died for the sins of the world.

Should I come to the assembly while menstruating?

This is an age-old question. We have more or less concluded the problem is to be considered one of physical cleanliness. During their 40-year trek in the wilderness water was at a premium, in other words, not much available. Often there was not enough for drinking or cooking, let alone for cleansing or bathing.

In our modern society, water is not a daily problem. One can take a bath each day, or even several times a day. Cleanliness is now a matter of convenience. In the primitive condition of the wilderness, the situation was quite different, and so Yahweh gave His people direction for that time.

I have been in meetings where a special room was set aside for the sisters, where they were to stay. However, it was apparent they felt ostracized from the body, and that seemed harsh. Furthermore, the sisters did not love Yahweh any less at that time, so why should they be separated? Cleanliness is not the problem it was in the past. The Mishna of the Jews sets up areas of man-directed areas of sanctity or holiness which they perceive as priestly standards.

The coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost after the ascension of Yahshua changed the priesthood from the Levitical to the Melchisedek order. We are now under Yahshua as our High Priest (Heb. 8:1).

For the believer in Yahshua who has accepted the New Testament, Hebrews says the priesthood has been changed:

“For the priesthood being changed, there is made of necessity a change also of the law,” Hebrews 7:12 ASV. *“For those priests were made without an oath; but this with an oath by him that said unto him, Yahweh swear and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec,”* Hebrews 7:21 KJV.

I'm thinking about being re-baptized, but not sure if I should. Do I need to redo it in the correct Name?

Baptism is the most important thing you can do in this life. It assures one that we are indeed Yahweh's property, His people, and that He will take care of us as long as we strive to serve Him and walk in His ways.

To be certain of being immersed into the saving Name of Yahshua, you should leave no stone unturned to make sure you have it right. We are also promised we will be given a gift upon baptism wherein we are to use that gift to build up, strengthen and add to the body of believers as we see in Romans 12:4-8 and 1 Corinthians 12, the entire chapter.

In Acts 19:1-6 we read of those who were baptized, but not into the Name of Yahshua. When they learned they should be immersed into Yahshua's saving Name, they were then immersed properly by Paul with hands of the presbytery laid upon them to receive the Holy Spirit. We look upon all other baptisms as baptisms of repentance. One did the best with what he knew. Later, upon learning of the correct baptism, one is then baptized for salvation into the Name of Yahshua Messiah. JESUCRISTO is not His Name, nor is it even Hebrew.

In answer to your question, you should by all means do your baptism right and be immersed into the saving Name of Yahshua, and have hands laid upon you also. Rather than hope Yahweh will accept what you yourself question, do it right and have no regrets later on. See Revelation 3:12, 14:1; Ephesians 3:15, etc.

Do you still have room for the Feast? October, right?

Yes. We also double checked on the dates. It appears that with the seventh new moon is expected to be visible for most of the United States the evening of the 25th. This would place the *Day of Trumpets* this year on the 26th of this month, with the *Day of Atonement* on the 5th of October.

Continuing the count for *Feast of Tabernacles* and the *Last Great Day*, we end up with the 10th through the 17th. Since the 18th is the weekly Sabbath, we are planning on having services at the camp. Looking forward to seeing you. May Yahweh bless your efforts in being obedient and faithful to Him.



Why all these variations of the Sacred Name? I'm confused.

Reputable Bible scholars in the seminaries and universities as well as Jewish Rabbis all say His Name is Yahweh. Dictionaries, encyclopedias, history books, etc. all say His Name is Yahweh, just as we use and pronounce it. The Mistaken "J" booklet would be worth reviewing.

Why are you in a quandary about His Name? Is some acquaintance of yours trying to get a following after himself and has been casting doubt upon the true Name, Yahweh? Frankly, Sacred Name believers are their own worst enemies, for there are those who come up with their own spelling and pronunciation to get a following after themselves. They are not scholars and seldom know Hebrew, for the Jews themselves know His Name is Yahweh.

"For there will rise up false Messiahs and false prophets, displaying signs and prodigies with a view to lead astray—if indeed that were possible—even Yahweh's own People," Mark 13:22 WEY.

Even if we do not pronounce His Name exactly (we most likely use an accent), the fact that we use the Name shows we strive to keep the Third Commandment.

What does it mean, not to start a fire on the Sabbath (Ex. 35)?

Your question on Exodus 35 is an age-old query and we will try to give you what we find is the answer. Chapter 35 of Exodus picks up the construction (continuation of chapter 30:18) of the Tabernacle and the fixtures. This required extremely hot fires to smelt the metals for various needs such as the vessels, lamps, sockets, grates, etc., all of which are mentioned in the verses that follow in this 35th chapter:

"And Moses collected all the assembly of the children of Israel, and said to them, These are the things which Yahweh has commanded, to do them. Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day there shall be to you a holy day, a Sabbath of rest to Yahweh: whoever does work on it shall be put to death. Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your dwellings upon the Sabbath day," Exodus 35:1-3 DBY.

Scholars admit there was a tendency to start the fires toward the end of the Sabbath so that when the Sabbath had ended they could have a roaring fire ready for the smelting of metals, and they could commence their labors at once. They were not to take time to build a fire on the Sabbath even in the construction of the Tabernacle in which they would worship Yahweh, but were to have a complete rest.

In Israel's primitive situation, building a fire meant gathering the necessary wood which may have required much searching, as some woods burn hotter than others. Trees would then have to be cut in manageable lengths.

This 35th chapter is very much like the 16th chapter where Israel was to bake and prepare all foods ahead of time so there would be a minimum of toil on the Sabbaths:

"And he said to them, This is what Yahweh has said: Tomorrow is the rest, the holy Sabbath, of Yahweh: bake what ye will bake, and cook what ye will cook; and lay up for yourselves all that remains over, to be kept for the morning," Exodus 16:23 DBY.

Except for these verses cautioning Yahweh's people to keep the Sabbath as a day of rest (especially under these circumstances) there is no other proscription against kindling a fire mentioned.

A visitor in Israel asked the waitress about the sign in the restaurant, "NO SMOKING ON THE SABBATH." She replied, "Because to smoke one has to start a fire," obviously referring to Exodus 35:1-3. Smoking on any other day apparently was allowed.

Today's society allows us to warm up food at the touch of a button. Modern conveniences such as electricity allow us to keep food cold in the refrigerator, or warm it in a microwave with a minimum of effort. Not all societies are so blessed. No matter where we are, it is up to us to make the Sabbath a day of rest and to commune with Yahweh as we gather with the body of Messiah.

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