

INTRODUCTION TO THINGS MESSIANIC

**An Introduction for Newcomers
to the Messianic Movement**

J.K. McKee

MESSIANIC APOLOGETICS
messianicapologetics.net

Introduction to Things Messianic

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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: *Encyclopaedia 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)

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When Did “the Church” Begin?

In the annals of Christian teaching, Protestant or Catholic, one common thread often runs throughout: the institution known as “the Church” sees itself as being separate from Israel. As some would dogmatically declare, “The Church is not Israel!” (Tim LaHaye)¹—and depending on your view, this is correct. The Church institution by-and-large does not consider itself part of, or at times even related to, Israel. While there are some who do recognize that our faith is connected to Israel, that is about as far as it goes. In many ways Christian theologians have incorrectly “divided” and have mishandled the Word of truth (2 Timothy 2:15), favoring to “pick-and-choose” which Scriptures “apply to them” and to Israel, leading to inconsistencies regarding their understanding of the Bible. At times, this causes Bible teachers to dangerously ignore the Tanach or Old Testament in spiritual instruction.

Are these observations intended to accuse all Christian people of anti-Semitism or an anti-Israel spirit? *Absolutely not.* There are many sincere, born again evangelical Believers who do consider themselves “related” to Israel in some form, and they are supportive of the Jewish people, the State of Israel, and interreligious dialogue. Rather, we question the centuries-old concept of a division or wide gulf being placed between “the Church” and Israel. As the world gets more and more uncertain and news stories of Israel, the Middle East, and sermons on the Second Coming become far too frequent, the question of ecclesiology, or the study of God’s elect, should

¹ Tim LaHaye, *Rapture Under Attack* (Sisters, OR: Multnomah Publishers, 1998), 229.

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become relevant to a Christian person seeking truth. How is the one who has put his or her trust in Israel's Messiah, Yeshua (Jesus), related to Israel?

Arguably, the study of the identity of "the Church" might be the most important doctrine outside that of salvation. This study determines what group of people, or *elect*, the born again Believer belongs to. It has a direct impact on the continued relevance of the Torah or Law of Moses in the sanctification of Believers, and whether or not doctrines such as the popular pre-tribulation rapture are Scriptural. It also determines whether or not the Believer is a part of the Commonwealth of Israel, or is separate from it (cf. Ephesians 2:11-13).

You may wish to consider what the Apostle Paul wrote to Titus:

"For the grace of God has appeared, bringing salvation to all men, instructing us to deny ungodliness and worldly desires and to live sensibly, righteously and godly in the present age, looking for the blessed hope and the appearing of the glory of our great God and Savior, Messiah Yeshua, who gave Himself for us to redeem us from every lawless deed, and to purify for Himself a people for His own possession, zealous for good deeds" (Titus 2:11-14, NASU; cf. Exodus 19:5; Deuteronomy 4:20; 7:6; 14:2; Ezekiel 37:23; Psalm 130:8).

The Apostle Peter also said:

"This precious value, then, is for you who believe; but for those who disbelieve, 'THE STONE WHICH THE BUILDERS REJECTED, THIS BECAME THE VERY CORNER *stone*' [Psalm 118:22], and, 'A STONE OF STUMBLING AND A ROCK OF OFFENSE' [Isaiah 8:14]; for they stumble because they are disobedient to the word, and to this *doom* they were also appointed. But you are A CHOSEN RACE [Isaiah 43:20, LXX], A royal PRIESTHOOD, A HOLY NATION [Exodus 19:6, LXX], A PEOPLE FOR *God's* OWN POSSESSION [Isaiah 43:21, LXX], so that you may proclaim the excellencies of Him who has called you out of darkness into His marvelous light [Exodus 19:5; 23:22, LXX; Deuteronomy 4:20; 7:6; 10:15; Isaiah 9:2; 42:12; 61:6]; for you once were NOT A PEOPLE, but now you are THE PEOPLE OF *God*; you had NOT RECEIVED MERCY, but now you have RECEIVED MERCY [Hosea 1:6, 9; 2:1, 23]" (1 Peter 2:7-10, NASU).

If you have noticed closely, both Paul and Peter appropriate language from the Tanach or Old Testament regarding the vocational calling of Ancient Israel and apply it to Believers in Yeshua, both Jewish *and* non-Jewish. Why do they do this? In Deuteronomy 7:6, our Heavenly Father proclaimed, "For you are a holy people to the LORD your God; the LORD

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your God has chosen you to be a people for His own possession out of all the peoples who are on the face of the earth” (NASU). This people, obviously, was Ancient Israel. By the time of the Messiah’s ministry, neither the Lord’s plan for the world nor His plan for His people had changed. The Apostles made it clear that God is seeking “for himself a people of his own who are zealous for good deeds” (Titus 2:14, RSV), and they asked Yeshua when He was going to restore Israel (Acts 1:6).

The key to properly understanding what “the Church” actually is, is that we must understand the fact that our Father in Heaven is seeking only *one people* for His own possession. This people is obviously the restored Kingdom of God—but it so happens that it is to be a specific Kingdom *called Israel*. God does not have two groups of elect, neither is He a Father of two sub-families—but rather He intends to have only one assembly of chosen.

It is necessary that we examine “the Church” versus Israel dichotomy which exists in many theological circles, and whether or not the two groups are separate, or whether there is indeed only one Kingdom of God, focused around the intentions that He has for Israel: the redeemed of the Jewish people and the redeemed from the nations. In this article we will examine what occurred at Pentecost, and what Yeshua the Messiah really meant when He said, “upon this rock I will build My church” (Matthew 16:18, NASU). Most important, we seek to determine what the purpose of God’s people is, firmly establishing that He has but one group of elect.

What is an *ekklesia*?

The Greek word commonly translated as “church” in English Bibles is *ekklēsia*. BDAG indicates that *ekklēsia* means “**a casual gathering of people, an assemblage, gathering,**” and “**people with shared belief, community, congregation.**”² It notes that “the term” *ekklēsia*

“apparently became popular among Christians in Greek-speaking areas for chiefly two reasons: to affirm continuity with Israel through use of a term found in Gk. translations of the Hebrew Scriptures, and to allay any suspicion, esp. in political circles, that Christians were a disorderly group.”³

² Frederick William Danker, ed., et., al. *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*, Third Edition (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), 303.

³ Ibid.

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The primary Hebrew equivalent of *ekklēsia* is *qahal*. *BDB* states that *qahal* means “assembly, convocation, congregation.”⁴

In the Greek Septuagint, or ancient translation of the Hebrew Scriptures produced approximately three centuries before the Messiah, the term *qahal* is usually translated as *ekklēsia*, the same term appearing in the Apostolic Scriptures (New Testament) translated into English as “church.”⁵ What is important to note is that the *ekklēsia*, or congregation/assembly of the Septuagint, is Israel—and the Apostles’ usage of *ekklēsia* is intended to connect one back to the *qahal Yisrael* of the Tanach (Old Testament). In Acts 7:23-39, Stephen specifically equated the *ekklēsia* or “church” as being Israel:

“This is that Moses, which said unto the children of Israel, a prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear. This is he, that was in the **church** [*ekklēsia*] **in the wilderness** with the angel which spake to him in the mount Sina, and *with* our fathers: who received the lively oracles to give unto us: To whom our fathers would not obey, but thrust *him* from them, and in their hearts turned back again into Egypt” (Acts 7:37-39, KJV).

What is interesting is how the King James Version translators rendered *ekklēsia* as “church” in Acts 7:38, whereas most other versions read “the congregation in the wilderness” (Acts 7:38, NASU; also NKJV, RSV, NRSV) or “assembly in the desert” (NIV). This “wilderness church,” as we might call it, was Ancient Israel.

The proper rendering of the word *ekklēsia* is dependent on context. However, the very fact that *ekklēsia* can and does mean in many places “an assembly of Israelites” should stir some thinking for your average evangelical Believer—and whether or not “the Church” is an entity separate from Israel. The early Believers understood *ekklēsia* as being connected to the assembly of Israel. Why do Believers today largely miss out on this?

⁴ Francis Brown, S.R. Driver, and Charles A. Briggs, *Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1979), 874.

⁵ Cf. Jack P. Lewis, “*qāhāl*,” in R. Laird Harris, Gleason L. Archer, Jr., and Bruce K. Waltke, eds., *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament* (Chicago: Moody Press, 1980), 2:790.

Was the Messiah starting something new?

A common defense for those claiming that “the Church” is an entity separate from Israel, is that the Messiah said, “upon this rock I will build My church” (Matthew 16:18, NASU). Notably, Roman Catholics misinterpret this verse to support the non-Biblical doctrine of unending papal secession through the Apostle Peter. Protestants, following in this wake, often use the same verse to support the fact that “the Church” was a new or separate group of elect which was birthed on the Day of Pentecost. What did Yeshua really declare? In its entirety, the Messiah’s dialogue in Matthew 16:13-20 states,

“Now when Jesus came into the district of Caesarea Philippi, He was asking His disciples, ‘Who do people say that the Son of Man is?’ And they said, ‘Some *say* John the Baptist; and others, Elijah; but still others, Jeremiah, or one of the prophets.’ He said to them, ‘But who do you say that I am?’ Simon Peter answered, ‘You are the Christ, the Son of the living God.’ And Jesus said to him, ‘Blessed are you, Simon Barjona, because flesh and blood did not reveal *this* to you, but My Father who is in heaven. I also say to you that you are Peter, and upon this rock I will build My church; and the gates of Hades will not overpower it. I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatever you bind on earth shall have been bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth shall have been loosed in heaven.’ Then He warned the disciples that they should tell no one that He was the Christ” (Matthew 16:13-20, NASU).

In the verses, where Yeshua supposedly stated that “the Church” would begin with Peter, what Peter actually did was confess that Yeshua was indeed the Messiah. Yeshua confirmed this to him, and then said, “on this rock I will build My church.” Protestant expositors are often agreed that the rock the Messiah was talking about was Himself (cf. 2 Samuel 22:3), and not Peter, a human being. But, they are sometimes not sure as to what it means to “build.”

The Greek verb *oikodomeō*, most often translated as “build” in Matthew 16:18, can mean “to build.” However, it also means, “*build up again, restore,*” most notably, “**to help improve ability to function in living responsibly and effectively, strengthen, build up, make more able**”

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(BDAG).⁶ AMG offers the definition, “to rebuild or renew a building decayed or destroyed.”⁷

With these definitions in mind, the question of whether or not “the Church” is a new thing, becomes easier to answer. Did Yeshua establish something entirely new, **or did He strengthen/rebuild something already existent?** And if it already existed, what was it?

Considering the fact that a substantial amount of contemporary Christian theology is focused around the entity known as “the Church”—especially as an entity (entirely) separate from Israel and the Jewish people—it would be logical to assume that there are prophecies in the Tanach or Old Testament concerning its existence. While there are prophecies such as Isaiah 53 speaking of Yeshua, the Suffering Servant, speaking of His atoning sacrifice, we should expect some similar treatment about the new body that God would (*supposedly*) later establish as salvation went out into the world. Sadly, for those who believe that “the Church” has been established as a second group of elect, there are no such prophecies. On the contrary, all of the prophecies relating to the Messiah regard His coming to restore Israel and bringing Israel into its glory. Isaiah 49:5-6 is one such prophecy:

“And now says the LORD, who formed Me from the womb to be His Servant, to bring Jacob back to Him, so that Israel might be gathered to Him (For I am honored in the sight of the LORD, and My God is My strength), He says, ‘It is too small a thing that You should be My Servant to raise up the tribes of Jacob and to restore the preserved ones of Israel; I will also make You a light of the nations so that My salvation may reach to the end of the earth’” (Isaiah 49:5-6, NASU; cf. Luke 2:32; Acts 13:47; 26:23; John 8:12; 9:5).

This prophecy speaks of the Messiah restoring Israel, and that as a direct part of that restoration, God’s salvation will go out to all nations and all the way to the ends of the Earth. *The elect in view is Israel*, and not a separate “Church” entity. Interestingly enough, while there are no explicit prophecies in the Tanach speaking of the Messiah establishing a new assembly of elect, “the Church,” Yeshua’s own words scarcely speak of such a phenomenon, either. G.W. Bromiley makes the following poignant observations in *ISBE*,

⁶ BDAG, 696.

⁷ Spiros Zodhiates, ed., *Complete Word Study Dictionary: New Testament* (Chattanooga: AMG Publishers, 1993), 1030.

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“In the teaching of Jesus Himself there is little mention of the Church. The only two references in the Gospels are both in Matthew (16:18: ‘On this rock I will build my church,’ and 18:17: ‘Tell it to the church’). In the second of these the reference might be to the Jewish synagogue, though the general context of Mt. 18 seems to suggest the emergent Christian community. Apart from the critical questions raised by some scholars, these verses give rise to many problems. For example, do they denote the intention of Jesus to found a Church?”⁸

There are no prophecies which I have been able to find which speak or allude to the establishment of a second assembly of elect by the Messiah. There are only those which speak of the restoration of Israel, and Israel being used as God’s instrument or vehicle to bring His salvation to the wider world. When you look at the vocabulary of Matthew 16:18, it only confirms Yeshua’s mission to restore Israel. In Jeremiah 33:6-8 our Heavenly Father promised,

“Behold, I will bring to it health and healing, and I will heal them; and I will reveal to them an abundance of peace and truth. I will restore the fortunes of Judah and the fortunes of Israel and will rebuild them as they were at first. I will cleanse them from all their iniquity by which they have sinned against Me, and I will pardon all their iniquities by which they have sinned against Me and by which they have transgressed against Me” (Jeremiah 33:6-8, NASU).

The critical promise here regarding Israel is that the Lord “will rebuild them as they were before” (NIV). The Hebrew verb rendered as “rebuild” in this passage is *banah*, appearing in the Qal stem (simple action, active voice), which in the Hebrew Scriptures can have several different applications, including: “to **build**,” “to **rebuild**,” “to **work on a building**,” or “to **build a family**” (HALOT).⁹ In the passage from Jeremiah “rebuild” is obviously the best translation. The Greek Septuagint reflects this, rendering *banah* with *oikodomeō*, the same verb used in Matthew 16:18 speaking of Yeshua’s establishing of “the Church”:

⁸ G.W. Bromiley, “Church,” in Geoffrey Bromiley, ed., *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*, 4 vols. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1988), 1:693.

⁹ Ludwig Koehler and Walter Baumgartner, eds., *The Hebrew & Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*, 2 vols. (Leiden, the Netherlands: Brill, 2001), 1:139.

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"I also say to you that you are Peter, and upon this rock I will build [oikodomeō] My church; and the gates of Hades will not overpower it" (NASU).¹⁰

What actually occurred at Pentecost?

Throughout a great deal of Christian history, it has been taught that "the Church" entity was born on the Day of Pentecost. The Scriptures do plainly attest, "that day there were added about three thousand souls" (Acts 2:41, NASU). Pentecost was in actuality the appointed time of *Shavuot* or the Feast of Weeks, specified in Leviticus 23:15-22. In Jewish theology, it is the day when the Torah or the Law was given to the people of Israel. Yet, some 1,500-1,300 years prior to the Holy Spirit being poured out at the Upper Room, "three thousand men of the people fell" (Exodus 32:28b, NASU) because of worshipping the golden calf. The parallel with the three thousand saved is obvious. On the Pentecost or *Shavuot* following Yeshua's ascension into Heaven, the Apostle Peter delivered a riveting message to those assembled:

"Men of Israel, listen to these words: Yeshua the Nazarene, a man attested to you by God with miracles and wonders and signs which God performed through Him in your midst, just as you yourselves know—this *Man*, delivered over by the predetermined plan and foreknowledge of God, you nailed to a cross by the hands of godless men and put *Him* to death...Therefore let all the house of Israel know for certain that God has made Him both Lord and Messiah—this Yeshua whom you crucified" (Acts 2:22-23, 36, NASU).

The Book of Acts records that on this *Shavuot*, people believing in the God of Israel from all over the known world came to gather in Jerusalem, both those who were observant Jews and proselytes (Acts 2:9-11). Peter did not proclaim to the crowds amassed "*We're starting the Church!*" Rather, he proclaimed that Yeshua was both "Lord and Messiah." Peter proclaimed that He was the promised Messiah of Israel and that the people were to "Repent, and each of you be baptized in the name of Yeshua the Messiah for the forgiveness of your sins; and you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. For the promise is for you and your children and for all who are far off, as many as the Lord our God will call to Himself" (Acts 2:38-39,

¹⁰ Note how the future tense *oikodomēsō*, "will (re)build," is employed in both Jeremiah 33:6-8 (LXX) and Matthew 16:18.

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NASU). Peter specifically explained that what occurred on this day was prophesied by Joel:

“[B]ut this is what was spoken of through the prophet Joel: ‘AND IT SHALL BE IN THE LAST DAYS,’ God says, ‘THAT I WILL POUR FORTH OF MY SPIRIT ON ALL MANKIND; AND YOUR SONS AND YOUR DAUGHTERS SHALL PROPHESY, AND YOUR YOUNG MEN SHALL SEE VISIONS, AND YOUR OLD MEN SHALL DREAM DREAMS; EVEN ON MY BONDSLAVES, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, I WILL IN THOSE DAYS POUR FORTH OF MY SPIRIT and they shall prophesy. AND I WILL GRANT WONDERS IN THE SKY ABOVE AND SIGNS ON THE EARTH BELOW, BLOOD, AND FIRE, AND VAPOR OF SMOKE. THE SUN WILL BE TURNED INTO DARKNESS AND THE MOON INTO BLOOD, BEFORE THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS DAY OF THE LORD SHALL COME. AND IT SHALL BE THAT EVERYONE WHO CALLS ON THE NAME OF THE LORD WILL BE SAVED’ [Joel 2:28-32]” (Acts 2:16-21, NASU).

Pentecost, or this *Shavuot*, did not initiate something new, but rather it fulfilled various prophecies of Joel and it was when the good news of Messiah Yeshua was presented to those gathered in Jerusalem. The Holy Spirit was poured out as was foretold by Yeshua (Acts 1:8), and it did witness the start of seeing the good news of His arrival and salvation begin to be spread across the Mediterranean.

A Challenge to Christians

If you were to ask any sincere Christian what the purpose of our faith is, he or she would probably tell you that it is to go out and fulfill the Great Commission given in Matthew 28:19-20: “Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age” (NASU). The individual would be correct; the Messiah’s followers are commanded by Him to go out and proclaim salvation and repentance in His name, and disciple others in His teachings. Although much of contemporary evangelicalism sees itself as separate from Israel, many of today’s born again Believers will actually (and often unknowingly) identify their purpose as being the same as Israel’s: **to be a light to the nations, representatives of God’s Kingdom on Earth.**

Before His ascension into Heaven, the Disciples asked Yeshua, “Lord, is it at this time You are restoring the kingdom to Israel?” (Acts 1:6, NASU). From what is recorded after the Messiah ascended, two angels told them, “Men of Galilee, why do you stand looking into the sky? This

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Yeshua, who has been taken up from you into heaven, will come in just the same way as you have watched Him go into heaven" (Acts 1:11, NASU). The Disciples' question regarding Israel's restoration was not really answered (Acts 1:7), so they went and proclaimed the good news of Yeshua's death, burial, and resurrection to those "in all Judea and Samaria, and even to the remotest part of the earth" (Acts 1:8, NASU), as they were commanded to do. The Book of Acts and Apostolic letters provide ample testimony to their great deeds.

Was this going out to proclaim the good news the beginning of something new, as in an entity known as "the Church"? Not at all. We know this because Yeshua came to restore the Kingdom to Israel. Israel is the conduit by which all the world can be blessed. Israel is supposed to be a light to the nations, so that the world might know that the God of Israel is the One True God. The central focus of what God is doing in human history, is how Believers from the nations are to play a significant role in the salvation of the Jewish people, the return of Israel's Messiah, and the restoration of the Kingdom (Romans chs. 9-11).

Throughout the Scriptures, our Lord Yeshua is called the light of the world (John 1:9; 3:19; 8:12; 9:5; 11:9; 12:46). Notably, He is also called the light of Israel (Isaiah 10:17)—but nowhere in the Bible is Yeshua the Messiah called "the light of the Church." There is no separate group of elect outside of Israel. If you are a born again non-Jewish Believer, you are part of the Commonwealth of Israel (Ephesians 2:11-13). Paul described how, with the coming of Yeshua, "the Israel of God" (Galatians 6:16) has formed a "one new humanity" (Ephesians 2:15, NRSV/CJSB), specifically where non-Jewish Believers are "fellow heirs" (Ephesians 3:6, NASU) along with Jewish Believers. They are grafted-in as wild olive branches (Romans 11:16-18). James the Just regarded Jewish and non-Jewish Believers as composing the Tabernacle of David (Acts 15:15-18; Amos 9:11-12, LXX), likened unto a time in Israel's history where the Twelve Tribes were at their pinnacle, and Israel's rule extended to other territories.

For many centuries the institution of the Christian Church has indeed helped bring millions of people into a relationship with the Messiah Yeshua (Christ Jesus). *Today's Messianic people certainly do have a rich theological and spiritual heritage from Christianity.* Yet our days present new challenges, and many Christians are searching for more. With the advent of the Messianic movement, we have witnessed a generation of Jewish people having come to saving faith in Messiah Yeshua. Along with this, many non-Jewish Believers have been asking questions about their faith heritage in Israel's Scriptures, and are not seeing themselves as being

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separate from Israel and the Jewish people any longer. They want to know what to do. What do any of us do when confronted with the reality that Believers are citizens of the very Kingdom that will be ruled by Yeshua Himself from Jerusalem?

If Yeshua indeed came to restore Israel, and not create a new “Church,” then this can and will change the views of many regarding their calling and mission as part of the people of God. If today’s non-Jewish Believers in the Messiah of Israel, are fellow citizens with Jewish Believers in the Commonwealth of Israel—then it should definitely cause them to rethink their relationship to Jewish people who presently do not know Yeshua as Redeemer. All of us need to be concerned with matters of Jewish outreach and evangelism. Theologically, it should also cause many to rethink the concept embraced by many who think they are part of a separate “Church” entity, which is that the Messiah will “rapture the Church at any moment,” so that the God of Israel can harshly deal with the Jewish people during the Tribulation period. Even more so, all of today’s Believers should start looking at the whole Bible as being relevant instruction, rather than artificially splitting it up between Israel and “the Church.” *Certainly, we all have much to think and pray about.*¹¹

¹¹ A much more detailed discussion on ecclesiology is offered in the author’s publication *Are Non-Jewish Believers Really a Part of Israel?*

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SUGGESTED STUDY QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 2

1. Have you encountered any Christian teachings which reflect the attitude that Believers are in no way, shape, or form connected to Israel?
2. Why is the study of ecclesiology important? How does ecclesiology affect one's view of the Bible and theology?
3. What are the meanings of the words *ekklēsia* and *qahal*? How are they related and how are they important to comprehend in relation to understanding God's elect?
4. What was Yeshua telling His Disciples in Matthew 16:18? Did the Messiah come to establish "the Church" as a separate group of elect? How is this connected to Jeremiah 33:7?
5. Did the events at Pentecost really start "the Church"? Using Acts 2 and Joel 2, describe in your own words what happened.
6. Is the purpose of the Messiah coming to establish "the Church" as a separate group of elect valid according to Scripture? What do you think?
7. How might understanding yourself as being a part of Israel change your perspective of the Scriptures and mission for God's people?