

Turah ^(Torah) **Portions with Haftarah & the Good News** “Uavishach ^(And he sent)”

Turah ^(Torah)

Haftarah

Good-News

Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 32:4-36:43

Husha'e ^(Hosea) 11:7-12:12

Yahuchanan ^(John) 1:19-2:12

In this Turah ^(Torah) Portion, we are going to see how the “Field ^(World)” will be against Yashraal ^(Israel). After more than 20 years Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) has to face his brother.

Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 32:3-8

- Esau comes to meet up with Ya'aqub ^(Jacob). How many men do Esau brings? 400.
 - What does 400 mean in our last couple of Turah ^(Torah) portions mean? Mark, Sign, or end {like Aleph & Tau/Beginning and End}
 - Numerical value 400 = La-Mashal למשל ^(For a Proverb or Parable), Mashanai משיני ^(For Both), and La-Shalam לשלם ^(For Peace). Ya'aqub's ^(Jacob) life is seen a “proverb or Parable for both Houses for Peace.”

Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 32:13-23

- Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) sends 200 Goats in a group, and 20 Men.
 - 200 is the value for the Resh “ר” which means Head or First.
 - 20 is the value of the Kaf “כ”, which is the palm of the hand means to cover.
 - What Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) is saying is his first gift is to cover his offense.
- Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) repeats it a 2nd time.
 - 200 has a numerical value for the word U'tsadiק וצדק = and is righteous.
 - 20 has a numerical value for the word Hayah היה = has become.
 - He has become righteous.
- Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) sends 30 milked camels with their colts
 - 30 has a numerical value for the Lamad “ל” Staff, which means learned. It also has the numerical value for the word(s) Ba-Chiy בהי = in life.
 - Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) is saying he learned the lesson of life.
- Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) Sends 40 cows and 10 bulls
 - 40 has a numerical value for the Mem “מ” water/washing, also means testing.
 - 10 has a numerical value for the Yad “י” Hand, which also means complete.
 - Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) is saying his hands are now clean.
 - 40 has the numerical value for ba'lebu בלבו = from the heart.
 - 10 has the numerical value for u'aba ואבא = I coming.
 - He could also be saying, and I am coming from the heart.
- Lastly Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) sends 20 female donkeys, and 10 foals.
 - 20 is the value of the Kaf “כ”, which is the palm.
 - 10 is the value of the Yad “י”, which is the Hand.
 - Could be a picture of saying I surrender {self surrender}.

- Verses 22-23 shows Ya'aqub^(Jacob) takes his family and passed over the stream of Yabaq יבֶּק
 - Yabaq means poured out or emptied out. Why would that be important? Because His past life and his future life is coming upon him.

Bereshiyth^(Genesis) 32:24-31 Ya'aqub^(Jacob) wrestles with Man, Messenger, Alahiym.

- What does it mean he wrestled with a man? The Hebrew word is אִבֶּק Abaq which means to grapple with, or getting dusty.
 - Note: This does not mean wrestle as in struggle See Bereshiyth^(Genesis) 30:8, The Hebrew word here is פָּתַל Phathal and נִפְתָּוֵל Naftul.
 - Bereshiyth^(Genesis) 32:28 Prevailed יָכַל Yakul. Means he endure, he was able
- Ya'aqub^(Jacob) was having problems with Laban, Esau, and Alahiym.
 - Note: Paniyal^(Peniel) means facing Al^(El/Mightyone).

Shalem is not a city of Shekem. Remember, the city of "Shalem" was the city/kingdom where the Melek Tzadik, who was the King. Let's take just a minute and look at the word "shalem". Contrary to Strong's Exhaustive Concordance and Dictionary, it does not mean "peace". It does not mean the same thing as "shalom". "Shalem", although spelled the same as "shalom" ("shin-lamed-mem" - except for the vowel markings), is a variation of the root word that means "whole", "complete", "unified", "finished" and "restored", according to Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon, Klein's Etymological Dictionary of the Hebrew Language and Brown, Driver, Briggs. Now, there are no vowel markings in the Hebrew Scriptures. So, how do we know that Yahuah did not intend to use the word "shalom" to say that Ya'aqub^(Jacob) arrived in "peace"? That's a fair question. Had the intent been to say "And came Ya'aqub^(Jacob) in peace to the city of Shekem...", it would read in the Hebrew בְּשָׁלוֹם "ba-shalom^(in peace)". There is no letter "bet" as a prefix. So, "shalem" would be the proper word to use here. The Melek Tzadik^(King of righteousness) might be the "Prince of Shalom"^(Peace); but also, He is the "King of Shalem" ("Wholeness" or "Completeness").

Bereshiyth^(Genesis) 33:18 Shalem means? See above notes What does Shakem mean? Shoulder

- After all he has been through now the weight is on the shoulder of Yashraal^(Israel)
 - Why is this important? Because He will use Israel to be a light to the world.
 - Also remember he wrestled with an Al^(El), but what Al^(El)?
 - Mattithyahu^(Matthew) 5:13-16
 - Yashyahu^(Isaiah) 49:6 Redeemer גָּאֹל Ga'al Marry his widow, buy back
 - Yashyahu^(Isaiah) 60:3-5
 - In the end the weight will be on His shoulders, the Mashiyach.
 - Keep in mind the different titles He has, Man, Messenger^(Angel) "Al^(El)"
 - Yashyahu^(Isaiah) 9:6-7. Note: The singular form Al^(El) here, and If this was the Father, does He not have His own Kingdom? So what does all of this mean? The singular Al^(El) is the Messenger^(Angel) That has the same name as the Father **Read Husha'e^(Hosea) 12:3-5**
 - Shaphtiyim (Judges) 2:1
 - Acts 7:30-39
 - 1 Corinthians 10:1-4
 - Messenger of Yahuah scriptures
 - Bereshiyth^(Genesis) 22:11-15
 - Shamuth^(Shemot/Exodus) 3:2-7

- Back to Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 32:29
 - Shaphatiym ^(Judges) 13:15-23

The Father made oaths and covenants with our forefathers. Note: Everyone of them was named by Him.

- Abraham: Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 17:5 Father of multitudes or of many nations
- Even Sarah ^(Sarah) Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 17:15 Noblewoman / Mistress. Sharai ^(Sarai) means dominative / Princess
- Yatshaq ^(Isaac) Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 17:19 He laughed {Laughter}.
- Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) to Yashraal ^(Israel) Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 32:28 {Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) heel catcher or surplanter}.
- Yashraal ^(Israel) Al ^(El) prevailed (As a prince) or He will rule as Al ^(El)
- All Three named in Tehilliym ^(Psalms) 105:8-10

Yashraal ^(Israel) and Rachal ^(Rachel) a parallel of prophesy.

- Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 35:12-19 A lot to breakdown here!
 - Ya'aqub ^(Jacob) goes back to the place where He talked to the messenger of Yahuah, which is Beth = House of Al ^(El). {Remember Al ^(El) is Singular}.
 - He journeys from Beth-Al to Aphrath ^(Ephrath) which is the singular form of Aphraiym ^(Ephraim).
 - Aphrath ^(Ephrath) is Beth = House of Lechm = Bread ^(Bethlehem)
 - Rachal ^(Rachel) travails (Look at this as Ya'aqub's ^(Jacobs) trouble).
 - Rachal's ^(Rachel) name means Lamb or Sheep
 - See Yashayahu ^(Isaiah) 53:6-9.
 - Verse 18: Rachal ^(Rachel) called her son Ben-nuniy ^(Bennoni) "Son of my Sorrow
 - But Yashraal ^(Israel) called him Benya-miyn ^(Benjamin) "Son of the right hand.
 - Putting this together Yashraal ^(Israel) mourned for the lamb that died in Bethlachim ^(Bethlehem) or Aphrath ^(Ephrath).
 - Later a ruler will come from the very place. See Michah 5:1-5.

Closing notes:

The Turah ^(Torah) Portion closes with Esau's descendents.

- Bereshiyth ^(Genesis) 36:12
 - Think about Hamon, and Amalak.
 - Shamuth ^(Shemoth/Exodus) 17:16
 - Bamidbar ^(Numbers) 24:20
 - Tehilliym ^(Psalms) 83