

## Turah (Torah) Portions with Haftarah and the Good News

<u>Turah (Torah)</u>	<u>Haftarah</u>	<u>Good-News</u>
Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 1:1-6:8	Yashayahu <sup>(Isaiah)</sup> 42:5-43:10 Iyub <sup>(Job)</sup> 38:4-38 Mishle <sup>(Proverbs)</sup> 8:22-30	Yahuchanan <sup>(John)</sup> 1:1-18 Ephesians 2:19-20  Romans 5:14 1 Corinthians 15:21-23,45 1 Timothy 2:13-14 Colossians 1:13-17
Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 2:7	Yashayahu <sup>(Isaiah)</sup> 43:1-7 Tehilliyim <sup>(Psalms)</sup> 102:24-27	

### Breakdown of the word Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup>:

Bet ב = In a or In the; House; Dwelling; and Family.

Reish ר = Head; top; and Beginning.

Aleph א = Ox; strength; Chief; and Sovereign.

Shin ש = Consume; devour; teeth; Sharp; Destroy; and Al <sup>(El)</sup> Shaddaiy

[Note Most English translations render Al Shaddai as "God Almighty," probably because the translators of the Septuagint (i.e., the Greek translation of the Old Testament) thought Shaddai came from a root verb (*shadad*) that means "to overpower" or "to destroy."].

Yad <sup>(Yud/Yod)</sup> י, = Hand; Pictographically means to work

Tau ת = Covenant; Mark; and Sign

Putting all of this together it means: In the beginning, *the* Sovereign Al Shaddaiy's hand *is our* sign.

Let us take it out of pictographic meaning and see if we can find some words that might be of interest.

- Bara ברא = to Create [Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 1:1].
- Bar בר = Son [Daniel 3:25]. Grain Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 41:49]. Note: root word means examine
- Rash <sup>(Rosh)</sup> ראש = Head or King/Sovereign [Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 49:26].
- Shiyth שית = Thorns [Yashayahu <sup>(Isaiah)</sup> 10:17].
- Shiy שי = Gift [Tehilliyim <sup>(Psalms)</sup> 68:29].
- Ashiy אש / אשי = Fire or Fiery [Dabariym <sup>(Deuteronomy)</sup> 4:24].

How does Yahuchanan <sup>(John)</sup> 1:1 go with Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 1:1?

- Garden of Eden: Garden is Gan גן in the Hebrew, which means Hedge or protection
- Eden עדן in Hebrew means Pleasure or a delightful place.
  - Revelations 2:7
  - Luke 23:39-43 (Judgment See Dabariym <sup>(Deuteronomy)</sup> 21:22-23)
  - 2 Corinthians 12:4
  - Yahuchanan <sup>(John)</sup> 14:2-3
  - The Garden of Eden Yashayahu <sup>(Isaiah)</sup> 51:3; Yakazqal <sup>(Ezekiel)</sup> 36:35

What we have in the Fathers House or Dwelling place are mansions, and the Garden of Eden also known as Paradise is also in the dwelling place of the Most High.

Revelations 22:1-2, 13-15

What were the effects for eating the fruit? Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 3:7 They were Naked  
What does naked represent? Shame Yashayahu <sup>(Isaiah)</sup> 47:3

What did they do next? Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 3:7 sowed fig leaves together. Was this adequate? No

- Titus 3:5

What did the Creator give them instead of fig leaves? Skin

What did you learn from this? It teaches us that Yahuah is the only one that can provide a covering that will truly cover our shame and guilt, from our sins. Part 2 is the animal that was killed did not do anything wrong, sin cannot cover sin.

Adam and Chuah <sup>(Eve)</sup> was exiled or banned from The Garden of Eden.

- Sin causes us to be separated from the Creator(s)

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 4:1-16 Did Caiyn <sup>(Cain)</sup> kill Habel <sup>(Abel)</sup> intentionally or was it an accident?  
What was the Punishment of Caiyn <sup>(Cain)</sup>?

- The Ground would no longer yield its strength.
- That means He would not be able to grow any food from the earth.
- His only source of food was what came from the ground.

According to the Torah, what is the penalty for intentional murder? Death

According to the Torah, what is the penalty for unintentional murders? A city of refuge.

- Bamidbar <sup>(Numbers)</sup> 35:31-34
- Bamidbar <sup>(Numbers)</sup> 35:9-16
- Caiyn <sup>(Cain)</sup> went to dwell in Nud <sup>(Nod)</sup> נוד means “wandering, root word means exile.

According to the Torah what do you think about the death of Habel <sup>(Abel)</sup>

The occupation of Caiyn <sup>(Cain)</sup> Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 4:2 Tiller of the earth or ground/land.

The occupation of Habel <sup>(Abel)</sup> Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 4:2 A shepherd

According to the book of Adam and Eve, Caiyn <sup>(Cain)</sup> and Habel <sup>(Abel)</sup> were twins

Esau and Yaaqub <sup>(Jacob)</sup> were twins. What were their occupations?

Esau was a hunter, a man of the field or a man of the ground/land.

Yaaqub <sup>(Jacob)</sup> was a Shepherd.

### **Let's compare the two siblings:**

- Caiyn <sup>(Cain)</sup> and Esau were men of the land or ground
- Habel <sup>(Abel)</sup> and Yaaqub <sup>(Jacob)</sup> were Shepherds.
- Both older siblings were rejected
- Both had animosity towards their younger brothers.

### **In the Scriptures the righteous were for the most part Shepherds:**

Habel <sup>(Abel)</sup>, Abraham, Yaaqub <sup>(Jacob)</sup>, the Sons of Yaaqub, Mushah <sup>(Moses)</sup>, and Daud <sup>(David)</sup>.

In the Scriptures, the unrighteous were for the most part men of the field (Not farmers).

Caiyn <sup>(Cain)</sup>, Esau, and the Egyptians. (See Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 46:34 Shepherds were considered Abomination).

### **The 2 genealogies**

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 4:17-22 Caiyn's <sup>(Cain)</sup> descendants almost all tell about their earthly pursuits, & achievements.

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 5:1-31

Quick note: In Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 4:26; what does it mean, "Then **began** men to call on the name Of Yahuah? Hebrew word for begin is ללל Kalal = dissolve, profane, pollute, defile, make common.

### **Summary of the Torah and the writings**

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 1 Deals with two things: Creation of the Earth/Land and People and Animals

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 2 Talks about rules pertaining to Mankind, and their duties. Creating a helpmeet.

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 3 Adam & Chuah's <sup>(Eve's)</sup> temptation, and the failure to be obedient. Yahuah intervenes.

Note: When Adam and Chuah <sup>(Eve)</sup> broke the Commandment they were separated from Yahuah  
Further more they were exiled from the land or the Garden. Does this ring a bell?

Marriage and defilement of the land. (Yeremiyahu <sup>(Jeremiah)</sup> 3:1)

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 4 Caiyn, <sup>(Cain)</sup> Habel, <sup>(Abel)</sup> and Sheth. <sup>(Seth)</sup> Death of Habel, and Caiyn's Punishment

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 5 Adam's Genealogy.

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 6:1-8 Sons of Alahiym went into the daughters of men. Noach <sup>(Noah)</sup> found favor.

### **Haftarah**

Yashayahu <sup>(Isaiah)</sup> 42:5 Connects to the Turah <sup>(Torah)</sup> portion do to both speak of Creation

Yashayahu <sup>(Isaiah)</sup> 42:6 Both speak of Yahuah's appointing light to the Nations.

Yashayahu <sup>(Isaiah)</sup> 42:13 Both speak about warfare between two enemies

Yashayahu <sup>(Isaiah)</sup> 42:14 Both speak about Birth Pains

### **Good-News**

Yahuchanan <sup>(John)</sup> 1:1

The Word and the Word was with Alahiym, and the Word was "A" Alahiym in ancient Greek.  
Luke 20:38 has a Alahiym.

Closing scriptures

Romans 1:1-2

1 Yahuchanan <sup>(John)</sup> 2:15-16

Lust of the Flesh

Lust of the eyes

Pride of life

Bereshiyth <sup>(Genesis)</sup> 3:6

The tree was good for food = The lust of the Flesh.

It was pleasant to the eye = Lust of the eyes.

The tree was desirable to make one wise = Pride of Life.