

LET NO MAN JUDGE YOU

21 I hate, I despise your feast days, and I will not smell in your solemn assemblies.

22 Though ye offer me burnt offerings and your meat offerings, I will not accept them: neither will I regard the peace offerings of your fat beasts.

23 Take thou away from me the noise of thy songs; for I will not hear the melody of thy viols.

Col 2:14 (KJV) Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross;

15 *And* having spoiled principalities and powers, he made a shew of them openly, triumphing over them in it.

16 Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath *days*:

VERSE 14 means blotting out the record of debt (the earning of sin) that was against us, and not the law itself then the laws requiring mankind to observe the dietary laws, the holy days, the new moon, and the sabbath you were not be found guilty violating them i.e. judged guilty..

Let us focus on **Colossians 2:14** as referring to the "**record of debt**" (or "handwriting of ordinances") rather than the Law of Elohim itself. This interpretation is vital for understanding the relationship between the believer, the Law, and the freedom found in HaMashiach.

Key Points: Colossians 2:14-16

1. Verse 14 - The "Record of Debt"

- The phrase "**blotting out the handwriting of ordinances**" refers to the record of humanity's sins and the penalties due under the Law. This "debt" is what was nailed to the cross, symbolizing that HaMashiach paid the penalty for sin.
- This does **not** mean that Elohim's moral or ceremonial laws are abolished. It means that the condemnation for breaking those laws has been dealt with by HaMashiach.

2. Verse 16 - Freedom from Judgment

- "**Let no man therefore judge you**" refers to the legalistic enforcement of dietary laws, holy days, and other ceremonial practices. The emphasis here is on the idea that HaMashiach's sacrifice has provided forgiveness and reconciliation, so believers cannot be judged guilty for their past shortcomings under the Law.
 - However, this does **not** mean these laws are invalid; it means that one's standing before Elohim is based on HaMashiach's atonement, and doesn't cancel your one's future observance of observe these laws.
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The Laws in Context

The dietary laws, holy days, new moons, and Sabbaths were part of Elohim's instructions to Israel under the Torah. These laws had multiple purposes:

1. **Spiritual Purpose:** To maintain holiness and separation from sin.
2. **Symbolic Purpose:** To point forward to HaMashiach and His work.
3. **Covenantal Purpose:** To distinguish Israel as Elohim's people.

Through HaMashiach:

- The **penalty for sin** under these laws has been removed.
 - The **rituals and ordinances** that foreshadowed HaMashiach are fulfilled in Him.
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Key Scriptures Supporting This View

1. **Matthew 5:17-18:**
 - Yahoshuah said, *"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."*
 - HaMashiach fulfilled the sacrificial and ceremonial requirements, but the moral principles of the Law remain.
 2. **Romans 6:23:**
 - *"For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of Elohim is eternal life through Yahoshuah HaMashiach our Lord."*
 - The "record of debt" was the wages of sin—what humanity earned by violating Elohim's Law.
 3. **Ezekiel 18:4:**
 - *"The soul that sinneth, it shall die."*
 - The penalty of sin (death) was what HaMashiach took upon Himself.
 4. **Romans 8:1-4:**
 - *"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in HaMashiach Yahoshuah... For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, Elohim sending his own Son... condemned sin in the flesh."*
 - The Law itself is not abolished but rather fulfilled through HaMashiach.
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So why do HaMashiachians infer that believers are not to be judged for not being able to keep those laws? The scripture says be ye perfect as I am perfect, so why do HaMashiachians teach that HaMashiachians because they are forgiven for past transgressions, it completely elevates them from keeping these laws? Since, HaMashiach died for the believers past debt and we are expected not go back into debt. Isn't verse 16 stating that we are not to be found guilty of violating those things again.

This misunderstanding often comes from interpreting passages like Colossians 2:14-16 to mean that believers are no longer called to live in obedience to Elohim's laws, which is inconsistent with the full biblical narrative.

Let's explore why believers are **not excused from obedience to Elohim's laws** but are instead empowered by grace to walk in righteousness.

1. HaMashiach's Sacrifice Paid Past Debt, Not a License to Sin

- Colossians 2:14 speaks of the "**handwriting of ordinances**"—the record of sin and its legal penalties (death)—being canceled by HaMashiach's work on the cross.
- This does **not** mean believers are free to violate Elohim's commandments. Instead, it means that **HaMashiach has paid the penalty for our past sins**, giving us a clean slate to walk in obedience moving forward.

Supporting Scripture:

- **Romans 6:1-2**: "What shall we say then? Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? Elohim forbid. How shall we, that are dead to sin, live any longer therein?"
 - Grace does not give license to continue in disobedience but calls believers to live in alignment with Elohim's standards.
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2. Believers Are Called to Perfection and Holiness

- HaMashiach Himself commanded, "**Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect**" (Matthew 5:48).
- This "perfection" is not a relaxed standard but a call to **maturity in faith** and obedience to Elohim's laws, reflecting His holiness.

Supporting Scripture:

- **1 Peter 1:16**: "Because it is written, Be ye holy; for I am holy."
 - The expectation for believers is holiness, which aligns with keeping Elohim's commandments.
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3. Obedience to Elohim's Laws After Justification

- Once believers are justified (declared righteous) by faith, they are called to **walk in obedience** as evidence of their faith.

- The laws referenced in Colossians 2:16 (dietary laws, Sabbaths, holy days, new moons) are **not abolished**. Instead, they remain a reflection of Elohim's will and a way for believers to live set-apart lives.

Supporting Scripture:

- **Romans 3:31**: "Do we then make void the law through faith? Elohim forbid: yea, we establish the law."
 - Faith does not abolish the law but strengthens it, calling believers to obey from the heart.
 - **Matthew 5:17-19**: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. ... Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven."
 - HaMashiach fulfilled the sacrificial requirements of the law but upheld and requires its moral and literal application.
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4. Colossians 2:16 and Judgment

- Colossians 2:16 states: "**Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days.**"
- This verse is often misunderstood or intentionally misrepresented to mean believers are free to disregard these observances. However, in context:
 - Paul was addressing **human traditions and legalistic judgments** that distorted the purpose of Elohim's laws.
 - The verse does not negate the observance of these laws but ensures that believers were **forgiven for not keeping the standards or misinterpretations** of them.

Supporting Context:

- **Colossians 2:17**: "Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of HaMashiach."
 - These observances are not abolished but point to the deeper spiritual reality found in HaMashiach. Believers are to observe them in their true, HaMashiach-centered meaning.
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5. Walking in Newness of Life

- The believer's forgiveness through HaMashiach is not a license to disobey Elohim's laws but a call to walk in **newness of life**, empowered by the Spirit.

Supporting Scripture:

- **Romans 8:4:** "That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."
 - The Spirit empowers believers to live righteously, fulfilling the law.
 - **John 14:15:** "If ye love me, keep my commandments."
 - Obedience to Elohim's commandments is a reflection of love for HaMashiach.
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Conclusion

- **HaMashiach's sacrifice** canceled the debt of sin but did not abolish Elohim's commandments. Believers are forgiven for their past violations and are now called to walk in **righteous obedience**, empowered by grace and the Holy Spirit.

The laws of Elohim are defined by Elohim and we are not allowed to add to or take away from them. This point is valid and a biblically grounded point: the **laws of Elohim, including dietary laws, Sabbaths, and holy days, and new moons** are indeed **strictly defined by Elohim**, and He requires His people to observe them according to His commands, not according to their own preferences or traditions. Deviating from Elohim's prescribed way of obedience results in **vain worship** or, worse, rebellion.

Let's break this down to understand the biblical basis for this statement.

1. Elohim Defines Worship and Obedience

Elohim's commandments, including how to observe his dietary laws, Sabbaths, holy days, and new moons are not left to human interpretation. They are explicitly laid out in Scripture, and any deviation from Elohim's instructions is considered disobedience.

Biblical Example:

- **Leviticus 10:1-3:**
 - Nadab and Abihu, sons of Aaron, offered "strange fire" before YAH, which He had **not commanded**. As a result, fire from YAH consumed them.
 - This shows that Elohim does not accept worship or observance that deviates from His commands.

Key Takeaway: Elohim's laws must be kept **exactly** as He prescribes, and any innovation or casual approach is considered rebellion.

2. Dietary Laws: Strict Observance

Elohim's dietary laws are detailed in **Leviticus 11** and **Deuteronomy 14**. They define clean and unclean animals and prohibit the consumption of certain foods.

Key Points:

- **Leviticus 11:44-45:** "For I am YAH your Elohim: ye shall therefore sanctify yourselves, and ye shall be holy; for I am holy."
 - Keeping dietary laws is part of being holy, set apart, and obedient to Elohim.
 - Altering these laws or observing them casually violates their purpose and dishonors Elohim's holiness.
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3. Sabbaths: Holy Convocations

The Sabbaths, both weekly and annual (holy days), is not merely a days of rest but a days set apart for **holy convocation** and worship, as defined in **Leviticus 23**.

Key Points:

- **Exodus 31:13-17:** The Sabbath is a **perpetual covenant** and a **sign** between Elohim and His people. It must be kept holy and observed in the way Elohim prescribes. This includes the church of true believers.
- **Isaiah 58:13-14:** Observing the Sabbath according to Elohim's ways (not pursuing personal pleasures) results in blessings and delight in YAH.

Key Warning:

- **Ezekiel 20:12-13:** The Israelites profaned the Sabbath by observing it improperly, leading to Elohim's wrath.

Takeaway: The Sabbath is a sacred day that must be observed in the **exact manner Elohim commands**—resting, worshiping, and refraining from one's own pleasures or activities.

4. Holy Days: Appointed Times

The holy days outlined in **Leviticus 23** (e.g., Passover, Feast of Unleavened Bread, Feast of First Fruits, Feast of Weeks, Feast of Tabernacles, the Day of Atonement) are described as **Elohim's appointed times**.

Key Points:

- These feasts are not man-made but established by Elohim and must be observed as He instructed.

- **Deuteronomy 12:32:** "What thing soever I command you, observe to do it: thou shalt not add thereto, nor diminish from it."
 - Elohim prohibits altering His instructions for these holy days.

Biblical Warnings:

- **Amos 5:21-23:** Elohim rejected Israel's festivals and sacrifices because they were observed without genuine obedience or according to their own ways.
- **Isaiah 1:13-14:** Elohim called Israel's offerings "vain" and abominable because their hearts and actions were not aligned with His commands.

5. Observance Must Be According to Elohim's Prescription

Believers are not free to modify or reinterpret how to observe Elohim's laws. To do so would result in **strange worship** and could invoke Elohim's judgment.

Key Warnings:

- **Matthew 15:9:** Yahoshuah said, *"But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."*
 - Worship based on human traditions is vain and unacceptable to Elohim.
- **Malachi 1:6-14:** The priests dishonored Elohim by offering defective sacrifices, showing how improper worship insults Elohim's holiness.
- **Mal 1:1 (KJV)** The burden of the word of YAH to Israel by Malachi.
2 I have loved you, saith YAH. Yet ye say, Wherein hast thou loved us? *Was* not Esau Jacob's brother? saith YAH: yet I loved Jacob,
3 And I hated Esau, and laid his mountains and his heritage waste for the dragons of the wilderness.
4 Whereas Edom saith, We are impoverished, but we will return and build the desolate places; thus saith YAH of hosts, They shall build, but I will throw down; and they shall call them, The border of wickedness, and, The people against whom YAH hath indignation for ever.
5 And your eyes shall see, and ye shall say, YAH will be magnified from the border of Israel.
6 A son honoureth *his* father, and a servant his master: if then I *be* a father, where *is* mine honour? and if I *be* a master, where *is* my fear? saith YAH of hosts unto you, O priests, that despise my name. And ye say, Wherein have we despised thy name?

6. HaMashiach's Role in Observance

Through HaMashiach, the **meaning of the laws is fulfilled**, but their observance remains a demonstration of obedience and faithfulness:

- HaMashiach observed the Sabbath, the dietary laws, the holy days and the new moons exactly as prescribed in the Torah.
 - **John 14:15:** "If ye love me, keep my commandments."
 - Love for HaMashiach is expressed by obedience to His commands, not casual or self-defined worship.
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7. Judgment for Improper Observance

While Colossians 2:16 warns against **human judgment** on believers' observance, it does not excuse improper observance or disobedience:

- Believers are not judged by **man-made traditions or distortions** but are held accountable to Elohim's Word.
- **2 Corinthians 5:10:** "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of HaMashiach; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad."

The **new moons** are part of Elohim's appointed times and are integral to understanding His calendar and prescribed worship.

1. New Moons in the Biblical Calendar

The **new moon** marks the beginning of a new month in Elohim's calendar. It is central to the **lunar-based calendar** used in Scripture and serves as the basis for determining the timing of Sabbaths, holy days, and feasts.

Key Scriptures:

- **Numbers 10:10:** "Also in the day of your gladness, and in your solemn days, and in the beginnings of your months, ye shall blow with the trumpets over your burnt offerings, and over the sacrifices of your peace offerings; that they may be to you for a memorial before your Elohim: I am YAH your Elohim."
 - New moons were celebrated with trumpets, offerings, and specific acts of worship.
- **Psalms 81:3-4:** "Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed, on our solemn feast day. For this was a statute for Israel, and a law of the Elohim of Jacob."
 - The new moon is tied directly to worship and the timing of Elohim's feasts.

Observance:

- The **new moon** is a holy acknowledgment of Elohim's sovereignty over time and cycles. It served as a recurring reminder of Elohim's order and faithfulness.

2. New Moons as Appointed Times

New moons were not merely cultural observances but were commanded by Elohim and included in His worship system. Like Sabbaths and holy days, their observance was not optional or arbitrary.

Key Scriptures:

- **Ezekiel 46:1-3:**
 - The temple gates were opened on the Sabbath and new moon for worship, emphasizing their sacredness.
 - **Isaiah 66:23:**
 - "And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith YAH."
 - In the Messianic kingdom, new moons and Sabbaths continue to be observed as times for universal worship.
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3. Misinterpretation in Colossians 2:16

Colossians 2:16 states:

"Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days."

Some interpret this to mean that observing new moons, Sabbaths, or holy days is no longer required. However:

1. **Paul is addressing human judgment:**
 - The context is freedom from human-imposed traditions and **extra-biblical rules**, not Elohim's commandments.
 - Paul does not say these observances are abolished; rather, believers should not be judged by those who impose their interpretations or distortions. Nor should believer be found guilty for not observing as Elohim as commanded.
 2. **Elohim's Instructions Remain Unchanged:**
 - Nowhere does Paul nullify Elohim's appointed times. Instead, he emphasizes their HaMashiach-centered fulfillment.
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4. New Moons in Worship

Improper or casual observance of the new moons, like other appointed times, is unacceptable to Elohim. Observing the new moons according to **Elohim's prescription** is a reflection of holiness and obedience.

Biblical Warnings:

- **Amos 8:5:**
 - The people asked, "*When will the new moon be gone, that we may sell corn?*" indicating they resented the restrictions of Elohim's commands, turning their observance into mere formality.
- **Isaiah 1:13-14:**
 - "Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me; the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting."
 - Elohim rejected their new moon observances because they were accompanied by hypocrisy and sin.

Key Lesson: Observance must be sincere and align with Elohim's instructions. Anything less is strange worship.

5. New Moons in the New Covenant

In the New Covenant, new moons retain their significance as part of Elohim's prophetic calendar:

- **Messianic Fulfillment:**
 - New moons, like Sabbaths and holy days, point to **HaMashiach as the Light of the world** and the newness of life He brings.
- **Future Observance:**
 - In the Millennial Kingdom (Isaiah 66:23, Ezekiel 46:1-3), the new moon is continued as a universal time of worship.
 - **Isa 66:23 (KJV)** And it shall come to pass, *that* from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith YAH.

Eze 46:1 (KJV) Thus saith YAH ELOHIM; The gate of the inner court that looketh toward the east shall be shut the six working days; but on the sabbath it shall be opened, and in the day of the new moon it shall be opened.

2 And the prince shall enter by the way of the porch of *that* gate without, and shall stand by the post of the gate, and the priests shall prepare his burnt offering and his peace offerings, and he shall worship at the threshold of the gate: then he shall go forth; but the gate shall not be shut until the evening.

3 Likewise the people of the land shall worship at the door of this gate before YAH in the sabbaths and in the new moons.

6. Practical Application: Observance of New Moons

Elohim's instructions for observing new moons involve:

1. **Acknowledging Elohim's Sovereignty Over Time:**
 - New moons mark Elohim's calendar and should be observed to align with His divine order.
2. **Worship and Sacrifice:**
 - While sacrifices are fulfilled in HaMashiach, the principle of dedicating the day to worship and reflection remains valid.
3. **Alignment with Elohim's Calendar:**
 - New moons remind us to honor Elohim's timing, ensuring we observe Sabbaths and holy days on the correct dates.

Warning:

- Casual or man-made observance (e.g., picking arbitrary days or neglecting the calendar) dishonors Elohim's intention for new moons and is seen as strange to Elohim.
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Conclusion

- **New moons** are an integral part of Elohim's appointed times and should be observed as part of the divine calendar, along with Sabbaths and holy days.
- **Colossians 2:16** does not abolish new moons but warns against human distortions or being found guilty for non-observance.
- Observing new moons properly requires following **Elohim's exact instructions** and understanding their prophetic and worshipful significance.

New moons, like all of Elohim's commandments, reflect His order, holiness, and desire for sincere, obedient worship.

Conclusion

- **Colossians 2:16** does not release believers from observing Elohim's laws but gives us a starting place to return or come to Him in true worship as He has prescribed and prevents man made additions to those laws.
- Dietary laws, Sabbaths, and new moons and holy days must be observed **exactly as Elohim prescribed**, with the understanding that:
 1. These observances reflect holiness and obedience.
 2. Modifying or casually observing them results in **vain worship**.
 3. Believers are accountable to Elohim, not man, for their obedience.

HaMashiach's sacrifice enables believers to live in righteousness, not to diminish or alter Elohim's commandments.

The believer's life must reflect Elohim's standards of holiness, not returning to sin (debt) but striving for perfection through HaMashiach.

This perspective aligns with a nuanced view of the role of Elohim's law in the life of a believer. It recognizes the distinction between **salvation by grace** and **righteousness through obedience**, emphasizing that HaMashiach's fulfillment of the law does not negate its moral and spiritual requirements but rather shows believers how to live in alignment with Elohim's will.

The Holy Scriptures say:

1. The Law Is Not Cancelled

- **Matthew 5:17-19 (KJV):**
 - *"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."*
 - Yahoshuah makes it clear that He did not abolish the law but fulfilled its purpose. The law remains valid as the standard of righteousness.

Fulfillment Explained:

- **HaMashiach's Fulfillment:**
 - Yahoshuah perfectly obeyed the law and completed its requirements (e.g., sacrificial atonement, moral standards, ceremonial aspects).
 - Fulfillment means bringing the law to its intended purpose, not nullifying it.
 - **Believers' Fulfillment:**
 - Through HaMashiach, believers are empowered to live out the law's principles in their lives by not deviating from Elohim's laws, reflecting Elohim's holiness.
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2. The Charges Against Us Are Forgiven

- **Colossians 2:13-14 (KJV):**
 - *"And you, being dead in your sins and the uncircumcision of your flesh, hath he quickened together with him, **having forgiven you all trespasses**; Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances **that was against us**, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross."*
 - The "handwriting of ordinances" refers to the record of debt (the charges) that stood against sinners under the law. HaMashiach forgave these debts, making reconciliation with Elohim possible.

What Was Forgiven?

- The **penalty** for breaking the law (death) has been removed for those in HaMashiach.
 - The **obligation to obey Elohim's law** as a reflection of His righteousness remains.
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3. The Law and Righteousness

- **Deuteronomy 6:24-25 (KJV):**
 - *"And YAH commanded us to do all these statutes, to fear YAH our Elohim, for our good always, that he might preserve us alive, as it is at this day. And it shall be our righteousness, if we observe to do all these commandments before YAH our Elohim, as he hath commanded us."*
 - Righteousness has always been linked to obedience to Elohim's commandments.
- **Romans 6:1-2 (KJV):**
 - *"What shall we say then? Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? Elohim forbid. How shall we, that are dead to sin, live any longer therein?"*
 - Grace does not free believers to disobey the law but calls them to live righteously.

Righteousness and HaMashiach:

- **Romans 8:3-4 (KJV):**
 - *"For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, Elohim sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh: That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."*
 - HaMashiach enables believers to fulfill the righteousness of the law by walking in the Spirit which includes Elohim's word.
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4. The Law Is a Guide, Not a Means of Salvation

- **Ephesians 2:8-9 (KJV):**

- *"For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of Elohim: Not of works, lest any man should boast."*
 - Salvation is by grace, not by keeping the law.
 - **James 2:17-18 (KJV):**
 - *"Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. Yea, a man may say, Thou hast faith, and I have works: shew me thy faith without thy works, and I will shew thee my faith by my works."*
 - True faith results in works of obedience, including adherence to Elohim's commands.
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5. HaMashiach Showed Us How to Fulfill the Law

- **John 14:15 (KJV):**
 - *"If ye love me, keep my commandments."*
 - Yahoshuah calls believers to obedience as an expression of love.
- **1 John 2:6 (KJV):**
 - *"He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked."*
 - Yahoshuah's life serves as the model for how believers should live in obedience to Elohim's law.

Practical Fulfillment:

- **Moral Law:**
 - Believers uphold Elohim's moral standards (e.g., Ten Commandments) as eternal principles of righteousness.
 - **Ceremonial Law:**
 - The sacrifices and rituals are fulfilled in HaMashiach but point to deeper spiritual truths (e.g., living sacrificially, honoring Elohim's holiness).
 - **Dietary and Other Laws:**
 - Observing these laws reflect personal devotion and a desire to live in alignment with Elohim's instructions, even if they are not required for salvation.
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6. Observing the Law in the New Covenant

- Believers are not under the Mosaic Law as a covenant of works but are called to obey Elohim's law as it is written on their hearts in the New Covenant:
 - **Jeremiah 31:33 (KJV):** *"But this shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel; After those days, saith YAH, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts."*
 - The law is now internalized and fulfilled through the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

7. Conclusion

1. **The Law Is Not Cancelled:**
 - Elohim's laws remain as His eternal standard of righteousness.
2. **Salvation Is by Grace:**
 - Observing the law is not required for salvation but is evidence of faith and love for Elohim.
3. **Righteousness Requires Obedience:**
 - Believers fulfill the law by walking in the Spirit, following HaMashiach's example, and obeying Elohim's commands.
4. **HaMashiach Teaches Us to Fulfill the Law:**
 - Yahoshuah shows how to live out the law in its fullest sense—through love, faith, and the power of the Holy Spirit.

Believers are not to view the law as a burden or obsolete but as a guide to holy living, empowered by HaMashiach's example and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. This balanced understanding upholds both the grace of salvation and the call to live righteously.

Here are further **scriptural examples** of how HaMashiach fulfilled the laws of the Torah without abolishing them, showing their deeper spiritual meaning and His role as the fulfillment of Elohim's law. Each example demonstrates that HaMashiach brought these laws to their ultimate purpose while affirming their righteousness and holiness.

1. HaMashiach Fulfilled the Moral Law

The **moral law** (e.g., the Ten Commandments) reflects Elohim's eternal standards of righteousness. Yahoshuah upheld and deepened these laws.

Example: The Command Against Murder

- **Exodus 20:13 (KJV):** *"Thou shalt not kill."*
- **Matthew 5:21-22 (KJV):**
 - *"Ye have heard that it was said of them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment: But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment."*
 - Yahoshuah intensified the commandment by addressing the heart attitude behind murder, showing that anger and hatred violate Elohim's standard.

Example: The Command Against Adultery

- **Exodus 20:14 (KJV):** *"Thou shalt not commit adultery."*

- **Matthew 5:27-28 (KJV):**
 - *"Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery: But I say unto you, That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart."*
 - Yahoshuah fulfilled the moral law by revealing its true purpose: to address the inward condition of the heart, not just outward actions.
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2. HaMashiach Fulfilled the Ceremonial Law

The **ceremonial law** included sacrifices, rituals, and festivals designed to foreshadow HaMashiach's work.

Example: The Sacrificial System

- **Leviticus 4:20 (KJV):** *"And he shall do with the bullock as he did with the bullock for a sin offering, so shall he do with this: and the priest shall make an atonement for them, and it shall be forgiven them."*
- **Hebrews 10:10-12 (KJV):**
 - *"By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Yahoshuah HaMashiach once for all. And every priest standeth daily ministering and offering oftentimes the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins: But this man, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of Elohim."*
 - Yahoshuah fulfilled the sacrificial system by becoming the ultimate, once-for-all sacrifice for sin.

Example: The Passover

- **Exodus 12:13 (KJV):** *"And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt."*
 - **1 Corinthians 5:7 (KJV):**
 - *"For even HaMashiach our passover is sacrificed for us."*
 - Yahoshuah fulfilled the Passover by being the Lamb of Elohim whose blood redeems and protects true believers from spiritual death.
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3. HaMashiach Fulfilled the Dietary Laws

The **dietary laws** symbolized Israel's separation from the nations and their call to holiness.

Example: Clean and Unclean Foods

- **Leviticus 11:2 (KJV):** *"Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, These are the beasts which ye shall eat among all the beasts that are on the earth."*
- **Mark 7:18-19 (KJV):**
 - *"Do ye not perceive, that whatsoever thing from without entereth into the man, it cannot defile him; Because it entereth not into his heart, but into the belly, and goeth out into the draught, purging all meats?"*
 - Yahoshuah emphasized that the food in and of itself was not unclean but it is unclean because YAH declared it unclean, emphasizing that true holiness comes from within, not from external practices.

Example: Spiritual Cleansing

- **Acts 10:14-15 (KJV):**
 - *"But Peter said, Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten any thing that is common or unclean. And the voice spake unto him again the second time, What Elohim hath cleansed, that call not thou common."*
 - This vision, fulfilled through HaMashiach, shows that the dietary laws pointed to spiritual purity and Elohim's inclusion of the Gentiles by declaring that He would provide a path for the Gentiles to become clean.
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4. HaMashiach Fulfilled the Holy Days

The **holy days** foreshadowed HaMashiach's redemptive work.

Example: The Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)

- **Leviticus 16:34 (KJV):** *"And this shall be an everlasting statute unto you, to make an atonement for the children of Israel for all their sins once a year."*
- **Hebrews 9:12 (KJV):**
 - *"Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us."*
 - Yahoshuah fulfilled the Day of Atonement by offering His blood for the sins of all people.

Example: The Feast of Tabernacles

- **Leviticus 23:42-43 (KJV):** *"Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths: That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt."*
- **John 1:14 (KJV):**
 - *"And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us."*
 - The word "dwelt" (Greek: *tabernacled*) shows that Yahoshuah fulfilled and will fulfill again the Feast of Tabernacles by being Elohim's presence among His people.

5. HaMashiach Fulfilled the Sabbath

The **Sabbath** was a sign of Elohim's covenant with Israel and a symbol of rest.

Example: The Sabbath Command

- **Exodus 20:8-10 (KJV):** *"Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the sabbath of YAH thy Elohim."*
- **Matthew 11:28-29 (KJV):**
 - *"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls."*
 - Yahoshuah fulfilled the Sabbath by being the ultimate rest for believers.

Example: Master of the Sabbath

- **Mark 2:27-28 (KJV):**
 - *"And he said unto them, The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath: Therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the sabbath."*
 - Yahoshuah clarified the purpose of the Sabbath and fulfilled its meaning by providing eternal rest.

6. HaMashiach Fulfilled the New Moons

The **new moons** symbolized renewal and worship.

- **Numbers 10:10 (KJV):** *"In the beginnings of your months, ye shall blow with the trumpets over your burnt offerings."*
- **Colossians 2:16-17 (KJV):**
 - *"Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of HaMashiach."*
 - Yahoshuah fulfilled the spiritual renewal symbolized by the new moons, pointing to the new creation in Him.

Conclusion

- HaMashiach fulfilled the **moral law** by living a sinless life and teaching its deeper, spiritual intent.

- HaMashiach fulfilled the **ceremonial law** by being the ultimate sacrifice, the true High Priest, and the substance of all rituals and holy days.
- HaMashiach fulfilled the **dietary laws** by emphasizing inward purity and inclusiveness in Elohim's Kingdom.
- HaMashiach fulfilled the **Sabbath** and **new moons** by bringing rest and renewal to believers.

Yahoshuah's fulfillment of these laws does not abolish them but brings them to their ultimate purpose. They continue to reveal Elohim's holiness and righteousness, now fully realized in HaMashiach, guiding believers to live in alignment with His Spirit and teaching.

The Bible emphasizes that we are to love what Elohim loves and hate what He hates.

Here are some key scriptures that convey this principle:

Loving What Elohim Loves

1. Psalm 97:10 (KJV)

Ye that love YAH, hate evil: he preserveth the souls of his saints; he delivereth them out of the hand of the wicked.

- This verse teaches that loving Elohim involves hating evil, which implies aligning our affections with what Elohim values and loves.

2. John 14:15 (KJV)

If ye love me, keep my commandments.

- To love Elohim means to obey Him, demonstrating that we value and cherish what He has commanded and loves.

3. Micah 6:8 (KJV)

He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth YAH require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy Elohim?

- Loving what Elohim loves involves embracing justice, mercy, and humility—qualities Elohim values.

4. Romans 12:9 (KJV)

Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.

- This verse highlights the importance of genuine love, which rejects evil and holds fast to what is good, reflecting Elohim's values.

5. 1 John 4:7-8 (KJV)

Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of Elohim; and every one that loveth is born of Elohim, and knoweth Elohim.
He that loveth not knoweth not Elohim; for Elohim is love.

- Loving others is central to loving Elohim, as love originates from Him.

Hating What Elohim Hates

1. Proverbs 8:13 (KJV)

The fear of YAH is to hate evil: pride, and arrogancy, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate.

- To fear Elohim is to align with His hatred of sin, including pride and deceit.

2. Amos 5:15 (KJV)

Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish judgment in the gate: it may be that the YAH Elohim of hosts will be gracious unto the remnant of Joseph.

- This passage calls for loving righteousness and rejecting wickedness as part of seeking Elohim's favor.

Conclusion

Loving what Elohim loves means aligning our hearts, minds, and actions with His Word, His commandments, and His character. It involves pursuing righteousness, justice, and mercy while rejecting sin and evil. These scriptures emphasize that true love for Elohim is demonstrated through obedience, righteousness, and a commitment to His values.

BY THIS DO WE KNOW THAT WE LOVE THE CHILDREN OF YAH

1 John 5:2-3:

2 By this we know that we love the children of Elohim, when we love Elohim, and keep his commandments.

3 For this is the love of Elohim, that we keep his commandments: and his commandments are not grievous.

Literal Explanation:

1. "By this we know that we love the children of Elohim"

Loving the children of Elohim (our fellow believers and those who are part of Elohim's family) is intrinsically linked to loving Elohim Himself. True love for others comes from the foundation of obedience to Elohim's commandments.

2. **"When we love Elohim, and keep his commandments"**
Loving Elohim and keeping His commandments are inseparable. Our love for Him is not merely emotional or verbal but is proven by our actions, particularly by obeying His laws.
3. **"For this is the love of Elohim, that we keep his commandments"**
The defining mark of our love for Elohim is obedience. To love Him is to align our lives with His will and live according to His Word.
4. **"And his commandments are not grievous"**
Elohim's commandments are not burdensome; they are designed for our good and reflect His righteous nature. When we truly love Elohim, obeying His laws becomes a joy, not a chore.

Key Message:

Our love for Elohim is demonstrated and confirmed through our obedience to His commandments. It is not enough to claim love for Elohim without actions that reflect His will. This scripture highlights the harmony between loving Elohim, loving His people, and living in obedience to His Word.

HOW DO YOU KNOW IF YOU ACTUALLY LOVE ELOHIM?

1 John 2:4:

He that saith, I know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.

Literal Explanation:

1. **"He that saith, I know him"**
To "know" Elohim implies an intimate relationship with Him, not merely intellectual acknowledgment. It involves understanding His character, His will, and living in accordance with His Word.
2. **"And keepeth not his commandments"**
Keeping Elohim's commandments is the evidence of truly knowing and loving Him. If someone claims to know Elohim but does not obey His laws, their claim is empty.
3. **"Is a liar, and the truth is not in him"**
Such a person is deceitful, both to others and to themselves. The "truth" refers to Elohim's Word (see **John 17:17**) and His righteous nature. If someone disobeys Elohim's commandments, they are not walking in the truth.

Key Message:

This verse underscores the inseparability of loving Elohim, knowing Him, and keeping His commandments. Claiming to love or know Elohim without obeying His Word is hypocritical. True love and knowledge of Elohim are always demonstrated through a life of obedience to His laws.

Joh 17:17 ¶ Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth.