

# ***Kehilah Portland***



## ***A Messianic Jewish Synagogue***

### *Congregational Business Mailing Address:*

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1338 Broadway Ave.  
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## **Messianic Perspectives**

Shalom and welcome to Messianic Perspectives – a program aired on radio stations WRKJ 88.5 and WMTP 91.1 in Maine, with the purpose of exploring the scriptures from a Jewish point of view. Paul, whose Hebrew name is Sha'ul writes in Romans 9:4 – 5:

**Rom 9:4** the people of Isra'el! They were made God's children, the Sh'khinah has been with them, the covenants are theirs, likewise the giving of the Torah, the Temple service and the promises;

**Rom 9:5** the Patriarchs are theirs; and from them, as far as his physical descent is concerned, came the Messiah, who is over all. Praised be Adonai for ever! Amen.

It is from this perspective that we will explore the relationship between the Tenach – the Jewish Bible and the Brith Hadoshah – the New Covenant writings.

## **Today's topic – What is Messianic Judaism?**

Last time we defined Messianic Judaism to be a movement involving individual people who are Jewish and that this movement includes congregations known as Messianic synagogues.

We can further expand our definition to state:

A term used to define Jewish people in Yeshua. Maintaining a lifestyle and form of worship that identifies Jewish customs and traditions while believing Yeshua is the promised Messiah of scriptures. It is part of the universal body of Messiah that expresses itself in relation to a Jewish heritage.

What are these lifestyles and customs mentioned?

The misconception is that when you accept Yeshua (Jesus) you are no longer Jewish but Christian. As we learned last time, this movement of redemption through Yeshua as the promised Messiah was a very Jewish movement in the beginning. These people that we read about in Acts chapter 2 and chapter 4 maintained their Jewish identity.

This identity is rooted in Torah, expressed in tradition, renewed and applied in the context of the New Covenant. I will elaborate more on this in future episodes.

Some may ask, what about the person who isn't Jewish? Are they allowed to attend? Do they have to become Jewish? To that I refer to Paul, whose Hebrew name is Sha'ul and the book of Romans chapter 1 and verses 16.

For I am not ashamed of the Good News, since it is God's powerful means of bringing salvation to everyone who keeps on trusting, to the Jew especially, but equally to the Gentile.

A Messianic Congregation that does not comprise both Jewish and non-Jewish people is incomplete, in that the message of the Good News is to all people.

I want to leave you with a final definition regarding Messianic Judaism...

Messianic Judaism is not a new movement, but a resurgence or rebirth of an old movement. The first movement was of the talmadim or apostles and comprised a community of both Jewish and non-Jewish believers during the first three centuries of this age, after Yeshua's resurrection. Messianic Judaism is the latest stage of the development of authentic biblical Judaism and is considered to be the same biblical Judaism followed by Moses, David, the Prophets and brought to fulfillment by Yeshua.

So, until next time when we will continue our journey into Messianic Perspectives, todah and shalom (thank you and peace)

Messianic Perspectives is brought to you by Kehilah Portland, a Messianic Jewish Synagogue located in South Portland, where both Jew and non-Jew come together to worship on Shabbat and believe Yeshua is the Messiah spoken of in scripture and is the fulfillment of many promises given to Israel and the Jewish people. We meet every Saturday at 1338 Broadway Ave. in the Greater Portland Christian School gymnasium. Our service begins at 10:00 with meet and greet, followed by Torah study at 1 pm.