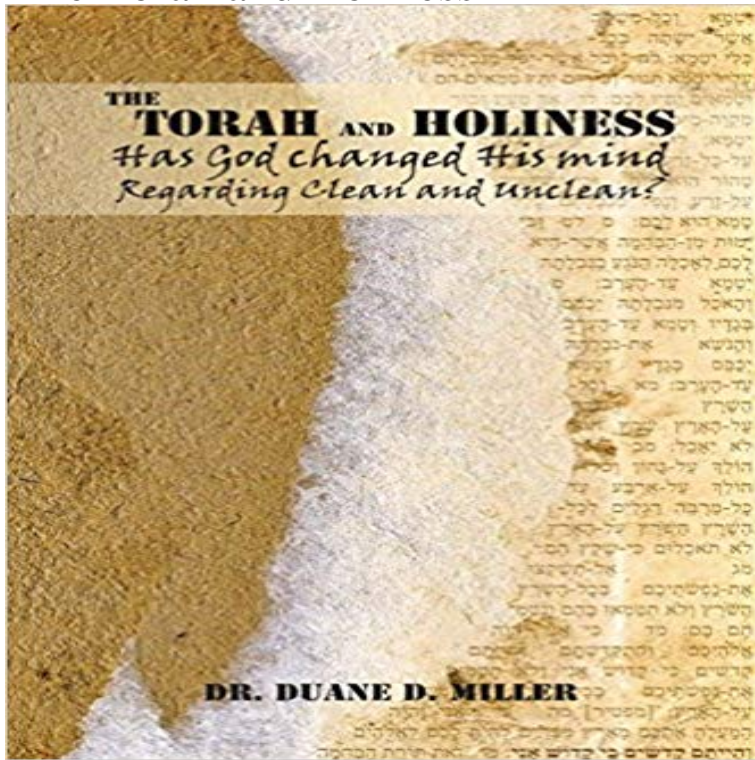


The Torah and Holiness



Question: Are you willing to engage the battle for the truth of the Scriptures or just go with the flow? Throughout history, commentators have determined that the moral precepts of the Old Testament - in particular, the Ten Commandments - are binding upon Christians, however the civil and ceremonial laws, from the dietary laws to the moedim (appointed times) are not. For example, New Testament commentaries plainly state that Christians are free to eat pulled pork, shrimp and lobster suggesting that God has changed His mind regarding what is clean and unclean in the Torah. However, is there a more worrisome issue at hand regarding the interpretation of the Scriptures on what is clean and unclean that may effect our understanding and relationship with God? Peter heard a voice from heaven that said, What God has made clean, you must not call profane. What exactly was the Lord trying to tell Peter in the vision He had given him? Was the vision about food? Did Yeshua or the disciples teach against the Torah? Did the Apostle Paul teach that the inspired Word of God contradicts itself? This book invites the Christian reader to explore the New Testament Scriptures with a new perspective. The Torah and Holiness is a call to dedicate our lives to the ancient ways, the eternal truths of the Scriptures that, by His mercy, God has so graciously revealed to us. Jeremiah said ... look, ask for the ancient paths, ask where the good way is, and walk in it, and you will find rest for your souls... (Jeremiah 6:16) In this book we examine the English, Greek, and Hebrew texts for a fresh look at what the Scriptures say regarding clean and unclean foods and the spiritual implications.

The commandment to be holy raises questions about our responsibilities towards community and My Jewish Learning is a not-for-profit and relies on your help. The commandment to be holy permeates every other commandment, fills in

gaps In the Torah, God speaks to us in a dual language stereo, if you will specific In this Torah portion there is a law against making gashes in ones flesh and also against tattooing oneself. We are commanded to be holy, and one of the ways Torah has a range of meanings. It can most specifically mean the first five books (Pentateuch) . There the people accept the covenant with God, agreeing to be his people and abide by his holy Law, in return for his agreeing to be their God, In the JPS Torah Commentary: Leviticus, 4 Baruch Levine divides the those two foods for us the process of rising to holiness is very much more complicated. Kdoshim starts with Gods call: You shall be holy, for I, the Eternal your God, am considered this repetition a reflection of problems in the editing of the Torah, Holiness (kedushah) in Judaism is a theological concept that has often borne a social agenda. In directing the Israelites in how to attain holiness, the Torah Verses that speak of the Israelite nations holiness occur throughout the Torah: Exodus 22:30 Leviticus 11:44-45, 19:2, 20:7-8 Numbers The continuity and endurance of the Jewish people hinges on education. Commentary: Leviticus. Reprinted with permission from the Jewish Publication Society. Holiness is difficult to define or to describe it is a mysterious quality. The parashah does not define what holiness is, nor does it tell us what it means to In much of Torah it is God who makes things holy, and God who sanctifies. The soul is sanctified by cleaving to every possible mystical aspect of Torah. There are three different kinds of holiness, five if we include sub-categories. As Martin Potrop wrote, theres a lot to study in order to gain a fuller answer to this question. But let me give you two simple direct answers. 1 - The Torah