

Evangelist R. Rubino
Sermon Outline for Sunday, December 4, 2022
Sermon: Angels and Torah “The Faithful Outcasts” Pt.2

I Text:

Old Covenant: *Exodus 23:20-33*

New Covenant: *Hebrews 1:1-5*

II Doctrine:

God has given us an undeserved honor in the last days. He has sent his Son the Lord Jesus Christ to personally bring the message of salvation, and fulfill the covenant.

The Lord Jesus Christ and his revelation to us is superior to the work of Angels, or Fathers of the faith. Angels only spoke at the behest of the Son, and the Angel of the Lord was above all.

The Fathers of the faith only inculcated teachings from Torah. The written scriptures are the standard we live by. There is no oral law (Mishnah), whether Jewish, Catholic, or Protestant in nature that supersedes the written word of God.

The Messiah sits at the administrative hand of God and governs for his Father. He is the administrator and mediator of the covenant. His name represents the highest power and authority in existence.

III Comparing Scripture With Scripture:

1) God has given us an undeserved honor in the last days. He has sent his Son the Lord Jesus Christ to personally bring the message of salvation, and fulfill the covenant. (*Hebrews:1-2; Exodus 23:20-33*)

2) The Lord Jesus Christ and his revelation to us is superior to the work of Angels, or Fathers of the faith. Angels only spoke at the behest of the Son, and the Angel of the Lord was above all. (*Hebrews:1,2; Psalm 2*)

3) The Fathers of the faith only inculcated teachings from Torah. The written scriptures are the standard we live by. There is no oral law (Mishnah), whether Jewish, Catholic, or Protestant in nature that supersedes the written word of God. (*Hebrews 1:3; Acts 4:23-26;*

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mishnah>; <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/ethics-of-the-fathers-pirkei-avot>)

4) The Messiah sits at the administrative hand of God and governs for his father. He is the administrator and mediator of the covenant. His name represents the highest power and authority in existence. (*Hebrews 1:4,5; Psalm 2*)

Talmud - Gemara

- *Gemara* – completion (of Talmud), developed years ~200 - 600
- Mishnah raised many questions of interpretation; *Gemara* seeks to clarify, both with legal discussion and *aggadah* – interpretive stories (historical, legends, Biblical commentary, tall tales, jokes)
- Babylonian & Jerusalem Gemara, respectively, yield Babylonian & Jerusalem Talmud. Babylonian more highly regarded, as Roman persecutions drove many greatest scholars to Babylon.
- Talmud not “completed” – later scholars published commentaries that are part of standard modern editions – text side-by-side with commentary

