



THE
SACRED NAME
BROADCASTER

3 / 2022

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An *Assemblies of Yahweh* publication.
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March 2022
Volume LIII, Number 12

CONTENTS



1 *The Days of Unleavened Bread*

Ch-rchianity ignores the keeping of Yahweh's annual holy days outlined in Leviticus 23 and has missed the vitally significant lessons Almighty Yahweh wishes us to learn concerning His plan of salvation.



10 *From Calvary to Glory, Part 1*

When we study what occurred during the last hours of our Savior, Yahshua the Messiah's, life, we are greatly moved by His sufferings. Every Passover Memorial we read John 19 in its entirety. Yahweh loved us and gave His Son to die for us. Yahshua loved us as well, laying down His life for His friends. What love have you shown to Them in return?

Page 10



17 *Recipes for the Days of Unleavened Bread*

The Feast of Unleavened Bread is a very special time of the year! Yahweh has given us sweet, pure, unleavened foods to eat that do not contain leavening.

Page 17

The *Sacred Name Broadcaster* is published monthly by the Assemblies of Yahweh, Bethel, PA 19507. Your subscription has been paid by the willing co-workers of this ministry who are concerned that this message of salvation should be made available free of charge to all the world as a witness before the Second Coming of Yahshua the Messiah. While no charge is ever placed upon this publication, CONTRIBUTIONS (all of which are tax deductible) are gratefully accepted to help defray expenses. We hope you will share in making this information available to others.

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Our Cover:

Every Sabbatical year through the decades, we were able to find volunteer stalks of barley at the edge of a field. These grew from seeds of barley that had fallen to the earth at the time of the previous year's harvest. Throughout the hot and dry summer months, they laid waiting for the first rains of winter to germinate them, bursting forth into life.

Are you like these volunteer barley plants? Is the seed of Truth laying dormant within your heart, awaiting the refreshing rain to spur you to grow? Prepare your heart today to receive the message of salvation! **"Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap according to kindness, break up your fallow ground; for it is time to seek Yahweh, till he comes and rains righteousness upon you."** (Hosea 10:12).

Allow the water of the Word to cause the seed of Truth within you to grow to maturity, whereby you may bring forth fruits worthy of repentance.



THE DAYS OF Unleavened Bread

At the outset of this article, we must emphatically state that the Bible sets forth a clear description of the True Israelite worship. Judaism, during the time of Yahshua the Messiah, had wandered far away from the Faith of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, veering into a “doctrine of men,” Matthew 15:7-9. Just as Christianity in our time has broken the Sacred Scriptures in half at the testaments (John 10:35), so that it could justify itself in formulating a doctrine of its own liking, the religious establishment of Yahshua’s time

by Elder Jacob O. Meyer

ignored basic commandments in favor of the oral rabbinic tradition they maintained.

It has been the objective of the members of the Assemblies of Yahweh to allow the entire Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, to express its message forthrightly, and, then, we try our best to obey what it directs. We endeavor to harmonize the Bible from Genesis to Revelation and apply its mes-

sage as literally as possible. We discover that the Bible teaches a very different Faith from that which is practiced in nominal christianity. We soon realize that we cannot proof-text our doctrines or beliefs. We must allow the Bible to speak its message to us, rather than forcefully superimposing our beliefs upon the Scriptures.

The Apostle Peter tried to make us understand the durability of the Word of Almighty Yahweh, His inspired Sacred Scriptures. He says. ***“For, All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of it***

as the flower of grass. The grass withers, and the flower falls: but the word of Yahweh endures forever. And this is the word of good tidings which was preached to you.” (1 Peter 1:24-25). See also Psalm 103:15-16.

The Word of Yahweh will endure forever. His superior position of power and authority ensures that it will endure throughout all time and eternity. We must remember that Yahweh does not change, Malachi 3:6 (please see also Hebrews 13:4).

Significantly, the quote from the pen of the Apostle Peter that you have just read is taken almost verbatim from Isaiah 40:6-8. This should tell us something. The Apostles of the New Testament had not separated their Messianic Faith from the Old Testament prophecies! The Old Testament represents the basis of our modern Faith, just as it formed the foundation for all the saints of the Most High of old.

We must believe that the patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament were faithful, sincere, and loyal worshipers of Almighty Yahweh. They sought to maintain an accurate fidelity to that enduring Faith. The Messiah and His Apostles in the New Testament merely constituted the continuation of that unbroken thread of sound doctrine that reaches to our time. That same identical doctrine will be manifested within the Messiah’s remnant Body as they teach the Truth of the Word in these last days.

We must remember that if we are to be New Testament believers, that New Testament (or Covenant) which is outlined for us in Hebrews 8:8-12 represents a direct quote from the Old Testament prophet Jeremiah (31:31-34). In this way, basing a Faith upon an unbroken line of religious worship

produces durability, consistency, constancy, stability, reliability, and steadfastness in teachings and beliefs.

Why Keep Yahweh’s Annual Holy Days?

Outlined in Leviticus 23 and Numbers 28-29, you will find a list of holy days on which our Heavenly Father has commanded that a holy convocation be held. A holy convocation means a “*calling together*” (Hebrew-*miqra*) of the True Worshipers and all people of good will who are dedicated to serving our Heavenly Father. Almighty Yahweh attaches special significance, and a moral lesson, to the observance of these holy days. He has commanded His human creation to keep them.

After deep study and meditation on these passages of the inspired Scriptures, we must conclude that our Heavenly Father wants us to learn a deeper insight into the plan to salvation. Keeping Yahweh’s holy days each year requires us to review thoroughly the progressive steps along the definite pathway a believer must take to pass from sin to salvation. The meanings of the names, words, and practices attached to Yahweh’s holy days will impress upon us this understanding.

Conversely, why not keep the common holidays that are observed by the people of the world? Don’t they serve the same purpose? The True Worshiper must realize that he will experience difficulties by stepping outside of the mainstream of society to observe different practices than all the people around him. It is always easier for a group to function if everybody does the same thing. Why should a few people determine to keep different days

and do different things than the majority do? Will this not disrupt society?

Analyzing the worldly holidays will soon reveal to us that these holidays kept so zealously by the world are designed to gratify the sensual, carnal natures of people. Almighty Yahweh has warned us strongly that we shall not observe the ways of the nations (Jeremiah 10:2). Throughout Ezekiel chapter 20, Almighty Yahweh strongly insists that we keep His Sabbaths, although Israel rejected Yahweh’s Word and apostatized, worshiping wood and stone on high places.

After making such a comprehensive study of the worldly holidays, we must finally conclude that, if we try to find supporting evidence for keeping them, we discover that none of these holidays, or traditions, as they are commonly observed today, are found in the Bible. Where can one find biblical supporting evidence for Christmas trees, Santa Claus, the date of December 25 as the Messiah’s birthday, Easter observed as the celebration of the Messiah’s resurrection, bunnies, chicks, candy, colored eggs, and the myriad other traditions that have adhered so tenaciously to these two worldly holidays? Nowhere are they mentioned! Obviously, the Bible never mentions any of these traditions.

The Feast of Unleavened Bread

In each instance where the biblical narrator begins his description of the events leading up to the death of our Savior, Yahshua the Messiah, he mentions Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread. You may check the references for yourself: Matthew 26:2 and 17, Mark 14:1 and 12, Luke 22:1, and John 13:1.

Yahshua the Messiah, on the same night on which He was betrayed (1 Corinthians 11:23), ate the Old Testament Passover Memorial with His disciples. This is clearly proven from Luke 22:13-16.

The disciples He had designated to make preparations went to the specified location, found the upper room, and prepared the ritual Passover meal as prescribed in the Old Testament. When the hour for eating it had arrived, Yahshua the Messiah sat down, and indicated His great desire had been to partake of the Passover Memorial Supper with His beloved disciples before His death. At that very meal—commonly known as the Last Supper—Yahshua the Messiah ate the commemorative meal with its Old Testament Passover symbols as found in Exodus 12. Then He established renewed symbols so the Passover Memorial of the True Lamb of Yahweh could be observed with special meaning in the New Testament Messianic Assembly down to our very time. Do you perceive how scripturally based was the Messiah's life?

Yahshua the Messiah died on Passover Day, the 14th of Abib. The Israelites in Egypt, on this same day (Abib 14) many years before, took the Passover Lamb they had selected, and when the setting sun had sunk below the horizon at the beginning of the 14th, they sacrificed their personal blood offering. At the very beginning of the 14th day of the first scriptural month, they killed their lamb and smeared the blood on the lintel and the two doorposts of the houses in which they prepared this sacrificial meal. That terror-filled night, the Destroyer from Almighty Yahweh passed over, hopped, skipped across, and exempted the blood-protected dwellings of the Israelites, while death penetrated into every un-



protected Egyptian house.

After burning the remains of the Passover lamb in the morning after their night of vigil, the Israelites spoiled the Egyptians. Demanding their rightfully earned wages from their former slave-masters before leaving Egypt, they were richly blessed. Then, all Israel gathered together at Rameses in a type of the annual holy convocation to make their united exodus from Egypt (Exodus 12:37).

Passover was observed in the individual houses of the Israelites (Exodus 12:3-7). Late on Passover Day, as the various Israelite families joyously assembled at a central gathering point at Rameses to begin their united journey as a new nation coming out of Egypt together, the Egyptians continued to bury their numerous dead firstborn that Yahweh had smitten in that final tenth plague. That massive burial even extended well into the second day, or the 15th day of the first scriptural month, the first Holy Day of Unleavened Bread. Please see Numbers 33:3.

Yahshua the Messiah, Yahweh's Passover Lamb, began shedding

His blood about the same time the Israelites killed their lamb in Egypt. Immediately after Yahshua the Messiah had eaten the Passover, He departed from the upper room to the Garden of Gethsemane. Here He poured out His heart in prayer before Almighty Yahweh, asking strength to endure His coming trial. With His sweat, great drops of blood burst forth from His brow, falling down to the ground (Luke 22:44). The pressure of His internal agony and the weight of the sins of the world pressing down upon Him caused bloodshed.

Thereafter, He was severely beaten in a trial by scourging, losing a great deal more of His blood. The Roman soldiers pressed the crown of thorns down upon His head, and He was nailed to the tree where the final death stroke was administered, a spear plunging into His side, causing His blood to be totally shed and drained from His body. That shed blood today cleanses our sins as we apply it symbolically to our hearts.

It was on the day of preparation when He died—Passover Day—with the Sabbath rapidly

drawing on. This Sabbath was not the weekly seventh-day Sabbath, but the annual Feast High Day, Abib 15, the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

This can be clearly determined from Luke 23:54-56, where the evangelist records that the women watched His burial, returned, and rested, and then prepared spices and ointments to complete His burial. They could not have prepared spices and ointments on the annual high day, but that preparation of embalming products took place on the day falling between the annual holy day and the seventh-day weekly Sabbath. They were unable to embalm Him until He had been in the grave three days and three nights, because a Roman seal had been placed on the stone at the door with a guard of Roman soldiers watching. This was the last act in Messiah's passion drama and is described in Matthew 27:62-66.

(If you have never studied the subject of the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the Assemblies of Yahweh **Correspondence Course Lesson 9** provides a thorough study of this great Truth. Why not enroll in the entire Correspondence Course? In the meantime, request this single lesson and make a thorough study of the subject now. In addition, request our free article **How to Keep Yahweh's Holy Days**. This will assist you to see more candidly into the importance of observing Yahweh's holy days.)

Commandment to Keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread

Nominal Christianity depends heavily upon the writings of the Apostle Paul to justify their religious practices. But SHOCKING

as this may seem to them, the Apostle Paul STRONGLY commanded all of his followers to keep Yahweh's Feast of Unleavened Bread.

"Your glorying is not good. Do you not know that a little leaven leavens the whole lump? Purge out the old leaven, that you may be a new lump, even as you are unleavened. For our Passover also has been sacrificed, even the Messiah...." (1 Corinthians 5:6-8).

Now what are you going to do? Paul clearly says, ***"LET US KEEP THE FEAST."*** That Feast of Unleavened Bread that he urges us to keep is a SEVEN-DAY PERIOD OF TIME—Abib 15-21. The Feast of Unleavened Bread, for seven days, follows the day on which the Passover Memorial is observed. Those Christians who say they are following Paul, but are not keeping the Feast of Unleavened Bread, are clearly not following him! Hypocritically, they choose what they wish to believe about his writings and practice only what pleases them while IGNORING his plain statements urging *obedience* to Yahweh's commandments. In this, they are fulfilling the description of the Apostle Peter in his second epistle, chapter three, verses 15 and 16. ***"And account that the long-suffering of our Master is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also, according to the wisdom given to him, wrote to you; as also in all his letters, speaking in them of these things, in which are some things hard to be understood, which the ignorant and unlearned wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, to their own destruction."***

The Feast of Unleavened Bread observance is clearly outlined for us in Numbers 28:16-25. In this passage, animal sacrifices, meal

and drink offerings, are also specified. But the biblical writers are unified in their insistence that the Messiah has set aside Old Testament sacrifices and ceremonial offerings by the offering of Himself as atonement for our sins. Please see Hebrews 9:6-15. Please see also Hosea 14:2, Psalm 50, Micah 6:6-8, and Hebrews 13:15-16.

That Paul kept the Feast of Unleavened Bread during his ministry is clearly manifest in the book of Acts. Turn to Acts 20 and read verses 6-12. It was at the Days of Unleavened Bread that Paul visited the Assembly at Troas (Troy). Here a miracle took place when Eutychus fell out of a third-floor window, having fallen asleep during Paul's lengthy sermon. After Eutychus' resuscitation (resurrection), he broke bread and ate. A misunderstanding of this term *breaking bread* has come to mean just simply *eating a meal*, but, in this instance associated with the Days of Unleavened Bread, the term *breaking of bread* is significant. Regular leavened bread is soft and must be cut with a knife, or torn. Unleavened Bread is hard and brittle and must be broken. Therefore, we find an answer to several other scriptural problems that could now become harmonious to the whole.

The Meaning of the Term "Leaven"

In 1 Corinthians 5:6-8, Paul leaves no doubt that the term *leaven* stands for sin, because he tells us that the spiritual leaven indicates malice and wickedness. Malice and wickedness explain the meaning of the word sin, which has been defined for us as *transgressing or breaking Yahweh's commandments* (1 John 3:4).

Unleavened Bread (or bread



The action of leaven in “swelling or puffing up” results in the softness of leavened baking products. Unleavened products demonstrate more firmness, stability, and strength than raised products; therefore, unleavened bread stands for firm, pure Truth.

baked without benefit of the puffing up, or raising action, of leaven) indicates sincerity and Truth. Truth firmly stands for the keeping of Yahweh’s commandments; for example, Psalm 119:142 and 160, along with John 17:17.

Consequently, the Apostle Paul wishes us to understand that when we keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread, as he has strongly urged the New Testament (Covenant) believer to do, we must keep it by eliminating sin from our lives and strive to worship in a sinless state before our Heavenly Father.

Two words in the Old Testament have been translated leaven. The first is *chametz*. You will find it noted in **Strong’s Concordance** as #2556 and #2557. It is defined as *to be pungent; ie. in taste (sour ie. lit. fermented, or fig. harsh).*” The word *fermentation* as defined in **Webster’s New World Dictionary of the American Language, Second College Edition** means, “to boil, be agitated;

1. A substance or organism causing fermentation 2. A yeast, bacteria, enzymes, etc; 3. A state of excitement or agitation.”

For corroboration of this definition, check how the **Tregelles Gesenius Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon**, the **Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament** by Brown, Driver and Briggs, and the **Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament** by Holladay, define the word *chametz*.

Reference also the second word translated *leaven*, #7603 in **Strong’s**, *se’or*. It is defined as *barm, or yeast cake (a swelling by fermentation)*. The root word noted is #7604, as *sa’ar*. Defined as a prime root, properly meaning *to swell up*, or the causative definition is *to be redundant*. You may also check #7607. The action of leaven in “swelling or puffing up” results in the softness of leavened baking products. Unleavened products demonstrate more

firmness, stability, and strength than raised products; therefore, unleavened bread stands for firm, pure Truth.

If you are unfamiliar with the word *barm*, **Webster’s Dictionary** defines it as follows: *From the Indo-European base meaning ‘to surge up’. The foamy yeast that appears on the surface of malt liquors as they ferment.*

The Greek word used in the New Testament is #2219, *zume*, and it means *to ferment as if boiling up*. The root is believed to be #2204, *zeo*, which means *to be hot, to boil*. The term translated *unleavened* is #106 in the **Greek Dictionary of Strong’s**, *azumos*, and is defined as meaning *uncorrupted*.

What really does corrupt an individual? Yahshua the Messiah answered that question for us very clearly in Mark 7:21-23. **“For from within, out of the heart of men, evil thoughts proceed, fornications, thefts, murders,**

adulteries, covetings, wickednesses, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, railing, pride, foolishness: all these evil things proceed from inside, and defile the man.”

Each one of these evil, corrupting practices can be traced to breaking Yahweh’s Law somehow. Practicing disobedience to Yahweh’s Law will corrupt, defile, debase, or degrade an individual. Therefore, throughout the Bible, the lesson conveyed by keeping the Feast of Unleavened Bread is to eliminate sin, or all that which spiritually corrupts from our lives, so that we may be pure and righteous in the eyes of our Heavenly Father.

Yahshua’s Definition of Leaven

Throughout His ministry, Yahshua the Messiah sought to take His disciples back to the root—the very core—of their problems, so that they could make deep-seated changes and, thereby, begin a converted life. Yahshua the Messiah indicates that adultery (for example) begins in the heart and the thoughts of the offender (Matthew 5:27-28). The heart of man is deceitful and desperately wicked (Jeremiah 17:9). Sin then begins in the heart (or deep inside) an individual when he determines to disobey Yahweh’s Laws.

But Yahshua indicates that sin receives encouragement by false doctrine. Someone who has a proclivity toward sin will seek ways to soothe his conscience by trying to support his evil actions with a biblical text. Those who teach the message of the Bible must be extremely careful not to mislead those who hear them. This is, undoubtedly, the reason

why the Apostle Jacob (James) insists that there shall not be an abundance of teachers in Yahweh’s Assembly (Jacob 3:1). If the elders cause someone to stumble in the Word of Yahweh, that sinner will become our responsibility through false teaching. We must eventually take responsibility for him and his sin before the Messiah’s judgment seat.

Yahshua then used the term leaven to describe false doctrine (Matthew 16:5-8, 11-12). ***“And the disciples came to the other side and forgot to take bread. And Yahshua said to them, Take heed and beware Of the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees. And they reasoned among themselves, saying, It is because we took no bread. And Yahshua perceiving it said, O you of little faith, why reason you among yourselves, because you have no bread?...How is it that you do not perceive that I spoke not to you concerning bread? But beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees. Then understood they that he bid them not beware of the leaven of bread, but of the teaching of the Pharisees and Sadducees.”***

The teaching (or doctrine) of the Pharisees and Sadducees was leavened. Yahshua the Messiah warned His disciples that they must beware (watch out carefully) so they do not assimilate the false doctrines of these two major sects of Judaism. Yahshua the Messiah severely castigated the Jewish religious establishment of His day in Matthew 23 and many other instances. They hated Him for exposing their false doctrines and abominable practices, just as unrepentant sinners today despise Yahweh’s True ministers who are faithfully teaching the scriptural way of righteousness. ***“For I fear,***

lest by any means, when I come, I should find you not such as I would, and should myself be found of you such as you would not; lest by any means there should be strife, jealousy, wraths, factions, backbitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults; lest again when I come my Elohim should humble me before you, and I should mourn for many of them that have sinned previously, and repented not of the uncleanness and fornication and lasciviousness which they committed.” (2 Corinthians 12:20-21).

Yahshua then conveys to us that leaven represents false doctrine that will lead people into the abominable practice of sin. If someone is taught correctly, he will be able to live a righteous life. In the end, then, the Bible shows that leaven stands for false doctrine and sin. Unleavened bread represents sound doctrine (or teaching) and righteous living which comes from obedience to Yahweh’s commandments.

Yahshua the Messiah further defines this false teaching in Luke 12:1-3. ***“In the mean time, when the many thousands of the multitude were gathered together, so much that they trod one upon another, he began to say to his disciples first of all, Beware you of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy. But there is nothing covered up, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known. Therefore whatever you have said in the darkness shall be heard in the light; and what you have spoken in the ear in the inner chambers shall be proclaimed upon the housetops.”***

Yahshua defines the leaven of the Pharisees as hypocrisy. Hypocrisy is when religious leaders

teach sound doctrine, but do not follow it, and when people assert that they stand for some principle but do the contrary. Too many times you will behold churchianity offering lip service to Scripture, but clearly the injunctions that they teach from the Bible are not practiced. ***“All things therefore whatever they bid you, these do and observe: but do not you after their works; for they say, and do not.”*** (Matthew 23:3).

Turning to Mark 8, we discover that Yahshua the Messiah added yet another important element to His explanation of the word *leaven*. He emphasizes to His disciples that they shall take heed and watch out for the leaven of the Pharisees and the leaven of Herod. We have already seen that He explained the leaven of the Pharisees as hypocrisy. What about the leaven of Herod?

The Herodian dynasty traced its roots to the Nabatean Arabs. Therefore, the antecedents of Herod were in a foreign family. As a matter of fact, Herod the Great never entered the Temple that he so zealously reconstructed, because he was not a Jew, and, therefore, not allowed inside.

The term *Herod* obviously represents *worldly government*. By joining the terms *Pharisee* to *Herod*, Yahshua the Messiah sought to demonstrate that His disciples (even those in our time during these latter days) should beware of a corrupted religious establishment resting upon a worldly corrupted government based upon philosophies foreign to the Sacred Scriptures. We must remember that the true Israelite ruler must make a copy

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of the book of Deuteronomy and read from it daily so that he will remain humble and faithfully committed to obedience to Yahweh’s commandments (Deuteronomy 17:18-20).

The Bread of Affliction

We are cautioned in various biblical passages that specify how we shall keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread to eliminate all leaven from every area under our personal control. ***“You shall eat no leavened bread with it; seven days you shall eat unleavened bread with it, even the bread of affliction; for you came forth out of the land of Egypt in haste: that you may remember the day when you came forth out of the land of Egypt all the days of your life. And there shall no leaven be seen with you in all your borders seven days; neither shall any of the flesh, which you sacrifice the first day at evening, remain all night until the morning. ...Six days you***

shall eat unleavened bread; and on the seventh day shall be a solemn assembly to Yahweh your Elohim; you shall do no work in it.” (Deuteronomy 16:3-4, 8).

Our personal minds and hearts certainly represent our personal property. We must obviously eliminate from our minds and from the very heart (or center of our being) false doctrine and sin which will corrupt us morally.

In addition, the areas within our control—such as our homes, farms, businesses, and other work areas—must be cleansed from leavening products. Almighty Yahweh, our Heavenly Father, wishes to teach us a lesson. He wants to show us that we must constantly be alert to maintain purity over that which is under our control, and that we do not ingest any actual leaven. This will make us become label readers, as we carefully scrutinize everything that we purchase or use. Practicing the elimination of leaven for one week out of the year will condition us so that we very carefully examine every doctrine that we accept and practice. In this way, we will be alert throughout the year to reject any false doctrine that might influence us to disobey Yahweh’s commandments.

Those who properly keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread will eliminate leavening products such as yeast, baking powder, and all leavened, baked, or cooked products from their living area. Then when they strive to keep Yahweh’s commandments as perfectly as they possibly can with the help of Yahweh’s Holy Spirit, it will set them apart from most of the people of this Babylonish sys-

tem. They must constantly make the decision to follow Almighty Yahweh as perfectly as they can by keeping His commandments. Or one can liberalize the teachings of the Bible and, thereby, allow himself to remain only at the fringes of this worldly society while not completely pressing toward the center of the Assembly of Yahweh's saints. Please see Numbers 11:1.

When someone faithfully accepts and practices the spiritual lessons taught by the Feast of Unleavened Bread, it will clearly and distinctly set him apart from this worldly system of things. Determination to live for our Heavenly Father will cause the people of this world to persecute the True Worshiper. Therefore, keeping Yahweh's commandments and eliminating sin from our lives sets us apart from this worldly system, but it causes us to suffer affliction, just as did the saints of Yahweh down through history.

When the Israelites ate their Passover in Egypt, leaven remained in their houses. They were told to bake unleavened bread and to begin to eat it that same night on which they ate the Passover lamb. When Israel left Rameses to journey to Succoth, the inspired record states: "***And they baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought forth out of Egypt; for it was not leavened, because they were thrust out of Egypt, and could not delay, neither had they prepared for themselves any food.***" (Exodus 12:39).

Customarily, the ancient Israelite homes included a dough box in which they prepared their daily bread. The dough box contained flour, and, perhaps, certain other ingredients like shortening had already been placed in the flour. But no leavening agent had yet been introduced. Consequently,

when they left Egypt so hurriedly, they had no recourse but to bake unleavened bread, because there was no time to wait around a good portion of the day to allow their bread to rise as the leavening agent performed its action.

Consequently, unleavened bread also includes the secondary meaning of *haste, to forsake sin quickly*. That entire week, as initially Israel sought to avoid the Egyptians, and, eventually, saw the defeat of Pharaoh's army, they had no time to delay. They had to move forward continually. If they stopped too long, the pursuing Egyptians would overtake them and once again enslave them. Therefore, when we find any sin in our lives, we must eliminate it quickly—immediately—so that it will take no permanent possession of us.

As a consequence, this lesson should not be lost on the True Worshiper today. We also must leave sin as rapidly as possible when the Holy Spirit of Almighty Yahweh reveals to us what we must do to be saved. When we learn that sin is the transgression of the Law (1 John 3:4), and the wages of sin is death (Romans 6:23), we must hasten to forsake sin and make our personal exodus to the protective area offered by obedience to Yahweh's commandments. The Holy Spirit does not push or shove. It leads and can readily be quenched by stubborn people who delight to serve themselves.

Yahshua's Broken Body

In 1 Corinthians 11:23-26, Paul describes the renewed symbols partaken by the disciples at the Passover Memorial that Yahshua introduced at His last Passover observance, depicting our Savior's atoning death.

Yahshua the Messiah, on that

last Passover occasion of His earthly life, took bread, and, after he had given thanks to Yahweh for it, He broke it and identified it as representing His own broken Body that was to be the Memorial remembrance of His death each year. We are informed that, as often as we keep this observance (the annual observance of Yahshua the Messiah's Passover Memorial as our substitute sacrifice), we show forth or demonstrate to the world our faith in the Messiah's sacrifice. This passage has been grossly misinterpreted to mean that we can observe the Memorial Supper anytime we choose. Such is not the case. Almighty Yahweh Himself, our Heavenly Father, has laid down the conditions for observing this communion service and how frequently we shall partake of it. Yahshua died on a specific day, and we must observe His death on its annual anniversary.

Paul emphasizes that before we partake of Yahshua's Memorial, we must cleanse our lives and hearts of anything that might displease our Heavenly Father and His Messiah. "***Therefore, whoever shall eat the bread or drink the cup of Yahshua in an unworthy manner, shall be guilty of the body and the blood of Yahshua. But let a man prove himself, and so let him eat of the bread, and drink of the cup. For he that eats and drinks, eats and drinks judgment to himself, if he discerns not the body. For this cause many among you are weak and sickly, and not a few sleep.***" (1 Corinthians 11:27-30). Therefore, just as he says in chapter five, verse 7b-8, "***For our Passover also has been sacrificed, even the Messiah: therefore let us keep the Feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven***

of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

In 1 Corinthians 10:16, Paul wants us to respond with an affirmative statement formed from the question he asks. ***“The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not a communion of the blood of the Messiah?”*** The cup of blessing is described in the Old Testament as the new wine found in the cluster (Isaiah 65:8-9). The symbol of blood, as it is partaken at the Memorial Supper, is grape juice (if you have never proven this conclusively to yourself, write in for our free article, **Wine or Grape Juice?**). It represents the blood of the New Covenant, we constantly remember so that we do not negate the Messiah’s sacrifice. See also Hebrews 10:26-31. Some groups use fermented wine as this symbol, but wine represents confusion and judgment.

The bread which we break is obviously that which cannot be cut, but represents the unleavened bread symbol used at the ancient Passover that Yahshua the Messiah now continued, linking us to the ancient Old Testament Israelite Passover in Egypt.

The word *communion* is a translation from the Greek word *koinonia*. This word means a *fellowship in or through a partnership*. When two people make an agreement with each other, they are, then, in fellowship, or close communication (communion). If two people disagree and break a partnership through failing to live up to that agreement, fellowship and communication in partnership is broken, lost, or dissolved. Consequently, when we eliminate sin from our lives and faithfully keep Yahweh’s Covenant agreement in partnership with Him, as we partake of the Passover Memorial Supper—drinking the symbol

of the Messiah’s shed blood and eating the symbol of His broken body—we, in effect, renew the terms of that irrevocable Covenant each year.

Unleavened Bread: The Symbol of Yahweh’s Mark

“Seven days you shall eat unleavened bread, and in the seventh day shall be a feast to Yahweh. Unleavened bread shall be eaten throughout the seven days; and there shall no leavened bread be seen with you, neither shall there be leaven seen with you, in all your borders. And you shall tell your son in that day, saying, It is because of that which Yahweh did for me when I came forth out of Egypt. And it shall be for a sign to you upon your hand, and for a memorial between your eyes, that the law of Yahweh may be in your mouth: for with a strong hand has Yahweh brought you out of Egypt. You shall therefore keep this ordinance in its season from year to year.” (Exodus 13:6-10).

Did you notice that, by eating unleavened bread each year, it shall be a sign to Almighty Yahweh that we recognize His absolute authority over us? His sign will be imprinted upon our forehead (between our eyes), which means the seat of our understanding, and on our hands (directing everything we do with our dexterity). By comparing Deuteronomy 6:4-9 and 20-25, it will become obvious that the sign of recognition of Yahweh’s authority over us, symbolized by the eating of unleavened bread, actually means the keeping of the commandments, statutes, and

judgments of our Heavenly Father. Israel could not keep Yahweh’s Law while they were enslaved in Egypt, but, after their release from Egyptian bondage—which symbolizes sin, they obeyed Yahweh’s commandments. As long as they obeyed His Laws, they were His people.

Now, when you compare Revelation 13:16-18, it should become immediately obvious to you that the Mark of the Beast represents disobedience to Yahweh’s commandments. The Mark of the Beast means the sign of ownership that the ruler of this world’s governments places upon his own subjects. Who is the ruler of this world’s governments? The answer may be found in Luke 4:5-7. ***“And he led him up, and showed him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time. And the devil said to him, To you will I give all this authority, and the glory of them: for it has been delivered to me; and to whomever I will I give it. If you therefore will worship before me, it shall all be yours.”***

Satan is the archenemy of Almighty Yahweh. He influences people to break Yahweh’s commandments and commit sin, so that he may assume the worship of the human race. Therefore, contrast the Mark of Yahweh (which stands for the keeping of His commandments) with the Mark of the Beast (which stands for living as Satan directs, in opposition to Almighty Yahweh’s Word and gratifying the carnal nature).

The Showbread

When Almighty Yahweh commanded the establishment of His worship among the Israelite

Continued on page 20.

FROM CALVARY TO Glory

by Elder Jacob O. Meyer

The doctrine of the Messiah, described in the New Testament, is founded upon the doctrines appearing in what is known as the Hebrew Bible, commonly called the Old Testament text.

The advent of the Messiah had been predicted in the Old Testament by the prophets who spoke to ancient Israel. For this reason, the Jewish people have come to believe in a Messiah yet to come, wherein they customarily teach a two-messiahs doctrine. Neverthe-

less, today they are expecting the Mashi'ach ben Dawid (Messiah, son of David), the One who will come to rule.

Doctor Joseph Klausner in his two books, **[Yahshua] of Nazareth** and **The Messianic Idea in Israel**, clearly analyzes

this two-messiahs doctrine. Calling upon information found in ancient commentaries on the subject, he asserts that the prediction of a Mashi'ach ben Yoseph (Messiah, son of Joseph) was intended to counter the New Testament Messiah.

This Mashi'ach ben Yoseph, he shows, is first to come, following which he will be killed in the Gog and Magog war of Ezekiel 38 and 39.

The Messiah, son of David, is predicted to reign over the nations after bringing the age of man's government to a close. Isaiah the prophet describes His coming in Isaiah 9:6-7. ***"For to us a child is Born, to us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty El, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and of peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his Kingdom, to establish it, and to uphold it with justice and with righteousness from now on even forever. The zeal of Yahweh of hosts will perform this."***

David, himself a prophet, describes the coming of the Messiah in his composition known to Bible students as the covenant of David (Psalm 89). ***"I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn to David my servant: Your seed will I establish forever, And build up your throne to all generations. Selah . . . My covenant will I not break, Nor alter the thing that has gone out of my lips. Once have I sworn by my holiness: I will not lie to David: His seed shall endure forever, And his throne as the sun before me. It shall be established forever as the***

moon, And as the faithful witness in the sky. Selah." (Psalm 89:3-4, 34-37).

We find yet another Messianic prophecy in Psalm 72. Here is described the millennial era when Yahweh's King shall reign supreme over the nations.

The Bible is replete with passages that are known as Messianic texts. These texts were evidently intended to predict the coming of a righteous ruler of the future ideal world. ***"And my servant David shall be king over them; and they all shall have one shepherd: they shall also walk in my ordinances, and observe my statutes, and do them. And they shall dwell in the land that I have given to Jacob my servant, in which your fathers dwelt; and they shall dwell in it, they, and their children, and their children's children, forever: and David my servant shall be their prince forever. Moreover I will make a covenant of peace with them; it shall be an everlasting covenant with them; and I will place them, and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in the middle of them for evermore. My tabernacle also shall be with them; and I will be their Elohim, and they shall be my people. And the nations shall know that I am Yahweh that sanctifies Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the middle of them for evermore."*** (Ezekiel 37:24-28).

You will notice here that this passage begins with the description of Yahweh's servant David as KING (**Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible** Hebrew lexicon renders *melek*, #4428), and then it describes David as a PRINCE (*nasi*) forever. The term *nasi* (**Strong's** #5387) means simply *an uplifted one, a prince, a king, or sheik*. Therefore,

we can infer from the text that there will be TWO DAVIDS. Undoubtedly, the first David, King over the world's nations, refers to the world-ruling Yahshua the Messiah, the descendant of David (an emperor?), while the second reference is to a resurrected, literal, David himself, who will be reigning forever over the nation of Israel.

The Messiah was predicted to be a descendant of the Davidic family, which was Jewish. Among these prophecies, you will find Jeremiah 23:5-6. ***"Behold, the days come, says Yahweh, that I will raise to David a righteous Branch, and he shall reign as king and deal wisely, and shall execute justice and righteousness in the land. In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely; and this is his name by which he shall be called: Yahweh our righteousness."***

You will also notice that this Messianic ruler, when He comes, must have been born in Bethlehem. ***"But you, Beth-lehem Ephrathah, which are little to be among the thousands of Judah, out of you shall one come forth to me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose origin is from an ancient era, from ages of eternity."*** (Micah 5:2).

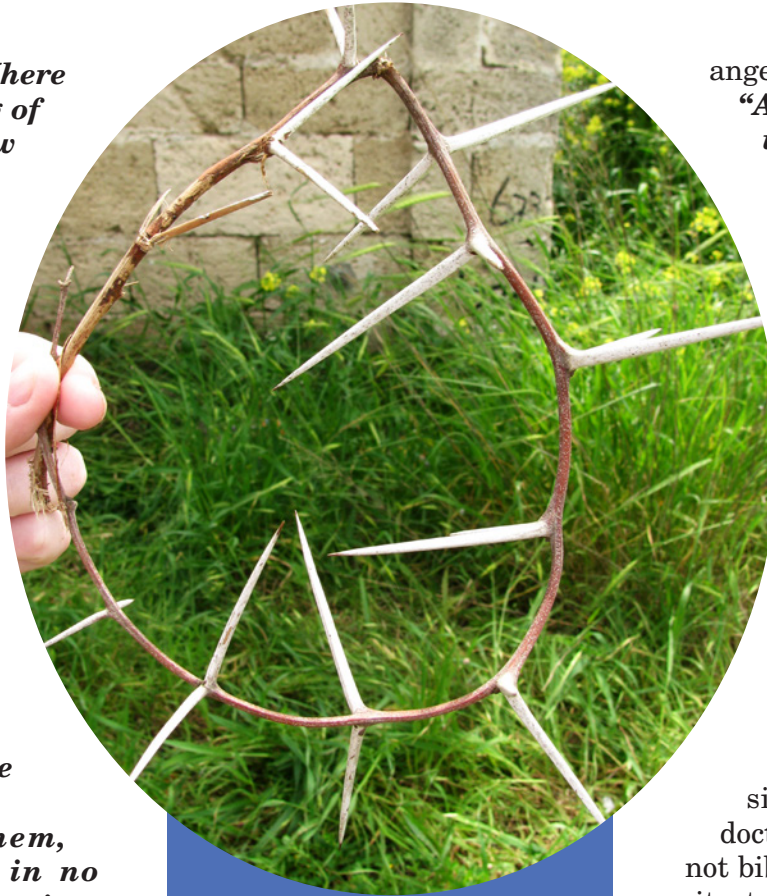
One prophesied to be born in the Davidic birthplace might be quite difficult to fulfil today, since the city of Bethlehem is occupied by Arabs. Jews are forbidden to live there, especially since the Oslo Agreement.

Nevertheless, Yahshua the Messiah was born in Bethlehem of Judah, the same town in which David the king was born. ***"Now when Yahshua was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, Wisemen from the east came to***

Jerusalem, saying. Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we saw his star in the east, and are come to worship him. And when Herod the king heard it, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him. And gathering together all the chief priests and scribes of the people, he inquired of them where the Messiah should be born. And they said to him, In Bethlehem of Judea: for thus it is written through the prophet,

“And you Bethlehem, land of Judah, Are in no wise least among the princes of Judah: For out of you shall come forth a governor, Who shall be shepherd of my people Israel.” (Matthew 2:1-6).

Zachariah the priest, who was the father of John the Baptist, set forth this prophecy: *“And his father Zachariah was filled with the Holy Spirit, and prophesied, saying, Blessed be Yahweh, the Elohim of Israel; For he has visited and worked redemption for his people, And has raised up a horn of salvation for us In the house of his servant David (As he spoke by the mouth of his holy prophets that have been from of old), Salvation from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us; To show mercy towards our fathers, And to remember his holy covenant; The oath which he swore to Abraham our father, To grant to us that we being delivered out of the hand of our enemies Should serve him without fear,*



“And they clothe him with purple, and weaving a crown of thorns, they put it on him; and they began to salute him, Hail, King of the Jews! And they struck his head with a reed, and spat upon him, and bowing their knees worshiped him.”

(Mark 15:17-19)

In holiness and righteousness before him all our days.” (Luke 1:67-75).

Then we find that, indeed, Yahshua the Messiah was born in David’s native city, because the

angels announced His birth. *“And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and family of David . . . for there is born to you this day in the city of David a Savior, who is the Messiah the Sovereign.”* (Luke 2:4, 11).

Christianity customarily forgets about the Old Testament prophecies of the Messiah, and, therefore, the doctrine they teach today is not biblically founded. Christianity teaches a doctrine that is quite liberal, and their doctrines are customarily only proof-texted from the Sacred Scriptures. This is tragic, because, if we appeal to the Old Testament texts, the awesome power of Yahweh is clearly manifested in the teaching of the Messiah. Why should the Messiah’s Jewish heritage be rejected? It is prophetically foretold. It happened. *“For it is evident that our Savior has sprung out of Judah; as to which tribe Moses spoke nothing concerning priests.”* (Hebrews 7:14).

Not only was Yahshua the Messiah born to rule, but He was prophesied to be the sin bearer. If straightforwardly addressed, Isaiah chapter 53 must indeed guide us to the conclusion that the Messiah would die for the sins of His people. This is why John the Baptist spoke as He did in John 1:29 and 36 where Yahshua the Messiah was described as the Lamb of Yahweh who takes away the sins of the



Yahshua was brought to Golgotha, known as the place of the skull. The Hebrew term *golgoleth* was given the emphatic aleph in the Aramaic language (denoting the definite article). The term was translated into the Latin Calvary (from the term *calvaria*, the skull).

world. Notice that John the Baptist was speaking to two of His own disciples—one of whom was Andrew, the brother of Simon Peter. Both of these brothers later served in prominent roles in the group of Messianic disciples.

We must never overlook the prophecy that the Messiah must suffer and die for sins. Yahshua the Messiah Himself, when He revealed the Scriptures to His disciples, made the same declaration: ***“And he said to them, These are my words which I spoke to you, while I was yet with you, that all things must***

needs be fulfilled, which are written in the law of Moses, and the prophets, and the psalms, concerning me. Then he opened their mind, that they might understand the Scriptures; and he said to them, In this manner it is written, that the Messiah should suffer, and rise again from the dead the third day; and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name to all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem.” (Luke 24:44-47).

Paul introduces the great res-

urrection chapter (1 Corinthians 15) by making these forceful assertions: ***“For I delivered to you first of all that which I also received: that the Messiah died for our sins according to the scriptures; and that he was buried; and that he has been raised on the third day according to the scriptures.”*** (1 Corinthians 15:3-4).

When we search the Sacred Scriptures, we encounter a prophecy in the Old Testament that precludes the coming of a ruling Messiah, son of David, before he first suffers and dies. Turn

to Zechariah 12:10. *“And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplication; and they shall look to me whom they have pierced; and they shall mourn for him, as one mourns for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his first-born.”*

Yahshua the Messiah is also described in the Hebrew Bible as entering Jerusalem in a very humble manner. The evangelist recorded the prophetic fulfillment set forth by the Prophet Zechariah: *“Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: be-*

hold, your king comes to you; he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, even upon a colt the foal of an ass. And I will cut off the chariot from Ephraim, and the horse from Jerusalem; and the battle bow shall be cut off; and he shall speak peace to the nations: and his dominion shall be from sea to sea, and from the River to the ends of the earth.” (Zechariah 9:9-10). (Compare Matthew 21:1-11, Mark 11:1-10, and Luke 19:29-40.) On the day of Pentecost, the Apostle Peter in his dynamic sermon, insisted that Yahshua the Messiah had completely fulfilled the prophecy of the Messiah slain for the sins of the world. Read

Acts 2:22-36 carefully. *“You men of Israel, hear these words: Yahshua of Nazareth, a man approved of Elohim to you by mighty works and wonders and signs which Elohim did by him in the middle of you, even as you yourselves know; him, being delivered up by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of Elohim, you by the hand of lawless men did impale and kill: whom Yahweh raised up, having loosed the pangs of death: because it was not possible that he should be held of it. For David says concerning him,*

“I beheld Yahweh always before my face; For he is on my right hand, that I should

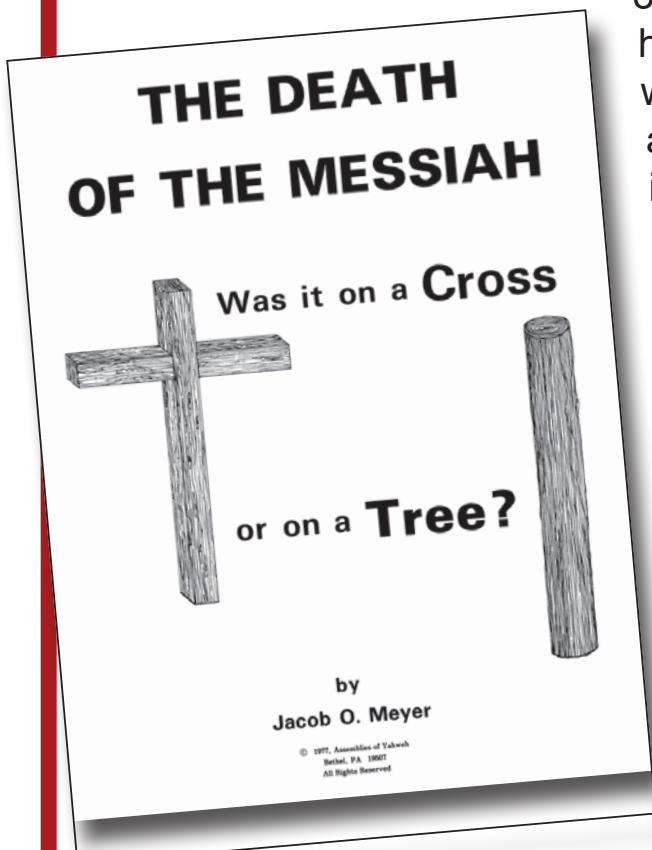
Did you know that our Savior did not die on a cross with outstretched arms, but

on a stake or pole driven in the ground with His hands nailed over His head? It is a fact that the word which has been translated “cross” means an upright pole and it does not at all convey the idea of a timber set with a cross piece nailed at right angles. The cross was a phallic symbol, which was a sign of the sun worship in which the pagans engaged in most ancient times.

To learn more about this interesting study on the cross, write in and request this free article, **The Death of the Messiah—Was it on a Cross or on a Tree?** Don't delay! Write to:

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DO YOU RECOGNIZE THIS MAN?

He bears a suspicious resemblance to the Greek Messiah worshipped in nominal Christianity. He has crept unawares into the Greek manuscripts of the New Testament in the form of *Theos*. Ponder this startling quote from *Greek and Roman Mythology*, Appendix 1, Survivals of Ancient Greek Divinities and Myths in Modern Greece, p. 312. “Only in a few localities, notably in Crete, does any form of the name of Zeus survive, but the god still lives under the title Θεός [*Theos*], a title so conveniently equivocal that the Christian can use it without heresy and at the same time square perfectly with the ancient pagan belief.”

Does your Faith square perfectly with paganism, or do you worship the invisible Mighty One of Israel?

not be moved: Therefore my heart was glad, and my tongue rejoiced; Moreover my flesh also shall tabernacle in hope: Because you will not leave my soul to the grave, Neither will you give your Holy One to see corruption. You made known to me the ways of life; You shall make me full of gladness with your countenance.

“Brethren, I may say to you freely of the patriarch David, that he both died and was buried, and his tomb is with us to this day. Being therefore a prophet, and knowing that Yahweh had sworn with an oath to him, that of the fruit of his loins he would set one upon his throne; he foreseeing this spoke of the resurrection of the Messiah, that neither was he left to the grave, nor did his flesh see corruption. This Yahshua did Yahweh raise up, of which we all are witnesses. Being therefore by the right

hand of Yahweh exalted and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Spirit, he has poured forth this, which you see and hear. For David ascended not into the heavens: but he says himself, Yahweh said to my Sovereign, Sit you on my right hand. Till I make your enemies the footstool of your feet. Let all the house of Israel therefore know assuredly, that Yahweh has made him both King and the Messiah, this Yahshua whom you impaled.”

Throughout the book of Acts, we find repeated references proving that the Apostles used texts from the Hebrew Bible to prove that the Messiah would be impaled and that such an incident would constitute the salvation of the people of Yahweh. Paul discusses this proof in his sermon while preaching in the synagogue of Antioch of Pisidia (Act 13). Notice verses 26 to 29, “Brethren, children of the stock of Abraham, and those among you that fear Yahweh, to us is the word of this salvation sent forth. For they that dwell in

Jerusalem, and their rulers, because they knew Him not, nor the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath, fulfilled them by condemning him. And though they found no cause of death in him, yet they asked Pilate that he be killed. And when they had fulfilled all things that were written of him, they took him down from the tree, and laid him in a tomb.”

Paul continues with this concept when he wrote Galatians 3:13-14. “*The Messiah redeemed us from the curse of the law, having become a curse for us; for it is written, Cursed is everyone who hangs on a tree: that upon the Gentiles might come the blessing of Abraham in the Messiah Yahshua; that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through faith.”*

When we concentrate upon a study of what occurred during the time known in Christianity as the Passion Week, the week that revealed the love of Yahweh and Yahshua the Messiah for the lost people of the world, we find John

19 to be perhaps the most explicit. Here we find John referring frequently to prophecies. Notice how he describes the judgment of the Messiah, beginning in chapter 18. Then he continues to describe the final judgment by Pilate before His impalement.

Yahshua was coronated by the Roman soldiers with a crown of thorns. If you have never seen a thorn grown on the native soil of Israel, you will not fully appreciate the pain inflicted by this crown of thorns. Undoubtedly, it was woven by a Roman soldier who would have worn a pair of leather gloves. The thorns of Israel appear similar in size and shape to modern-day hat pins. Thorn hedges were generally placed on the top of stone walls to keep animals out of vineyards and fields, because they were so effective. Can you imagine, hundreds of these thorns piercing the scalp of the Messiah, causing great pain and loss of much blood.

Not only was Yahshua the Messiah tortured in this way, but He also was scourged. The Roman scourge was a whip used in what is known as “trial by scourging.” The scourge was most likely a leather whip comprising several thongs usually tipped with bone or iron that literally cut the flesh of the victim to ribbons. Thereafter, Yahshua the Messiah was brought before Pilate as the religious authorities urged the mob to demand Yahshua’s impalement.

Yahshua the Messiah was condemned by Pilate to carry His torture stake and struggled toward the location where His execution was to take place. Located as it was outside the city walls, it lay near one of the major arteries leading into the city. He had to bear the torture stake upon His shoulders, which were

already raw and bleeding from the Roman flogging. Additionally, the blood released by the crown of thorns had weakened him considerably; therefore, a man named Simon of Cyrene, coming from the country, was pressed into service to bear the torture stake for Him. Yahshua was brought to Golgotha, known as the place of the skull. The Hebrew term *golgoth* was given the emphatic aleph in the Aramaic language (denoting the definite article). The term was translated into the Latin Calvary (from the term *calvaria*, the skull).

Most people do not wish to consider the ghastly significance of the death of the Messiah and how He shed His blood; however, it was necessary for Yahshua the Messiah to fulfill the Law of animal sacrifices as set forth in the Old Testament.

A type of Yahshua’s suffering, death, and sacrifice upon the tree may be discovered in the incident known as the binding of Isaac in Genesis 22. Yahshua the Messiah prophetically appears in this incident. A substitute for Isaac was supernaturally provided in the ram, similar to the substitute sacrifice provided by Yahweh’s gift of the Passover Lamb to bear a vicarious judgment pronounced upon the sinful people of this world. He died in place of sinners, because their sins nailed Him to the tree.

The description of the altar of sacrifice in the tabernacle era illustrates such a substitute sin bearer (Exodus 27:1-8).

We see here that a bronze altar was constructed to receive the sacrifices. A ledge with a netting underneath was situated halfway up the altar. The altar was customarily set on top of a mound of earth, and it simulated a grave mound. When an animal

was sacrificed, its blood was collected in a basin and splashed through the netting to cover the top of what resembled a grave mound. Then the body of the animal was burnt upon the altar. This ceremony symbolized the sinner who was to be slain for his sin; however, the blood of the substitute sacrificial animal and the immolation of its body separated between Yahweh’s heavenly judgment and the infliction of the sentence upon the worshiper. As the sacrificial animal burned on the altar, and its blood covered the symbolic grave underneath the altar, Yahweh’s righteous judgment was appeased.

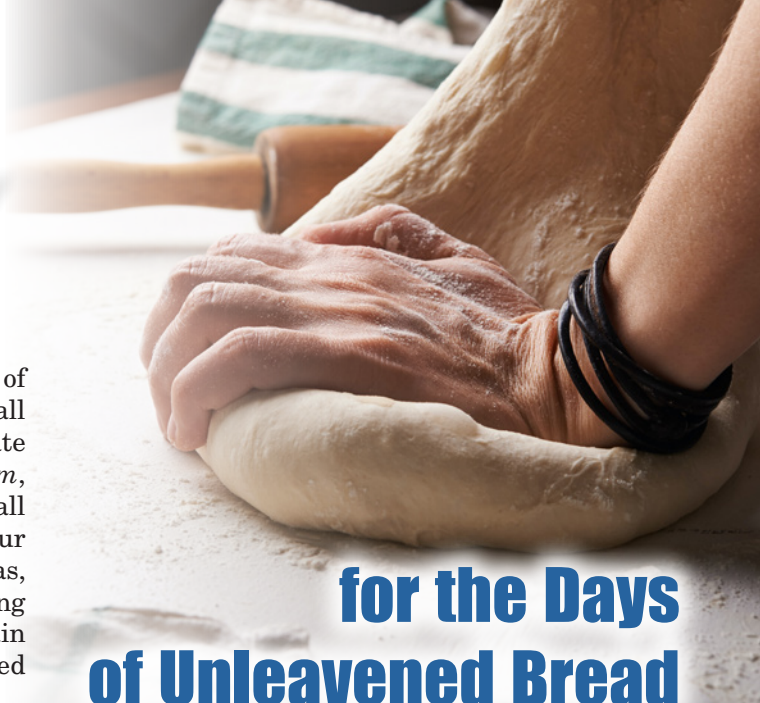
Throughout the Sacred Scriptures, we find that Almighty Yahweh set forth a system to achieve the forgiveness of mankind’s sins. Yahshua the Messiah, in this New Testament age, has atoned for the sins of humankind. He has fulfilled the prophecies of the sacrificial type in the Old Testament. He went to Calvary to provide the substitute sacrifice for the sins of the world, setting free from the law of sin and death those who accept Him and express their faith in His sacrifices by turning from a life of sin to obedience to Yahweh’s Covenant Law.

(Next month we shall consider Yahshua’s second phase of redemption—His resurrection and ascension to glory. Be certain to watch for next month’s issue of **The Sacred Name Broadcaster**.)

^{SNB}

Recipes

The Feast of Unleavened Bread is a very special time of year. During the holy days, our diet must be changed to fulfill all of the scriptural requirements of this Feast. We must eliminate all leavening (Hebrew—*se'or* and *chametz*, meaning *yeast*, *barm*, *to swell up or corrupt*) from our everyday lives. This includes all food sources and all products we use in our homes and on our bodies such as deodorants, toothpaste, vitamins, soap, beer, sodas, even dog food, etc. These are our dwellings, and no leavening agent may be seen in all our quarters (Exodus 12:15-19). Grain alcohol (sometimes used in extracts like vanilla) and distilled vinegar are also prohibited.



for the Days of Unleavened Bread

Passover Bread

Ingredients:

- 3 pints milk
- 1 pound butter
- flour

Using a food processor, mix milk and butter, then add as much flour as needed to give it a body similar to pie dough. Divide into four parts and work each until it blisters; then roll out to the thickness of pie dough. Cut into 2'' x 4'' pieces. Score or prick with fork (like a pie shell). Bake at 350°F until lightly browned at the edges.

These leavening agents appear under such names as yeast (*both baker's and brewer's*), baking powder, baking soda (*sodium bicarbonate*), sourdough, barm (*yeast*), cream of tartar, or other names.

These ingredients can possibly emerge in such things as soap powder used for detergent, soup (*canned, dry, or bouillon*), angel food cake, table salt, vitamins, bread, crackers, cookies, cakes, soda pop, beer, and so on. This list is large, but it is important that we as True Worshipers get **ALL** of the leavening out (Exodus 12:15, 19 and Deuteronomy 16:4). Don't forget the crumbs in the toaster or the vacuum cleaner bag (*after all the clean-up*)! Be sure to read every label on all product containers in your home.

All these things have to be removed from your quarters (*property*). See Exodus 13:7 and 1 Corinthians 5:8—you cannot save them for later use. Remember to start early, checking all ingredients on every purchase that you make, and every item in your house. (Why not be a year-round label reader so that you can obey Yahweh's dietary Laws?)

To make the Feast of Unleavened Bread a special time, the following recipes are included in this publication. **Joyous eating!**

Mayonnaise

Ingredients:

- 1 egg
- 1/2 teaspoon each dry mustard, sugar, salt
- 2 tablespoons apple cider vinegar
- 1 cup vegetable oil
- dash of cayenne pepper

Put eggs, seasoning, vinegar, and 1/4 cup of oil into blender. Cover and process at blend. Drizzle remaining oil in a steady stream while blending at medium speed. (If necessary, stop the blender and use a rubber spatula to keep mixture around processing blades.) Mixture will thicken. Store covered in the refrigerator for up to one week. Makes about 1 1/4 cups.

Matzo Chicken Turnovers

Ingredients:

- 5 matzos
- Large onion
- 2 tablespoons oil
- 1 1/2 cup ground chicken
- 3 eggs, divided
- 2 teaspoons matzo meal
- salt and pepper

Sprinkle matzos with water and wrap in damp towel; let stand for 10 minutes. Chop onion and saute in oil. Add chicken and cook for 10 minutes. Add two eggs and matzo meal, season with salt and pepper to taste. Cut each softened matzo in half. Put one teaspoon of meat mixture on matzo and carefully roll. Dip in remaining beaten egg and pan fry in hot oil or butter until golden brown on both sides.

“Therefore let us keep the Feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.”

(1 Corinthians 5:8)

Be sure to store back raisins for the Sabbatical year as grapes are a restricted fruit.

You might like to add 1/2 cup walnuts or pecan to this recipe for a tasty addition.

Raisin Tart

Ingredients:

- 1 1/3 cups raisins
- 2 cups milk
- 3 eggs
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 2/3 cup flour

Soak raisins in warm water to cover for approximately 2 hours. Preheat oven to 375°F. Warm milk in small saucepan over low heat. Combine eggs and sugar in a bowl and whisk until the mixture is pale in color. Whisk in the flour, then the milk. Butter a 10" pie plate. Drain the raisins and arrange in the pie plate. Cover with the batter and bake for 45 minutes or until browned. Cool slightly. Serve warm with whipped topping or vanilla ice cream. Can be served cooled.

Oatmeal Crackers

Ingredients:

- 1 cup quick oats
- 2/3 cup flour
- 1/3 cup wheat germ
- 1 tablespoon brown sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/3 cup water
- 1/4 cup oil

Stir together oats, flour, toasted wheat germ, brown sugar, and salt. Make a well in the center of dry ingredients. Add the water and oil all at once. Stir until dry ingredients are moistened. Form dough into a ball; divide in half. On greased baking sheets, roll each half of the dough to a 12x8 rectangle. Cut dough into 2" squares. Bake at 350°F for 20-22 minutes or until crisp. Remove to wire rack to cool. Store in tightly covered container. Makes 48 crackers.

You may substitute seasoned salt, celery salt, onion salt, or garlic salt in this cracker recipe.

For zesty crackers, add 1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper and black pepper.

Try different kinds of nuts in this recipe. You could even add some dried fruit or seeds when you top with the caramel mixture.

Cracker Jack

Ingredients:

- 4 quarts popped popcorn
- 1 cup peanuts
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup corn syrup
- 2 tablespoons molasses
- 1/4 teaspoon salt

Preheat oven to 250°F. Combine popcorn and peanut on a cookie sheet and place in preheated oven. Combine all remaining ingredients in a saucepan. Over medium heat, bring the mixture to a boil and cook to the hard-ball stage (260°-275°F), about 20-25 minutes. Remove the popcorn and peanuts from the oven. Working very quickly, pour the caramel mixture over the popcorn mixture. Place back in oven for 15 minutes. Stir well every five minutes so all popcorn is coated. Cool and store in a covered container. .

Matzo Spinach Pie

Ingredients:

- 4 matzos
- 1 package frozen spinach, thawed
- 1 onion, chopped
- 6 tablespoons oil
- 1 lb. ground beef
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup mashed potatoes
- 3 eggs

Soak matzos in cold water until soft (about 2 minutes). Drain on paper towel. Drain water from frozen spinach, then saute with onion in 2 tablespoons of the oil; add meat. Cook until brown, then drain. Season with salt. Mix spinach and potatoes in meat mixture. Beat eggs and pour over mixture; mix well. Grease square pan with oil. Cover bottom of pan with 2 matzos. Spread spinach meat mixture on top and cover with two remaining matzos. Brush with oil. Beat remaining egg and spread over all. Bake at 400°F for 50 minutes.

This recipe is a delicious way to use leftover mashed potatoes.

You could sprinkle the top layer with cheese during the last 10 minutes of baking to add a creamy finish.

All of these recipes, and many more, can be found in the Assemblies of Yahweh Cookbook. To obtain your copy, please write to: Assemblies of Yahweh PO Box C Bethel, PA 19507 for pricing.

Pennsylvania Dutch Potato Filling

Ingredients:

- Mashed potatoes
- 1 small onion
- 2-3 matzos
- Chicken broth
- 3-4 eggs
- Salt and pepper to taste

Make mashed potatoes (6-8 servings) and set aside. Chop onion and saute until translucent. Pour enough warm broth over the broken matzos and set aside. Beat eggs until frothy. Drain extra broth off of matzos. Stir the onions, matzo, eggs, salt, pepper into mashed potatoes. Bake in a greased baking dish at 375°F for 30-40 minutes or until brown on top.

Delicious served with a chicken entree. For convenience, can be made ahead of time and frozen.

*The following constitutes
a list of Yahweh's holy days and
the lesson we should derive
from keeping each one.*

The Progressive Steps to Salvation

- 1. Passover, Abib 14.** This is the preparation for keeping Yahweh's Feast of Unleavened Bread. It entails the acceptance of unleavened bread as the memorial of Yahshua's broken Body, broken for our chastisement, and the symbol of His shed blood as a cleansing for our sin. It represents a death that will lead to a new, sin-free, repentant life.
- 2. The Feast of Unleavened Bread, Abib 15-21.** The keeping of this Feast for a week symbolizes, for the True Believer, a cleansing of his life from anything that might corrupt his pure, righteous, spiritual life and attitude. Such cleansing makes him a fit vessel where the Holy Spirit of our Heavenly Father and His Messiah may dwell.
- 3. Pentecost, seven complete weeks after the weekly Sabbath falling on Passover or during the Days of Unleavened Bread.** This Holy Day symbolizes our personal ratification of the everlasting Covenant and receiving the personality of our Heavenly Father and His Messiah through their Holy Spirit dwelling in us and helping us to be converted.
- 4. The Feast of Trumpets. The first day of the seventh scriptural month.** This observance illustrates a division of Yahweh's people traveling toward

His Kingdom, while the wicked people of this world journey toward their judgment at Armageddon. It symbolizes a warning from Almighty Yahweh so that all who are sincere may follow Him.

- 5. The Day of Atonement, the 10th day of the 7th scriptural month.** It is a time that represents the unity with Almighty Yahweh, illustrated by the marriage supper of the Lamb, and memorializes the atonement sacrifice of our Savior, Yahshua the Messiah, when He shed His blood to break down the separation between Yahweh and His sinful people.
- 6. The Feast of Tabernacles, the 15th to the 21st day of the 7th month.** This week of celebration memorializes our hope in attaining the Kingdom of Yahweh, the millennial reign of our Savior, Yahshua the Messiah, and adoption into the Yahweh Family illustrated here, as we keep the Feast of Tabernacles, just as the weekly Sabbath we observe points us toward the Kingdom of Yahweh.
- 7. The Last Great Day of the Feast, the 22nd day of the 7th scriptural month.** This Holy Day illustrates eternity, the limitless future, when all people who survive the tribulation and Yahshua's judgment have finally received the Holy Spirit of Almighty Yahweh (John 7:37-39).

PERIODICAL

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