

The Way: A Biblical Identity Restored

HIGH-LEVEL STUDY GUIDE

Teaching Summary

This teaching examines the biblical identity described throughout Scripture as “the Way” or “the ways of YHWH.” Beginning with Abraham in Genesis 18, the teaching argues that the Way is not a modern denominational label but a covenant manner of life: walking in the Father’s righteous instructions, commandments, justice, and truth. It connects knowing YHWH with knowing and walking in His ways, especially through Exodus 33:13 and 1 John 2:3-4. The teaching then traces the theme through the Torah, Psalms, Prophets, John the Baptist’s call to repentance, Yeshua’s declaration that He is “the way, the truth, and the life,” and the repeated identification of early disciples as people of “the Way” in Acts. Its central conclusion is that biblical faith is more than a religious label or set of beliefs: it is covenant faithfulness expressed in a walk of obedience, with Yeshua as the living embodiment and perfect revelation of that ancient path.

Key Scriptures

- Genesis 18:19 - Abraham and his household are to keep the way of YHWH by doing righteousness and justice.
- Exodus 33:13 - Moses asks, “Show me Your way, that I may know You.”
- Hosea 14:9 - The ways of YHWH are right; the righteous walk in them, while transgressors stumble.
- John 6:44-45 - Those who hear and learn from the Father come to Yeshua.
- Psalm 111:10 - Understanding is connected with doing His commandments.
- 1 John 2:3-4 - Knowing Him is tested by keeping His commandments.
- John 17:3 - Eternal life is described in terms of knowing the Father and Yeshua.
- Jeremiah 31:33-34 - The new covenant places YHWH’s instruction on the heart and connects it with knowing Him.
- 2 Samuel 22:22 - Keeping the ways of YHWH is contrasted with departing from God.
- Psalm 25:4, 8-9 - YHWH teaches His paths and His way to the humble.
- Judges 2:22 - Israel is tested as to whether they will keep the ways of YHWH.
- 1 Kings 3:14 - Walking in His ways is linked with keeping His statutes and commandments.
- Deuteronomy 28:9 - Keeping the commandments and walking in His ways are presented together.
- Isaiah 2:3 - The nations will be taught His ways and will walk in His paths.
- Isaiah 40:3; Matthew 3:1-3 - John prepares the way of the Lord through a call to repentance.
- Luke 1:16-17 - John prepares a people for the Lord.
- John 14:6 - Yeshua declares, “I am the way, the truth, and the life.”
- Psalm 86:11; Psalm 16:11; Proverbs 12:28; Psalm 119:30 - Way, truth, and life are interwoven in the Hebrew Scriptures.
- Acts 9:2; 19:9, 23; 22:4; 24:14, 22 - The earliest disciples are repeatedly identified with “the Way.”

Key Takeaways

- “The Way” is presented as a biblical manner of life, not merely another religious or denominational label.
- Genesis 18 establishes a foundational connection between being known by YHWH and keeping His way.

- In the teaching's framework, knowing YHWH is relational and is inseparable from learning His character, values, and instructions.
- The Hebrew Scriptures provide the foundation for understanding Yeshua and the New Testament.
- Repentance is described as returning to the covenant path after departing from it.
- John the Baptist prepared the way by calling people back to covenant faithfulness and preparing them for Yeshua.
- Yeshua is presented as the living embodiment of the Father's way, truth, and life - the written path perfectly lived.
- The book of Acts preserves "the Way" as an identifiable description of the earliest community of Yeshua's followers.
- The teaching calls listeners to test inherited religious traditions against the whole of Scripture and personally seek the Father's ways.
- The concluding emphasis is a return to the ancient path of covenant faithfulness rather than the creation of a new movement.

Study Outline

1. A Biblical Identity Restored

- The teaching opens by contrasting denominational labels with Scripture's language of people who walk in the ways of YHWH.
- The goal is not to create a new label, but to recover the biblical language and manner of life associated with "the Way."
- Key text: Genesis 18:19.

2. What Is "The Way"?

- The ways are described as righteous and just practices, commands, instructions, and teaching established by YHWH.
- The Way, singular, is the life of obedience that walks those paths.
- Biblical faith is presented as a path of life, not belief alone.

3. Show Me Your Way That I May Know You

- Exodus 33:13 becomes a central interpretive text: grace leads Moses to ask to be shown YHWH's way so that he may know Him.
- The teaching connects this with 1 John 2:3-4: knowing Him is evidenced by keeping His commandments.
- Jeremiah 31:33-34 reinforces the connection between instruction written on the heart and knowing YHWH.

4. Hearing and Learning from the Father

- John 6:44-45 is used to emphasize being taught by the Father before coming to Yeshua.
- The teaching urges students to read the Torah and Prophets as the foundation beneath the New Testament.
- Application: return to the whole counsel of Scripture and re-examine inherited assumptions.

5. Walking in His Ways Across Scripture

- 2 Samuel 22, Psalm 25, Judges 2, 1 Kings 3, Deuteronomy 28, and Isaiah 2 show a repeated pattern of learning, keeping, and walking in YHWH's ways.
- Keeping commandments and walking in His ways are treated as parallel ideas.
- Isaiah 2 extends the theme into the future, when the nations are taught His ways.

6. John Prepares the Way

- Isaiah 40 and Matthew 3 identify John as the voice preparing the way of the Lord.
- The teaching interprets John's call to repentance as a call to return to covenant faithfulness.
- Luke 1:16-17 emphasizes preparing a people for the Lord.

7. Yeshua Is the Way

- John 14:6 is read against the Hebrew Scriptural background of way, truth, and life.
- Yeshua is presented as the living embodiment of the Father's revealed ways.
- Psalm 86, Psalm 16, Proverbs 12, Psalm 119, and Psalm 25 provide the thematic background.

8. The Way in Acts

- Acts repeatedly refers to Yeshua's followers as people of "the Way."

- Paul both persecuted the Way and later confessed that he worshiped according to the Way while believing what was written in the Law and Prophets.
- The teaching concludes that this identity continues the ancient covenant path rather than inventing a new religious movement.

Discussion & Reflection

1. What does Genesis 18:19 reveal about the relationship between being known by YHWH and keeping His way?
2. How does Exodus 33:13 connect knowing YHWH with learning His way?
3. Compare Exodus 33:13 with 1 John 2:3-4. What common principle does the teaching draw from them?
4. Why does the teaching place such strong emphasis on reading the Torah and Prophets when seeking to understand Yeshua?
5. How does the teaching define repentance in relation to “the Way”?
6. What is the significance of John the Baptist preparing “the way of the Lord”?
7. How does the Hebrew Scriptural background change the way John 14:6 can be understood?
8. What do the references to “the Way” in Acts tell us about the identity of the earliest disciples?
9. Where might inherited religious tradition influence the way you read Scripture?
10. What would it look like practically to pray, “Show me Your ways; teach me Your paths”?

Personal Application

Prayer focus: “Show me Your ways; teach me Your paths.”

What is one area in which this teaching challenges you to re-examine your walk using the whole of Scripture?