

Paul Taught Nothing but Torah and the Old Testament - PART 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3KFn1pjloOA&t=3339s>

Finding the Ancient Path

Part 2 - Paul, Torah, Gentile inclusion, justification, and difficult passages

1. Paul and the Torah

Part 2 resumes the argument that Paul is not teaching against God's law.

Romans 7 and Deuteronomy 24 are revisited as background.

The Teaching asks how Gentiles fit into Messiah's mission to the lost sheep of Israel.

2. Gentile Inclusion and Israel

Ephesians 2 is used to describe former Gentiles as brought near to the commonwealth/citizenship of Israel.

Replacement theology is rejected in the Teaching.

The covenants of promise are traced to Abraham, Jacob, and Ephraim.

3. The Olive Tree and Reconciliation

Romans 11 is connected with Jeremiah's olive-tree language.

The Teaching links the fullness of the Gentiles with Genesis 48.

Grafting is presented as inclusion among God's people, not boasting over natural branches.

4. Israel, the New Jerusalem, and Identity

Isaiah 44, Galatians 6, and Revelation 21 are used in the identity discussion.

The Teaching distinguishes biblical/spiritual identity from modern political citizenship.

5. Romans 14 - Doubtful Things

The opening phrase about doubtful/disputable matters controls the Teaching's reading of the chapter.

Eating and fasting are emphasized.

The Teaching argues that Sabbath is not named in Romans 14.

6. One Law for Native and Stranger

Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers are cited for one law/ordinance.

The Teaching rejects the idea that Torah was only for ethnic Jews.

7. Colossians 2 - Certificate of Debt

Human philosophy and traditions are distinguished from God's law.

Circumcision of the heart is connected to Deuteronomy.

The record/certificate of debt is interpreted as the record of sin rather than the law itself.

8. Shadows and Things to Come

Sabbath, new moons, and festivals are treated as prophetic shadows.

Zechariah 14 and Isaiah 66 are used to argue for future observance in the prophetic kingdom setting.

9. Justification by Faith

Galatians is read as opposing justification by works rather than obedience itself.

Abraham is used as an example of righteousness credited through faith.

10. Fulfilling the Law

Love of God and neighbor is treated as a summary of Torah.

Deuteronomy 6 and Leviticus 19 are connected to Yeshua's summary.

11. What 'Under the Law' Means

The Teaching interprets the phrase as being under condemnation/penalty.

Grace is presented as forgiveness, not permission to practice sin.

12. Final Conclusions and the Three Walls

Amos 3:7, Deuteronomy 18, and Acts 17 are used as tests.

Viewers are encouraged to examine the Scriptures and test the Teaching for themselves.

Key Scriptures

Ephesians 2:11-19

Genesis 22:17-18; Genesis 35:10-11; Genesis 48:19

Romans 11:13-27; Jeremiah 11:16

Isaiah 44:1-5; Galatians 6:16; Revelation 21:10-13

Romans 14:1-13

Exodus 12:49; Leviticus 24:22; Numbers 9:14; Numbers 15:15-16

Colossians 2:8-23

Key Scriptures - Continued

Deuteronomy 10:16; Romans 2:29

Romans 4:15; Romans 5:13; Acts 22:16

Colossians 2:16-17; Zechariah 14:16-19; Isaiah 66:22-23

Galatians 2:15-21; Galatians 3:6-14

Galatians 5:14; Matthew 22:37-40; Deuteronomy 6:4-5; Leviticus 19:18

Romans 3:19-31; Galatians 3:10-13; Galatians 5:18

1 John 3:4; Galatians 5:16-21; 1 John 1:9

Amos 3:7; Deuteronomy 18:20-22; Acts 17:10-12

Key Takeaways

The Teaching presents Paul as drawing his theology and imagery from the Torah and the Hebrew Scriptures.

Salvation and justification are presented as gifts received through faith, not as wages earned by law-keeping.

Obedience is treated as a response to God and is distinguished from using works to obtain justification.

Ephesians 2 and Romans 11 are used to argue that former Gentiles are brought near to the covenants and grafted into God's people rather than replacing Israel.

Romans 14 is interpreted as addressing disputable matters and eating/fasting practices, not as abolishing Sabbath.

Key Takeaways - Continued

Colossians 2 is interpreted as warning against human philosophy, ascetic rules, and traditions; the 'certificate of debt' is identified with the record of transgression.

The Teaching argues for one standard for the native-born and the stranger using Torah passages.

Paul's 'under the law' language is interpreted as condemnation under the law's penalty, not freedom from God's moral instruction.

The Teaching repeatedly urges contextual reading and warns against building doctrine from isolated verses.

The final challenge is to test Paul's teaching against the Hebrew Scriptures as the Bereans did.

The Three Walls

Amos 3:7 - test major doctrinal change against the prophetic witness.

Deuteronomy 18:20-22 - ask where authority to speak contrary to prior revelation is given.

Acts 17:10-12 - follow the Bereans and test Paul's message against Scripture.

Study Challenge

Read Paul's letters in context.

Trace quotations and concepts back to the Hebrew Scriptures.

Distinguish justification by faith from obedience as a response to God.

Test every conclusion against Scripture.