

Paul Taught Nothing but the Torah and the Old Testament - Part 1

Finding the Ancient Path

Part 1: Paul, Torah, faith, and Romans

Introduction and the question about Paul

A viewer asks how Paul's words can be reconciled with Yeshua's teaching on the law.

The speaker introduces a two-part investigation.

Paul's credentials and defense

Philippians 3 describes Paul's heritage and Pharisee training.

Acts records accusations against Paul and his denials.

Why Paul is difficult to read

Peter warns that some twist Paul's writings.

The speaker argues that Hebrew Scripture is necessary context.

Justification by faith in the Hebrew Scriptures

Habakkuk 2:4 and Genesis 15:6 are connected with Romans 1.

Job is discussed as the speaker's example of the distinction between outward uprightness and inward trust.

Righteousness apart from the law

Romans 3 and Isaiah 46 are compared.

The Teaching separates the basis of justification from the response of obedience.

Upholding the law

Romans 3:31 is read as affirming rather than setting aside Torah.

Romans 9–10 and Isaiah's cornerstone are examined.

Messiah as the law's goal

The Greek word telos is discussed as goal or end.

Galatians 3's tutor is illustrated with a driver's manual.

Romans 7 and the law of the husband

The speaker reads the marriage analogy with Deuteronomy 24 in view.

This is presented as the speaker's covenant interpretation.

Serving in the Spirit and closing questions

Romans 7:6 is discussed.

Participants raise questions about lawlessness, salvation, and obedience.

Gentile inclusion is deferred to Part 2.

Key Scriptures

Philippians 3:4-6

Acts 25:8; Acts 24:10-16

Acts 21:20-28; Acts 16:20-21

2 Peter 3:15-17

Romans 1:16-17; Habakkuk 2:4

Genesis 15:4-6

Job 1:8; Job 42:1-6

Romans 3:21-31; Isaiah 46:12-13

Key Scriptures — Continued

Galatians 3:11-12; Leviticus 18:5

John 14:15

Romans 3:31

Romans 9:30-33; Romans 10:1-4; Isaiah 28:16

Galatians 3:24-25

Romans 7:1-6; Deuteronomy 24:1-4

Romans 7:6; 1 John 3:4

Key Takeaways

Paul's credentials and defenses in Acts are presented as important context for interpreting his letters.

The Teaching uses 2 Peter 3 to urge care with difficult Pauline passages.

The speaker traces justification by faith to Genesis 15 and Habakkuk 2 rather than treating it as Paul's invention.

Justification by faith is distinguished from obedience motivated by love and gratitude.

Romans 3:31 is central to the Teaching's claim that faith upholds rather than abolishes the law.

Key Takeaways — Continued

The Teaching interprets 'end' in Romans 10:4 as goal or purpose, not necessarily termination.

The law-as-tutor passage is explained through a driving-manual illustration.

The Romans 7 marriage analogy is interpreted in the Teaching as covenantal; its details should be studied in context.

Part 1 introduces the question of Gentile inclusion but leaves fuller treatment for Part 2.

Listeners are urged to test interpretations against the Torah, Prophets, and wider context.

Discussion & Reflection

What is the central question in Part 1?

Why does the Teaching begin with Paul's credentials?

What does Paul say about the law in his defense in Acts 24?

What accusations against Paul are described in Acts 21?

Why is 2 Peter 3 important when studying Paul?

Continue in Part 2

How do Gentiles fit into the covenant promises?

Read Romans and the Hebrew Scriptures in context.

Distinguish salvation by faith from obedience as a response to faith.