The Awakening - Then their eyes were opened and then knew Him

STUDY GUIDE | THE AWAKENING

Finding the Ancient Path | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FSYL4UGr0h8

Teaching Purpose

This Teaching asks why some readers suddenly recognize meaning in Scripture they have read many times before. The speaker describes a spiritual awakening that draws believers back to Torah, the Sabbath, appointed times and the promises to Israel, rather than to a new religion. Examples of opened eyes include Hagar finding water, Balaam seeing the messenger, and Elisha's servant seeing heavenly protection. Joel 2, Acts 2, Isaiah 44 and Acts 17 are discussed alongside the human desire to seek God. Psalms, Proverbs, Job and Jeremiah illustrate asking for understanding. Acts 26 and John 6 lead into a proposal about being taught by the Father before recognizing Yeshua. Luke 24 and the road to Emmaus provide the central conclusion: Yeshua opens Moses and the Prophets to His followers, and their eyes are opened to know Him. The closing fellowship discusses spiritual growth, applying newly understood teachings, resisting social pressure, and future studies.

Quick Answer

In this Teaching, the “awakening” is the speaker's description of God opening a person's understanding of Scripture, particularly the Torah and the Prophets, so the person recognizes Yeshua more fully and responds in faith and obedience. The central picture is Luke 24: Yeshua explains the Scriptures to the travelers on the Emmaus road, after which their eyes are opened and they recognize Him. The speaker connects this experience with a renewed interest in Yah's commandments, appointed times and biblical identity.

Core Distinction

The central distinction is between merely encountering written words and receiving understanding that leads to a changed life. The speaker compares physical or perceptual sight in Genesis 21, Numbers 22 and 2 Kings 6 with spiritual insight in Luke 24, Psalms and Acts. He presents a return to Moses and the Prophets as foundational to knowing Yeshua; his explanations of a worldwide awakening and the precise order of divine drawing and human response are his theological applications.

Teaching Outline and Key Takeaways

Defining the awakening

The speaker introduces a renewed awareness of previously overlooked Scripture, especially Torah, Sabbath, food laws, festivals and the connection between Israel and the Messiah.

Understanding spiritual sight

Awakening is described as becoming aware, leaving indifference and seeking a deeper understanding of ancient truths rather than creating a new movement.

Biblical examples of sight

Genesis 21, Numbers 22 and 2 Kings 6 show Hagar, Balaam and Elisha's servant seeing what had previously escaped their perception; the speaker compares these episodes.

Prophecy and the thirsty

Joel 2 and Acts 2 lead into a discussion of the Spirit being poured out. Acts 17 and Isaiah 44 emphasize seeking Yah and the imagery of thirst and water.

The role of seeking truth

Psalm 119, Job 34, Proverbs 2 and Jeremiah 24 are used to discuss a desire for understanding, asking Yah to open the eyes and studying the commandments.

Purpose of the awakening

Acts 26 and John 6 are read as movements from darkness to light and from hearing the Father to knowing Yeshua; the speaker applies them to his return to the Hebrew Scriptures.

The road to Emmaus pattern

Luke 24 describes the women at the tomb, the disciples' confusion, Yeshua's explanation beginning with Moses and the Prophets, and the disciples recognizing Him.

Living out the truth

Isaiah 44 frames a response to God's Spirit and the identity of His people. The speaker urges renewed attention to the Sabbath, festivals and covenant identity.

Closing discussion

Fellowship participants discuss unity, continuing obedience, the pressure of family or church disagreement, the parable of the soils, and plans for a future calendar Teaching.

Key Scriptures — Contextual Notes

- Genesis 21:17-19 - God hears Ishmael and opens Hagar's eyes so she sees a well; the speaker uses her experience as a picture of newly perceived truth.
- Numbers 22:21-35 - Balaam encounters the angel of the LORD and his eyes are opened to see the messenger standing in the road.
- 2 Kings 6:15-17 - Elisha prays for his servant's eyes to be opened; the servant sees the mountain filled with horses and chariots of fire.
- Hebrews 13:2 - Hospitality toward strangers is encouraged with a reminder that some have entertained angels without knowing it.

- Joel 2:28-29 - The LORD promises to pour out His Spirit on all flesh, with sons and daughters prophesying and servants receiving the Spirit.
- Acts 2:14-21 - Peter cites Joel at Pentecost and identifies the Spirit's outpouring with the prophecy.
- Acts 17:24-27 - Paul describes God's ordering of times and boundaries so people might seek Him and find Him.
- Isaiah 44:3-5 - Water on thirsty ground and the Spirit on descendants lead into a picture of people identifying with the LORD and Israel.
- Jeremiah 29:12-14 - The LORD promises that those who seek Him with all their heart will find Him.
- Psalm 119:18 - The psalmist asks God to open his eyes to behold wondrous things from the law.
- Psalm 119:34 - The psalmist requests understanding to keep the law wholeheartedly.
- Psalm 119:73 - The psalmist asks the One who made him for understanding so he can learn the commandments.
- Psalm 119:125 - The servant seeks understanding to know the LORD's testimonies.
- Job 34:32 - A plea to be taught what is not seen connects humility with willingness to change.
- Proverbs 2:1-6 - Wisdom is sought like hidden treasure; the fear of the LORD and knowledge of God follow wholehearted pursuit.
- Jeremiah 24:7 - The LORD promises a heart to know Him and speaks of His people returning to Him wholeheartedly.
- Acts 26:12-18 - The risen Yeshua commissions Paul to open eyes, turn people from darkness to light, and announce forgiveness.
- John 6:44-45 - Yeshua speaks of the Father drawing people and of those taught by God hearing and learning from the Father.
- Revelation 18:4 - A call to come out of Babylon so God's people do not share in her sins.
- Luke 24:1-12 - The women find the empty tomb and are reminded of Yeshua's earlier words about His suffering and resurrection.
- Luke 24:13-35 - Yeshua joins two disciples on the Emmaus road, explains Moses and the Prophets, and is recognized when their eyes are opened.
- 1 Corinthians 1:10 - Paul urges believers to agree and avoid divisions; the closing discussion connects unity to the scriptural foundation.
- Revelation 3:7-8 - The message to Philadelphia speaks of an open door that no one can shut, faithfulness to the word and not denying the name.

Reflection and Discussion Questions

1. What is the awakening described in this Teaching?

2. Why does the speaker say the awakening is not a new religion?

3. What happened when God opened Hagar's eyes?

4. What did Balaam see when the LORD opened his eyes?

5. How did Elisha's servant receive courage?

6. What does Joel say about the outpouring of the Spirit?

7. Why does the speaker connect seeking God with the awakening?

8. What do the water images in Isaiah 44 represent in the Teaching?

9. How does Psalm 119 express a longing for deeper understanding?

10. What does Proverbs 2 teach about seeking wisdom?

11. How does Job 34:32 contribute to the Teaching?

12. What does Jeremiah 24:7 say about knowing God?

Practical Study Applications

- Read Genesis 21:17-19, Numbers 22:31 and 2 Kings 6:15-17. Write down what each person could perceive before and after Yah acted.
- Compare Joel 2:28-29 with Peter's explanation in Acts 2:14-21. Note the words that directly describe the Spirit's outpouring.
- Pray through Psalm 119:18, 34, 73 and 125. Identify one commandment or passage you want to understand more clearly.
- Read John 6:44-45 beside Acts 26:12-18. Discuss drawing, hearing, learning and responding to Yeshua, distinguishing the verses from further inference.
- Follow the entire Luke 24:13-35 narrative: the travelers' confusion, Yeshua's teaching, the opening of the Scriptures, and recognition. Discuss how study leads to faithful action.