

Day 22 of Av the 11th month of 5779 (*Rabbinic*) - August 24, 2019 (*Gregorian*)



Be'it Gan-Eden

Messianic Community

בֵּית גַּן-עֵדֶן

A Messianic congregation of
Believers in Yeshua HaMashiach

SHABBAT NEWSLETTER
Day 21 of the 5th Biblical month
of 7572 (*Septuagint*)

Parashah 46 Ekev ~Because



BGEMC a Charter member of CTOMC - ctomc.ca

Video streaming live and on demand via our website
bgemc.org

TEHILLAH ~Service of Praise

Welcome to Beit Gan-Eden! ~House [of] Paradise. We are gathered here in the name of our righteous Messiah, Yeshua, to worship our Heavenly Abba ~Father. Yeshua tells us. "Y'HoVaH is Spirit and worshipers must worship Him in spirit and in truth." Yochanan (John) 4:24. **Shabbat Shalom, everyone!**

TEFILLAH ~Service of Prayer

All sing: "Sh'ma Yisrael, Y'HoVaH Eloheinu, Y'HoVaH echad" (Deu 6:4)
"Baruch Shem kavod malchuto, le'olam va'ed! (Ps 72:18-19)

All say: "Hear, O Isra'el, Y'HoVaH our Elohim, Y'HoVaH is one!

Blessed be His Name. His glorious Kingdom is for ever and ever. Amein".

Leader: "V'ahavta et Y'HoVah elohecha b'kol l'vav'cha u'v'kol nafsh'cha u'v'kol m'odecha." **All say:** "And you shall love Y'HoVaH your Elohim with all

your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your might. (Deut 6:5)

And Yeshua said: "Love your neighbour as yourself. All the Torah and the prophets are dependent on these two mitzvot." (Mat 22:37-40)

Leader: "Y'HoVaH hu Yeshua HaMashiach". (Phil 2:11; 1Cor 12:3; Luke 2:11)

All say: "Yeshua the Messiah He is LORD". Amen.

B'RACHOT YELEDIM ~Blessing the Children ברכות ילדים

Prayer for boys from Gen 27:27b-29. May Y'HoVaH make you, like Efrayim and M'nasheh ... Prayer for girls from Num 6:24-26. May Y'HoVaH make you, like Sarah, Rivkah, Rachel and Leah...

All pray together: "Heavenly Abba preserve these children for their fathers and mothers. May they be led into a life of obedience and faith through the Tanakh and Ketuvei HaShelichim. Blessed are You, Yah of Avraham, Yitz'hak and Ya'akov, who watches over these precious children of Your servants. We ask this in Yeshua's Name, Amein.

SHABBAT SHUL ~School (Held during Torah readings & Drash)

Children ages 6 (Prep) to 12 may attend with Mark and Rachel. Younger children may attend with a parent. Shabbat Shul begins in room (F4) across the passage way, straight after "Blessing the Children" and prior to the Parashah readings.

Shabbat Shul ends at the start of the "Yeshua Remembrance Service".

Parents, please resume proactive responsibility for your children during and after the Remembrance Service. Corridors and other common areas of the Southport Community Centre are not play areas. Parents please be mindful.

PRAYER FOR THE LOST SHEEP OF THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL (Mat 15:24).

BGEMC founders in 1999: Ordained Messianic Ministers: Tamar & Ken B. 'Malachi' Yeomans
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MISHPOCHAH ~family MEMOS

MEN'S NIGHT Tuesday week, Aug 6th @ 6:30pm at THE CLUB, Parkwood Village, 76-122 Napper Rd, Parkwood, 4214.

OFFERING OPTIONS: CASH into the blue & white offering box;
EFTPOS Pay-wave (*self-serve, please put "merchant copy" in the offering box*)
PayPal to info@bgemc.org; "Donate" buttons on www.bgemc.org
Direct Deposit to Bank: CBA. Account Name: BEIT GAN-EDEN LIMITED.
Local: BSB: 064430. Account: 1110 6647 Description: Offering etc.
International: Bic/Swift Code: CTBAU2S. Acc. Number: 06443011106647

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RECOMMENDED BOOKS & RESOURCES www.bgemc.org/links

TORAH ~Service of The Word

Parashar 46 Ekev ~Because

Torah: D'varim ~Words. Deuteronomy 7:12 - 11:25
Haftarah ~Prophets: Yesha'yahu ~Isaiah 49:14 - 51:3
Ketuvei HaShelichim ~Writing [of] the Apostles:
Ya'akov ~Jacko ~James 5:7-11

Drashah ~sermon: MMin Tamar Yeomans

Scriptures in Drasah: Ya'akov~James 5:7-8; Kefa Bet~2 Peter 3:9; Romans 15:5; Galatians 5:22-23; I Corinthians 13:4-5; 2 Corinthians 4:8-9; Romans 4:17; Yochanan~ John 10:10; I Corinthians 2:9-10; Yirme'yahu~Jeremiah 33:3; 2 Corinthians 4:16; B'resheet~Genesis 12:2; 12:7; 15:2-4; 17:21; Romans 4:18-21; Ya'akov~Jas 5:8; Kefa Bet~2 Peter 3:9-10; Messianic Jews~Hebrews 10:36.

BGEMC Gold Coast - Saturdays 2pm

The Southport Community Centre. (Conference Room, 1st floor)
6 Lawson Street, Southport, Qld 4215 Australia info@bgemc.org



Did Arab Violence Really Start With the 'Occupation'?

By Dov Lipman August 20, 2019
in *Honest Reporting*
<https://tinyurl.com/y5sphreh>



A group of armed Arabs near Haifa, 1937

Arab violence is frequently justified because of the “Naqba” of 1948 and the “occupation” of 1967.

After all, they insist, Jews forced Arabs from their homes and villages, so the Arabs have a right to fight to return to their ancestral property.

But if those are what the Palestinians are truly fighting against, how are we to understand Arab violence against Jews before the wars of 1948 and 1967 took place?

What is their explanation for Arab violence against Jews in the 1920s?

Yes, the 1920s!

The Mufti Incites Arab Violence

In 1919, Haj Amin el-Husseini, leader of one of the most prominent Arab clans in Jerusalem, began to organize “fedayeen,” (literally – “one who sacrifices himself”) – small groups of terrorists who were willing to die while killing Jews. The stated goal was to force the Jews to flee from Palestine. They first attacked Tel Hai, a Jewish neighborhood in the north near the Syrian border in January and then attacked Tel Hai again on March 1. These terrorists killed eight Jews and injured 200.

During March and April, more than a dozen Jewish agricultural settlements in the Galilee including Kfar Tavor, Degania, Rosh Pina, Ayelet Hashahar, Mishmar Hayarden, Kfar Giladi and Metulla. were attacked by Arab terrorists. During Passover of that year, the Mufti incited the masses to attack the Jewish population in the Old City of Jerusalem, killing five Jews and injuring more than 100.

Husseini began to organize larger attacks in 1921 and the British High Commissioner in charge of Palestine, Herbert Samuel named Husseini Mufti of Jerusalem with the hope that he could influence him to bring the Arab violence to a halt. The two even met on April 11, 1921 and Husseini promised that he would be “devoted to tranquility.”

Husseini and Hitler



Adolf Hitler hosts Grand Mufti Haj Amin al-Husseini in 1941.

But just three weeks later, on May 1, 1921, the Mufti incited Arabs to arm themselves and attack Jews in Jaffa. Terrorists came to the streets of Jaffa armed with knives, pistols and rifles and began to beat and murder Jews while looting Jewish stores and homes, killing 27 Jews and injuring 150.

The attacks spread to Jewish communities in Petach Tikvah, Rehovot, Hadera, and Haifa.

The year 1924 led to a new wave of Arab violence. The Mufti spread rumors that the Jews were planning to take control of the Islamic holy sites. That led to Arab looting of Jewish property, causing extensive damage, and attacks against Jews throughout Palestine. The sporadic attacks became much more organized and the terror targeted Jewish communities near Jerusalem, Hebron, Safed and Kfar Darom. In all, 135 Jews were killed and more than 300

were injured.

Arab Violence Escalates

The Arabs learned that these terror attacks were an effective tool. That's because British authorities responded to the attacks by appeasing the Arabs – via curbing the number of Jews allowed to immigrate to Israel and by moving Jews out of the areas which were attacked, most notably Hebron where Jews had been living for centuries.

The Mufti found a basis to further incite the Arab masses in September 1928. A small group of Jews chose to pray at the Western Wall on Yom Kippur and built a small divider to separate between the men and women as is traditional during Jewish prayer. The British were against this step and dismantled the barrier. The Mufti pointed to the Jewish “construction” at the Western Wall as a sign that they were attempting to take control of the al Asqa Mosque on the Temple Mount right next to the Western Wall. He called for “Jihad,” – “holy war” – leading to stonings and beatings of Jews trying to worship at the Western Wall.

The Arab violence spread beyond the Western Wall and on August 23, 1929, more than 1,000 Arab terrorists attacked Jews throughout Jerusalem, killing 47 under the battle cry, “defend the holy places!”

The Hebron Massacre

The attacks spread to other cities. The worst took place in Hebron where Arabs broke into the rabbinic seminary with axes, knives, and metal bars, murdering all the students and destroying the building. The murderous mob then massacred the Jews of the city, where Jews and Arabs had lived side by side in peace for years. Rabbi Yaakov Slonim, the city rabbi, called on Jews to find safety in his home. Because the rabbi had a good relationship with the local Arab clergy he assumed that nothing would happen to them.

Rabbi Slonim was tragically mistaken.

The Arabs stormed his home, and killed him, his family, and all who had sought refuge there. In all, 67 Jews were slaughtered in Hebron. The Jewish community, which existed there for centuries, was destroyed.

A few days after the Hebron massacre, the Jews of Safed, where Jews had also lived for centuries, suffered a similar pogrom. Local Arabs were joined by those from neighboring villages, murdering 18 Jews, injuring 40, and burning down 200 homes.

In total, with the attacks in other cities during those few days, 133 Jews were killed and 339 were injured.



The funeral of one of the Jews killed in the 1929 Hebron Massacre

The terror attacks continued and rose in 1936, with Arab terrorists killing over 40 Jews between April and July, aside from burning thousands of acres of Jewish fields and crops. The violence continued, leading to a massacre in Tiberias on October 2, 1938 in which the Arabs shot and burned 21 Jews, including 10 children below the age of 12.

The New York Times described the premeditated Tiberias massacre:

“Not since the riots of 1929, when Arabs fell on Jewish men, most of whom were rabbinical students, as well as women and children, in the ancient towns of Hebron and Safed, has there been in Palestine such a slaughter as the attack of last night...The attack apparently was well organized, since the Arab gang, before descending on Tiberias, cut all telephone communications. Coming in two parties from opposite directions at a given signal, which was a whistle blown from the hills surrounding the town, the firing

began simultaneously in all quarters...the bandits went on to the house of Joshua Ben Arie, where they stabbed and burned to death Joshua, his wife and one son, and then shot dead his infant son. In the same house three children of Shlomo Leimer, aged 8, 10, and 12, were stabbed and burned to death. Proceeding farther, the Arabs broke into the house of Shimon Mizrahi, where they killed his wife and five children, ranging in ages from 1 to 12 years, and then set fire to the house."

Why the Arab Violence?

In the 1920s and 1930s no Arabs felt a need to leave or flee from their homes. There was no Jewish state at the time and the Jews didn't have an army to "occupy" Palestinian land. So why did the Arabs attack and massacre the Jews during those years? Is it possible that the "Naqba" and "occupation" are excuses to simply justify Arab violence? Is it possible the Arabs simply refused to accept any Jews living in the Holy Land?



What is it like to live in Israel with all the violence?

Ishai Royel - Kehila News Israel Aug 22
Full story <https://tinyurl.com/y6c7gyp2>

On Thursday, August 8, the body of 19 year old Dvir Sorek was discovered near Migdal Oz, a settlement of Judea and Samaria in Israel. Unfortunately, news of this kind reaches us far to often in Israel. Indeed, sometimes it can feel that the only constant in this country is war and terrorism. But only sometimes. Usually – it feels as safe as any city in the US, if not safer.

Day to day, it is very easy not to notice the violence – even when a terrorist attack happens nearby. The first time I ever heard of a stabbing taking place near to where I lived (in Jerusalem at the time), I immediately learned how easy it is to ignore. I was at work. I looked around to get clues as to how to act natural in a situation like this. It was strange to me at the time that people barely seemed to notice. Instead, we went about our work as if nothing had happened. It was chilling and eerie.

Years later, I understand. Terrorism is greatly a part of our lives, and there is nothing we can do about it. To care too much would be to lose focus on what we can control; focusing on our families, our jobs, and all of those other day to day parts of life.

YESHUA REMEMBRANCE SERVICE

Leader: ³¹"Here, the days are coming," says Y'HoVaH, "when I will make a new Covenant with the house of Isra'el and with the house of Y'hudah. ³²It will not be like the covenant I made with their fathers on the day I took them by their hand and brought them out of the land of Egypt; because they, for their part violated My Covenant, even though I, for my part, was a husband to them," says Y'HoVaH. ³³"For this is the Covenant I will make with the house of Israel after those days," says Y'HoVaH, "I will put My Torah within them and write it on their hearts; I will be their Elohim, and they will be My people. (Yirem'yahu~Jer 31:31-33 ~Heb 8:8-10

Congregation: Isa 12:2 "See! Elohim is my salvation; I am confident and unafraid; for Y'HoVaH Elohim is my strength and my song, and He has become my salvation!" Isa 12:3 "Then you will joyfully draw water from the springs of salvation." Ps 3:8 "Victory comes from Y'HoVaH; may Your blessing rest on Your people." Ps 46:7 "Y'HoVaH Tzva'ot is with us, our fortress, the Elohim of Ya'akov."

Leader: "Baruch ata Y'HoVaH, Eloheinu Melech Ha'olam, ha motze lechem m'in ha eretz."

Divide Chullah ~platted loaf

Congregation: "Blessed are You Y'HoVaH our Elohim, King of the Universe who has brought forth bread from the earth. Y'HoVaH Tzva'ot, how happy is anyone who trusts in You! (Ps 84:12). Give victory Y'HoVaH! Let the King answer us the day we call. (Ps 20:9) I will take the cup of redemption and call upon the Name, Y'HoVaH. (Ps 116:13).

Leader: (with cup in right hand) "The cup of deliverance I raise and in the Name of Y'HoVaH, Yeshua HaMashiach, I call: Baruch atah Y'HoVaH, Eloheinu Melech, ha'olam, boray p'ri ha'gafen." (Replace cup with spices)

Congregation: Blessed are You, Y'HoVaH our Elohim, King of the universe, who creates the fruit of the vine.

Leader: Lifting spice container in right hand, says... "Baruch atah Y'HoVaH, Eloheinu Melech ha'olam, boray meenee besamim."

Congregation: Blessed are You, Y'HoVaH our Elohim, King of the universe, who creates the various spices.

Leader: Let us all come, take some Chullah, there's sweet white and rye; smell the spices; take your cup and return to your seats and wait, so we can partake together. There is an offering box and self-serve EFTPOS machine on the back table to use anytime. Your offerings and those made online fund our services, equipment and supplies. And for you online viewers, please also, click the love heart. Thank you.

Leader: Pray in relation to what Yeshua has done in connection with the day's Torah portion. "Let us eat and drink together".

Aharonic Blessing (Hebrew & English from Num 6:22-27) by Malachi & Tamar.

Leader: Our Abba and Elohim of our fathers, we thank you for the joy and rest of this Shabbat. May the coming week bring gladness & peace, health & achievement. Like the fragrance of the besamim, we pray that the days ahead bring sweetness to our lives and the lives of our loved ones. May the peace, which we are enjoying linger till we gather for Shabbat next week. We ask this in Yeshua's name, Amein.

