

Parashah 29 Aharei Mot (After the death) & P 30 K'doshim (Holy people)

12th day of **2nd Biblical month of Ziv (Zif) זִיב** (1Kings 6:1)

13th day of Iyyar the 8th Jewish month of 5775

2nd of May the 5th Gregorian month of 2015



A Messianic congregation of
Believers in Yeshua HaMashiach

SHABBAT NEWSLETTER

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



www.ctomc.ca

BGEMC a Charter member of CTOMC.

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 Father (Abba). Yeshua tells us. "Y'HoVaH is Spirit and worshipers must worship Him in spirit and in truth." Yochanan (John) 4:24. Shabbat Shalom,

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!"

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."

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: "Yeshua HaMashiach hu Adonai".

And everyone says: "**Yeshua the Messiah, He is Lord. Amen."**

B'rachot haB'nai (Blessings for the Children)

Parents to their boys: "**May Y'HoVaH make you, (name/s) like Efrayim and M'nasheh (and personalise) Genesis 27: 27b-29.**

Parents to their girls: "**May Yah make you, (name) like Sarah, Rivkah, Rachel and Leah (and personalise) Num 6:24-26.**

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 Ketuvei HaShelichim. Blessed are You, Yah of Avraham, Yitz'chak and Ya'akov, who watches over these precious children of Your servants.**

We ask this in Yeshua's Name, Amein."

Prayer for Israel

TORAH = Service of The Word

Parashah 29 Aharei Mot (After the death)

& Parashah 30 K'doshim (Holy people)

Torah: Vayikra (Leviticus) 16:1 - 18:30; 19:1 - 20:27

Haftarah (Prophets): Yechezk'el (Eze) 22:1-19; Amos 9:7-15

Ketuvei HaShelichim (Writing [of] the Apostles):

Rom 3:19-28; 9:30 - 10:13; 13:8-10; 1Cor 5:1-4; 2Cor 2:1-11; Gal 3:10-14; 5:13-26; Mark 7:1-23; 12:28-34; 1Kefa 1:13-21.

Drash (message): M.Min. Sean "Yitz'chak" Nicholson

Hazak, hazak, v'nit'chazek! (Be strong, be strong, and let us be strengthened!)

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☆ MISHPACHAH MEMOS ☆

BIBLICAL HEBREW CLASS THIS AFTERNOON.

COMBINED MENS & LADIES DINNER NEXT THURSDAY 14TH MAY.

Venue: **Cav's Steakhouse Restaurant**, 7:00 pm
30 Frank Street (G.C. Hwy) Labrador Qld 4215

SHABBAT SCHOOL

Children ages 6 (Prep) to 12 may attend with Minister Devina Sleaford. Younger children may attend with a parent. Shabbat Shul begins, in the adjoining room, straight after "Blessing the Children", which is prior to the Parashah readings.

Shabbat Shul ends at the start of the "Yeshua Remembrance Service" at which time parents are expected to resume proactive responsibility for their children.

"The Original Aramaic New Testament (OANT) in Plain English"

by G. David Bauscher.

(A pdf version may be downloaded for US\$7.77 from lulu.com via this link...
www.lulu.com/spotlight/gbauscher?searchTerms=pdf OR www.aramaicnt.com

FREE ON-LINE Messianic Calendar for May 2015

(uses calculated Jewish dates)

www.menorah.org/May_Calendar_2015.pdf

On Monday April 20, 2015, the new moon was sighted from Israel. So Tuesday April 21 was the 1st day of the 2nd biblical month; as usual a day behind Jewish dates.

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The live broadcast is of whomever and whatever appears on the big screen.

The BGEMC website has names and emails of our Ministry Team.

Drash by M.Min. Sean "Yitz'chak" Nicholson

Your notes & questions:

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Iran Tells Syria to Attack Israel on the Golan Heights

Syrian defense minister in rare Iran visit told to open war front against Israel together with Hezbollah, as Iran seeks greater hegemony.

By Ari Yashar in Arutz Sheva

Syrian Defense Minister General Fahd al-Freij arrived in Iran on Tuesday for a rare two-day visit, the first since civil war broke out in Syria in 2011, and was reportedly told by his Iranian backers to attack Israel.

As the Syrian regime continues to suffer key losses that have sharpened in the last month, Iran continues to exert ever-growing influence in the country which it is financially and militarily propping up.

Al-Freij was told by senior Iranian sources that Syria and Iran's terror proxy in Lebanon, Hezbollah, need to open a war front against Israel on the Golan Heights, according to the Hebrew-language Channel 10.

Iran told the Syrian defense minister to stir up conflict against Israel on the Golan, with the Islamic republic apparently unperturbed by the significant damage the move will cause to the Syrian regime, given that its goal is to expand its regional hegemony at all costs.

The Golan has been heating up with four terrorists eliminated on Sunday while placing an explosive on the Israeli border, and a day later stray mortar shells struck from Syria, as Al-Qaeda affiliate Nusra Front and Islamic State (ISIS) fight on the Syrian side, right on Israel's doorstep.

Iran spending \$35B annually on Assad

In a press conference between al-Freij and his Iranian counterpart, the two said in a joint statement, "Syria, Iran and the axis of resistance will not allow enemies to achieve their goals in the region, and harm Syria and its firm position. Iran unreservedly supports Syria, and continues its strategic relations with it."

Regarding its strategic interests, experts have revealed Iran is spending \$35 billion a year propping up President Bashar al-Assad's regime, and is likewise deploying thousands of its troops in the country.

The reason for this is that Iran needs to maintain a route of access through Syria to the Mediterranean by which it can supply weapons to Hezbollah and strengthen its growing regional influence.

Iran's call for Syria to attack Israel comes after three reports in Arab media since late last week claiming Israel conducted airstrikes on weapons depots and convoys in Syria heading for Hezbollah.

Israeli security sources appraised that the strikes were not conducted by Israel, but rather by Syrian rebel forces as part of the ongoing civil war that has already left over 220,000 dead.

Mortar Rounds on Golan Heights Were Fired by ISIS

By Ari Yashar in Arutz Sheva

'Spillover' from Syria fired by ISIS group, after it conquers closest post to Israeli border yet just 1.5 miles away.



The two mortar rounds fired on Israel's Golan Heights from Syria on Tuesday in estimated "spillover" were launched by the brutal Islamic State (ISIS) terrorist organization, which is the closest it's ever been to the Israeli border with Syria.

The ISIS-linked Jaish al-Jihad has captured the border town of Qahtaniya in southern Quneitra province on the Syrian Golan, thereby taking up its closest position to Israel yet at a distance of just 2.5 to 3 kilometers (1.5-1.8 miles), according to Walla!.

Qahtaniya had been in the hands of the Free Syrian Army and the Al Qaeda affiliate Nusra Front which had kept the status quo vis-a-vis Israel, concentrating their efforts against the Syrian regime of President Bashar al-Assad.

Now that the town has fallen to ISIS, it may turn into a base of attacks against the Jewish state.

On Tuesday morning Nusra Front launched an operation to try and recapture the town, with clashes between it and ISIS including machine gun fire, anti-tank missiles and mortar rounds. During the clash two mortar shells slammed into Israel near Kibbutz Ein Zivan.

The "spillover" repeated on Wednesday, as machine gun fire hit the same area near Ein Zivan.

Golan has been heating up lately, with four Arab terrorists being eliminated by the IDF on Sunday as they tried to place an explosive on the Israeli border.

The IDF has said it can't rule out that the terrorists were sent by Assad's regime; the father of two of the four was an Israeli Druze who was arrested for being in connection with Syrian intelligence spying against Israel, and who fled to Syria after being released in the 1980s.

Things don't seem prone to quiet down on the Golan any time soon either, if Iran has anything to say about it.

Syrian Defense Minister General Fahd al-Frej arrived in Iran on Tuesday for a rare two-day visit, the first since civil war broke out in Syria in 2011, and while there was reportedly told by the Iranian regime propping up Assad to attack Israel together with Iran's proxy terror group Hezbollah in Lebanon.

Al-Frej was told to spark a conflict on the Golan Heights in an Iranian effort to expand its regional hegemony and influence at all costs.

HISTORY OF ARAMAIC

Paul D. Younan www.peshitta.org/

Aramaic is the ancient language of the Semitic family group, which includes the Assyrians, Babylonians, Chaldeans, Arameans, Hebrews, and Arabs. In fact, a large part of the Hebrew and Arabic languages is borrowed from Aramaic, including the Alphabet. The modern Hebrew (square) script is called "Ashuri", "Ashuri" is the Hebrew name for Assyrian, the name being used to signify the ancestor of the Assyrians, Ashur the son of Shem, the son of Noah (Genesis 10:22). Aramaic is quoted in the very first book of the Bible, Berisheth (Genesis) in Chapter 31:47. In fact, many portions of the Old Testament are penned originally in Aramaic, including Daniel chapter 2:4 thru chapter 7.

The first known inscriptions of Aramaic date to the late tenth or early ninth century B.C. In a phenomenal wave of expansion, Aramaic spread over



Palestine and Syria and large tracts of Asia and Egypt, replacing many languages, including Akkadian and Hebrew. For about one thousand years it served as the official and written language of the Near East, officially beginning with the conquests of the Assyrian Empire, which had adopted Aramaic as its official language, replacing Akkadian.

During the later Chaldean (Neo-Babylonian) and Persian conquests, Aramaic had become the international medium of exchange. Despite Hellenistic influences, especially in the cities, that followed the conquests of Alexander the Great of Macedonia, Aramaic remained the vernacular of the conquered peoples in the Holy Land, Syria, Mesopotamia and the adjacent countries. It ceded only to Arabic in the ninth century A.D., two full centuries after the Islamic conquests of Damascus in 633, and Jerusalem in 635. Aramaic has never been totally supplanted by Arabic. Aramaic had been adopted by the deported Israelites of Transjordan, exiled from Bashan and Gilead in 732 B.C. by Tiglath-Pileser III, the tribes of the Northern Kingdom by Sargon II who took Samaria in 721, and the two tribes of the Southern Kingdom of Judah who were taken into captivity to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar in 587. Hence, the Jews who returned from the Babylonian Captivity brought Aramaic back with them to the Holy Land, and this continued to be their native tongue throughout the lifetime of Eshoo Mshikha (*Yeshua Messiah*).

During the Hellenistic period of the Seleucids, Aramaic ceased to be a uniform language, when various dialects began to form, due to regional influences of pronunciation and vocabulary. Some of these dialects became literary languages after the differences had increased. The language, henceforth, divided into an Eastern branch, with a number of dialects, and a Western branch with its dialects, but all of which retained a great similarity.

Aramaic can be dated to five periods, dating from inscriptions that go back to the first millennium B.C.:

Old Aramaic, 925-700 B.C.

Official or Imperial (Assyrian) Aramaic, 700-200 B.C. (when the language was still uniform)

Middle Aramaic, 200 B.C. - 200 A.D. (*C.E.*)

Late Aramaic, 200-700 A.D.

Modern Aramaic, 700 to our time. 2000+ A.D.

The Aramaic in which the Bible called "Assakhta Peshitta" is written, known as the Peshitta Text, is in the dialect of northwest Mesopotamia as it evolved and was highly perfected in Orhai, once a city-kingdom, later called Edessa by the Greeks, and now called Urfa in Turkey. Harran, the city of Abraham's brother Nahor, lies 38 kilometers southeast of Orhai. The large colony of Orhai Jews, and the Jewish colonies in Assyria in the kingdom of Adiabene whose royal house had converted to Judaism, possessed most of the Bible in this dialect, the Peshitta Tenakh.

This Peshitta version of the Old Testament was taken over by all the Churches in the East, which used, and still use Aramaic, as far as India, and formerly in Turkestan and China. The Peshitta Tenakh was completed during Apostolic times with the writings of the New Testament.



This literary form of Eastern Aramaic was pronounced differently in the Western countries under Roman rule and its Byzantine successor, and became the "Western" dialect, influenced by Greek grammar and style. In the Parthian (Persian) Empire, the language retained its archaic style, syntax and pronunciation.

Greeks had called Aramaic by a word they coined, 'Syriac', and this artificial term was used in the West, but not in the East, where it has always been known by its own name, 'Lishana Aramaya' (the Aramaic language). Modern Eastern Aramaic has sixteen dialects, spoken by Christians and Jews, and a widely spoken western dialect. Modern Western Aramaic is spoken in three small villages north of Damascus, but in a very mixed form with words borrowed from Arabic and Turkish.

Christian manuscripts in Eastern Aramaic are written in the ancient script called Estrangela (round, thick set) with no vowel markings. After the fifth century A.D., two different scripts developed. In the West, a script (of which half the letters no longer resemble the Estrangela), called 'Serto' (strophe) is used, with five capital Greek letters for vowels, written on their side, above or below the letters. In the Eastern script, called 'Madinkhaya' (Eastern) or 'Swadaya' (Contemporary), only five of the twenty-two letters have been slightly modified. To indicate the seven vowels there are various accents, with two different strokes to indicate the semi-vowels, resembling the Jewish systems of Tiberias or of Babylon.

Modern Aramaic, in its various dialects, is spoken in modern-day Iraq, Iran, Syria, Israel, Lebanon, and the various Western countries to which the native speakers have emigrated, including Russia, Europe, Australia and the United States.

Churches which still use Aramaic as their liturgical language include the Church of the East, the Chaldean Catholic Church, the Syriac Orthodox Church, the Syriac Catholic Church, and the Maronite Catholic Church.

Paul D. Younan 06/01/2000 www.peshitta.org/

The Eucharist is the bread, not the ritual, in the remembrance service.

Acts 2:42. And they were continuing in the teaching of the Apostles, and they became partakers in prayer and in breaking of the **Eucharist**.

“Eucharist”- אַפְסַרְקְוָא (Eu-kh-ris-tya) is supposed to be a Greek word in Aramaic letters, however, the Greek mss. do not have “Eucharist” here or in the two other places where אַפְסַרְקְוָא occurs in the Peshitta NT (*Aramaic*). How did the Peshitta reading אַפְסַרְקְוָא get here and in those two other places without any such word in the Greek texts? “Eucharist” occurs nowhere in The Greek NT! I [*Bauscher*] submit that this word “Eucharist” came from the original early first century Peshitta NT, not from Greek.

*The Peshitta Aramaic-English Interlinear New Testament
The Acts of the Apostles, Page - 305 - David Bauscher www.aramiacnt.com*

“The Original Aramaic New Testament (OANT) in Plain English”

by David Bauscher.

A pdf version may be downloaded for US\$7.77 from lulu.com via this link...

www.lulu.com/spotlight/gbauscher?searchTerms=pdf OR

www.aramiacnt.com



YESHUA REMEMBRANCE SERVICE

³¹ "Here, the days are coming," says Y'HoVaH, "when I will make a re-newed Covenant with the house of Isra'el and with the house of Y'udah. ³² It 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 [Jeremiah] 31:31-33)

Leader: "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 12:2)

Congregation: Then you will joyfully draw water from the springs of salvation. (Isa 12:3). Victory comes from Y'HoVaH; may Your blessing rest on Your people (Ps 3:8). Y'HoVaH Tzva'ot is with us, our fortress, the Elohim of Ya'akov. (Ps 46:7)

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

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 meene besamim."

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

Leader: As Avram gave to Malki-Tzedek according to B' resheet (Genesis) 14:18-20, let us all come and bring our offering; then take some Chullah; smell the spices; take your cup, return to your seats and wait, so we can partake together.

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

Malachi & Tamar: Aharonic Blessing (see Num 6:22-27). 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.

