



BETH TIKKUN MESSIANIC CONGREGATION

# COÆ PRINCIPLES MANUAL

SPRING 2021



This document is fully endorsed by the Elders of Beth Tikkun as a teaching reference. Questions or comments should be directed to ARGHaynes@gmail.com with the subject header "Core Principles".

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## P R E F A C E

Beth Tikkun is a Hebrew name that means “House of Restoration.”

We believe...

- a. ...we are called to help restore the individual to a right relationship with God.
- b. ...we are called to help restore believers to a position of faithfulness to the whole Word of God.
- c. ...we are called to help restore Jews to their Messiah.

This manual covers the Core Principles of Beth Tikkun, it is designed as a companion to our online training videos. It is a resource for the individual to understand our beliefs. It is not designed to restrict individual belief. We hope that this will better equip you for discipleship.

*Biblical Discipleship* is the process where one believer helps another believer mature into the image and likeness of Messiah by adopting the essential spiritual and moral qualities of Yeshua and living according to His teachings and example. It also requires the mentor to pass along the ways in which he has learned to conform his life to the will of God in order that the disciple will better learn to align his own life to God's will.

Simply put, discipleship is the process of a mature believer passing along godly habits.

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## INTRODUCTION

In this manual, we will be covering eight concepts, each of the following spreads has four sections:

### **“Definition”**

Here we define each Core Principle—an idea that represents a foundational truth held in unity at Beth Tikkun. While anyone may attend Beth Tikkun, those serving as leaders in Beth Tikkun must be in agreement with these Principles. Leaders are understood to be anyone serving as an Elder, paid staff, Congregational Teacher, Home Fellowship Host or Home Fellowship Facilitator.

### **“Additional Thoughts”**

In this section, additional information is provided to help explain the Principle under consideration.

### **“Required Reading”**

This section includes Scripture passages to study to help you understand the Principle. It is strongly encouraged that you write summarizing statements on the facing page, as you read through them.

### **“Notes”**

Here it is encouraged to write summarizing statements of the passages in the “Required Reading” list as well as any other pertinent thoughts you may have.

## CORE PRINCIPLE: THE ONENESS OF GOD

### Definition:

We worship and serve the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. He is One<sup>1</sup> and the Only True God. He is the Eternal Living God, Creator and Sovereign of Everything, and He alone is to be feared. We are commanded to love our God with all our heart, all our soul and all our resources.

### Additional Thoughts:

While English translations use the word one, the English word one does not fully capture the essence of the word *echad*. To better understand this word, look at the following verses, all of which use *echad*: Genesis 1:5, 1:9, 2:24, 11:6; Exodus 24:3; 2 Samuel 7:23; Song of Solomon 6:9; Psalm 133:1.

The three attributes in Deuteronomy 6:5 are often translated as heart, soul and strength. The first, לבב (*levav*), refers to our heart, mind, thoughts, desires and emotions. The second, נפש (*nephesh*), refers to the soul in its connection to the physical body.<sup>2</sup> It is our inward part driven to act; it is the part of us that rests on *Shabbat*.<sup>3</sup> The third is מאד (*meod*), which translates as “muchness” or “verys”, and refers to all of the areas in which we have been blessed, not just our strengths but all of our giftings, potential and resources.

### Required Reading:

- Exodus 3:6,15  
Matthew 22:32  
Acts 3:13
- Deuteronomy 6:4-5
- Jeremiah 10:10
- Genesis 1:1  
Isaiah 45:11-12
- Psalm 96:4-6  
Isaiah 45:5-7, 22

<sup>1</sup> אחד (*echad*)

<sup>2</sup> In addition to the word *nephesh*, the Tanach also uses the word *neshamah* (נשמה) for ‘soul’. But this word refers to the soul in its connection to one’s spirit rather than one’s body.

<sup>3</sup> Exodus 31:17, “...on the seventh day He *shabbat vinephesh* (וינפש) - rested and was refreshed).

**Notes:**

## CORE PRINCIPLE: THE WORD OF GOD

### Definition:

The Torah<sup>4</sup> is the Bible's foundation<sup>5</sup> and expresses God's will and character to mankind for all time. The *Tanakh*<sup>6</sup> continues to reveal and clarify His will by providing the experiences of people over many centuries who interacted with God and His Torah. The Apostolic Writings<sup>7</sup> provide the historical accounts of Yeshua's life and ministry, commentary on how to live out the Torah, and a history of the redeemed community after Yeshua's ascension.

### Additional Thoughts:

We recognize that all of Scripture—the original manuscripts in their original language—is inspired by God (literally “God-breathed”<sup>8</sup>). However, it is impossible to translate perfectly from one language to another. We trust in God to have been a responsible steward of His Word. Because Scripture contains the infinite wisdom of God, it will appear to contain paradox and extremes. We encourage the individual to maintain balance and integrity in studying the whole Word of God.

### Required Reading:

- Luke 24:44-45
- Romans 15:4
- 2 Timothy 3:16-17
- Hebrews 4:12
- John 20:30-31
- Acts 15:17
- Deuteronomy 4:2, 12:32
- Psalm 19:7

Our theology will never be perfect because it is the product of imperfect people striving to mature in their understanding of the Holy One and His Holy Word. Therefore, we want to put our faith in God and not in our theology.

4 Torah is best translated as instruction, it refers both to Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy and to the Law given by God to His people.

5 In Matthew 7:24-27, Yeshua references the difference between a tower built on a firm foundation versus shifting sands, He mentions that it not only affects the building, but reflects the builder.

6 *Tanakh* is an acronym for *Torah*, *Nevi'im* and *Ketuvim*, referring to the Torah, Prophets and Writings; it is the Hebrew Bible, referred to traditionally by Roman Christians as the Old Testament.

7 The term Apostolic Writings refers to the collection of Scripture penned after Yeshua by His Apostles and accepted into the Christian Canon, traditionally referred to as the New Testament.

8 θεόπνευστος



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## CORE PRINCIPLE:

# YESHUA – MESSIAH & SAVIOR

### Definition:

God sent His only begotten Son, Yeshua the Messiah, to live as a Torah-observant Jew, keeping the Torah perfectly as an example for us. He is the Lamb of God, our High Priest and King. He was put to death, arose on the third day, ascended into heaven and will return. Through Him alone salvation is provided to all.

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### Additional Thoughts:

Yeshua (ישוע) meaning “salvation” was transliterated into the Greek Ἰησοῦς, from which we get Jesus. Messiah comes from משיח (*moshiach*), which means “Anointed One,” which is translated as Χριστός in Greek, from which we get Christ.

We believe that Yeshua wants everyone to know Him directly and personally, and He calls those who know Him also to become His disciples.

### Required Reading:

- Exodus 12  
Leviticus 16
- John 1:29  
1 Corinthians 5:7  
Hebrews 9:6-14  
1 Peter 1:17-19
- Matthew 3:16-17
- Matthew 2:2
- Hebrews 4:15
- John 8:31-32  
Acts 11:26
- 2 Corinthians 5:14-15  
Titus 2:11-14
- Mark 16:19  
Luke 24:51  
Job 19:25-27
- John 14:6  
Acts 4:11-12

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## CORE PRINCIPLE:

# HOLINESS

### Definition:

Because God is holy<sup>9</sup>, we are called to be a people set apart to the Lord and from the world.

### Additional Thoughts:

The Torah describes three areas of holiness—areas where the believer is called to be set apart. It is not enough, however, to be set apart from the world. We must be set apart to the Lord.

The three major areas of holiness are: Diet (observing the biblical dietary laws), Sexual Purity, and Worship (both keeping God's appointed times and abstaining from all forms of idolatry).

We set ourselves apart from the world to the Lord by adhering to His instruction.

While we are accustomed to reading holy as a religious word, the simple meaning of *kadosh* is "set apart". To get a better sense of the word, consider: Genesis 2:3; Exodus 3:5; 12:16; Deuteronomy 22:9; 2 Kings 10:20.

### Required Reading:

- Exodus 19:5-6  
1 Peter 2:9-10
- Leviticus 11:44-45  
1 Peter 1:14-16
- 1 Corinthians 3:16
- 2 Corinthians 7:1
- Leviticus 18:1-19:8  
1 Thessalonians 4:3-8
- Leviticus 20:26
- Leviticus 11  
Acts 15:27-35
- Leviticus 10:8-11  
Ezekiel 22:23-31  
Ezekiel 44:15-16, 23-27

<sup>9</sup> קֹדֶשׁ (*kadosh*)

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## CORE PRINCIPLE: GENTILE INCLUSION

**Definition:**

Yeshua is the promised Messiah of Israel. Through Him, believing Gentiles<sup>10</sup> are adopted into Israel while maintaining their unique identity and calling. As such, they are full heirs to the eternal promises and ongoing covenants of Israel along with all of the accompanying obligations and rewards.

**Additional Thoughts:**

Being grafted into the commonwealth of Israel does not mean that a Gentile believer becomes Jewish. It means that he is like a child who has been adopted into God's holy family, and by means of all His Word the Heavenly Father provides him with the model for family life.

**Required Reading:**

- Galatians 3:6-14, 26-29; 4:4-7  
Romans 9:3-5; 11:1-36  
Ephesians 2:11-13
- Isaiah 56:1-8
- Jer. 32:37-42
- John 1:11-13
- Matthew 5:17-19
- Acts 10:34-48
- Ephesians 2:11-13

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<sup>10</sup> Gentile, from the Greek *genos*, is one of the words used to translate the Hebrew גויים (*goyim*), which means "nations."

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## CORE PRINCIPLE: THE SABBATH & HOLY DAYS

### Definition:

The Sabbath<sup>11</sup> and Holy Days<sup>12</sup> are God's appointed times and are set apart to be remembered, observed and guarded by all of His people.

### Additional Thoughts:

The *moedim* are the appointed times for meeting with God, like a father scheduling time to be with his children.

The Roman church changed the Sabbath to Sunday and abandoned God's Holy Days, however, Yeshua and His Apostles kept the Sabbath and celebrated God's Holy Days.<sup>13</sup>

The manner in which we keep the Sabbath and Holy Days should be shaped by Yeshua's own practice and teaching and by the teaching of the Apostles. The teachings of Yeshua and the Apostles provide us with a deeper understanding of how to interpret and live out the Torah. Whenever it is in accordance with this tradition handed down to us, the traditions of living memory provide valuable insight into practically living out God's Word.

The Sabbath and Holy Days are referred to as "holy convocations".<sup>14</sup> They are meant to be celebrated in a gathering if possible, and not only in solitude.

### Required Reading:

- Exodus 3:6,15;  
Matthew 22:32;  
Acts 3:13
- Deuteronomy 6:4-5
- Jeremiah 10:10
- Genesis 1:1;  
Isaiah 45:11-12
- Psalm 96:4-6;  
Isaiah 45:5-7, 22

11 The Sabbath (or *Shabbat*) is the Seventh Day of the week, called Saturday in English. It begins on Friday evening at sundown and ends on Saturday evening.

12 The Holy Days, or Appointed Times (called *moedim* in Hebrew), are *Pesach* (Passover), *Chag HaMatzot* (Week of Unleavened Bread), *Yom haBikurim* (Feast of Firstfruits), *Shavuot* (Feast of Weeks/Pentecost), *Yom Teruah* (Feast of Trumpets), *Yom Kippur* (Day of Atonement) and *Sukkot* (Feast of Booths).

13 Deuteronomy 13

14 Leviticus 23:3



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## CORE PRINCIPLE: RESURRECTION & JUDGMENT

**Definition:**

God will physically resurrect the dead to life, and every person will give an account for his life and be rewarded or punished in perfect justice.

**Additional Thoughts:**

While we are expected to examine fruit and test truth both in ourselves and in others, we are called to love and not to condemn those around us. Only God can know a man's heart, He is the only judge.<sup>15</sup>

We are not saved by our works, but by grace through the life, death and resurrection of Yeshua (See Core Principle: **Yeshua—Messiah & Savior**).

**Required Reading:**

- Deuteronomy 32:4  
Matthew 25:31-46  
John 5:25-30
- Ecclesiastes 11:9, 12:13-14
- Daniel 12:2-3  
John 5:19-24
- Isaiah 43:25-26  
Hebrews 8:8-12
- 1 Corinthians 15:20-29  
1 Thessalonians 4:16-17
- Philippians 3:8-11  
Romans 8:10-11
- 1 Corinthians 3:12-15  
Colossians 3:23-24  
Matthew 7:15-20
- Revelation 20:11-12

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<sup>15</sup> There is some ambiguity regarding God as judge or Yeshua as judge, consider the wisdom of Deuteronomy 29:29, "The secret things belong to the LORD our God, but the things revealed belong to us and our sons forever, that we may observe all the words of this law."

[illegible]

## CORE PRINCIPLE: RIGHTEOUSNESS

### Definition:

Righteousness<sup>16</sup> comes by faith in Yeshua and by God's grace; as believers mature into Yeshua's likeness, they increasingly do justice, love kindness and walk humbly.

### Additional Thoughts:

We can think of justification by faithfulness as having two complementary components: (1) we are declared righteous and (2) we are called to love our neighbor in just action. It is because of the declaration of righteousness (and our love for God) that we pursue the righteousness of the Law.

A significant portion of the Bible is devoted to explaining God's expectations for His people. A detailed study of Torah will reveal both God's heart for our lives and many areas of practical application. Likewise, throughout the Apostolic Writings the authors explain how to live out a godly life.

### Required Reading:

- Genesis 15:6  
Habakkuk 2:4  
Galatians 3:5-14  
Ephesians 2:8-10
- 2 Corinthians 5:21
- 1 John 3:16-18; 4:7  
Psalm 25:8-10
- Deuteronomy 6:25  
Leviticus 19:18, 33-36  
Matthew 22:34-40
- Hosea 6:6  
Psalm 40:6  
Matthew 9:13; 12:7
- Micah 6:6-8  
James 1:27

<sup>16</sup> צֶדֶק (*tzedeq*) and the parallel idea in Greek, δίκαιος (*dikaio*s), are often translated as righteousness or justification. Righteousness can refer to innocence in legal standing or right action.

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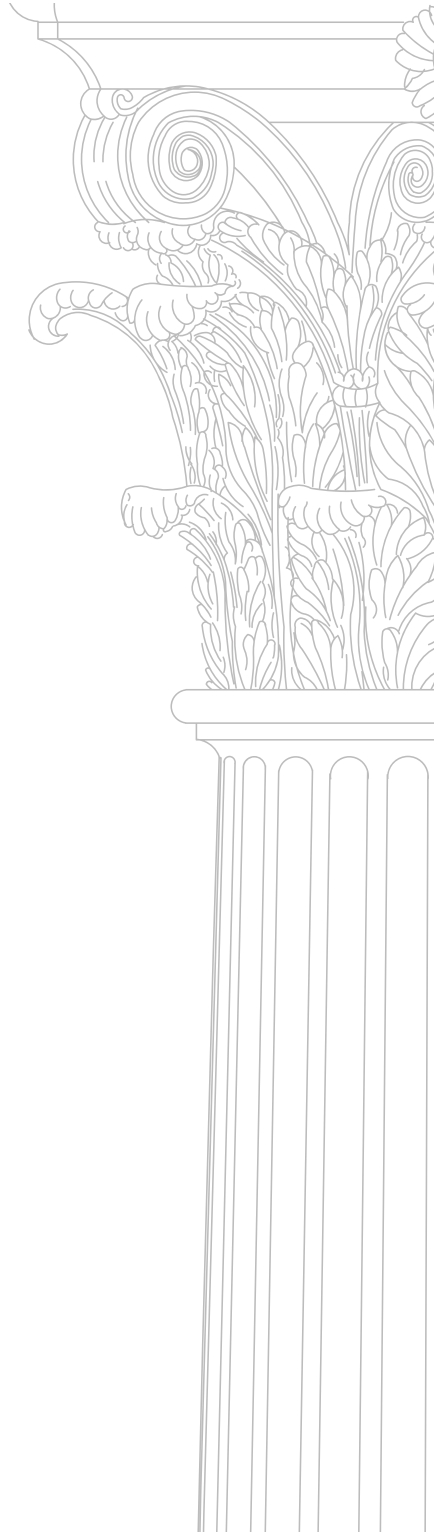
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