

YOUR TALENT AND YOUR STUDY OF
HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, AND MINISTRY FORMATION
FROM THE FIRST VIRTUAL MESSIANIC YESHIVA ON THE INTERNET

By this time in your study, you should have downloaded many

of the available files at our web site at

<http://www.afii.org>

Let's first discuss the call of a minister, particularly one

with a ministry using the arts.

From my earliest childhood I was always

aware of a call to a high vocation in the service of G-d. I

wanted to be an actor and a writer. In 1971, when I had a

powerful experience of teshuva and hitkadeshut (regeneration) in

Hollywood, California, I was immediately impressed that a major

part of my life's work was to portray and film the life of the

Shliach Sha'ul. I felt impressed by the L-rd to call the drama,

The Rabbi From Tarsus. Writing this work necessitated learning

Greek, Hebrew, and all of the disciplines in this book. The

first version of the Rabbi From Tarsus was a musical performed in

an auditorium seating 1,000 Jewish people. However, this acting

company folded quite tragically and I found myself suddenly out

on a highway, utterly depressed and despondent, with only 23

cents in my pocket. But, suddenly the L-rd gave me a word of

knowledge based on I Kings 17 and immediately I was mysteriously

checked into a free motel called "The Wishing Well Motel." There

in that motel room, having nothing and everything, the L-rd

assured me that he would provide for the project. Eight years

later, when I needed \$23,000 to film my screenplay for Word, Inc.

to produce the VHS Home Video of The Rabbi From Tarsus, the L-rd

impressed me to contact a certain man who lived near "The Wishing

Well Motel," and \$23,000 was instantly forth coming, as

miraculously as the free motel room had been provided eight years

before. This testimony of faith I printed here to show how G-d

can take someone who is neither worthy nor qualified and,

nevertheless, help him fulfill the high vocation he had always

felt himself called to perform. By now this play has been

performed by many actors in many foreign countries before large

numbers of people. The full text of the play, which took many years to write, is printed here.

But, first, let's glance at the work of a few believers down

through the centuries who have also felt a call to not bury their

valuable talent but use it to bring glory to the G-d of Israel

and His Moshiach (see Matt.25:11-30; Luke 19:11-27). We are

going to look also at various art forms, from the art of rhetoric

to the novel, from music to painting, from the satirical essay to

the epic poem.

John Bunyan (1628-1688), English preacher. The Pilgrim's

Progress, I "As I walked through the wilderness of this world,

I lighted on a certain place where was a Den, and I laid me down

in that place to sleep; and, as I slept, I dreamed a dream. I

dreamed, and behold I saw a man clothed with rags, standing in a

certain place, with his face from his own house, a book in his

hand, and a great burden upon his back....I looked and saw him

open the book and read therein; and, as he read, he wept, and

trembled; and not being able longer to contain, he broke out with

a lamentable cry, saying, "What shall I do?"..."

"Now I saw, upon a time, when he was walking in the fields, that

he was (as he was wont) reading in this book, and greatly

distressed in his mind; and as he read, he burst out, as he had

done before, crying, "What shall I do to be saved?"

Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758), American clergyman and theologian,

"Sinners in the Hands of an Angry G-d"

"The G-d that holds you over the pit of hell much as one holds a

spider or some loathsome insect over the fire, abhors you, and is

dreadfully provoked; his wrath towards you burns like fire; he

looks upon you as worthy of nothing else but to be cast into the

fire; he is of purer eyes than to bear to have you in his sight;

you are ten thousand times so abominable in his eyes as the most

hateful and venomous serpent is in ours. You have offended him

infinitely more than ever a stubborn rebel did his prince; and

yet it is nothing but his hand that holds you from falling into

the fire every moment...."

John Milton (1608-1674), English poet. *Paradise Lost*, written

when he had become blind, fulfilled a calling in the service of

G-d, which he had known from his earliest youth.

"Who first seduced them to that fowl revolt?

Th' infernal Serpent; he it was, whose guile

Stird up with Envy and Revenge, deceiv'd

The Mother of Mankind, what time his Pride

Had cast him out from Heav'n, with all his Host..."

Thomas Gray (1716-1771). English poet. "Elegy" last stanza No

farther seek his merits to disclose,

Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,

There they alike in trembling hope repose)

The bosom of his Father and his G-d.

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), British satirist and minister, "For

it is confidently reported, that two young Gentlemen of great

Hopes, bright Wit, and profound Judgment, who upon a thorough

Examination of Causes and Effects, and by the mere Force of

natural Abilities, without the least Tincture of Learning; having

made a Discovery, that there was no G-d, and generously

communicating their Thoughts for the Good of the Public.... In

Answer to all which, with Deference to wiser Judgments; I think

this rather shows the Necessity of a nominal Religion among us.

Great Wits love to be free with the highest Objects; and if they

cannot be allowed a G-d to revile or renounce; they will speak

Evil of Dignities (II Shliach Kefa 2:10)," abuse the Government,

and reflect upon the Ministry...."

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), organist and composer who

inscribed *Jesu Juva* and *Soli Deo* ("to the glory of G-d") at the

top of many of his compositions. The student should listen to St.

Matthew Passion. He is called the greatest composer of all time

for the organ. His last composition at the close of his life was

"Before Thy Throne I Now Appear. "Not sufficiently appreciated in

his own day, an interest in Bach's work was revived by a

Messianic Jewish composer named Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847) in

1829. Handel (1685-1759), who wrote the most performed major

choral work in history, Handel's *Messiah*, was a contemporary.

Fyodor Dostoevsky (1821-1881). Russian novelist. The Brothers

Karamazov, Part II, Book V. Chapter 5. (Note: the following is

said by the Grand Inquisitor to Moshiach:)

"I turned back and joined the ranks of those who have corrected

Thy work. I left the proud and went back to the humble, for the

happiness of the humble. What I say to Thee will come to pass,

and our dominion will be built up. I repeat, to-morrow Thou

shalt see that obedient flock who at a sign from me will hasten

to heap up the hot cinders about the pile on which I shall burn

Thee for coming to hinder us. For if anyone has ever deserved

our fires, it is Thou. To-morrow I shall burn Thee. Dixi. "

(Note: Dixi is Latin meaning "I have spoken.")

Rembrandt (1606-1669), Dutch painter, who after suffering the loss of his wife's early death, began to paint the meaning of the Bible.

SIX: HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, THEOLOGY

What's in a name? Many things. Destiny, for one. People are destined for an everlasting home because they've been destined to have an everlasting name written down in heaven (Isaiah 56:5).

One's earthly destiny can also be inscribed in one's name. So

"Nabal" means "fool" and like many other fools today, Abigail's

husband refused to serve the coming King (I Sam. 25:2- 13).

Or take my name. I was destined to preach in England every year

as a short-term foreign emissary of Moshiach's shlichut being

sent by an organization called Artists For Israel

International (founded 1980). You say, what has that got to do

with the name "Goble"? Let me tell you. And while I'm doing so,

let's) glance also at some key dates in the history of the

Jewish people and the people of G-d.

Four hundred years ago, when Shakespeare was in his heyday, a man

named Thomas Goble was born in Sussex, England. This is an

English name, "Goble," an Anglo-Saxon name, not a German name,
and the name comes from this British ancestor who came to America
in the 17th Century.

The name of Goble is believed to have been a variant on the
ancient Anglo-Saxon personal name of G-dbold. Records of the

English family of G-dbold show that it is from here that the

American family of Goble is descended. All of the Gobles below
in America are descended from the before-mentioned British lines.

The first of the family in America was Thomas Goble, who settled
at Charlestown, Mass. (now Boston), in 1634 and immediately
joined a congregation there, but later removed to Concord, in the

same colony, the Massachusetts Bay Colony (founded by the English

Puritan Winthrop) where a preacher's college named Harvard was

founded a couple of years later. Thomas Goble by his wife Alice

was the father of six children, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary,

Sarah, and Daniel. His son Daniel also had a son named Daniel,

whose son Jonas died in Morristown, New Jersey in 1791. Jonas'

son Henry Goble, who served in the Revolutionary War, had

children by his wife Lydia: Jacob, Enoch, Sarah, Daniel, and

Benoni. Benoni, son of Henry Goble of New Jersey, finally

settled in Indiana. Benoni married a woman named Sarah and their

son Stephen had a son named James, born in 1849. James married

my great-grandmother Amanda Baker Goble, whose son Nicholas

Steven Goble is my grandfather and his son Earl is my father.

Thus, you see, I am a direct descendent of a British man named

Thomas who was born in 1599. Although not greatly distinguished

in public affairs, the Gobles have been, for the most part,

believers in the Word of G-d, and there have been a good many

ministers in the family.

Although Henry Goble served in the Revolutionary War, what is

important about this history to me is that most, if not all, of

these men were g-dly and served in the L-rd's army of the

faithful, from Thomas Goble in a congregation in Charlestown,

Massachusetts, to my grandfather Nicholas Goble in a congregation

on Reel Ave in Vincennes, Indiana. Their names were written in

the Lamb's Book of Life. Not only that, Dr. Donald McGavran (as

advisor to Billy Graham and the pioneer of the modern movement

specializing in the growth of congregations throughout the world

and the founder of a scholarly research center and graduate

school for that purpose which became part of Fuller Seminary in

Pasadena California, where McGavran, my teacher and the advisor

behind all my books on Jewish and Muslim outreach, taught) was

associated as a foreign emissary of Moshiach with my grandfather

Goble's congregation, which was how, in the centuries' long sweep

of the providence of G-d, I became his student and began my

ministry when the L-rd called me to the ministry in 1971. But as

I look back on it, I can see that G-d had his eye of destiny on us, Donald McGavran and myself his student, when Thomas Goble was born in England at the time Shakespeare was writing his plays.

For, the Puritans sought to escape a despotic king of England (Charles I) and to found a "wilderness Zion" in America, and Thomas Goble was in that stream of history, and Donald McGavran wanted to reach unreached peoples like Jews and Muslims and bring them to "Zion." But the G-d who calls us is looking over the centuries like a Gardener looking over rows of flowers, and so from Thomas Goble to Donald McGavran, whatever good thing springs up in the course of his Divine Election is the L-rd's planting.

As I can see from my vista, we individuals have a very small part

to play, but it is G-d who is doing the awesome things. Whenever

I get discouraged in Jewish or Muslim or any other ministry I'm

involved in, I think of G-d's eye on Donald McGavran even as

Thomas Goble was getting on that ancient ship to sail for

America, and I get encouraged. If G-d can aim from Thomas Goble

to Donald McGavran and make his arrow of election hit the target

in my life in 1971 when I was raised from spiritual death and

regenerated, if G-d can raise the nation of Israel from her

national tomb in the Diaspora in 1948, then surely we can see his

hand and rejoice in what G-d is doing in your life and in mine

and in the larger arena of world history down through the

centuries. Let's look at a few dates.

This study will help us keep our sense of roots and direction as

we become more aware of those who have walked before us. Perhaps

we can learn from some of their mistakes, or be inspired by some

of their triumphs.

3100 the Sumerians (southern Iraq area) invent the first system

of writing in the world

2800 Sumerian flood

2650 B.C.E. the Step Pyramid, the tint large stone structure ever

built, is raised up in Egypt

2166 B.C.E. the birth of Abraham

1877 B.C.E. Jacob's entrance into Egypt

1728 B.C.E. Hammurabi became king in Babylon and later wrote his

law code

1560 B.C.E. Moses is born

1447 B.C.E. the Exodus (Thutmose III is probably the Pharaoh of

the Oppression and Amenhotep II is the Pharaoh of the Exodus.

Scholars have differing ideas about this)

1406 B.C.E. the crossing of the Jordan

1375-1050 B.C.E. the period of the Judges

1100 B.C.E. Jephthah is a judge in the period of the Judges

1026 B.C.E. the anointing of King Saul

1010-970 B.C.E. David

970-930 B.C.E. Solomon

922 B.C.E. the division of the kingdom into Israel (the Northern

Tribes) and Judah, with Solomon's Son Rehoboam ruling Judah for

17 years and Jerobam ruling the Northern kingdom for 22 years

913 B.C.E. Abijam succeeds Rehoboam as king of Judah

911 B.C.E. Asa succeeds Rehoboam as king of Judah

885 B.C.E. Omri begins his evil dynasty in the Northern Kingdom,

thereafter establishing Samaria as his capital, marrying off his

successor son Ahab to the wicked Jezebel whose prophets of Baal

lead the people into apostasy. (Ahab rules for 22 years starting

in 874, Ahab's son Ahaziah in 853, Ahab's other son J(eh)oram in

852)

875-848 Elijah

873 B.C.E. good king of Judah, Jehashaphat son of Asa, begins his

25 year reign

848-797 Elisha

841 B.C.E. wicked Athalia is queen of Judah; Jehu becomes king of

Israel after he assassinates in Jezreel J(eh)oram (ending Ahab's

dynasty) and Ahaziah king of Judah

835 B.C.E. J(eh)oash is king of Judah

830 Yoel (Joel) written?

796 B.C.E. Amaziah is king of Judah

785-775 Jonah

768 B.C.E. Uzziah (Azariah) the leper king of Judah begins his
reign

760-750 Amos

750 B.C.E. Jotham king of Judah begins his reign

750-715 Hosea

740-681 B.C.E. Isaiah (Micah also in this time frame)

735 B.C.E. Syro-Ephraimite War of Isaiah 7:1 (King Ahaz of Judah
begins his 16 year reign)

732 B.C.E. Damascus, capital of Syria, crushed by Assyria

729 B.C.E. Hezekiah king of Judah, begin. his reign

722 B.C.E. the fall of Samaria, the capital of the Northern

Tribes, at the hands of the Assyrians

701 B.C.E. The Assyrian Sennacherib seals up Hezekiah in

Jerusalem like a bird in a cage

687 B.C.E. Manasseh begins his 55 year reign as the king of Judah

663 B.C.E. Thebes, a city in Egypt, destroyed by the Assyrians

650 B.C.E. Nahum

640 B.C.E. Josiah, at the age of 8, begins his reforming reign

630 B.C.E. Zephaniah

626-585 B.C.E. Jeremiah

622 B.C.E. the Law discovered in the Beis Hamikdash during King

Josiah's reign

612 B.C.E. the fall of Nineveh, the capital of Assyria, at the

hands of Medes, Babylonian: and Scythians.

609 B.C.E. Josiah killed at Megiddo by the Egyptians; Jehoahaz

reigns for three months; Jehoiakim, the evil king who burned

Jeremiah's scroll, begins his reign in 609 (see Jeremiah 36)

608-605 B.C.E. Habakkuk

605-586 B.C.E. Obadiah

605-530 B.C.E. Daniel (Daniel deported to Babylon 605 B.C.E.)

605 B.C.E. Egyptians defeated by Babylonians at Carchemish (South

Turkey), setting the stage for Babylon's unincumbered assault on

Jerusalem.

598 B.C.E. Jehoiachin, king of Judah reigns for three months 597

B.C.E. Second deportation to Babylon; Zedekiah, the last king of

Judah, begins his reign

593-571 B.C.E. Ezekiel (Ezekiel deported to Babylon 597 B.C.E.)

586 B.C.E. the fall of Jerusalem at the hands of the Babylonians

539 B.C.E. Cyrus the Persian King conquers Babylon, an event that

opens the door for the Jewish people to return to Jerusalem and

then, after many delays, rebuild the Beis Hamikdash in

516/515 B.C.E.

538 B.C.E. the Persian King Cyrus's Decree for the Return from

the Exile

520-480 B.C.E. Zechariah

520 B.C.E. Haggai

516/515 B.C.E. the completion of the Second Beis Hamikdash under

the descendant of David, Zerubbabel (appointed governor by the

Persians), and the High Priest Yehoshua/Joshua/Yeshua (the man

who is by Zechariah's prophecy (3:8; 6:11-12) the name sake of

our Moshiach

479 B.C.E. Esther becomes queen of Persia

474 B.C.E. Haman's plot

470/469 B.C.E. Socrates, one of the most influential philosophers

who ever lived, is born in Greece. He is executed in 399 B.C.E.

458 B.C.E. Ezra returns from the Exile

445 B.C.E. Nehemiah, the Persian appointed Governor, returns to

rebuild the wall of Jerusalem

432-425 B.C.E. Malachi

Socrates' pupil was Plato, the teacher of Aristotle. Aristotle

(384-322 B.C.E.) was one of the greatest of the ancient

philosophers. He produced encyclopedic writings and founded

the "Lyceum," - a famous school which preserved his work.

Aristotle became the tutor of Alexander the Great, whose empire

included the old Persian empire plus Greece.

330-328 B.C.E. Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C), having

conquered the Persian Empire, becomes the new power over the

Jewish people

320 B.C.E. Alexander's general Ptolemy I defeats Jerusalem, as

the Jewish people come under the domination of the Ptolemies of

Egypt till 200 B.C.E., thereafter by the Seleucids of Syria and

Mesopotamia (another general of Alexander's was Seleucus I

Nicator).

It was during the early part of the 3rd century B.C.E. that

scholars (probably Alexandrian Jews) began translating the Hebrew

Bible into Greek. This was one of the most important events in

this period (sometime after 285 B.C.E.) because the Septuagint

became the Bible of Diaspora Judaism and is often quoted in the

Brit Chadasha. (Some scholars believe that the Septuagint was

translated considerably later than this, but some 150 years

before Moshiach is probably the latest date possible.)

168 B.C.E. Antiochus Epiphanes, one of the kings of the Seleucid

dynasty of Syria, sets up his pagan altar, defiling the Beis

Hamikdash, as the Jewish people suffer under this anti-Moshiach

predicted in Daniel 8 and 11 and are not able to rededicate the

Beis Hamikdash until 165 B.C.E. This is the origin of the

Festival of Channukah.

143-63 Israel has a brief period of independence ruled by the

Maccabees

Julius Caesar (100-63 B.C.E.) recognized the Jewish religion as a

legal religion in the Roman Empire. (This will help Rav Sha'ul,

as we know, in the book of Acts)

63 B.C.E. Pompey invades Israel, Roman rule begin.

37 B.C.E. Rule of the Herods begins

27 B.C.E. Augustus become Emperor

19 B.C.E. Herod the Great begins refurbishing the Beis Hamikdash

13 B.C.E. Philo of Alexandria is born (d. A.D.48). He tries to

reconcile Judaism with Greek thought. It is important to realize

that at this time Alexandria has the greatest library in the

world and it became the intellectual center of that era. Apollos,

who may have written the book of Hebrews, originated from

Alexandria.

6/5 B.C.E. (no later than 4 B.C.E.) Moshiach Yehoshua is born

(His historical existence is confirmed in the writings of Pliny,
Tacitus, Suetonius, Lucian, Josephus, and other historians and
writers of antiquity).

14 C.E. Tiberius becomes Emperor of Rome

C.E. 26 Moshiach Yehoshua is given his tevilah of teshuva

C.E. 30 Moshiach Yehoshua is hanged on the Aitz and seen alive by
his Shluchim

C.E. 33 Stephen is martyred and thereafter Philip's Samaritan new
believers are regularized by Shliach Kefa and Yochanan as

Pentecostals (see Acts 8:16 epipipto and compare Acts 10:44-46;
see also Acts 11:15; 2:4; 4:31; 19:6).

C.E. 35 Rav Sha'ul has his Damascus Road experience and becomes a

Shliach of Moshiach

C.E. 38 Shliach Sha'ul makes 2 week visit to Jerusalem

40 the Roman Emperor Caligula plans to erect a statue of himself

in the Beis Hamikdash (Mark 13:14) but is assassinated (C.E.41)

and Claudius becomes Emperor, later expelling the Jewish people

from Rome because of rioting (Acts 18:3). Nero succeeds Claudius

in 54.

44 Shliach Sha'ul and Barnabus to Jerusalem on famine relief

visit at the time Herod Agrippa is persecuting the early

believers in Jerusalem (see Acts 12)

46-48 Rav Sha'ul's first Moshiach's shlichut journey (Ya'akov may

have been written in this period)

48/49 Galatians probably written from Antioch at this point

49/50 Jerusalem Council of Acts 15 to resolve Gentile

circumcision issue

ca. 50-52 Rav Sha'ul's second Moshiach's shlichut journey (I-II

Thessalonians written 50)

53-57 Rav Sha'ul's third Moshiach's shlichut journey and

collection journey (Apollos may have written Hebrews ca. 54

I-II Corinthians written by Shliach Sha'ul C.E. 55 Romans

written C.E. 57

59-61 Shliach Sha'ul imprisoned in Rome (wrote Ephesian,

Colossians, Philemon, Philippian:)

61/62 I Shliach Kefa written, Mark and then Matthew probably

already written by this time

62-68 Rav Sha'ul's final ministry (I Timothy and Titus written

63/65 from Philippi, Luke/Act. written 63, II Timothy written

from Rome, Rav Sha'ul martyred.

The Great Fire of Rome July 64: Nero begins his Roman persecution

of followers of our Moshiach (Jude written roughly at this time?

II Shliach Kefa?)

66 The Great Revolt of the Jewish people against Rome begins

69 Vespasian (69-79) Emperor of Rome

70 Beis Hamikdash and Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian's son

Titus (Matt. 24:28). Roman soldiers worship their standards (with

eagles) in the Beis Hamikdash area.

73 the Roman army takes Masada, the last stand against the

Romans, as 960 Jewish people commit suicide. Those whose library

comprised The Dead Sea Scrolls also met their end. Indeed, the

terrible fire predicted by Yochanan of the tevilah of teshuva

(Matt. 3:11) and Moshiach Yehoshua (Mark 13:2) fell on the

unbelieving

75-79 Josephus writes Jewish Wars from Rome

81-96 Domitian Emperor; renewed persecution at end of reign

84 excommunication of Messianic Jews and believers from Jewish

synagogues

The shape of the Hebrew Bible was a matter for questioning by the

rabbis (probably around 90) under Rabbi Johanan ben Zakkai at

Yavneh (at the coast west of Jerusalem near Jaffa). This rabbinic

council debated the canonicity of various books. It was about

this time that the unbiblical idea of a Judaism without a

kapparah began, a Judaism dependent not on the Beis Hamikdash

(Beis Hamikdash destroyed C.E.70) and its sacrifices pointing to

Moshiach's sacrifice, but on a religious life of teshuva and

mitzvot which were proffered by the rabbis in place of kapparah.

85-95 Besuras Hageulah of Yochanan and I-II-III Yochanan written.

This was the period of the heresy of the proto-gnostic Cerinthus,

who taught that the Moshiach did not die but descended on

Yehoshua at his tevilah and departed from Yehoshua before he died

on the Aitz. This heresy is refuted in I Yochanan 2:22, 20, 27;

4:1-6, 15 (cf. 1:1-3); 5:5-12. Those who claim to be believers

but follow false prophets or do not stay in step with the true

faith are liars (2:4, 19; II Yochanan 7-11).

93 Josephus writes Antiquities

95 Revelation written (possibly written well before this);

100 it is probable that Yochanan, the last of the Shluchim, died

at Ephesus around this time

130 Papias of Hierapolis in Phrygia (Turkey) died, being a hearer

of the Shliach Yochanan and attests to faith in the millennium

(Rev. 20:4), which was an accepted doctrine by influential leaders as late as Irenaeus (c. 185) Papias wrote, according to Eusebius, this statement: "Matthew arranged the oracles in Hebrew dialect and each interpreted them as he was able," which is an important attestation to Matthew's authorship of his Besuras Hageulah.

132-135 Second Jewish Revolt with Rabbi Akiva heralding false Moshiach Simon bar Kakhba, causing a holocaust in which hundreds of thousands of Jewish people were killed. The Jewish revolts of AD 66, 116, and 132-135 bring about the destruction of the Jewish state which was not restored until 1948

135 Simon bar Kakhba's Jewish uprising ends after 3 years of
turmoil in which his followers had conducted pogroms even against
Messianic communities. The Roman Emperor Hadrian turns ruined
Jerusalem into a Greek Polis (city) called Aelia Capitolina.
Greek speakers were moved in to populate it and Jews were
forbidden to enter it on pain of death.

140 Arrival of Marcion in Rome. Marcion, like
dispensationalists, stressed a total discontinuity between Israel
and the Brit Chadasha kehillah. Marcion was clearly a Gnostic,
though a somewhat atypical one (he was guilty of a docetic notion
of the person of Messiah and a number of other gnostic heresies).

Any Brit Chadasha Scriptures book that seemed to favor Jewish

believers (like Matthew) the anti-Semitic Marcion cut out of his

Scriptures. His heretical canon encouraged the Brit Chadasha

kehillah to hurry up and formally ratify what had been

acknowledged by many from the beginning, namely the orthodox NT

Canon of 27 books and Tanakh canon of the Hebrew Bible (39 books,

66 in all). In 144 Marcion was excommunicated for heresy and he

died ca.160.

155 Justin Martyr writes Apology

160 Valentinus spreads Gnostic heresy in Rome. This false

teacher and many others taught that people were lost because they

were ignorant and could be saved through Gnosis (secret

knowledge). See I Tim. 6:20. All Gnostics viewed the material

creation as evil (in contradiction of Gen. 1:4,12,18,etc).

("Christian" Science, a modern cult, teaches that materiality is

evil and rejects the idea that G-d's Moshiach could enrobe

himself in "evil" materiality.) Valentinus and the gnostic

heretics hatched the evil idea that the resurrection was not a

physical event, that Moshiach was not a material being and only

appeared or seemed (Dokeo "seem" docetism) to be a man. Anyone

who rejects either the doctrine of the resurrection of the body

or of the real death and bodily resurrection of Moshiach Yehoshua

is a Gnostic in the strict sense of the word. Rejecting the

incarnation is also Gnosticism, loosely defined. If the body is

viewed as evil, some gnostics taught that asceticism, forbidding marriage, fasting, etc (I Tim. 4:3-4) was necessary for spiritual persons while others taught that the evil body would be discarded and therefore adultery and fornication were perfectly acceptable because the Gnostic participants were elect "pearls" who could not be stained spiritually by any external mud. The cults today thrive on the Gnostic heresy of "knowledge," that modern cultists are the proud possessors of some secret knowledge revealed to the founder of their cult.

161 Stoic philosopher Marcus Aurelius begins his 19 year reign as Roman Emperor and many thousands of followers of our Moshiach are beheaded or thrown to the wild beasts in the arena (including

Justin Martyr). Aurelius' Meditations are still revered by

unbelievers.

166 Justin Martyr, a former philosopher turned apologist for the

Messiah martyred in Rome. His Dialogue with Trypho (a cultured

Jew) was one of his writings, which he used to proclaim his faith

far and wide. Indeed, through his teaching and writing ministry,

his testimony still stands to this day! Unlike some of his

students, he maintained a tolerant and courteous attitude rather

than one of mockery and contempt in dealing with his Jewish or

pagan opponents (see II Timothy 2:24-26; Col. 4:5-6).

170-217 Yehudah (Judah) ha-Nasi (the Prince) supervises the

codification of the Mishnah or Oral Law into writing shortly

after 200 (this is the core document of the Talmud and contains

rabbinic teachings about the Bible supposedly derived in a chain

of oral tradition from the mouth of Moses himself, and supposedly

having the virtual authority of Scripture, and dealing with the

whole range of topics touched on in the Bible: agricultural laws,

the feasts and festivals of the Sacred calendar, matrimonial law,

civil and criminal law, ritual slaughter and the Beis Hamikdash,

ritual, purity and impurity, and other concerns. (I have not

thrown away my copy of this valuable document, and neither must

Orthodox Jews when they become followers of our Moshiach.) As the

Brit Chadasha was the foundation document of the Brit Chadasha

kehillah, so this became the foundation document of Rabbinic

Judaism. And Rabbinic Judaism becomes a dynastic cathedocracy

ruled by the teacher's chair in a hereditary line of revered

rabbis with the great yeshivas taking the place of authority once

exercised by the kohen-dominated Sanhedrin.

178-200 Irenaeus of Lyons in Gaul (France), died a martyr. Had

heard Polycarp of Smyrna (martyred C.E.155), who was a disciple

of the Shliach Yochanan, and so Irenaeus and his writings give us

a link to the era of Moshiach's Shluchim and Irenaeus word's can

be given considerable credence regarding the authorship of the

Besuras Hageulah, etc.

202 Roman Emperor Septimius Severus begins a fierce persecution

of the believers which lasts until his death in 211.

203 Perpetua of Carthage (near Tunis in North Africa) is

martyred after being tossed by wild beasts in the arena but not

before she encouraged others: "You must all stand fast in the

faith and love one another and do not be weakened by what we have

gone through."

250 Roman Emperor Decius persecutes the followers of our

Moshiach

303 Great Persecution begins. Roman Emperor Diocletian and his

successors unwitting attempt to succeed where Jehoiakim failed

(see Jer. 36) and a wide-spread attempt is made to confiscate and

burn copies of the Bible.

312 Constantine the Great sees a vision and goes on to win the

military victory whereby he becomes the Roman Emperor

313 Edict of Milan. Constantine the Great puts an end to the

persecution of followers of our Moshiach (edicts of toleration

from 311-313) and thereafter begins to turn the Roman Empire into

an empire nominally dedicated to the Biblical faith, but with

much wanting.

In 325 Constantine called the Council of Nicea to be held near

there (Nicaea is modern Isnik, Turkey). Due to Athanasius and his

defense of the Bible, Arius the heretic was defeated. Then in 330

Constantine established Constantinople (modern Istanbul In NW

Turkey) as his new capital. This city in its long history became

in turn the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire and of the

Ottoman Empire.

296-373 Athanasius was the great opponent of the forerunners of

today's J,W.'s and extreme Unitarians: the ancient Arians.

Athanasius was was a leader of faith in Alexandria, Egypt. Arius

(died ca. 336) was a presbyter at Alexandria, and he taught an

ancient version of J.W. doctrine which attacked the person of

Moshiach. Like the Judaizing Ebionites, who also denied the

preexistence of Moshiach, Arius taught that there was a time when

Moshiach "was not" (didn't exist). But Athanasius preached that

only the One through whom the world was made could restore it.

Only true G-d from true G-d could redeem the cosmos and be

adequate for the Moshiach's task. Yochanan 1:1 says Kai Theos en

O Logos. The word Theos does not have a definite article. It is

the anarthrous (without the definite article) predicate which

emphasizes quality. As far as its nature was concerned, the

Logos has the very same quality as G-d. What G-d was, the Word

was. This is the idea. Since G-d is eternally preexistent, so is

the Word. The Word was always with G-d and the Word always shared

the same nature as G-d. In C.E. 367 we see in Athanasius'

"Festal Letter" a list of the modern Brit Chadasha canon of 27

books.

325 Council of Nicea, called by Constantine, is the first of the

great councils, out of which came creeds of basic dogma: Nicea

(325), Constantinople (381), Ephesus (431), Chalcedon (451).

337 Constantine dies.

386 Jerome, translator of the Bible into the Latin Vulgate,

settles into a monastery at Bethlehem

410 Sack of Rome by the Goths. Fall of Rome as Alaric I, a

Visigothic king, invaded Italy and Rome, beginning a period of

"barbarian" dominance of the Roman Empire in the West.

416 Doctrine of Pelagius condemned in Council of Carthage.

Pelagius (died ca. 424) was a British monk opposed by Augustine

as a heretic. Pelagianism is an unscriptural view of human

nature that underestimates the need for grace in salvation,

because Pelagianism rejects the notion of original sin operating

in people as a vestige of the fall. His idea of sin is not a

basic depravity universally manifesting itself but rather

isolated individual acts of willful evil. Anyone who has the

idea that man is basically good at heart and has no bias in favor

of choosing evil instead of good is a Pelagian. This rosy view

of human nature would almost make the will of man and human

choice a ground to boast before G-d, but Moshiach Yehoshua taught

that men were sinners who did not choose him so much as he chose them (Yochanan 15:16), and his Father revealed him to those who received a new heart to follow him (Mat. 16:17; Ezek. 36:26). We do choose, but because we are sinners choosing, divine grace is needed for our salvation. Scriptures that teach the doctrine that even fallen man has a will with which he can choose are Mat. 23:37; Yochanan 7:17; Rom. 7:18; I Cor. 9:17; I Shimon Kefa 5:2; Philem. 14. The enabling grace to choose the good comes from the Lord (Roman: 7:18-25), who receives all the glory when anyone responds to the invitation of "whosoever will."

430 Augustine of Hippo dies. I like paraphrasing something he

wrote "...the Jews shall believe; Anti-Moshiach shall persecute;

Moshiach shall judge; the dead shall rise; the good and the

wicked shall be separated; the world shall be burned and

renewed." I say "Amen." And we should learn from the heretics,

too, making sure that we ourselves don't become one of them. The

Ebionites denied the deity of the Moshiach, while the Gnostics

denied his humanity. The Arians taught he was a created being.

The Apollinarians taught that Moshiach Yehoshua was not

completely human because his spirit and source of

initiative--the rational soul--was not that of a human being but

that of G-d. This was condemned as heresy, and the dogma was

proclaimed that G-d in Moshiach became fully man with a rational soul and a body. Monophysitism (or Eutychianism) obliterated the distinction between the two natures, divine and human, in one person and taught that Moshiach had only a single "hybrid" natured person. Another heresy attributed to Nestorius dealt with at the Council of Ephesus in 431, was the teaching that the divine did not have a part in the sufferings of the human nature of Moshiach, which would mean that only the human part of Moshiach Yehoshua suffered and that humanity is redeemed by merely human sufferings in the man Moshiach Yehoshua.

Nestorianism was rejected.

451 Council of Chalcedon (an ancient city near Constantinople or

modern Istanbul, Turkey).

452 Leo I succeeds in persuading Attila the Hun and his nomadic

hordes not to destroy the city of Rome. In 455 Leo had to

similarly negotiate with the Vandals.

476 Romulus Augustus deposed and the de facto end of the Western

Roman Empire

570-632 Muhammad and the rise of Islam

June 15, 622 Muhammad in Arabia was forced to flee from Mecca to

Medina, where he gathered "those who submitted" (Muslims). By

the time he died in 632, he was in control of all of Arabia, and

the stage was set for the first military expansions of Islam to

begin, conquering Persia, Syria, and Egypt etc, under Muhammad's

Caliphs ("successors").

638 Arab conquest of Jerusalem

673 Muslims put Constantinople itself under siege. By 677

however, the Muslims were turned back. This date is of similar

historic significance as 732.

732 Charles Martel, the ruler of the Germanic tribes called the

Franks and the grandfather of Charlemagne, wins a victory over

the Muslims at the Battle of Tours (in west central France) that

marked a turning point in the struggle against Islam.

December 25, 800 Leo III crowns Charlemagne Emperor.

1000-1200 The Renaissance

1066 French-speaking William of Normandy ("William the

Conqueror") invades England and the Old English phase of the

British tongue begins to come to an end. Middle English, the

language of Chaucer (1340?-1400), will now evolve. This

evolution is significant because 1.5 billion people today speak

English, the lingua franca of the modern world. For some one

thousand years the English lay people had not possessed the Bible

in their own tongue. This situation would change with the advent

of Wycliffe (1330-1384), an Oxford theologian who completed a

translation from the Latin Vulgate into Middle English. For this

many were burned at the stake with their translation tied around

their necks, though Wycliffe himself died of natural causes. It

was incredibly dangerous at that time to read the Bible, if

indeed one were fortunate enough to have learned how to read.

1098 Anselm (1033-1109) of Canterbury, England, writes *Cur Deus*

Homo. He taught that the existence of G-d is logically

self-evident, and is important, among other reasons, because of

his relation to the history of the doctrine of Atonement.

Anselm taught that sin was a violation of the honor of G-d

requiring satisfaction (see Isaiah 53:10 "after the suffering of

his soul he will see the the light of life and he will be

satisfied"). Only a life of infinite worth could render

satisfaction for the sin of all humanity. Rev. 5:9 says that only the eternal Lamb is worthy, because you were slain and by your blood you bought for G-d people of every tribe and language, nation and race," and this means that for the Lamb to be of infinite worth, he must be "G-d-with-us" without original sin because born of a virgin in the incarnation (Isaiah 7:14). As the new Adam and the refounder of humanity he recapitulated the test of the first Adam, endured temptation, did not see equality with G-d as a thing to be proudly exploited or the image of G-d as something to misuse and was obedient unto death. Therefore, the law of sin and death had no power to thwart him, he could be our

substitute, and live and die for us vicariously. Then, after his

soul was made an offering for sin, making it justifiable for us

to be born from above, he could see his offspring in the light of

resurrection life and be exalted as World-Judge and Lord (Phil.

2:6-11; Isa.33:5, 10-12; Rom. 5:12-21; I Co. 15:22-49; Eph. 2:15;

Heb. 4:15; 5:5-9).

1095-1291 The Crusades were various tragic wars fought with the

Muslims in an unsuccessful effort to recover the Holy Land from

the Muslims. In 1244 Jerusalem fell to the Egyptians and remained

in Muslim hands until General Allenby and the British captured

the Holy City from the Turks in 1917.

1187 Capture of Jerusalem by Saladin

1215 Magna Carta signed.

1220-1292 Roger Bacon upholds the principle of experimental

science.

1227 Genghis Khan dies, having founded the vast Mongol Empire,

conquering northern China and Western Asia

1224-1274 Thomas Aquinas. Natural theology is what can be known

about G-d apart from Scriptural revelation, and Romans 1:20-21

seems to present the basis for the cosmological argument (how

could the universe we see have started without a First Cause,

i.e. G-d?) and teleological argument (does not the design and

purpose in the universe require a purposeful Designer, i.e. G-d?)

made famous by Aquinas. Romans 2:15 seems to present the Moral

Argument for the existence of G-d made famous by the German

philosopher Immanuel Kant (1721-1804), who taught that the

existence of G-d is rationally required by morality, for who else

but G-d could establish the highest virtue which morality

requires? In other words, you cannot have the highest derived

good (a holy world, the Kingdom of G-d, the best world, etc.)

without postulating or assuming the highest original good (that

is a holy G-d). Kant wrote, It is morally necessary to assume

the existence of G-d. Critique of Practical Reason, I, 11, 2.

So the universal and innate sense of ethical duty presupposes

both a universal Supreme Judge (G-d) and an occasion of judgment

(i.e. immortality). In Romans 2:15 Shliach Sha'ul seems to be offering the natural moral law as a proof of G-d, since even here and also before the conscience G-d has not left himself without a witness against us. The heathenish homosexuals demonstrate their total depravity in that, even though in their heart of hearts they know they are violating the natural moral law within them, they nevertheless do so with devilish abandon (Roman: 1:32).

1244 Jerusalem falls to the Muslims

1281 Ottoman Empire (Turkey etc) begins, collapsing after World

War I. The Ottoman Turks conquered the land of Israel in 1516.

During World War I the British captured this area. The British

Mandate of the League of Nations came in 1922 and Jewish people

began immigration. For a continuation of this history, see 1948.

1298 Marco Polo, a Venetian merchant, writes a book about his

travels and adventures in the court Kublai Khan, grandson of

Genghis Khan, and the Mongol Dynasty in China and the wonders of

that strange land, the seat of such technological marvels as

gunpowder, etc.

1321 Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) completes The Divine Comedy

and, at roughly this time, the so-called "Renaissance" (French

for "rebirth") begins in the revival of learning in the arts and

sciences.

1330-1400 Englishman William Langland writes "Piers Plowman" at

roughly the same time as his British contemporary Geoffrey

Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales.

1337 the Hundred Years War (1337-1453) begins between Britain

and France at roughly the same time that a terrible plague called

"the Black Death" began to kill up to a third of the population

of Europe (1348-1349).

In 1429 Jeanne D'Arc ("Joan of Arc"), believing that G-d had sent

her to save France, appeared before the French king's eldest son

and played a part in the Hundred Years War, though she was

captured by the British and burned at the stake as a witch in

1431.

1329-84 John Wycliffe believes the Bible should be available to everyone in his own language, and he instigated an English translation. He believed the Bible was the only authoritative guide for faith and practice.

1373-1415 Jan Hus, another early reformer, who expressed similar views in Bohemia (Czechoslovakia) was not as fortunate as Wycliffe. Wycliffe died in bed of a stroke. Hus was burned at the stake.

In 1454 the invention of printing by movable type was an epochal technological innovation. It was also a prodigious labor and a gift to the world. Johann Gutenberg of Mainz (Germany)

introduced this great advance. Suddenly the world's reading audience exploded in size and books became reasonably priced, two earth-shaking changes that greatly aided the cause of the Besuras Hageulah. This was the hand of G-d stirring to prepare the world for the Reformation and its teaching from the pens of the great Reformers. History books tell us that by 1500 there were over two hundred presses established throughout Europe. The first large book printed was the Gutenberg Bible (in Latin)!

1487 Tomas de Torquemada (1420-1498), a Dominican monk, is appointed as Grand Inquisitor of the Spanish Inquisition. During this period this evil man caused the Jewish people to be expelled from Spain.

In 1492 after reading Marco Polo, Christopher Columbus embarked

on a voyage from Spain that brought him to one of the islands of

the Bahamas and to the Americas. This is also the year of tragic

expulsions from Spain

1508 Michelangelo paints the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in

Rome

1516 Erasmus publishes the first printed Greek Bible.

October 31, 1517 Luther (1483-1546) posts the 95 theses at

Wittenberg.

1525 William Tyndale (ca.1494-1536) published his English

translation of the Bible at Cologne and Worms, Germany.

He is called "the Father of the English Bible" because the King James Version is greatly dependent on his work (KJV uses 90% of Tyndale's words). While hiding in Antwerp, Belgium, Tyndale was betrayed by a fellow Englishman, kidnapped, and taken to Brussels, Belgium, where he was strangled and then burned as a martyr, saying "L-rd, open the King of England's eyes." His only crime was making the Hebrew and Greek available in the English language for the first time in history.

1536 Calvin (1509-1564) first publishes the systematic theology of the Reformation called, The Institutes of the Christian Religion, in Geneva, Switzerland. "We cannot aspire to him in earnest until we have begun to be displeased with ourselves."

Institutes 1:1:1-2. Calvin also founded the Academy, later to be the University of Geneva.

1611 King James Bible is completed and published as a peak of English literature and the most used Bible in the West.

1620 British philosopher Francis Bacon wrote *Novum Organon*, in which he pleaded for experimentation and induction. That same year, the *Mayflower* sails to America.

1634 (this date may not mean anything to you, but if the British man of whom I am a direct descendent had not left England and sailed to America at roughly this time, I would not be writing this and you would not be reading it. His name was Thomas

Goble.) Perhaps you would like to fill in some of your own

favorite dates as we go along. We will deal with Israel's dates

and some key dates for Messianic Judaism along the way as well.

1648 Peace of Westphalia ends the Thirty Years War in central

Europe.

1654 Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), French philosopher and

mathematician, becomes a believer. He wrote that it is not only

impossible but useless to know G-d without Moshiach. Pensees

191. In 1656-57 in his Provincial Letters he attacks the

Jesuits.

1667 Milton completes his masterpiece, Paradise Lost.

1678 Bunyan, a preacher imprisoned for the cause of the Besuras

Hageulah (like Shliach Sha'ul he did some of his best writing in

jail), publishes Pilgrim's Progress.

1687 Isaac Newton, became a believer as a student at Cambridge

and having given testimony that every scientific discovery he

made was communicated to him by the Ruach Hakodesh, publishes

perhaps the greatest scientific book ever written, Mathematical

Principles of Natural Philosophy.

1685-1750 Bach, called by Francis Schaeffer "the zenith of

Reformation composers"

1707-1788 Charles Wesley, considered probably the greatest

English hymn-writer ever, supplied the music for the Wesleyan

revival.

1726 the Irish clergyman Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), considered

one of the greatest satirists who ever lived, satirizes human

depravity in Gulliver's Travels

1726-1760 the Great Awakening in the American colonies, a great

spiritual revival, led by men like George Whitefield and Jonathan

Edwards. Princeton, Rutgers, Brown, and Dartmouth were part of

the fruit of the Great Awakening, though these schools have

largely forgotten their original spiritual raison d'etre.

1738 Wesley (1703-1791) is regenerated. Since he knew himself

called to preach to the whole nation of England, tirelessly

exhausted himself for over 50 years at "field preaching." Since he did not intend to break with those who ordained him he called the gathered assemblies of believers he founded "religious societies." People who were received were admitted on a trial basis, and had to be examined and, only then, were admitted as full members by being given a "society ticket." These tickets were renewable on a quarterly basis and furnished a ready means of sifting the society and graphically informing backsliders of their backsliding. Wesley also used cell groups of 12 persons called "classes" each with a layman as a class leader, to assist in the problem of spiritual oversight since in the early days the

assistants to Wesley were circuit riders preaching to many groups

who did not have their own congregational leader.

1742 Handel (1685-1759), one of the world's greatest composers,

completes Handel's Messiah (written 1741, first performed 1742,

the most performed major choral work of all time), which draws

entirely upon direct Biblical texts. Haydn, Mozart, and

Beethoven all drew inspiration from Handel's music.

1769 James Watt's steam engine inaugurates the Industrial

Revolution.

1787-1825 Second Great Awakening (second national revival in the

United States, also touching Britain and the Continent of

Europe). Charles Finney began his ministry just as this revival was starting to wane.

1792 William Carey, publishes an 87 page book of great importance which presented the case for global world outreach, winning every tribe to follow our Moshiach. That same year (at the age of 31) Carey preached a sermon on Isaiah 54:2-3 in which he proclaimed, "Expect great things from G-d; attempt great things for G-d." Then he helped to organize a new world outreach organization, and departed his native England for India (1793), where he toiled to raise up native preachers who had the Bible in their own tongue and where he died in 1834 at the age of 73.

1804 the British and Foreign Bible Society is founded by a Welsh minister named Thomas Charles to make the Scriptures available at low cost throughout the world in foreign languages. Notice Acts 2:8 where, when the Besuras Hageulah was first preached, each person heard it "in our own language (in which we were reared)."

Thus, the importance of Bible translation and indigenous language congregation planting, both of which the Bible Societies aid.

Today the United Bible Societies consultants are assisting local translators in more than 550 languages.

1840 David Livingstone (1813-1873), a Scottish explorer and medical emissary of Moshiach's shlichut, arrives in Africa,

risking the deadly African fever and the cannibals and other
terrors. Livingstone helps by his exploratory expeditions to open
Africa, making history as an explorer yet not abandoning outreach
for the Messiah. He used an early version of the slide projector
to depict Biblical scenes as he told the Besuras Hageulah story
of salvation to the natives.

1821 - 1881 Russian novelist Feodor Dostoevski wrote, "Totally
without hope one cannot live. To live without hope is to cease
to live. Hell is hopelessness. It is no accident that above the
entrance to Dante's, hell is the inscription: 'Leave behind all
hope, you who enter here.'"

1843 Kierkegaard publishes in Danish his Either-Or existential

interpretation of Messianic Faith.

A Jewish believer in Moshiach Yehoshua, Felix Mendelssohn

(1809-1847), composes the great oratorio Elijah and presents it

in 1846.

1850 Julius Emmanuel Clausius works out the "second law of

thermodynamics," demonstrating that the universe is "running

down."

1859 Charles Darwin publishes The Origin of Species, theorizing

that species originate by descent, with chance variation, from

parent forms, through the natural selection of those individuals

best adapted for the reproductive success of their kind. Philip

B. Yochananson in his book Darwin on Trial enumerates such problems as the lack of transitionals in the fossil record and the difficulty of explaining the origin of the genetic code to prove that Darwinism is just that, a theory. Other books argue that such "transitional forms" as the archaopteryx (offering proof of a reptile-to-bird species transition) are not that at all but mosaic forms like the contemporary duck-billed platypus.

1861 Charles Spurgeon (1834-1892), an eloquent preacher, moved into Metropolitan Tabernacle in London and then opened a minister training college, which had already trained about nine hundred preachers by the time Spurgeon died.

1865 in London's East End William Booth (1829-1912) founds what

later became known as The Salvation Army. "While women weep, as

they do now, I'll fight; while little children go hungry, I'll

fight; while men go to prison, in and out, in and out, as they do

now, I'll fight; while there is a drunkard left, while there is a

poor lost girl upon the streets, where there remains one dark

soul without the light of G-d--I'll fight! I'll fight to the

very end!" This was the end of his very last sermon, and he died

shortly after he preached it.

Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895), introduce

the bloody Communistic era of modern mass murder with their

publication of The Communist Manifesto, the errors of which are manifestly proven by the crumbling economy of the U.S.S.R.

1861 - 1865 American Civil War

1865 Hudson Taylor (1832-1905) founds the interdenominational

China Inland Mission. Although he stressed native Chinese dress

for his emissaries of Moshiach's shlichut in order to identify

with the people, he did not attempt to raise up indigenous

congregations but rather to create a large organization of

outreach ministers who could be the "shock troops" to get the

Besuras Hageulah known throughout all of China. In 1900 comes

the famous "Boxer Rebellion" and Peking orders the death of many

martyrs.

1881 Westcott and Hort Greek Brit Chadasha Scriptures published

1896 a Hungarian-born Jew Theodor Herzl (1860-1904) writes a

pamphlet, The Jewish State, and organized the first Zionist

Congress in Basel, Switzerland, in August, 1897, laying the

groundwork for the birth of the modern State of Israel.

1898 Guglielmo Marconi invents radio.

1903 the Wright brothers invent the airplane.

1909 Henry Ford begins mass production of the automobile. These

events in 1903 and 1909 together with the new possibility of

mass-marketing televisions in the 1940's and personal

computers in the 1980's begin an epochal technological advance in

the work of fulfilling the Great Commission.

1906 the Azusa Street Pentecostal Revival begin: in Los Angeles,

California.

1914 The "Assemblies of G-d," organized in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

1911-1918 World War I

1933-1945 Holocaust

1939-45 World War II

1945 German congregational leader and theologian Dietrich

Bonhoeffer, after being arrested in 1943 for helping to smuggle

Jewish people into Switzerland, is imprisoned and then finally

martyred by the Nazis.

1942 William Cameron Townsend (1896-1982) formerly organizes the

Wycliffe Bible Translators and the Summer Institute of

Linguistics.

May 15, 1948 the State of Israel is established. Egypt, Jordan,

Iraq, Syria and Lebanon declare war and attack. Hostilities

continue till 1949.

1949 Billy Graham begins his world outreach tours

October, 1956 Nasser's Egypt and Israel engage in war over the

Suez Canal with French and British troops also attacking Egypt.

1964 The PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) is formed in

Cairo at an Arab League meeting

1966 Charismatic renewal movement begins to be seen in mainline

congregations. Also this is the year that Billy Graham leads the

World Congress on world outreach in West Berlin

June 5-10, 1967 "Six Day War" where Israel destroys the Egyptian

Air Force in a preemptive strike. Syria and Jordan were also

losers in this war, with Israel occupying not only the Sinai

Peninsula and Gaza Strip, but also Arab East Jerusalem, the West

Bank, and the Golan Heights. Israel absorbed East Jerusalem in

1967. [This caused a revived interest in the Moshiach among the

Jewish people world-wide, because Jerusalem was no longer trodden

down by Gentiles (see also Luke 21:24) and the stage was being

set for the Moshiach's coming. A revival began among the Jews, especially in Los Angeles (1972), out of which (through the help of Fuller Seminary's Peter Wagner and Donald McGavran) came my book (two years in the writing), *Everything You Need To Grow A Messianic Synagogue*. (For the history of "Messianic Judaism" and my involvement in it, see Burgess and McGee's *Dictionary of Pentecostal and Charismatic Movements*, Zondervan, 1988). Forgive me for that personal aside. I was a minor player (the L-rd is ALWAYS the major player). But my eye-witness view point of a historic revival is worth preserving. What was important about the Six Day War and the ensuing Messianic Jewish revival was that, for the first time in over two thousand years, Jewish

people were back in Jerusalem and no longer “trodden down by Gentiles,”

Israel and, at the same time, Jewish people were starting to turn

to the Moshiach Yehoshua in considerable numbers. Not only in

America, but all over the world, the fig tree was starting to

blossom (Luke 21:29-31) and the coming of the Moshiach was near.

1970 New English Bible is published and shortly after that I

begin reading it and become regenerated in early 1971. (If you

have become reborn, you should pencil into this chronology the

year this monumental and historic event happened in your life.)

The publication of this beautiful translation, which took 24

years to prepare, was the first major new translation of the

Bible into English since Tyndale, and has been called a high

water mark in the history of Bible translation. It certainly was

a high water mark in my life, especially since I was subsequently

led to study under Donald McGavran, Ralph Winter, Peter Wagner,

J. Edwin Orr (read his books on the history of revivals),

William S. LaSor, and many

world-class scholars at Fuller Theological Seminary. Without

these teachers I might never have been able to have founded

Artists for Israel International Institute in 1981.

October 1973 "Yom Kippur War," Egyptian and Syrian forces attack

on the highest Holy Day of the Jewish calendar

1974 Lausanne Congress, Lausanne, Switzerland, at which my teacher Donald McGavran gave the plenary address. More than 2,700 million people, which is more than two-thirds of mankind, have yet to be reached out to with the Good News of Moshiach. We are ashamed that so many have been neglected. It is a standing rebuke to us and to the whole Brit Chadasha kehillah.

1975 the Communist Khmer Rouge movement headed by Pol Pot seizes power in Cambodia and killed well over a million people. It was ousted in 1978 by Vietnamese troops but by the early 90's was once again sad to say, gaining respectability as part of the governing picture of Cambodia. Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980), who defended various forms of totalitarian violence,

can be known by his fruits (Matt. 7:20), since the professional political intellectuals responsible for the Cambodian Holocaust absorbed Sartre's doctrines on necessary violence as university students in France in the 1950s. "They were Sartre's children," says Paul Johnson, *Modern Times: the World from the Twenties to the Eighties*, p.655.

1981-1982 Israel annexes the Golan Heights and attacks PLO in Lebanon. The Syrians lost the Golan Heights to Israel in the 1967 Middle East war. They won back a third of it in negotiations after the 1973 war and have tried to regain the rest of it ever since then. But Israel annexed the mountains

overlooking Lake Galilee, and because of its strategic

importance, refuse to give up the area.

1987 Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza begin an uprising

against Israeli occupation, using strikes, boycotts, and other

methods (called intifada Arabic "shaking off").

1991 In the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war against Iraq,

President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker begin

diplomatic moves leading to the Madrid Peace Talks

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alexander, Philip S., *Textual Resources for the Study of Judaism*.

Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1984

Balentine, Samuel E., *Prayer in the Hebrew Bible*, Minneapolis,

MN: Fortress, 1993

Bronstein, Dr. David, Siddur for Messianic Jews. Palm Harbor, FL:

An Adventure in Faith Inc, 1984

Bruce, F. F., NT History. Garden City, NY: Doubleday-Galilee, 1980

Buksbazen, Victor, The Gospel in the Feasts of Israel.

Philadelphia, PA: Spearhead Press, 1954

Cahn-Lipman, Rabbi David E, The Jewish Book of Knowledge.

Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson, 1994

Chill, Abraham, The Mitzvot. Jerusalem, Israel: Keter, 1974

Edersheim, Alfred, The Life and Times Peabody, Mass.:

Hendrickson

Greeberg, Blu, How to Run a Traditional Jewish Household, NY, NY:

Simon & Schuster, 1983

Gribetz, Judah, The Timetables of Jewish History. NY, NY:

Simon & Schuster, 1993

Heilman, Samuel C., The People of the Book. Chicago, Ill.,

Chicago University, 1987

Kasdan, Barney, G-d's Appointed Times. Baltimore, MD: Lederer

Messianic Pub.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott, A History of Christianity Vol. 1&2;

NY, NY: Harper & Row, 1975

Lutske, Harvey, The Book of Jewish Customs. Northvale, NJ: Jason

Aronson, 1986

Markowitz, Rabbi Sidney L., Jewish Religion, History, Ethics, and

Culture. Secaucus, New Jersey: Citadel, 1955

Sanders, E. P., Paul and Palestinian Judaism. Philadelphia, PA,

Fortress, 1977

The Complete Metsudah Siddur. NY, NY: Ziontalis, 1990

Yellin, Burt, Messiah, a Rabbinical and Scriptural Viewpoint.

Denver, Co.: Congregation Roeh Israel, 1984

It is important not to overlook the uses of Philosophy

for the Besuras HaGeulah (Good News of Redemption). Col. 2:8-10

warns of FILOSOFI/A and the danger of getting carried away into

the bondage of its empty deceit and its man-made

pseudo-wisdom and groundless speculative theories about G-d and

the world and the meaning of life. Nevertheless, Shliach Sha'ul

does at times establish a common ground by agreeing with Greek

philosophers when what they say agrees with the Kitvei Hakodesh.

Epimenides of Cnossus (pronounced NOHS-us) in Crete was a

religious teacher and poet whom Shliach Sha'ul calls "one of

their (Cretan) prophets." He quotes this philosopher in Tit.

1:12 and then, referring to the quotation, says, "That testimony

is true." The same philosopher is quoted in Acts 17:28, "In Him we

live and move and have our being." Also Shliach Sha'ul quotes

Cleanthes the Stoic (3rd century B.C.E.E.) or possibly the Stoic

poet Aratus of Cilicia in Acts 17:28 "We are His offspring."

On the subject of Philosophy see, Norman L. Geisler and Paul D.

Feinberg, Introduction To Philosophy, Baker Book House, 1980.

Also see Norman Geisler's multi-volume Systematic Theology. The

following are some books, some on philosophy, some on other

subjects, that you should know about and should consult as the

need arises.

Stephen McKenna, translator, Augustine, THE TRINITY, 1963.

David Winston, translator, PHILO OF ALEXANDRIA, Paulist Press,

1981 (see especially p.87-95 on the Logos/Sophia Heavenly

Chochman of Hashem)

C.D. Yonge, translator, THE WORKS OF PHILO, COMPLETE AND

UNABRIDGED, Hendrickson Publishers, 1993.

See the following quote from the Talmud and other

References like it in Edersheim's Life and Times of

Moshiach, especially Edersheim's Appendix.

Sanhedrin 98b is a tractate of the Talmud that deals with the

issue of the Moshiach's personal name.

"What is the Moshiach's name? The School of Rabbi Shila said,

`His name is Shee-LOH (Gen. 49:10), for it is written, until

Shiloh come.

The School of Rabbi Yannai said: 'His name is yeen-NOHN "may he

continue") (Psalm 72:17), His name shall endure forever; e'er the

sun was his name (is) Yinnon.

The School of R. KHaninah maintained: 'His name is (chah-nee-NAH

"favor") (Jeremiah 16:13), as it written, Where I will not give

you Chaninah.