



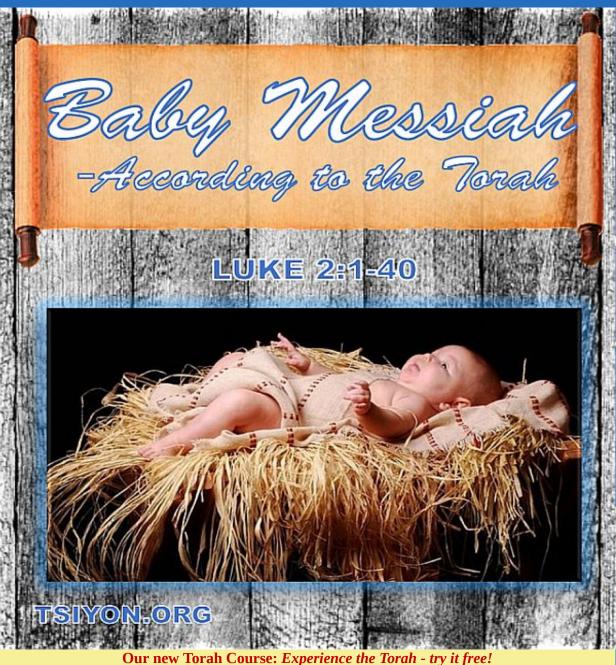
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**Every Sabbath** 





TSIYON
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Keep *Tsiyon Road* on the air.



"Arise, shine; for your light has come, and the glory of YHWH is risen on you. For, behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the peoples; but YHWH will arise on you, and his glory shall be seen on you." Isaiah 60:1, 2

Time Left to Prepare for the Remnant Exodus:

**50** 49 Months

Take action today!

## **Tsiyon Partner Action Points:**

- Complete Module 3, Units 9-12
- and/or listen to #006-Thin Red Line
- Read Luke 1:39-80
- Attend Shabbot
- Want to Enroll in <u>Tsiyon Academy</u>?



<u>Download Remnant Exodus Cards</u> to hand out and invite others.



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## From Eliyahu



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A lot of people have precious memories of Christmas - but does that make Christmas a good thing? Imagine calling the birth of a Jewish baby boy "the Christmas Story." Really, its more about satan...errrr, I mean santa, and all of the rest of the "Christmas" customs (borrowed from the pagans) than anything having to do with the birth of the Messiah.

That's quite a mindbender for traditional Jewish people. Is it any wonder that so many of them cannot imagine the baby who is the centerpiece of pagan-based beliefs and customs as the Messiah of Israel?

This disconnect in the Christian world from the Jewishness of "Jesus" (a Greek name - His real Hebrew name is Yeshua) has not served the Great Commission very well. This reminds me of

the words of the Apostle Paul:

"...there isn't another "good news." Only there are some who trouble you, and want to pervert the Good News of Messiah. But even though we, or an angel from heaven, should proclaim to you any "good news" other than that which we preached to you, let him be cursed." Galatians 1:7-8

Is that too harsh? Is the traditional Christian "Jesus" a "perversion" of reality?

Well, look at this typical Christian illustration of the "Christmas Story."



Apollo with a radiant halo in a Roman floor mosaic (late 2nd century, El Djem, Tunisia)

Notice the halo around the head of "baby Jesus," Joseph and Mary. As you probably know already, this halo or "nimbus" is very prevalent in Christian art. Do you think there is anything in Scripture about Jesus, Joseph and Mary having glowing heads at Jesus' birth? I didn't think so

Consider this other picture of a floor mosaic from the 2nd century. Some might assume this is a picture of "Jesus" - but no, it is a picture of the sun god, Apollo. Depicting "Jesus" as the sun god certainly does confuse the story, so that it appears much more like Roman mythology than like the birth of the Jewish Messiah. Is this a "perversion" of the Good News? "Perversion" is defined as "the alteration of something from its original course, meaning, or state to a distortion or corruption of what was first

intended." Yes, this meets the definition of "perversion." No joke, there is a curse connected with that!

While we are talking about Paul's words, Paul mentioned "angels from heaven" - are the childlike "angels" in this Christmas picture consistent with actual Biblical angels, who have the



appearance of mighty men in Scripture? Clearly, no. These are the baby-like Cupid "Cherubs" of Greek mythology. These are the cute baby angels with

chubby cheeks and little wings who use bows and arrows to cause people to fall in love. Known as either cherubs or cupids, these characters are popular in art - but not in reality.



These mythical cherubs probably made their way into Christian mythology because Cupid is the god of love in ancient Roman mythology (same as Eros in Greek mythology) - and you want love as part of the Christmas Story, right? ....Good grief!

Cupid was the son of Venus, the Roman goddess of love, and was often depicted in art as a young man with a bow, ready to shoot arrows at people to cause them to fall in love with others. As the child of Venus, he was eventually depicted as baby cupid.

These cute little "cherubs" are actually nothing like the Biblical angels with the similar name: cherubim. Just as falling in love can be confusing, so is the history of how cupids came to be confused with Biblical angels. However it happened, it is very evident that from the 2nd century forward, the Good News was significantly corrupted with pagan symbolism, pagan form, and pagan ideology. In any event, all of this is pagan mythology and has nothing to do with the true account of the birth of Messiah found in Luke 2, in the Scriptures.

We could go on and on with examples of paganism corrupting the Good News. The truth is, Christianity as we know it has departed far from the actual Good News, as found in Scripture. Rather than lifting up the amazing birth of the Son of God as one of us, these perversions obscure the credibility of the actual Biblical narrative, making the real account of the historical Jewish Messiah appear no more real than the pagan myths of Cupid and Apollo.

So what really happened when Messiah was born? Luke chapter 2 gives us that information, and I can assure you, there are no pagan trappings anywhere to be seen in the actual account. It is Jewish from beginning to end, all according to the Torah.

Join us at our online Tsiyon meeting, at 8 PM CST at <u>Tsiyon.Net</u>. See the most amazing miracle that ever happened as it really happened - and be set free by the truth!

Shalom,

Eliyahu ben David <u>Tsiyon.Org</u>

## Study: One-fifth of Jewish millennials believe Jesus is the son of God

Reprint: Jerusalem Post, 11/01/2017

The survey, which was published this week, is mostly composed of the standard questions.



The study surveyed 599 Jews born from 1984 to 1999. The survey creates a contradictory portrait of Jewish millennials: These young adults describe themselves as religious, and practice Jewish ritual, but are unaffiliated. They value tradition and family, but don't plan on marrying only Jews. They are proud to be Jewish, but don't feel that contradicts with practicing other religions.

It's the kind of survey that could be useful to Jewish planners, if only for the organization that commissioned and funded it: Jews for Jesus, the evangelical group that for decades has been trying to draw Jews toward belief in Christ.

The survey was conducted by the Barna Group, a reputable polling firm specializing in religion, especially conservative Christianity, and was sent to the media with endorsements by Jewish

studies professors. But its goal was to conduct market research for "Messianic Jews." And Jews for Jesus likes what it sees.

"It was very hopeful from our perspective," Susan Perlman, the San Francisco-based group's director of communications, told JTA. "This was a generation that was spiritual, that is willing to engage in the subject of whether or not Jesus might be the Messiah. All we can ask for is an open mind to engage with the Bible, engage with the culture and look at the possibilities."

The survey, which was published this week, is mostly composed of the standard questions: how often do you pray, how do you feel about Israel, do you date non-Jews and the like. Much of it is a millennial-focused version of the Pew Research Center's 2013 study of American Jews.

"They are free-thinking and flexible in their spiritual and religious identity, yet they gravitate toward formal customs and ancient expressions of faith," the survey's introduction reads. "Often molded by intermarriage and multiculturalism, they reject rigid or traditional definitions of what it means to be Jewish, but — more than any other generation — still consider their Jewish identity to be very important to them."

But it also includes a few unusual entries that Pew didn't cover, like a detailed section on belief in God and the afterlife, and — no surprise here — an extensive examination of attitudes toward Jesus.

For those accustomed to thinking of millennials as religiously uninvolved and skeptical of traditional practices, the survey has some surprising news: Eighty percent of Jewish millennials self-identify as "religious Jews," as opposed to just a slim majority of all Jews. And nearly half say being Jewish is "very important" to them, higher than any other generation.

That commitment to Judaism comes through in specific practices as well. Almost a quarter of Jewish millennials attend religious services once a week, according to the survey, and one in three prays every day. A majority says "God loves people."

Ari Kelman, a Jewish studies professor at Stanford University who was interviewed as part of the report, said the study suggests a cohort distinct from all others.

"These don't look like Jews I recognize," he said of the millennials surveyed. "I was not willing to just write them off entirely. Maybe these are Jews we've never seen before. We know religion is changing, we know parameters of identity are changing, so why would we expect different generations to look exactly the same?"

The data on Jesus might be especially surprising to Jews who, if they agree on nothing else, believe that Jews for Jesus and its "messianic" philosophy are beyond the pale. The survey found that 21 percent of Jewish millennials believe Jesus was "God in human form who lived among people in the 1st century." And 28 percent "see him as a rabbi or spiritual leader, but not God."

The openness to non-Jewish practice extends beyond that: 42 percent of respondents say they celebrate Christmas. A majority says one can hold other faiths and still be Jewish. And the survey found that one-third of Jewish millennials believe "God desires a personal relationship with us."

Some of the findings depart from the Pew study of four years ago. Pew found far lower rates of synagogue attendance among Jews aged 18 to 29, and a much lower percentage of respondents said religion was important to them.

But Pew actually backs up some of the statistics on Christianity. It found that a third of all respondents had a Christmas tree at home, and 34 percent said belief in Jesus as the Messiah was compatible with being Jewish. ("This does not mean that most Jews think those things are good," Alan Cooperman, deputy director of Pew Research Center's Religion and Public Life Project, said at the time. "They are saying that those things do not disqualify a person from being Jewish. [But] most Jews think that belief in Jesus is disqualifying by roughly a 2-to-1 margin.")

This week's survey no doubt garnered higher percentages on those questions because it included Messianic Jews — that is, members of a religious movement that combines Christian and Jewish beliefs — whom Pew excluded from some questions. According to the Jews for Jesus website, 30,000 to 125,000 Jews worldwide believe in Jesus. There are roughly 5 million to 6 million US Jews. Some 58 percent of respondents in the Jews for Jesus study are children of interfaith marriages, about 10 points more than in the Pew study, which generally used a slightly narrower definition of "Jewish."

Jewish sociologist Steven M. Cohen said Pew also did not delve as deeply into matters of faith because theology tends to be more central to Christians than to Jews.

"Christians have a stronger interest in the faith aspect of religion, and being Jewish isn't only a religion, but it's also an ethnicity," said Cohen, a professor at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion who consulted on the Pew study. "It's also the case that faith in God for Jews is less predictive of matters of belonging."

Some results of this week's survey conformed to expectations of millennials as less affiliated with traditional institutions and more open to multiculturalism and pluralism. A majority of millennial Jews do not affiliate with a major denomination. Only about one in 10 see affinity to Israel as central to Judaism, though about a quarter have been on Birthright, the free 10-day trip to Israel for Jewish young adults. Nearly 40 percent self-define as liberal and 24 percent as conservative.

And only 4 percent would refrain from a serious relationship with a non-Jew, though 70 percent are committed to raising their children as Jewish. These statistics may be alarming to a Jewish establishment that has worried for decades about rising intermarriage rates. But for Jews for Jesus, which promotes its own brand of interreligious mixing, this is not a problem.

"I don't see it as a positive or a negative," Perlman said of intermarriage. "It's a fact of life, but I think that spiritual harmony is important, so if you're a Jewish-gentile couple, you need to find spiritual harmony or you have a rocky road ahead."

The survey has a margin of error of 2.5 percent.

Kelman acknowledges that he had misgivings about a survey on Jews funded by a group that essentially wants to convert them to Christianity.

"The fact you're doing market research on American Jews, their potential adherence to Jews for Jesus makes you uncomfortable," he said.

But, regarding Barna, the polling firm, Kelman said: "They were good social scientists with skin in the game. Most people who fund research on American Jews also come with an agenda, and I've been in this world long enough to know that the people who fund that research don't interfere. They don't cook the books. They don't come with a pre-fixed menu of outcomes they expect to see."

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See: Science from Séance (#8) - now showing on YouTube.

Many of us go through a bit of a wild phase in our life, mostly in our youth. While for most of us that includes driving fast cars and the like, Darwin's wild time was when he was in South Africa - going into spiritual trances with the local witch doctors. So, is this a man of science or an occultist? I'd say both. There were more than just a few scientific men, who, in their day dabbled in some dark spiritual places. What's natural about studying spiritualism? We'd have to say, according to the definition of science... nothing.

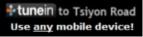
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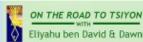
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