

B.O.L.D Couse – Answering The Culture Part 2
Answering Objections of Jewish People
(Based Heavily on the Teachings of Dr. Michael L. Brown)

General Notes

Note: Referencing non-Scriptural Jewish sources is not an endorsement of that source as authoritative. But such documents can show what is common in Jewish teaching in reference to Jesus and the New Covenant. If citing such sources, you may want to be clear on this (that you are not claiming to believe the document to be authoritative). Yet, this does not mean it can't be cited to show what Jewish people have taught.

Some Basics and General Things to Understand Regarding Witnessing to Jewish People

- The persecution throughout history, including not only that from the Catholic and Orthodox churches, but from professing Protestants. (Example of ministering to a severely physically and emotionally battered woman in need of salvation.- not deny her sin, but be thoughtful and wise considering her past.) ; forced baptisms.
- There are many different kinds of Jewish people, from the very “religious” to the very secular.
- Most Jewish people don't know their Bibles very well, including many among the religious community like the Orthodox, who are familiar with tradition.
- There are even those Jewish people, even leaders, even those labeled Conservative (at least one) who question even the existence of the God of Abraham, the God of the Scriptures. Many may be significantly influenced by Eastern, pantheistic mysticism.
- In general, maybe especially for the more religious Jewish people, tradition has usurped the authority of God's Word.
- Be a Jewish person to Jewish people without being deceptive (1 Corinthians 9:19-20). Try to show much gospel related truth from the Tenach (Old Testament).
- Judaism and Christianity? Are they different? It might be said that Biblical Christianity is the true Judaism (meaning the true continuation of the religion revealed to Israel) whereas rabbinic Judaism departed from what was revealed in the Hebrew Scriptures. The authority of Moses, the Prophets, and the priests was passed on, by The Messiah, to the apostles (who were all Israelites).

Always remember **Romans chapter 11**. Gentiles **did not replace** Israel, but as wild olive branches **were grafted in** to Israel, whose temporary hardening is certainly not permanent.

1.) General Objections:

In a nutshell, the objection say, **“I am Jewish”** (in other words, because I’m Jewish, Jesus is not for me – **I was born a Jew and I’ll die a Jew**).

Dr. Michael Brown said these are the most common, the least sophisticated, and often the most emotional. They involve **broad generalizations** - sweeping statements, based on the perception of what Jewish people as a whole believe and do.

Answering General Objections:

This can involve **correcting misconceptions**, and getting people to think about the **emotional and sometimes irrational nature** of what they are saying.

Some things you can explain/ask are:

- Jesus is Jewish (ask, “Did you know that Jesus is Jewish?”)
- “Did you know that Christ is derived from a Greek word for Messiah (Maschiach)”?
- “Did you know His mother’s name was Miriam”?

(Compare the phrase Yeshua the Messiah son of Miriam to Jesus Christ, Son of the virgin St. Mary. It can have a very different ring to it in a Jewish person’s ear.)

- Jesus had talmudim (disciples) named Yaakov (Jacob – James), Yohannan (John). Virtually all his initial followers, by the thousands, were all Jewish, and when the first Gentiles came to believe in Him, there was a controversy about a non-Jewish person being accepted (Acts chapters 10:1-11:18).

Explain that later, as the word of God spread to the Gentiles, as prophesied of in the Tenach (Old Testament), the Jewish roots of the faith were less predominant. Things have become very twisted.

Explain that there are maybe 200-300,000 Jewish that believe in Jesus today.

Yes, you will die a Jewish person, whether or not you believe in Him. **Believing in Jesus does not take away one’s Jewishness**. Jewish people **did not convert from being Jewish** when they believed in Jesus (though their hearts were transformed according to the Hebrew prophecies). Paul (Saul) was still an Israelite (Romans 11:1) and Peter (formerly Shimon) apparently still considered himself to be Jewish (Acts 10:28). There’s nothing in the New Testament indicating that the first disciples

(talmudim) of Jesus were not recognized as being Jewish. This was a later development.

If you're wondering why it seems so un-Jewish to believe in Jesus, realize that it's part of Israel's and Messiah's mission to make The True God known to the nations – Psalm 96:3

Objection: But most Jewish people don't believe in Jesus.

Possible Response: 1.) This is in accordance with prophecy – Psalm 118:22-23, Isaiah 53:1. 2.) Ask, "Have most Jewish people objectively considered Him in light of the Scriptures? Have you ever considered this, searching the Hebrew Scriptures? Do you know about the hundreds of thousands of Jewish people that do believe in Him as Messiah?" It's always been only a remnant of Jewish people that were right with God. Only 2 people who left Egypt entered The Promised Land.

Objection: I will not betray my ancestors and the faith of my fathers.

Possible Response: If Jesus is the Messiah, you are being faithful to the true Jewish fathers. Also, Abraham apparently broke from the tradition of his family. If there's life after death, the best think you can do for your family is to be right on this matter. The Torah spoke about God being the priority over family (Exodus 32:26-28, Deuteronomy 33:8-9, 13:6-11). The issue is, "Is Jesus the Messiah prophesied of in the Tenach?"

Paul was primarily an apostle to the Gentiles, and was dealing with the lie that Gentiles had to become Jewish by circumcision in order to be saved (Acts 15:1-2) ...

“But as God hath distributed to every man, as the Lord hath called every one, so let him walk. And so ordain I in all churches. Is any man called being circumcised? let him not become uncircumcised. Is any called in uncircumcision? let him not be circumcised.” – 1 Corinthians 7:17-18 – Paul didn't teach that one gave up their Jewishness if they believed I Jesus!

Acts 21:17-25

2.) Historical Objections:

A.) If Jesus is The Messiah, why is there no peace on the earth (as it speaks of in Isaiah 2, Isaiah 11, Micah 4, etc.)?

B.) The horrible suffering the Jewish people had at the hands of the church - followers of Jesus. Crusades, Inquisition, but not only these, but statements by church leaders, demonizing Jewish people in the second century and hostile theology about Jewish people in the 4th century, to the Holocaust.

Answering Historical Objections:

A.) Identify the mission of The Messiah. The first mission of The Messiah - The Priest. He came to make atonement for sin and open the way to Gentiles (Isaiah 42:5-6, 49:5-6). Also, Messiah had to come before the second temple was destroyed.

Messiah was to be both Priest and King

Jewish Ideas of Two Messiahs, or Two Possible Ways Messiah Would Come

Dead Sea Scrolls

Messiah was to have been a priestly king. David, a type- 2 Samuel 24 (offered sacrifices), 2 Sam. 6 (Ark, linen ephod). 2 Sam. 8:17-18 (David's sons), Psalm 110. Zechariah 3:3-5 Yehoshua (Yeshua, Zechariah 6:11-13 – The Branch – Identified with The Messiah – a kingly, priestly picture.

Jesus as Priest had to make atonement for the sin of the nation of Israel and the world.

Messiah had to begin His mission before the second temple was destroyed!

Haggai 2:6-9 (regarding the glory of God see 2 Chronicles 5:14, 7:1-3, and Exodus 40:34-35 (Reportedly, it was said that the second temple was lacking the Ark with the mercy seat, the Urim and Thummim, the cherubim, the divine fire, The Holy Spirit, and The Shekinah). How could this glory be greater, and how could God say that He would appoint peace there? Malachi 3:1 says that The Lord would suddenly come to the temple.

When did this happen?

Daniel 9

Daniel 9:24-27 – regardless of the exact year, it speaks of the city of Jerusalem and the temple being destroyed again, before which Messiah had to come!!

Rabbis reportedly say that he should have come already, but because of their sin He didn't, but what could be asked is, "What if He did come, but because of sin He was missed?"

The Talmud (which is not God-inspired) says that there would be 2000 years of chaos/without Torah, 2000 years of Torah (they include Abraham, saying he received revelation of Torah), and then 2000 years of Messiah. According to this tradition, Messiah should have already come.

Answers: Jesus filled the second temple with glory by His own presence. He brought peace at that time by the shedding of His blood for atonement, remission of sin, and reconciliation!!! Jesus fulfilled Daniel 9:24

Only by belief in Jesus as Messiah can one be faithful to the Hebrew Scriptures. Otherwise, there is no hope that Messiah will ever come.

Isaiah 52:13-15: The One Who would be exalted, extolled, and be very high is The One Whose appearance would be marred beyond that of any man, who would sprinkle many nations, at Whom kings would shut their mouths.

There is only one candidate who could possibly be Messiah. There is only One in human history who fulfilled all; and it had to be fulfilled before the destruction of the second temple.

Donkey (Zechariah 9:9) or Clouds (Daniel 7:13)

Sanhedrin 98a: If worthy, Messiah will come on clouds, if not, on a donkey. But the truth is it's not either or but both and (donkey and clouds)

B.) The persecutors of Jewish people in The Name of Jesus were in opposition to what Jesus taught. Consider the friends of Israel among Bible believing Christians today.

Explain that Scripturally, no one is born Christian, and that maybe less than 5% of professing Christians are not so according to the New Testament. The great majority of professing Christians are not truly followers of Jesus. Don't let their testimony to Jesus throw you.

Disassociate true believers from The Catholic Church, which persecuted Jewish people.

Understand wrong, unnecessary accusations against the Jewish people, like calling them prejudice for being separatist in accordance with the commands of God. What about believers who would not intermarry?

3.) Theological Objections:

The nature of God/Trinity, The deity of Jesus, The Holy Spirit being God, The Law not continuing - Did Jesus, or maybe only Paul make an end of it? The nature of the fall, the means of salvation; the means of atonement - is blood necessary? The blood of a man?

Answering Theological Objections - General:

Go to the Hebrew Bible. We see God's nature is complex in His Unity, and that New Testament teaching of God is consistent with what The Hebrew Scriptures reveal. Even some traditional writings are consistent with New Testament teaching.

It is The New Testament that actually continues what The Hebrews Scripture were teaching rather than traditional.

Note: We must distinguish between actual New Testament teaching and other unscriptural things taught and practiced in the name of Christianity (“Christian” traditions), including unscriptural teachings of Catholics, Reformers, and others who have claimed the name of Jesus. Jesus said that many would come in His Name and deceive many - Matthew 24:4-5.

Specific Theological Objections

Objection: Jewish people don't believe in The Trinity

Response:

- Focus on explaining The Trinity without using the term (not hiding the truth or being deceptive, just seeking to avoid misunderstanding until they hopefully get it by God's grace, explaining how God reveals Himself in Scripture, using the Tenach (Old Testament)). Maybe speak of God's tri-unity or complex unity.
- Emphasize that we believe in one God, in The Shema (Deut. 6:4)
- He revealed Himself by Messiah, works among and touches people by His Spirit, but is one God.
- Echad (“one” in Deut. 6:4) does not necessarily mean absolute unity. Some translations say, “The LORD alone” rather than “The LORD is one”. Deut. 6:4 is not necessarily a statement about His nature and points to the fact that there is only one God (don't follow other gods). “Echad” is used in Genesis 1:5 (evening and morning, the first (one) day), Genesis 2:24 (man and wife – one (echad) flesh), Exodus 36:13 (one (echad) tabernacle, but many parts), so it means one, as in English, not necessarily denoting absolute singularity or complex unity, thought it can apply to complex unity as in the above examples.

So, affirm that you believe that God is one, and that you worship Him alone and no other gods.

But now we must see **how He reveals Himself in Scripture**, remembering that He is **infinite and transcendent, and that we are finite. What does the Hebrew Bible say**. As it's been said (to paraphrase), us trying to understand God is like a fly trying to understand nuclear science.

There are Scriptures speaking no one being able to see God and yet other Scripture speaking of Moses and others having seen God:

“And he said, Thou canst not see my face: for there shall no man see me, and live.” – Exodus 33:20

“And they saw the God of Israel: and *there was* under his feet as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven in *his* clearness.” – Exodus 24:10 (see also Gen. 32:30 (Jacob), Exodus 33:11 (Moses), Judges 13:21-22 (Manoah, the Angel of The LORD, and God), 1 Kings 22:19 (Micaiah), Isaiah 6:1 (Isaiah))

“And it came to pass, as Aaron spake unto the whole congregation of the children of Israel, that they looked toward the wilderness, and, behold, the glory of the LORD appeared in the cloud.” – Exodus 16:10

“And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.” – John 1:14

How can this be? God revealed Himself through His Word.

God speaking of Himself in the plural: Genesis 1:26, Genesis 11:7, Isaiah 6:8

God Who is invisible has made Himself visible, audible, and tangible, **apparently sometimes in human form (Genesis chapter 18, 32:24&30, Judges chapter 18)** while He at the same time is seated in the highest heavens. How?

The Hebrew Scriptures sometimes describe The Holy Spirit as being personal:

The Word of God is spoken of as an entity to be praised and magnified (Psalm 56:10, 138:2), Who is sent on missions (Psalm 107:20)

The rabbis speak of the Shekinah going into exile with the captivity and speak as if God will not be whole again until it is over. Akiba more or less taught that when God redeemed His people He redeemed Himself (some of these teachings are associated with unscriptural ideas, but it demonstrates that some Jewish thinking is in accordance with the triune nature of God).

In part of a Hasidic ritual it is said, *“for the sake of the unification of The Holy One, Blessed is He, and His Divine Presence, in fear and in love, to unify the Name of yud-h'eh with vav h'eh in completion, in the name of the entire Jewish people.”*

God is complex in His unity even in Jewish tradition. Following is a quote from Chabad.org, which is of the Lubavitch branch in Hasidic Orthodox Judaism who were followers of Menachem Shnerson. **The quote sounds “New-Age-ish”, and is not of**

sound teaching, but is quoted to demonstrate some Jewish teaching has commonality with Trinitarian teaching in some way, in that it acknowledges a plurality of God.

Echad means “one.” The Shema proclaims the oneness and unity of Gd, which the people of Israel are charged to reveal in the world, and which will be fully manifest in the era of Moshiach. But is *echad* the ideal word to express the divine unity? Like its English equivalent, the word does not preclude the existence of other objects (as in the sequence “one, two, three . . .”), nor does it preclude its object being composed of parts (we speak of “one nation,” “one forest,” “one person” and “one tree,” despite the fact that each of these consists of many units or components). It would seem that the term *yachid*, which means “singular” and “only one,” more clearly expresses the “perfect simplicity” of Gd (which Maimonides states to be the most fundamental principle of the Jewish faith) and the axiom that “there is none else besides Him” ([Deuteronomy 4:35](#)).

Chassidic teaching explains that, on the contrary, *echad* represents a deeper unity than *yachid*. *Yachid* is a oneness that cannot tolerate plurality—if another being or element is introduced into the equation, the *yachid* is no longer *yachid*. *Echad*, on the other hand, represents the fusion of diverse elements into a harmonious whole. The oneness of *echad* is not undermined by plurality; indeed, it employs plurality as the ingredients of unity.

The site say, “Based on the teachings of the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson; adapted by Yanki Tauber.
http://www.chabad.org/global/popup/default_cdo/aid/2741/jewish/The-Numerology-of-Redemption.htm

Revelation

Do we see the sun or its rays/radiance?

“God reveals Himself to His people; He did it most permanently and most fully through Jesus His Son.” (Dr. Michael Brown).

4.) Messianic Prophecy Objections:

Different accusations against believers in Jesus regarding this are:

The text was not a Messianic prophecy.

The New Testament is taking the Hebrew text out of context.

Interpreting them in an impossible way.

The Hebrew is mistranslated in The New Testament.

The events of The New Testament were rewritten to make it look like prophecy was fulfilled.

They may say that Yeshua (Jesus) did not fulfill any of the “provable” Messianic prophecies (world peace, bringing Gentile and all Jewish people into the knowledge of God, etc).

Answering Messianic Prophecy Objections:

Yeshua did fulfill many provable prophecies and if He is not The Messiah, no one else ever can be. What are said not to be Messianic prophecies are indeed Messianic prophecies. The New Testament is reliable. Much of what's alleged to be a misinterpretation is in accordance with the Jewish way of interpreting in the first century. **What is important is understanding the correct principles or truths of interpreting Messianic prophecy.** Jesus is the only possible Messianic candidate.

Specific Objection: Isaiah 7:14 is about a situation that took place 700 years before Jesus was born. The context shows that it related with a situation of a threat to Judah. You are taking things out of context.

Response: Look at the broader context. There is a child mentioned again in chapter 8, but then again in chapter 9, which is Messianic, and again in Isaiah 11. The hope of a child being born The Savior was the hope since Genesis 3:15, so Isaiah 7:14 pointed to the ultimate fulfillment in Messiah.

Specific Objection: Isaiah 53 is about Israel. The context from chapter 42, where the servant songs begin, shows this. God specifically says that the servant is Israel.

Response: Some references to the servant are clearly Israel, but all cannot be. For example, in Isaiah 49:6, The Servant raises up tribes of Jacob and restores the preserved of Israel. Messiah identifies with Israel, being successful and obedient where Israel failed.

5.) New Testament Objections:

These are not just an objections to seeing in The New Testament fulfilled prophecy, but the allegation that it's an unreliable book (as a whole). Things that may be mentioned are *alleged* false accounts, alleged self-contradiction in The New Testament, like with the two genealogies of Jesus (in Matthew and Luke), The Torah is forever – the claim that Jesus and/or Paul changed it.

Answering New Testament Objections

The Tenach Prophesied of a New Covenant – Jeremiah 3:31-34!!! It would “not be like” the one of Moses.

Show that their line of reasoning would also indict The Hebrew Scriptures - The Old Testament. Look at the way Jewish people resolve such apparent problems in The Old Testament and you can similarly resolve the issues brought up with The New Testament. There are Jewish thought patterns in The New Testament that may seem strange to us today.

Specific New Testament Objection: The New Testament and/or Jesus and/or Paul abolished The Law (Torah) which was to be forever.

Understand: The Torah had numerous commands that were said (in most or all English translations) said to be “forever”. The New Testament seems to speak contrary to this in that it teaches that all foods are clean, and Sabbath keeping is not necessary.

Points: Mike Brown said that about 75% of the “forever”/“for all generation” commandments could only be kept with the temple standing, a functioning priesthood, and Jewish sovereignty in the land. So, for most of Jewish history, about 75% of such commandments could not be kept.

Jesus prophesied the destruction of the temple and that by His body and blood He was inaugurating a New Covenant. He said He didn't come to abolish The Law and the Prophets, but to fulfill them.

He has and will fulfill the Jewish calendar of feast days (Leviticus chapter 23).

The Sabbath – Jesus gives rest (Matthew 11:28-30)

He explains or elevates moral teaching of the Torah to that which is from the heart.

Messiah brought the New Covenant which involves the way of Kingdom living, lived in the power of The promised Holy Spirit.

Variant Objection: Paul abolished The Law, not Jesus – Verses like Romans 10:4, Ephesians 2:14-15, Romans 6:15

Response: Paul still spoke of himself as being (present tense) and Israelite (Romans 11:1) and a Pharisee (Acts 23:6). He still had a desire for unity among the early believers, knowing that Messiah came, who was to have brought salvation to the Gentiles. He said that The Law is established (Romans 3:31). Understand the entire context to know what Paul is and isn't saying. The Law is now on the heart – The Law of Messiah, which is to be lived by the believer in Yeshua in the power of The Spirit – Romans 8. Yes there are differences, but it's what The Torah pointed to.

6.) Objections Based on “Traditional Judaism”

A.) They may say that Judaism without Jesus is a wonderful, self-sufficient, fulfilling religion and there is no need to look elsewhere.

B.) They say God gave a written and unwritten (oral) tradition, and we understand everything by means of the oral tradition, without which The Bible makes no sense.

Answering Objections Based on Traditional Judaism

Seven Points of Dr. Michael L. Brown Regarding the Traditional Jewish View of an Authoritative, Binding, Oral Tradition Going Back to Moses and Sinai:

1. God made a covenant with the Jewish people based on a written covenant alone.

“And the LORD said unto Moses, Write thou these words: for after the tenor of these words I have made a covenant with thee and with Israel.” – Exodus 34:27

The references to violating God's law in Scripture are references to violating a written law. There are no references to violating an oral law.

“And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people: and they said, All that the LORD hath said will we do, and be obedient.

Exo 24:8 And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled *it* on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the LORD hath made with you concerning all these words.” - Exodus 24:7-8

“And the LORD said unto Moses, Write thou these words: for after the tenor of these words I have made a covenant with thee and with Israel.” – Exodus 34:27

“If thou wilt not observe to do all the words of this law that are written in this book, that thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, THE LORD THY GOD” – Deut. 28:58

“If thou shalt hearken unto the voice of the LORD thy God, to keep his commandments and his statutes which are written in this book of the law, *and* if thou turn unto the LORD thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul.” – Deut. 30:10

Also, Deut. 17:18-20 9 (the future kings were to **write** a copy of The Law from another written copy, and read it all the days of their lives), that they not sin, **Deut. 27:1-8** (writing the words of The Law on stones), Deut. 31:9-13 (the written Law to be read), Deut. 31:24-29 (“writing the words of this Law in a book”, the “book of The Law”), Joshua 1:8 (to Joshua = “This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth...”)

Later when Israel was judged, it was for violating what was **written**. That is what the Covenant was based on.

When Moses had questions he went to God; God also spoke through the prophets; so no oral tradition is necessary for clarity.

2. There are no explicit or implicit references to the oral law within The Torah.

Rabbis used Exodus 34:27 as support for oral tradition based on the Hebrew (the words translated “in accordance with” can mean “on the mouth of”, but that is not the context).

3. Throughout Biblical history, there is no evidence of an oral Torah, and ignorance of even The Written Torah.

Josiah – 2 Kings 22:8-13. How could they have memorized thousands and thousands of words of oral tradition when they were apparently so unaware of the written Word of God – The written Law?

4. Moses did not receive every detail of the oral law on Mount Sinai.

5. The rabbinic writings violate or twist the plain meaning of The Scriptures, making clear that they cannot represent a valid tradition going back to Moses.

The stoning of a rebellious son is reportedly said to be interpreted as not meaning that, and as intended to have us study Torah to find that this is not what was meant. Or taking the Scripture saying not to follow the majority to do evil (Exodus 23:2) and saying it means follow the majority.

6. The oral law has large critical gaps in its understanding of The written Word, as most of its traditions came into existence centuries after Those Scriptures were written.

There's debate in rabbinic literature about what being "cut off" means. There's an issue about which animals are referred to regarding kosher or unkosher status. Why isn't there a consensus on this?

7. The fact that rabbinic traditions had to be put in writing around the year 200 proves that there could not have been a previous oral tradition passed down from Moses, who was around 1,500 years earlier.

Israel had sunk into idolatry, sexual immorality, and injustice. There were corrupt priests and prophets that Jeremiah had to deal with. Are we to believe that through all this, volumes and volumes of intricate detail of oral tradition were being faithfully passed on?

General Issues:

Again, if ever quoting from or referring to non-Scriptural teaching (Talmud, Midrash, etc.), it doesn't necessarily mean that you're acknowledging such sources as authoritative, but showing how a certain teaching of The New Testament that may seem to be very strange and un-Jewish is actually the same, or not so far from concepts brought up by Jewish teachers.

Language and Terminology and Other Issues of Awareness

Messiah (or maybe Moschiach with a more orthodox Jewish person) instead of Christ

Jewish person/Jewish people instead of Jew/Jews

Yeshua (maybe sometimes) instead of Jesus

The “Cross” – the tree (Scriptural)

Convert - believer

General Gospel-Related Truth Thoughts

Explain various gospel-related truth from the Tenach

- The requirements of The Law and the curse for disobedience – **Deuteronomy 27:14-26**

- The Guilt of all and sin Sin from The Hebrew Scriptures - Psalm 51:5, 1 Kings 8:46, Psalm 14:3, 130:3, 143:2, Proverbs 20:9, Ecclesiastes 7:20, Isaiah 64:6,

- Explain about righteousness and justification being from God, using the Tenach – Psalm 71:15-16, Isaiah 45:24-25, 46:13, 53:11, Jeremiah 23:6, 33:16. Maybe show how all this fits with Daniel 9:24-26

- Explain about King David appealing to mercy and not His own righteousness after he greatly sinned – **Psalm 51:1**

- Show that Abraham, the natural father of Israel, was justified by faith – Genesis 15:6

- Explain that the Gentiles coming to believe in The God of Israel was taught all throughout the Tenach: Deuteronomy 32:43, Genesis 12:3, 22:18, Psalm 22:27, Isaiah 11:10, 60:3, 60:5, Psalm 117. **Because of Jesus, people from a multitude of pagan nations have turned away from idolatry to worship the God of Israel – the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The Tenach (Hebrew/Aramaic Scriptures) have gone forth into the world because of Jesus.**

Possible Resources for Helping to Share The Good News of Messiah with Jewish People

Answering Jewish Objections to Jesus book series – 5 Volumes, Dr. Michael L. Brown

YouTube – Maybe 32 videos of Dr. Michael L. Brown on Answering Jewish Objections to Jesus, apparently dealing with the same issues as the books

Possibly (I have not finished reading it, so use discernment, though so far, much seems good) The Real Kosher Jesus (book), Dr. Michael L. Brown

Lists of Messianic prophecies of the Old Testament (Tenach) fulfilled in the New Testament, but remember the objections that may be raised to them.