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GROUP STUDY GUIDE

Brit Hadasha: Why Yeshua is the Messiah

TEACHING SUMMARY

The Scriptures present the Messiah as an anointed son of David who would atone for sin, gather Israel, be a light to the nations, and ultimately bring peace. Many are still waiting for this Messiah, but the Brit Hadasha (New Testament) declares that Yeshua is that promised one.

There are several key reasons to believe that Yeshua is the Messiah. First, the New Testament consistently testifies to this truth through eyewitness accounts and early writings that affirm His life, ministry, death, and resurrection. Second, the resurrection serves as powerful evidence, supported by historical facts such as the empty tomb and post-resurrection appearances.

Third, the Tanakh (Old Testament) points to Yeshua through prophecy. From the promise in Genesis of a coming seed who would defeat evil, to the covenant with Abraham, to the prophecies of a Davidic king and the suffering servant in Isaiah, the Scriptures consistently build toward the Messiah.

Yeshua fulfills these prophecies—both in His first coming through atonement and in His future return to complete all things. Even prophetic timelines, such as those in Daniel, indicate that the Messiah had to come before the destruction of the Second Temple, further pointing to Yeshua as the only possible fulfillment.

SUMMARY POINTS

- The Messiah is prophesied throughout the Tanakh.
- Yeshua is declared as the Messiah in the New Testament.
- The New Testament is based on eyewitness testimony.
- The resurrection is central evidence of Yeshua's identity.
- The empty tomb supports the resurrection account.

- Many witnessed Yeshua alive after His resurrection.
- The disciples' transformation supports the truth of the resurrection.
- The Tanakh foretells a suffering servant and a reigning king.
- Yeshua fulfills both roles in two phases.
- Prophecies in Daniel provide a timeline for the Messiah.
- Yeshua uniquely fulfills all these requirements.

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

Basic

1. The Messiah is an anointed son of _____.
2. The New Testament declares that Yeshua is the _____.
3. The resurrection is evidence that Yeshua is the _____.
4. Yeshua was placed in a _____ after His crucifixion.
5. The tomb was found _____.
6. Many people saw Yeshua _____ after His death.
7. The Tanakh contains _____ about the Messiah.
8. The Messiah would be a light to the _____.

Challenging

1. Genesis 3:15 speaks of a seed who would crush the _____.
2. The Messiah would come from the line of _____.
3. The suffering servant would bear the _____ of others.

4. The Messiah would be both a suffering servant and a _____ king.
5. Daniel 9 gives a timeline for the coming of the _____.
6. The Messiah had to come before the destruction of the _____ Temple.
7. The resurrection is supported by historical _____.

GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why is it important that the Messiah was prophesied in the Tanakh?

2. How does the New Testament support the claim that Yeshua is the Messiah?

3. Why is the resurrection such a critical piece of evidence?

4. How do the prophecies of the suffering servant point to Yeshua?

5. What does it mean that the Messiah comes in two phases?

6. How does the timeline in Daniel strengthen the case for Yeshua?

7. Why do you think many still reject Yeshua as the Messiah?

8. How should recognizing Yeshua as the Messiah impact our lives?

ANSWER KEY

Basic

1. David
 2. Messiah
 3. Messiah
 4. Tomb
 5. Empty
 6. Alive
 7. Prophecies
 8. Nations
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Challenging

1. Serpent
2. David
3. Sins
4. Reigning
5. Messiah
6. Second
7. Facts