

TWENTY-ONE REASONS



A Rabbinical Student
Gives reasons
Why he believes
JESUS is the MESSIAH

by
REV. ELIAS ZIMMERMAN
Los Angeles, Calif.

Twenty-one Reasons

WHY twenty-one reasons? Wouldn't a few well-chosen, convincing reasons be sufficient? Certainly they would be convincing to some, but perhaps not to others. Just as different foods appeal to and satisfy different people, so different intellectual and spiritual reasons may appeal to and satisfy the hearts and minds of different people.

We have, therefore, set down what appears to us the twenty-one most powerful and convincing reasons we could find or think of, hoping and praying that they may be used of God to strengthen the believer in his faith and to lead many a Jew and Gentile to Him Who is the way, the truth, and the life, and without Whom there can be no forgiveness of sin, no real hope, and no abiding inward peace.

He Fulfilled Every Prophecy

1. My first reason is perhaps the most important and most convincing of them all, namely, that in Him, in Jesus Christ, were fulfilled all the predictions and prophecies found in the Bible concerning the coming of the Messiah.

The other day a man met me at the station. I was to speak in his church that night. He did not know me, but he had a picture of me. He knew I was to arrive on the 5:20

p.m. Pennsylvania train from Chicago. He knew that I was a Jew, looked like a Jew, that I was short, had glasses on and, say, wore a gray suit. In other words, he had somewhat of a description or mental picture of me, and so had no difficulty recognizing me when I stepped off the train with a number of other people. Likewise, we might say that we have a wonderful picture, yes, a detailed description given us of the Messiah in the Bible, so that we may know Him and recognize Him when He came. For there were others at different times who claimed to be Messiahs, and we have some so-called Messiahs living in our day. The Bible, therefore, gives us a clear picture of the Messiah so that we may know the true one from the false. The word of God foretells who He will be, where He will be born, how He will be born, what He will do, and how He will die. And since it will be impossible for us to consider all the predictions pertaining to the Messiah, we will look at only a few of the more outstanding ones, which have to do with His first coming.

(1) As to Race and Nationality. When God destroyed the Tower of Babel and dispersed mankind, there arose different races and nationalities. And so God points out the race and nation from which the Messiah is to come, namely, the Jewish people: "Now the Lord had said unto Abram.....in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed," Genesis 12:1-3.

Abraham a Figure of Messiah

While this repeated promise has been partially fulfilled through the Jewish nation, yet both Jewish and Christian scholars agree that this is primarily a Messianic prediction, and is to find its truer and greater fulfillment in the Messiah. The teaching of Christ and the Apostle Paul are in perfect agreement with this interpretation. Christ said, "Salvation is of the Jews," John 4:22. And the Apostle Paul in speaking of the Jews says, "Who are Israelites; to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises; whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ (the Messiah) came," Romans 9:4, 5. So we can say with assurance that the promise made by God to Abraham applied to the Messiah. Therefore, when the Messiah did come, He would be of the seed of Abraham and of the Jewish race.

(2) As to the Tribe. Since there were twelve tribes among the children of Israel, God indicates the very tribe to which the Messiah should belong, "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come and unto him shall the gathering of the people be," Genesis 49:10. The great and learned Rabbi Onkelos, as well as the revered Rabbi Rashi, two of the outstanding Rabbis of all Jewry, make Shiloh here to refer to the Messiah.

Messiah's Family Pointed Out

(3) As to Family. Not only does God point out the nation from which He is to come, the tribe to which He should belong, but the exact family of the tribe of Judah is even singled out, "And it came to pass that night, that the word of the Lord came unto Nathan, saying, Go and tell my servant David, Thus saith the Lord . . . when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom. He shall build an house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever . . . And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established for ever," 2 Samuel 7:4, 5, 13, 16. David was of the tribe of Judah, and this promise of an everlasting kingdom could mean nothing else but the kingdom which the Messiah Himself should establish. Here is another prophecy by the prophet Isaiah, which is very much to the point, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal

of the Lord of hosts will perform this," Isaiah 9:6, 7.

(4) As to His Birth. The circumstances of His birth are foretold, "Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign, Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel," Isaiah 7:14.

His Birthplace Bethlehem

(5) As to the Place of His Birth, "But thou, Bethlehem Ephrata, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting," Micah 5:2. This prophecy needs no comment whatever.

(6) As to His Rejection by His own People. We would naturally expect that when the Messiah did come, His people would receive Him with open arms, but such was not to be the case. About seven hundred years before Christ, Isaiah prophesied, "Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed? For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground: he hath no form nor comeliness and when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him. He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not," Isaiah 53:1-3.

(7) As to His Mission at His First Coming. The Bible speaks of two distinct comings, but we are dealing with His first appearance. "He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth. He was taken from prison and from judgment, and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut off out of the land of the living, for the transgression of my people was he stricken. Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him, he hath put him to grief: when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand" Isaiah 53:7, 8, 10.

He Died Upon A Cross

(8) As to the Manner of His Death. "They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture . . . the assembly of the wicked have inclosed me: they pierced my hands and my feet," Psalm 22:18, 16.

(9) As to His Resurrection, "For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption" Psalm 16:10. This could not apply to David, and the Holy One of Israel is none other than the Messiah Himself.

(10) As to Time. There are two remarkable prophecies that indicate the time when the Messiah would make His appearance. The first one we have already quoted. It is Genesis 49:10, "The sceptre shall not

depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come." Rabbi Ben-Uzziel renders it, "Until the time when the Messiah shall come." Other great Rabbis paraphrase it, "Kings shall not cease from the house of Judah, nor doctors that teach the law from his children, until that the king Messiah do come, whose the kingdom is." Now the sceptre has departed from Judah, history tells us that, and history also tells us when that happened. Consequently, that is the time when we are to look for the coming of the Messiah.

His Coming Foretold Precisely

The other prediction is even more precise as to the time of the coming of the Messiah. "Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the most Holy. Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times. And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself: and the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary," Daniel 9:24, 25, 26.

It is clear from these "weeks" spoken of by Daniel that they cannot consist of weeks of days; for all put together make but a little over a year — a space of time too short to crowd in so many important events as here mentioned. Therefore, many Rabbis as well as Christian scholars take these seventy weeks to mean seventy sevens of years, a day being put for a year, and a week for seven years, making up four hundred and ninety years. This gives us exactly the time of the coming of the Messiah — the time when Christ actually did come, when He was cut off, and when the city of Jerusalem and the Temple were destroyed some seventy years later.

Every Prophecy Literally Fulfilled

Now to sum up. All of the above prophecies concerning the coming of the Messiah were literally fulfilled in Jesus Christ. He was of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Judah, and of the house of David. This you will find to be true from the genealogy as recorded in the first chapter of Matthew. We also know from the same book that Christ was born of a virgin in the little town of Bethlehem. He was led to the slaughter as a lamb, and was crucified on Calvary — His hands and feet were literally pierced — Matthew 27. On the third day He rose from the dead, as was testified by as many as five hundred who saw Him at one time. The time element also is remarkably accurate, as we have seen from the above predictions.

Oh, yes, there have been false Messiahs. In the second century, A. D., there was a man by the name of Simeon, who was later known as Bar-Cochseba. He made quite a noise in the Jewish world, and proclaimed himself the long-expected Messiah. He was chosen king of the Jews. In the seige by Hadrian that followed he was killed, and that was the end of him. The twelfth century was particularly fruitful in producing false Messiahs. But perhaps the greatest and most famous of all the pretenders appeared in the seventeenth century in the person of Sabbathai Zevi. He gained thousands of proselytes, and had tremendous influence for a considerable time. He declared himself as "King of the kings of the earth." But when the Turkish government under whose protection he lived, questioned his wholesome influence on the people, he forsook the Jews and turned Mohammedan for the sake of saving his life, which he believed in danger. He was finally beheaded. Did any of these pretenders, or others that we might mention, meet the description laid down in the Bible concerning the coming Messiah? Certainly not. What a tragedy! What sorrow and tears and suffering the Jews could have saved themselves if they would only have searched their Scriptures with open minds and willing hearts, and measured each one with the prophetic yardstick laid down by God Himself. Surely none other but Christ Himself could possibly have met that acid test.

One True Messiah — Jesus

If we have spent so much time and space upon this our first reason, it is because we have considered it of such tremendous importance. Christ literally fulfills every Messianic prophecy.

2. Angels proclaim Him as the Messiah, "And the angel said unto them (the shepherds), Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the City of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord," Luke, 2:10, 11.

3. God Himself acclaims Him as His beloved Son, "And the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him, and a voice came from heaven, which said, Thou art my beloved Son; in thee I am well pleased," Luke 3:22.

4. The greatest of all prophets (Matthew 11:11) points Him out as the Lamb of God, "And John bare record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him. . . . And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God. . . . And looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God!" John 1:32, 34, 36.

5. Because of the claims made by Christ. Here are some of the claims:

That He is the light of the world—*"Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."* (John 8:12.)

That He is the Bread of Life—*"I am the bread of life. Your fathers did eat manna in the wilderness, and are dead. This is the bread which cometh down from heaven, that a man may eat thereof, and not die. I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world."*(John 6:48-51.)

That He is the Living Water—*Jesus answered and said unto her, Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again: But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."*(John 4:13, 14.)

That He is the Way, the Truth, and the Life—*"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."*(John 14:6.)

That He is the King of the Jews—*"And Jesus stood before the governor: and the governor asked him, saying, Art thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said unto him, Thou sayest."*(Matthew 27:11.)

That He is the Resurrection and the Life—*"Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."*(John 11:25.)

That He is the Messiah—*"The woman saith unto him, I know that Messiah cometh, which is called Christ: when he is come, he will tell us all things. Jesus saith unto her, I that speak unto thee am he."*(John 4:25, 26.)

That He had power to save the world—*"For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved."*(John 3:17.)

That He is One with the Father—*"I and my Father are one."*(John 10:30.)

That He is Lord and Master—*"Ye call me Master and Lord: and ye say well; for so I am."*(John 13:13.)

What Christ's Claims Prove

But, you may say, anybody can make claims. Claims do not prove anything. That is true. But why did Christ make those claims? There are only three possible explanations. He either spoke the truth because He was what He claimed to be, the Messiah, or He lied and so was a cheat and a fraud, or because He was a lunatic. A lunatic He certainly was not. Even his bitterest critics and enemies of today wouldn't even think of accusing Him of insanity. Did anybody ever hear a lunatic preach and teach as He did? Never did man speak with such wisdom and knowledge and understanding as did the Carpenter of Galilee. If that be lunacy then God grant that we may all be afflicted with such insanity. Did He lie? If so, why? What was His motive? What was His reason? We can perhaps best answer this question by considering why men usually lie and cheat and deceive. It is usually for some selfish reason or other. It is either to gain fame, or power, or wealth, or to escape suffering or punishment. Such was not the case with Christ. Fame He did not seek. He says, "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." Power, when it was offered Him He refused. They wanted to make Him king, but "When Jesus therefore perceived that

they would come and take him by force, to make him a king, he departed again into a mountain himself alone," John 6:15. Wealth He did not have or desire, for we are told, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man (Christ) hath not where to lay his head." As to suffering and punishment, we know that all Christ had to do to escape the despised death of the cross, and the most terrible agonies of crucifixion, was to recant or deny that He was the Messiah and the Son of God. Or do men die for a lie? So we are driven to the only other conclusion left to us, namely, that He spoke the truth, and that He was the Messiah, the Redeemer of Israel and of all Gentiles who believe in Him and trust Him for salvation.

The Sublimity of His Teachings

6. His teachings stand out as the most perfect and sublime in human history. Sit at His feet and listen to His Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5, 6 and 7), and you will cry out even as did the officers who were sent to arrest Him, "Never man spake like this man." With the Jews of old you will marvel at the teaching of this poor peasant from Galilee.

7. Because of the life He lived. The Sanhedrin could find no fault in Him, and had to bribe false witnesses to condemn Him. Pilate, the Roman governor said: "I find in him no fault at all," John 18:38. Paul says

of Him that He was "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." Read His life in the Gospels and you will exclaim with the Apostle Peter: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God!"

8. Because of the miracles He performed. They confirm His claims, and prove beyond a doubt that He came from God, and that He is the Messiah. He had power over nature, Matthew 8:23-27. He had power over the diseases of the body, Matthew 8:1-15. He had power over death, Matthew 9:18, 24, 25. He had power over Satan, Matthew 8:28-34. How can we possibly explain these and His other miracles unless we admit that He must indeed be the Messiah, the promised Redeemer.

9. Because of the death He died. He did not have to die. He was given every chance to escape death. And He had every reason to do so. He was still in the prime of life — only thirty-three years of age. Life, and all it means was still ahead of Him. Why die? Yet, He submitted Himself to death, yea, the despised death of the cross, Why? There is only one reason: "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life," John 3:14, 15.

His Death And Resurrection

10. Because of the way He died. There was every reason why He should have hated

and despised His persecutors and those who cried: "Away with Him, away with Him, crucify Him!" Yet, hanging on the cross, wounded, bleeding, and dying, He prayed: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!" Only Christ, the Messiah, could die like that. No wonder we are told that "when the centurion, which stood over against him, saw that he so cried out, and gave up the spirit, he said, Truly this man was the Son of God." Mark 15:39.

11. Because of His resurrection. There can be no doubt as to His resurrection. The evidence is overwhelming. His disciples saw the risen Christ again and again. At one time five hundred saw Him at once. Surely they couldn't all of them have been mistaken or deceived! Even Thomas, the doubter, one of the twelve disciples, who said: "Except I shall see in his hand the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe," even he was finally convinced, and cried out: "My Lord and my God!"

12. Because of the testimony of honest fishermen. Most of the twelve disciples of Christ were plain, simple, honest fishermen. For three years they followed Him and lived with Him. They heard Him preach and teach. They saw him feed the hungry, heal the sick, raise the dead. Surely they knew Him. When the testing came and Christ asked them, "Will ye also go away?" Simon Peter spoke up for the group and said: "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the

words of eternal life. And we believe and are sure that thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

One of The Sanhedrin Converted

13. Because of the testimony of a member of the Jewish Sanhedrin. Nicodemus was his name. One day we are told he came to see Jesus by night, and said: "Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with Him," John 3:2. Later he stood up and defended Christ against the Pharisees. After the crucifixion we are told he "brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about an hundred pound weight" to annoint the body of Christ. This was, no doubt, a very highly priced gift, and also an expression of his deep esteem and affection for the Master. Tradition tells us that after the resurrection he became a professed disciple of Christ, and received baptism at the hands of Peter and John.

14. Because of the testimony of one of the greatest Jews of all times. Paul, no doubt, stands out as one of the greatest Jews that ever lived. He was a disciple of the great Gamaliel. For a time he was the bitterest and most zealous persecutor of the Jewish followers of Christ. He dragged them in chains to prison. Then all of a sudden a great change took place in that man's life. He accepted Christ. The zealous persecutor became the most devout follower, and the greatest propagator of the Christian faith.

Everywhere he preached the Gospel of Christ. He carried it to Rome, and the Imperial City was compelled to bow its head. His message went on to Spain and beyond Spain — it leaped the Atlantic and encircled the globe. And the aged Paul died a martyr's death. He died as he lived — for Christ.

A Great Rabbi Warns His Enemies

15. The inspired counsel of the great Rabbi Gamaliel. When the Jews were about to lay hands upon Peter and the other apostles because of their boldness in preaching Christ to them as the Redeemer of Israel, and "took counsel to slay them. Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space; and said unto them, Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men. . . . Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God," Acts 5:33-39. Many centuries have rolled by since this was spoken. Christ is still preached, and the message of Christ is still proclaimed. He has stood the test of time. And this brings us to our next point, the sixteenth reason:

16. Because Christ still has power to transform lives. Two thousand years have

passed since this humble Galilean walked the hills and valleys of Palestine, and His Gospel message is still "the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek (Gentile)," Romans 1:16. He can and does transform life. And He alone can take the derelicts and wrecks that sin and vice and greed have cast on the human ash heap as broken and useless, and make them whole again. Satan can make devils out of angels and sinners out of saints, but only Christ can make angels out of devils and saints out of sinners.

Christ's Influence On Civilization

17. Because of His influence on civilization. Not only has Christ influenced and transformed individual lives, but He has also influenced all of civilization. Wherever His Gospel message has gone, there His power and influence have improved and ameliorated the sad plight of the weak and needy and hungry and downtrodden. There is no question of it.

I think it was H. G. Wells who once listed the names of ten men that had the greatest influence on mankind and civilization, and at the head of the list was the name of Jesus Christ.

18. Because in Christ, and through Him alone, is there forgiveness of sin. In Him, and in Him alone, are we reconciled to a just and holy God. For in Him alone was atonement for sin. In Leviticus 17:11 we

read: "for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul." The whole sacrificial system was based upon that truth. But the shedding of animal blood was neither adequate nor sufficient. All the sacrifices of old were only a type of Him to Whom John the Baptist pointed as "the Lamb of God." So in due time this Lamb of God was made, as Isaiah prophesied centuries before, "an offering for sin." "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed," Isaiah 53:5, 10.

A Peace The World Cannot Give

19. Because in Christ, and in Christ alone, can we find abiding peace. Christ tells us: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid," John 14:27. We can have this inward peace even in the midst of confusion and war, and sorrow and suffering.

Some years ago I preached in a town near Indianapolis, Indiana, and I visited a sick man in that town. He had been on his sick bed for more than five years, paralyzed, unable to move, talk, or feed himself, and yet his face was literally radiant with an inward peace and joy. He believed in Christ, and trusted Him with a childlike faith. I went away feeling that I had witnessed the most wonderful and effective demonstration of

what Christ meant when He said, "My peace I give unto you. . . let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

20. Because by believing in Christ, God becomes very real. God seems so far away. Deep down in the human heart there is a desire and a longing to know Him and be near to Him. David gives expression to this longing: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God: when shall I come and appear before God?" Psalm 42:1, 2. Many centuries later, Philip, one of the twelve disciples, also gives expression to the same desire. "Lord," he says, "shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us" — if we could only see and know God, then we would be content indeed. And the answer given him by Christ was very striking and significant: "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? He that hath seen me hath seen the Father," John 14:8, 9. John, the beloved disciple, knew what Christ meant. For he tells us: "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." By believing in Christ, and knowing Christ, we also know God, and He becomes very real to us. For Christ is the manifestation of God's love toward us.

Christ The World's Only Hope

21. Finally, I believe in Christ because in

Him lies the hope of the world. Just as He is now the hope of individual Jews and Gentiles throughout the world, so He will yet be the hope of the whole world. Men have tried everything and failed. Just now the nations are placing their hope in the United Nations, but they are doomed to disappointment. There will be no peace until the nations shall march under the banner of Him who is the Prince of Peace. This is no mere wishful thinking, or hollow speculation. For we have the promise of the sure Word of prophecy. Just as the other prophecies we mentioned were literally fulfilled in Him, so we know that the following also will be literally fulfilled in Him. Here are some of the prophecies.

The "Shiloh" of Genesis 49:10, as we have seen, is none other than the Messiah, "and to him," we are told, "shall the gathering (obedience) of the people be."

The "root of Jesse" of Isaiah, who is to be of the house of David, and there, we are told, He "shall stand for an ensign of the people; unto him shall the Gentiles (nations) seek: and his rest shall be glorious."

Christ The Prince of Peace

This is the Messiah of whom the prophet Isaiah tells us in 9:6, 7, which we have already quoted: "the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called . . . The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government there shall be no end,

upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."

The prophet Daniel also saw and prophesied of that day: "I saw in the night visions, and, behold, one like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven. . . And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages should serve him: his dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away," Daniel 7:13, 14.

This is the same Son of man of whom the Apostle Paul says that because He was "obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father," Philippians 2:8-11.

The Conclusion of The Whole Matter

The above are my reasons, and that is why I believe in Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of Israel and the Savior of all mankind. To put it in the words of the inspired prophet Isaiah: "O house of Jacob" — and all ye children of men — "come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."

The Shepherd of Israel

EVERY month for over thirty years we have been publishing *The Shepherd of Israel* in order that truth-seeking Jews everywhere might have the means of ascertaining for themselves the truth concerning God's promises to Israel as set forth in our Hebrew scriptures. Here is a partial list of some of the articles which have appeared in recent issues:

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