

Moved to Possession: A Student Vocabulary and Sermon Study Guide

This study guide explores the concepts of ownership, stewardship, and redemption as presented in the "Moved to Possession" sermon. It uses specific Hebrew and Greek words to explain how YHWH views His land and His people, and how Yeshua Mashiach acts as the ultimate redeemer.

Section 1: Hebrew Word Studies

In the Hebrew language, words often have deep meanings based on their roots and the letters used to build them. The following words help us understand our relationship with YHWH and His instructions.

Hebrew Word	Spelling & Strong's	Meaning and Scriptural Context
LitzMiTuwt	צִמְתָּת (H6789)	This word means "to extinction," "destruction," or "perpetually". In Leviticus 25, it describes how the land belongs to YHWH and cannot be sold in a way that makes it unredeemable or out of reach forever.
Gar	גֵּר (H1616)	A Gar is a temporary dweller, a newcomer, or a stranger. This person lives in a place but has no inherited rights to the land.
To-shawb	תּוֹשָׁב (H8453)	This refers to a settler, a non-naturalized alien, or an immigrant. YHWH uses this word to define Israel's status: they are stewards who take care of the land, not the absolute owners.
Muwk	מוּךְ (H4134)	To Muwk means to pine away, become thin, impoverished, or humbled. It describes a brother who "waxes poor," losing his health or strength because of deep sadness or the loss of his home, family, or hope.
Avad	עָבַד (H5647)	This word means to work, labor, or worship. It is made of the letters <i>Ayn</i> (eye), <i>Bet</i> (house), and <i>Dallet</i> (door). It shows

Hebrew Word	Spelling & Strong's	Meaning and Scriptural Context
		that our six days of work are actually a form of service and worship to Elohim.
Aved / Eved	עֶבֶד (H5650)	A slave, servant, or worshiper. Even a servant must rest on the Shabbat (Sabbath); this rest is an act of service and obedience to YHWH.
Hagoyim	הַגּוֹיִם	This term refers to the "nations" or "Gentiles". These are the uninitiated people who live outside of the covenant with YHWH.
Qana	קָנָה (H7069)	To buy, purchase, acquire, or "erect/set upright". It also carries the idea of building up or edifying. It was first used in Genesis 4:1 when Eve spoke about the birth of Cain.
Sheresh	שָׂרֵשׁ (H8328)	A root, seat, bottom, or foot. It means to take possession and dwell deeply, like a plant with deep roots. It is used to describe the "root of Jesse".
Nasas	נָסַס (H5264)	To be lifted up, displayed, or seen by everyone. It is the root word for an "ensign" or a rally banner used to gather people.
M'nuchah	מְנוּחָה (H4496)	This is the ultimate, glorious rest. It is compared to the "still waters" that restore and refresh our souls.
Shiloh	שִׁלֹּה	This title refers to the heir, the peacemaker, or the ultimate Son of Man who was promised to come.

Section 2: Greek Word Studies

The New Testament uses Greek words to connect the lessons of the Torah to the life and work of Yeshua Mashiach.

- **Agorazo (G59):** This means to buy or purchase something in a market 2, 58. In 1 Corinthians 6:20, Paul explains that our bodies are "bought with a price" by YHWH, meaning He now possesses us 2, 58.

- **Sabbatismos (G4520):** This refers specifically to a Sabbath rest 42, 69. Hebrews 4:9 uses this word to describe the spiritual rest that remains available for the people of Elohim 42, 70.
- **Apistia (G570):** This word means unbelief or distrust 43, 70. According to Hebrews 3:19, this was the reason the wilderness generation was not allowed to enter His rest; they did not trust YHWH 43, 44, 70.
- **Metanoia (G3341):** This is the word for repentance 46, 71. It means to have a change of mind or to turn back toward the truth 46, 71. 2 Timothy 2:25 describes this as a gift from Elohim that allows people to acknowledge what is true 46, 71.
- **Aphesis (G859):** This word means liberty, release, forgiveness, or a pardon 52, 74. In Luke 4:18, Yeshua quotes Isaiah 61:1 to announce that He has come to proclaim "release" to those who are held captive 52, 74.

Section 3: Summary of the "Moved to Possession" Sermon

The "Moved to Possession" sermon teaches us how to live as people who belong to YHWH. Below are the key points from the message:

- 1. YHWH is the True Owner** Everything in creation belongs to YHWH. While humans might think they own things, the scriptures teach that we are simply His stewards—people put in charge of taking care of His property.
- 2. Our Status as Strangers and Settlers** We are defined as **Gar** (strangers) and **To-shawb** (settlers) in the presence of YHWH. This means we do not have "inalienable rights" to the land or to righteousness on our own; instead, these are gifts given to us by His grace.
- 3. Work as Worship** Our daily labor (**Avad**) is meant to be a form of worship. We work for six days, but resting on the seventh day (Shabbat) is the ultimate test of our belief. By stopping our work, we show that we trust in YHWH's ability to provide for us rather than relying only on ourselves.
- 4. Yeshua as the Ultimate Banner** Yeshua is described as the **Nasas** (the banner or ensign) and the **Sheresh** (the root of Jesse). Just as a banner is lifted high for everyone to see, Yeshua was lifted up and crucified to draw all people to Himself and provide a rally point for those seeking righteousness.
- 5. Redemption and Rest** The sermon concludes by showing how Yeshua "bought us back" (**Agorazo**) from sin. His goal was to give us complete release (**Aphesis**) from our burdens and lead us into His glorious, restoring rest, known as **M'nuchah** or **Sabbatismos**. We are encouraged to hold onto this confidence until the very end.