



SACRAMENT

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Sacrament - Sacred, Order, Sanctification, Covenant, Holy anointed sacramentum, Sacrifice, Consecrate, pledge - meaning an oath, agreement. A sacrament is kept in the Holy of Holies Temple.

Sacrament is the unleashing transformative power of YHWH in the human life an order performed to allow us to remember the atoning and holy sacrifice of the Savior Yeshua Christ and is performed by those holding proper priesthood authority received from YHWH.

A sacrament is a visible and effective sign of YHWH sharing his divine and unconditional love with human beings by surrender His only Son Yeshua to the cross as atonement of our sins. Through the redemptive acts of Yeshua, the divine bestowal of grace itself was realized in human form. Yeshua is the fundamental sacrament in whom all other sacraments find their source of consecration. By "consecration" you make an offering to commit yourself which enable you to receive blessings from YHWH.

Studying the word sacrament many define a sacrament as "an outward sign of inward grace" which was instituted by Yeshua Himself and receives the power from YHWH. This reveals the extraordinary relationship in togetherness of Father, Son and Holy Spirit as trinity. A sacred and holy spiritual power released Yeshua on the cross and through death He rose again passing the divine Holy Spirit onto those who were ready to receive it.

The Ark of the resided in the Holy of Holies, the innermost room of the Tabernacle. Access was only permitted once per year, on the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur). Access was restricted to one person only, the high priest. He had to come into the Holy of Holies with the blood of a goat, on behalf of his own and the people of Israel's sins.

The Ark of the Covenant is the best known item in the Tabernacle, renowned for its mysterious powers against the enemies of Israel (1 Samuel 5 and 6).

The Ten Commandments were written on two pieces of stone, by the finger of YHWH on Mount Sinai (Exodus 31:18; 32:16,19; 34:1). The tablets of stone are also called the tables of testimony (Exodus 31:18), because they show us what God is like: jealous, caring, faithful and true. He is holy and righteous.

Moses went up into the mountains to receive commandments from YHWH Israelites collectively committed sin by the construction of the Golden Calf. The first tables of the commandments were broken and thereafter a new covenant was written. It is to believe that both old and new commandments are kept in the Ark of the Covenant.

A sacrament signify, seals, sacrifice, represents, put on display and applies the benefits of the covenant of grace to believers, included in the accomplishment and fulfillment of the covenant.

Love is the master passion of the soul and when regulated by consecrated grace the love powers will not be spent on secondary or trivial matters.

The scriptures say, "...Now that you have consecrated yourselves to the Lord, come near..." (2 Chron. 29:31). The cross of Yeshua is the doorway to experiencing the presence of YHWH. We have to consecrate ourselves before we enter the throne room to draw near to the Lord.

Baptism by Water is a sacred ceremony to impress an obligation; a solemn oath-taking and religious sign or symbol, especially associated with deliverance which is believed to be transmitted through receiving the Holy Spirit by exchanging the old life for a new. A New Life through Water and Holy Spirit is as sacrament presented by vowing: "I am willing To receive what Thou gives; To lack what Thou withholds; To relinquish what Thou takes; To suffer what Thou inflicts; To be what Thou required; To do what Thou commands. "

YHWH covenants with the Israelites are foundational to the Torah and according to the terms of these covenants, the Israelites were told that they must worship YHWH and obey His Commandments in order to receive spiritual and temporal blessings.

YHWH made everlasting covenant to the chosen nations and throughout the scriptures we will notice that when YHWH made a covenant He pertained and kept it as solemn oath.

Noahic Covenant:

The Noahic Covenant, found in Genesis 8-9, applies to the whole of humankind. In this covenant, YHWH blesses Noah and his sons, and tells them to

- populate the earth (9:1)
- places all plants and animals under human command (9:2-3)
- forbids eating meat with the blood still in it (9:4) forbids murder (9:5)
- commands humankind to shed the blood of those who shed blood (9:6)
- promises that he will never again destroy all life on earth by flood (9:11)

YHWH created the rainbow as the sign of this covenant for all ages to come (9:12-17)

Noah began to teach upon his sons' sons the ordinances and commandments, and all the judgments that he knew, and he exhorted his sons to observe righteousness, and to cover the shame of their flesh, and to bless their Creator, and honour father and mother, and love their neighbour, and guard their souls from fornication and uncleanness and all iniquity.

Mosaic Covenant:

The Mosaic Covenant in Exodus 19-24, contains the foundations of the Torah. In this covenant, YHWH promises:

- To make the Children of Israel His special possession among all people if they obey YHWH and keep his covenant (19:5)
- To make the Children of Israel a kingdom of priests and a holy nation (19:6)
- To give the Children of Israel the Sabbath as the permanent sign of this covenant (31:12-17)

As part of the terms of this covenant, YHWH gives Moses the Ten Commandments. The fullness account of the Mosaic Covenant is given in the book of Deuteronomy

The Israel Covenant:

The Israel Covenant (Deuteronomy 29:1-29 and Deuteronomy 30:1-10), also called the Palestinian covenant [18], is a conditional covenant between YHWH and the Children of Israel.

After warning that Israel will be dispersed among the nations, and conditional to Israel's repentance, return to YHWH, and obedience to the Mosaic law, YHWH promises:

- To regather Israel from its dispersion.
- To bring the Israelites to the land which their fathers possessed
- To prosper the Israelites above their fathers.
- To restore the Israelites spiritually so that Israel will love the Lord with all their heart and soul.
- To put all the curses of Israel upon Israel's enemies.

Abrahamic Covenant:

The Abrahamic covenant is found in Genesis 12-17. In this covenant, YHWH promises:

- To make of Abraham a great nation and to bless those who bless him and curse those who curse him and all peoples on earth would be blessed through Abraham. (12:1-3)
- To give Abraham's descendants all the land from the river (or wadi) of Egypt to the Euphrates. (15:18-21). Later, this land came to be referred to as the Promised Land or the Land of Israel.
- To make Abraham a father of many nations and of many descendants and the land of Canaan to his descendants. (Genesis 17:2-9)

Circumcision is to be the permanent sign of this everlasting covenant with Abraham and his male descendants. (Genesis 17:9-14) Abraham's seed through his son Isaac and his grandson Jacob. Galatians 3:16: "Now to Abraham and his Seed were the promises made. He does not say, "And to seeds," as of many, but as of one, "And to your Seed," Yeshua."

Covenant with Lot:

The covenant with Lot is a covenant independent of the Abrahamic Covenant. YHWH promises the land of the Moabites (Ar) and the land of the Ammonites to the descendants of Lot as a possession (Deuteronomy 2:9, 2:19). David and Solomon were only allowed to rule over these lands as third and fourth generation descendants of Ruth, a Moabite.

Covenant with Jacob:

YHWH appears to Jacob in a dream, and promises: Genesis 28:12-15

- To give him and his descendants the land on which he is lying.
- That his descendants will be like the dust of the earth.
- That all peoples on earth will be blessed through him and his offspring.
- To watch over him wherever he goes.

Davidic Covenant:

The Davidic covenant, found in 2 Samuel 7, establishes David and his descendants as the rightful kings of Judah as David received a promise (covenant) from YHWH. David showed In Christian theology, the Davidic covenant is an important element of Yeshua's claim to be the Messiah, there are ten features of the Davidic Covenant, all of which prefigure the coming of the Christ, or Messiah.

National Covenants,

National covenants by the nations of Israel and Judah can be found in texts such as Exodus 19:8; Joshua 24:24; 2 Kings 23:3 (Josiah), 2 Chronicles 15:8-15, 23:16; 34:31-32; Nehemiah 10:29; Jeremiah 50:5. National covenants were often associated with times of spiritual renewal or revival.

Personal Covenants,

Personal covenants or commitments abound in the Scriptures and are prominent in the Psalms. They may be prefaced with expressions such as "I will". One example is: *"I will give thanks to the LORD with my whole heart; I will recount all of your wonderful deeds."* Psalm 9:1. Another is: *"I will extol you, my GOD and King, and bless your name forever and ever. Every day I will bless you and praise your name forever and ever"* Psalm 145:1-2.

New Covenant

The Prophet Jeremiah was shown in a vision that YHWH would make a New Covenant with the House of Judah and the House of Israel, which had been divided since Solomon's death (1 Kings 12:16-19). At the time of Jeremiah's prophecy Assyria had taken the house of Israel into captivity and Jeremiah prophesied that the house of Judah would spend 70 years in captivity to Babylon (Jer. 25:12-13). This New Testament would make Israel one people again in their own land by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Paul reaffirm in [Hebrews 10:16-17](#) *“This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, declares the Lord: I will put my laws on their hearts, and write them on their minds,” then he adds, “I will remember their sins and their lawless deeds no more.”*

The New Covenant is a spiritual and psychological covenant where mankind glorifies the creator within their minds in spirit and truth (John 4:24). This means that there are no physical ceremonies, rituals, feast days, etc., to perform in order to worship YHWH.

Under the New Covenant the faithful must possess Biblical, scientific, philosophical, and psychological knowledge of Yahweh and actual spiritual experiences to receive eternal life or spiritual enlightenment. Prayer and meditation give man direct access to the Spirit.

Sacrament is a divine gift brought by a glorified blessing. The order of Melchizedek makes Yeshua the unique owner of sacrament. The blessed and sacrificing gift by YHWH. Melchizedek achieves his full identity only in Yeshua.

For if that first covenant had been faultless, there would have been no occasion to look for a second. For he finds fault with them when he says: “Behold, the days are coming, declares the Lord, when I will establish a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah, not like the covenant that I made with their fathers on the day when I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt. For they did not continue in my covenant, and so I showed no concern for them, declares the Lord. [Hebrews 8:7-9](#)

“You have neither desired nor taken pleasure in sacrifices and offerings and burnt offerings and sin offerings” (these are offered according to the law), then he added, “Behold, I have come to do your will.” He does away with the first in order to establish the second. And by that will we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Yeshua Christ once for all. And every priest stands daily at his service, offering repeatedly the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins. But when Christ had offered for all time a single sacrifice for sins, he sat down at the right hand of YHWH, waiting from that time until his enemies should be made a footstool for his feet. For by a single offering he has perfected for all time those who are being sanctified. And the Holy Spirit also bears witness to us; for after saying, “This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, declares the Lord: I will put my laws on their hearts, and write them on their minds,” then he adds, “I will remember their sins and their lawless deeds no more.” Where there is forgiveness of these, there is no longer any offering for sin. [Hebrews 10: 8-18](#)

Yeshua was baptized by John the Baptist in the River Jordan (Matt. 3:11-15) with other Jews (not Gentiles), before the New Covenant or Holy Spirit was received from Heaven on the Day of Pentecost, this was a fulfillment. He was fulfilling the children of Israel being baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the Red Sea (I Cor. 10:1-2), before the Old Covenant was given to them from Mount Sinai.

Now at the ascension the Yeshua told His disciples: *“for John baptized with water, but you will be baptized with the Holy Spirit not many days from now.” [Acts 1:5](#)* Further in the scriptures we also learn *“There is one body and one Spirit—just as you were called to the one hope that belongs to your call— one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one GOD and Father of all, who is over all and through all and in all.”* Clearly, Yeshua is confirming that there is renewal by baptism under the New Testament and it is spiritual.

This take us back to the word consecration, which means dedication to the Lord. Submitting yourself to a willingly agreement to abide in the law of commandments becoming one body through faith. Real Consecration shows itself in the life, and it should be the burning ambition of every believer to live the consecrated life. Those saints who have impressed their time and age have borne in their daily constant living the marks of dedication to YHWH. Every consecrated soul may say with Paul, Gal. 6:18: "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Yeshua."

And Melchizedek king of Salem brought out bread and wine. Abram Blessed by Melchizedek

During the time of Genesis 14, the priest did not need to offer the bloody sacrifices. These offerings only became necessary later, when Israel became enslaved and addicted to the GODs of Egypt (Exodus and Ezekiel 20). YHWH's strategy to break Israel from these idolatrous customs was to make the people sacrifice ceremonially on Mount Sinai the very animals they had worshiped as GODs in Egypt.

Before all these offerings took place and even before the Golden Calf, the Israelites practiced a social system and family religion rooted in nature. The fathers were high priests and their firstborn sons were priests under their authority.

Melchizedek was ordered as "priest of GOD Most High". As a "priest of GOD Most High," Melchizedek "brought out bread and wine" as he blessed Abram. He offered bread and wine to Abraham who had come and paid his tithes. Abraham received bread and wine and then received a blessing.

Turning to Hebrews 6.13-14, we see that YHWH had made a promise to Abraham and then he changed the promise into an oath:

For when YHWH made a promise to Abraham, since he had no one greater by whom to swear, he swore by Himself, saying, "Surely I will bless you and multiply you."

In many places in scripture, we find "oath" and "covenant" used almost randomly. *"yet I will remember my covenant with you in the days of your youth, and I will establish for you an everlasting covenant."* [Ezekiel 16.60](#). When YHWH swears an oath to Abraham, he makes a covenant. In Genesis 22.18, right after Abraham went to Moriah to sacrifice his firstborn through Sarah, YHWH prevented it and then swore an oath saying, *"Surely all the nations of the earth will be blessed through your seed."*

The New Testament begins, *"This is Yeshua, the seed of the son of Abraham, the Son of David."* Yeshua is the one through whom YHWH fulfills the oath he swore to Abraham. Where did he swear it? On Moriah, the hill where the temple was later built and where the New Temple was later destroyed and rebuilt three days afterwards.

Hebrews 6 continues to talk about this oath, flowing into a discussion of the priesthood of Melchizedek: *We have this as a sure and steadfast anchor of the soul, a hope that enters into the inner shrine behind the curtain, where Yeshua has gone as a forerunner on our behalf, having become a high priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek.*

The first ten verses of Genesis 14 describe how Abraham met Melchizedek. The author of this book explains that this strange Hebrew name means "king of righteousness." He is the King of Salem, which means "peace" (shalom); we know from Psalm 76.2 that Salem would later become Jerusalem, the City of Peace. Melchizedek is the priest of GOD Most High, and he blessed Abraham; thus, he was superior to Abraham.

In order to understand the priesthood of Melchizedek's in relationship to the bread and the wine that he gave to Abraham, we have to view Hebrews 5:5-6 we hear that YHWH has sworn an oath to Yeshua. He says, *"Thou art my Son, today I have begotten thee;"* as he says also in another place, *"Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek."*

The parallel of these phrases indicates that the author considers status as "YHWH's Son" the same as priesthood "after the order of Melchizedek." As mentioned before, in the years before the Golden Calf, fathers were high priests, and firstborn sons were priests under their authority. This, then, would be the family pattern of Melchizedek; and this is how the ancient Jews, as well as the ancient Church Fathers, understood Melchizedek's priesthood.

Hebrews indicated that Yeshua, YHWH Son, is righteous enough to restore the original pattern of the father-son family priesthood — the "order of Melchizedek" — because YHWH, through Yeshua's sacrifice, is adopting us into a divine family.

Yeshua is a "priest forever after the order of Melchizedek." The word "order" means "after the manner" of Melchizedek's priesthood. We can draw a sharp contrast between the Levitical priests, who continued to offer animals in sacrifice, and priesthood in the order of Melchizedek. Levites had to kill, sacrifice millions of sheep, millions of goats and millions of cattle, with millions of gallons of blood running down through the temple because of the Golden Calf; whereas, before all that, priestly fathers and their priestly firstborn sons constituted a clean priesthood, represented by Melchizedek.

"After the order of Melchizedek" suggests that Melchizedek's manner of priestly sacrifice—bread and wine—was the manner in which the early Jews understood priesthood as well.

In [Hebrews 7.18-28](#) we read the following very important description of Yeshua's priesthood:

On the one hand, a former commandment is set aside because of its weakness and uselessness (for the law made nothing perfect); on the other hand, a better hope is introduced, through which we draw near to YHWH. And it was not without an oath. Those who formerly became priests took their office without an oath, but this one was addressed with an oath, "The Lord has sworn and will not change His mind, 'Thou art a priest forever.'" This makes Yeshua the surety of a better covenant.

The former priests were many in number, because they were prevented by death from continuing in office; but he holds his priesthood permanently, because he continues forever. Consequently he is able for all times to save those who draw near to YHWH through him, since he always lives to make intercession for them. For it was fitting that we should have such a high priest, holy, blameless, unstained, separated from sinners, exalted above the heavens. He has no need, like those high priests, to offer sacrifices daily, first for his own sins and then for those of the people; he did this once for all when he offered up himself. Indeed, the law appoints men in their weakness as high priests, but the word of the oath, which came later than the law, appoints a Son who has been made perfect forever.

Yeshua is the mediator of the new and everlasting covenant, so that those who are called may receive the eternal inheritance that YHWH promised to Abraham. In [Hebrew 9:24-26](#): *For Yeshua has entered, not into holy places made with hands, which are copies of the true things, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of YHWH on our behalf. Nor was it to offer himself repeatedly, as the high priest enters the holy places every year with blood not his own, for then he would have had to suffer repeatedly since the foundation of the world. But as it is, he has appeared once for all at the end of the ages to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself.*

Yeshua has abolished the Old Testament, and he's established the New Testament. We have a sacrifice in heaven that is perpetual and effectual. [Hebrews 10.19](#): *"Therefore, brethren, since we have confidence to enter the sanctuary by the blood of Yeshua."* It's because of the sacrament and because of Yeshua the High Priest offering himself that we have confidence to draw near to the presence of YHWH. That's how the apostle John could be drawn up in Revelation. That's why the scroll's seals could be broken open. *"We have confidence to enter the sanctuary by the blood of Yeshua, by the new and living way which he opened for us through the curtain, that is, through His flesh"*, his body and blood. Yeshua's body and blood were offered when He instituted the New Covenant in the Upper Room.

And since we have a great priest over the house of YHWH, let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, with our hearts sprinkled clean from an evil conscience and our bodies washed with pure water. Let us hold fast the confession of our hope without wavering, for he who promised is faithful; and let us consider how to stir up one another to love and good works. [Hebrews 10: 21-24](#)

If Yeshua, who is our master, gave himself up for us, we too have to learn how to treat others as though they are more important than we are. Let's figure out new ways to stir each other up to love and good works. *"Not neglecting to meet together, as is the habit of some, but encouraging one another, and all the more as you see the Day drawing near" [Hebrews 10: 25](#).*

"Do not be led away by diverse and strange teachings; for it is well that the heart be strengthened by grace, not by foods, which have not benefited their adherents. We have an altar..." If there's no sacrifice, there's no need for an altar. Yet we have an altar; therefore, we have a sacrifice, Yeshua himself. *"We*

have an altar from which those who serve the tent (or sanctuary) have no right to eat. For the bodies of those animals whose blood is brought into the sanctuary by the high priest as a sacrifice for sin are burned outside the camp." Hebrews goes on to talk about how Yeshua left the camp and suffered. So we should, too, for in verse 14 we read, "For here we have no lasting city." The earthly Jerusalem is not our city, the heavenly Jerusalem is. Hebrews 13:9-11

Through Him then let us continually offer up a sacrifice of praise to YHWH, (We still sacrifice) that is, the fruit of lips that acknowledge His name. *Now may the GOD of peace who brought again from the dead our Lord Yeshua, the great shepherd of the sheep, by the blood of the eternal covenant equip you with everything good that you may do His will, working in you that which is pleasing in His sight, through Yeshua Christ; to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen. (Hebrews 13:20-21)*

Yeshua calls himself the Bread of Life, and at the Last Supper, which was a Passover, he took of the Passover emblems and implemented the sacrament. He had given the Passover to the Jews and later fulfilled it with the Passover meal.

Now as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and after blessing it broke it and gave it to the disciples, and said, "Take, eat; this is my body." And he took a cup, and when he had given thanks he gave it to them, saying, "Drink of it, all of you, for this is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins. I tell you I will not drink again of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom." Matthew 26:26-28

Yeshua then said to them, "Truly, truly, I say to you, it was not Moses who gave you the bread from heaven, but my Father gives you the true bread from heaven. For the bread of YHWH is he who comes down from heaven and gives life to the world." John 6:32-33

"This is the bread that comes down from heaven, so that one may eat of it and not die. I am the living bread that came down from heaven. If anyone eats of this bread, he will live forever. And the bread that I will give for the life of the world is my flesh." John 6:50-51

And when the hour came, he reclined at table, and the apostles with him. And he said to them, "I have earnestly desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer. For I tell you I will not eat it until it is fulfilled in the kingdom of YHWH." And he took a cup, and when he had given thanks he said, "Take this, and divide it among yourselves. For I tell you that from now on I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of YHWH comes." And he took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to them, saying, "This is my body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me." And likewise the cup after they had eaten, saying, "This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in my blood. Luke 22:14-20

Finally, Yeshua constantly told the Jews about the changes in the Old Covenant. He said that the new one required faith and not works of the law. "Now we know that what things soever the law said, it said to them who are under the law: that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may become guilty before YHWH.

Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin. But now the righteousness of YHWH without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets; Even the righteousness of YHWH which is by faith of Yeshua unto all and upon all them that believe: for there is no difference: For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of YHWH; Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Yeshua: Whom YHWH have set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of YHWH; To declare, I say, at this time his righteousness: that he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Yeshua. Where is boasting then? It is excluded. By what law? of works? No: but by the law of faith. Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. Is he the GOD of the Jews only? is he not also of the Gentiles? Yes, of the Gentiles also: Seeing it is one GOD, which shall justify the circumcision by faith, and uncircumcision through faith. Abraham obtained his righteousness by having faith in YHWH (Gen. 15:1-6).

By that one sacrifice, we have confidence. By that one sacrifice, we have forgiveness. By that one sacrifice, we've got power to do the will of God.

Love by sacrifice is a fountain of eternal life.

The Cross is an altar of sacrifice.

Love pain, until you drink, as Yeshua did, the richest reward of the crown.

I wish you: To live by faith, to be known by love, and to be a voice of hope.