

Questions and Answers – 2025

Q1. I was wondering if you could do one at some point on what it means to be a godly man, husband and father.

Responsibilities of a Godly man, husband and father.

1. To lead. Eph 5:22-24. Gen 3:16. 1 Timothy 3:5. 1 Cor 11:3.
2. To love. Eph 5:25, 28, 33. 1 Peter 3:8. 1 Pet 4:8. Prov 15:1. Eph 4:1-3. Col 3:13-14. 1 Cor. 13:4-5. 1 Cor 16:14.
3. To forgive. Eph 4:26.
4. To be loyal. Eph 5:31, Gen 2:22-24. Prov 19:14. 1 Thes 4:3-7. 1 Cor 7:10-11. Heb 13:4.
5. To provide for. Eph 5:29, Gen 3:19
6. To be a living example. Eph 6:1-4. John 14:9. Matt. 6:9-13.
7. To compliment. Song of Solomon 4:1-11
8. To be present. 1 Peter 3:7. Matt 19:3-6, Gen. 2:24, Eccl 9:9.
9. Teach the children. Deut 6:6-9. Prov. 13:24.

Q2. Where do I go when I die?

John 14:6; Hebrews 9:15; Luke 16:19-31; Ephesians 4:8-10; 2 Corinthians 5:1-8; Revelation 6:9-10; 1 Corinthians 15:50-54; Revelation 20:11-15.

Q3. A. What is the Oral Torah and how does it apply to our understanding of Written Torah?

The Oral Torah, also called the Oral Law, is a body of Jewish religious teachings and interpretations that were traditionally passed down verbally from generation to generation, considered to be alongside the Written Torah (the first five books of the Hebrew Bible) as part of the complete revelation given to Moses on Mount Sinai, but not explicitly written down in the scriptures; it is considered essential for understanding and applying the Written Torah in daily life, and is primarily codified in the Mishnah and Gemara, which together form the Talmud.

In other words, it is commentary on the Torah. It is the kind of man-made traditions that Yeshua condemned in Matthew 15 and Mark 7. Sometimes the Talmud helps us understand the Torah, but when it adds to or takes away from the Torah, we must not give it precedence over the Torah.

Matthew 15:1-9. Mark 7:1-9.

B. When The Lord says, "...shall surely live" or "shall surely die," does this always mean live eternally with Him and exist eternally in Lake of Fire?

Shall surely live -- Ezekiel 3:21; Ezekiel 18:9; Ezekiel 18:17; Ezekiel 18:19; Ezekiel 18:21; Ezekiel 18:28; Ezekiel 33:13; Ezekiel 33:15; Ezekiel 33:16. Ezekiel 33:13 shows it is not a guarantee to have eternal life.

Shall surely die -- Genesis 2:17 (plus 18 other verses, but this one suffices).

C. How would the virtuous woman of Proverbs 31 be described in today's terms?

Verses 11-12, 25 – Trustworthy and honorable

Verse 13-14, 17, 19, 24, 27 – Industrious and hard working

Verse 15, 21 – Has a caring heart and concern for others

Verse 16 – Prudent investor

Verse 18 – Self-confident and faithful

Verse 20 – Generous

Verse 22 – Cares about her appearance

Verse 23 – Supports her husband

Verse 26 – Wise and Kind

Verse 30 – Fears the Lord (obeys His commandments)

D. Does the parable of the wheat and tares teach that at the end of the Tribulation those who refused to repent will be thrown into the Lake of Fire and those who did repent will be welcome in the Messianic Kingdom?

Yes. Matthew 13:24-30; Matthew 13:40-44; Matthew 24:29-31 and 36-44; Revelation 14:14-20.

E. Did the Jewish people in the exodus from Egypt expect to find a place where they could live out their natural lives in peace and safety, or were they looking for an eternal peace and safety?

As far as we know, their perspective was on their natural lives. Ex 3:8; Ex 19:3-6; Lev 20:24; Ps 16:10-11; Ps 23:6; Ps 73:24; Is 26:19-21; Dan 12:1-3; Ps 95:6-11; Heb 4:1-9.