

## Understanding and Defeating Heresy How to Study (From a Jewish Point of View)

### **JESUS said:**

Matthew 21:42 Jesus said to them, "Have you never read in the Scriptures: 'THE STONE WHICH THE BUILDERS REJECTED HAS BECOME THE CHIEF CORNERSTONE. THIS WAS THE LORD'S DOING, AND IT IS MARVELOUS IN OUR EYES' ?

Matthew 22:29 Jesus answered and said to them, "You are mistaken, not knowing the Scriptures nor the power of God.

Matthew 26:54 How then could the Scriptures be fulfilled, that it must happen thus?"

Matthew 26:56 But all this was done that the Scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled." Then all the disciples forsook Him and fled.

### **Paul said:**

Acts 18:28 for he vigorously refuted the Jews publicly, showing from the Scriptures that Jesus is the Christ.

Romans 1:2 which He promised before through His prophets in the Holy Scriptures,

Romans 15:4 For whatever things were written before were written for our learning, that we through the patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope.

Romans 16:26 but now made manifest, and by the prophetic Scriptures made known to all nations, according to the commandment of the everlasting God, for obedience to the faith—

**Halakhah**, (Hebrew: "the Way") also spelled **Halakha**, **Halakah**, or **Halachah**, plural **Halakhahs**, **Halakhot**, **Halakhoth**, or **Halachot**, in Judaism, the totality of laws and ordinances that have evolved since biblical times to regulate religious observances and the daily life and conduct of the Jewish people.

**Haggadah**, also spelled Haggada, in Judaism, **the special book containing the story of the biblical Exodus as it must be retold at the beginning of the seder dinner on Passover (Pesah)**.

**Misnah** - an authoritative collection of exegetical material embodying the oral tradition of Jewish law and forming the first part of the Talmud.

**Midrash** - In its broadest sense, midrash is interpretation of any text; in its strictest sense, it designates rabbinic biblical interpretation, the modes of exegesis, as well as specific corpora of rabbinic literature from Antiquity to the early medieval period.

**The term "Mishnah" originally referred to a method of teaching by presenting topics in a systematic order, as contrasted with Midrash, which followed the order of the Bible.**

### **What is midrash in simple terms?**

The term Midrash denotes **the exegetical method by which the oral tradition interprets and elaborates scriptural text**. It refers also to the large collections of Halakhic and Haggadic materials that take the form of a running commentary on the Bible and that were deduced from Scripture by this exegetical method.

### **What are the two types of midrash?**

There are basically two kinds of midrash, **Midrash Halakhah (legal midrash) and Midrash Aggadah (narrative midrash)**. However, since aggadah is very difficult to define, it is customary to say that any midrash that is not halakhic (legal) is aggadic.