



Study Guide: The Revolt

with Rabbi Schneider A Jewish Believer In Jesus

## The Revolt

**EPISODE 6** 

Series: *How Judaism and Christianity Separated* 



## Introduction

Jesus was a Jew. He came as a Jew. He lived as a Jew. He died as a Jew. His apostles were all Jews. He came to minister to the Jews. Knowing that this movement of Christianity had a deeply Jewish beginning, how now has Christianity so completely separated from Judaism? And should the Jewish people require gentile believers to keep the Law? Rabbi addresses these topics in this episode.

## Fill in the blanks from Episode 6.

From James: "Therefore it is my judgement that we do not trouble those who are turning to God from among Gentiles, but that we write to them that they abstain from things contaminated by idols and from fornication and from what is strangled and from blood. For Moses from ancient generations has in every city those who preach him, since he is read in the synagogues every Sabbath." Acts 15:20–21

So, new Gentile believers did not have to follow the whole
Law, but James determined that they should follow these
four commandments: 1)
2)

	3)
	4) (perhaps in order to
	foster fellowship between Jewish and gentile believers).
<b></b>	Many gentile believers, who had put their faith in Jesus,
	were learning about the God of Israel by going to the
	on the
<b>→</b>	In 60-70AD, the Romans invaded Jerusalem, destroyed the
	temple, and levied a against the Jewish
	people, collecting it on the Sabbath in the Synagogues.
	Gentile believers in Jesus didn't want to be taxed, so they
	stopped going to the Synagogues. Thus Gentile churches
	were launched with little understanding about the Jewish
	roots of their Christian faith.
	roots of their Christian fatth.
<b></b>	, in
	132 AD, led a revolt against the Romans. Some Jewish
	people began to consider the general leading this
	revolt to be the Messiah. The Jewish believers in Jesus
	from the Jewish people for
	following this general. This
	the Jewish believers in Jesus from traditional Judaism.
	Movements within Judaism:
<b>→</b>	unified the Roman
	empire under Christianity, but was an anti-semite.
	This further divides Judaism from Christianity.

In this program Rabbi made the point that in the early days following Jesus' resurrection, the question was not can a Jewish person believe in Jesus and still be Jewish, but can a gentile follow Jesus without converting to Judaism. The heart of the matter was to include			
Gentiles in salvation by faith. In that spirit, what was the outcome of the council held in Jerusalem, spoken of in Acts 15?			

Gentiles had begun to attend synagogues to learn more about faith. What did Rome do that caused them to stop this practice?		
Why did believers withdraw from Jewish people who were following Bar Kokhba in revolt? What status was being given to him?		

Though Constantine rallied around his belief in Jesus and the cross, how was he used to
further separate Judaism and Christianity?
How are the conflicts and troubles that these early believers faced (both Jew and gentile)
applicable, conceptually, to our lives today? What are some promises from God that you
depend on?
depend on:

## **Key Points**



Early after Jesus' ministry on Earth, gentile believers could attend synagogue and learn about the God of Israel, but, they didn't have to keep the whole Law because Jesus fulfilled it.



The gentiles believers stopped going to the synagogues when the Romans started to tax the Jews as punishment for their rebellion. Thus the division between Jews and gentile believers grew.