

## Who is the True

## Torah Observant?

ዛነዚህ 's fellowship people are known as the TORAH observant, ዛነዚህ 's fellowship people were once known as the Yisraelite people. The TORAH Observants are a unique group of believers who deeply appreciate the Yisraelites' roots of their beliefs. Let's delve into their beliefs and practices:

- 1. Who is the Torah observant believer? Torah observant is someone who strongly and deeply Observes, Study, Obey, Follows, Practice, & Guard the TORAH instruction books (the LAW), is someone who is truly the luminary believer of 474. A person who also studies and follows everything that is taught in the TANAKH (or Old Testament). The TANAKH cover book that has three sections of books, the first is the Torah which we already know is the instruction books, the commandment (law), second is the Nevi'im (Prophets), and the last is the Ketuvim (Writings). However, the ideal title name "TANAKH" in this hand-i-book is NOT the original written kind of book that the Israeli people had. These ideal three-section books were once simply individual. It was more like the books of the Turah, Nebuah, & BiYnah Davar of 4742. Before it was rooted in the so-called Hebrew Roots Movement, that turn into one hand-i-book. The observant believer desire to understand and incorporate not from the Hebrew/Jewish heritage but the true ancient Yisraelite way which 4742 had taught them HIS way in their daily lives.
- 2. Key Beliefs and Practices of the Torah Observants: Observing Torah Commandments: They adhere to the instruction of the **Commandments**, the **Statutes**, and the **Ordinances**, such as keeping the Sabbath, practicing circumcision, and following dietary restrictions.  $\forall \forall \forall \neg$  emphasizes the importance of observing HIS commands, statutes, and the ordinances way that extend this instruction to include in the Nevi'im (Prophets) and the Ketuvim (Writings) books.

- Nevi'im (Prophets): The Nevi'im section of the TANAKH contains prophetic writings. These texts provide insights, guidance, and messages from the prophets who conveyed \(\forall \tau\)'s word to the people of Yisraeli. The Nevi'im include the books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and others. \(\forall \tau\)'s instructions to heed the words of the prophets are woven throughout these texts.
- Ketuvim (Writings): The Ketuvim section comprises various writings, including Psalms, Proverbs, Job, and other poetic and wisdom literature. These writings offer spiritual reflections, prayers, and practical wisdom. ५४५ 's guidance also extends to the Ketuvim, emphasizing the importance of studying and applying these texts in daily life.

Now, let's explore the specific passages where  $\forall \forall \forall \neg$  emphasizes the significance of the Nevi'im and Ketuvim:

• Deuteronomy 31:24-26:

"When Moses had finished writing the words of this law in a book to the very end, Moses commanded the Levites who carried the ark of the covenant of  $\forall \forall \forall \neg$ , 'Take this Book of the Law and put it by the side of the ark of the covenant of  $\forall \forall \forall \neg$  your Creator ONE, that it may be there for a witness against you.'"

## Joshua 1:8:

"This Book of the Law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do according to all that is written in it. For then you will make your way prosperous, and then you will have success."

Psalm 119:105:
"Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path."

These passages underscore the importance of studying and following the words of the prophets and the writings, as they provide divine guidance for righteous living.

Now, carefully understand that, even after Joshua's day the existing texts continue adding new books, it does not preclude the possibility of inspired writings being added later time. While we know that the instruction law (TORAH) in Deuteronomy 4:2; 12:32 & Proverbs 30:6 warned us not to alter, add, or delete  $\forall \forall \forall \neg$ 's teachings. Since these books, the Nevi'im and Ketuvim demonstrate did add because  $\forall \forall \forall \neg$  was still ongoing communication with the humanity during those ancient times. Even after Yisraelite was captivity by the Assyrian and Babylonian. [FYI, the so-called New Testament Bible do not involve in this. This is why we don't see it in the TANAKH. Because these books are NOT the ongoing communication from  $\forall \forall \forall \neg$ 's words at all].

3. Differences Between Torah Observant & The Christians Doctrine (Holy Bible): All of the books in the TANAKH once again are all ongoing communication with humanity, and 4744 had been with the Yisraelites. 4744 was there with them, leading, and teaching them. That what's makes the Yisraelites the true Torah-observant people who once were following 4744. The New Testament Bible focuses on the so-called Jesus (YahuSha), the Messiah who claimed 4744 had sent him down here to earth or 4744 himself came down in the form as man. Being called as Jesus in the flash to salvation us from sins. Where this Jesus also claimed that we're no longer under the law but under grace, after he died on the cross and raised lived again; this altered the Torah teaching. That is what differentiates from what the TANAKH teaches. And TANAKH actually never mentioned anything about HIM coming or 4744, himself will become like of us in the flesh.

So, the bottom line is, the Hebrew/Jewish and even the Roman Catholic heritage books such as the book of Talmud, Mishnah, Midrash, Kabbalah, Responsa Literature, and Christianity books like the New Testament Bible, Apocrypha/Deuterocanonical Books, Early Christian Writings, and the Liturgical Books are all added books that try to alter and delete \(\forall \text{Y}\text{Y}\to 's\) teachings books. Anyone who practice and observe these books outside of the TANAKH's books are not the true TORAH observant. Because all of them are an altering word of \(\text{Y}\text{Y}\to \text{ who HE did not bring up these books but man.}\)