



Supernaturally Present

The Prayer Shawl and Intercession

— Introduction

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A Biblical study on the scriptural symbolism and typology of the prayer shawl (*Numbers 15:37-41*) — its practical application in intercessory prayer for the believer in Yeshua HaMashiach.

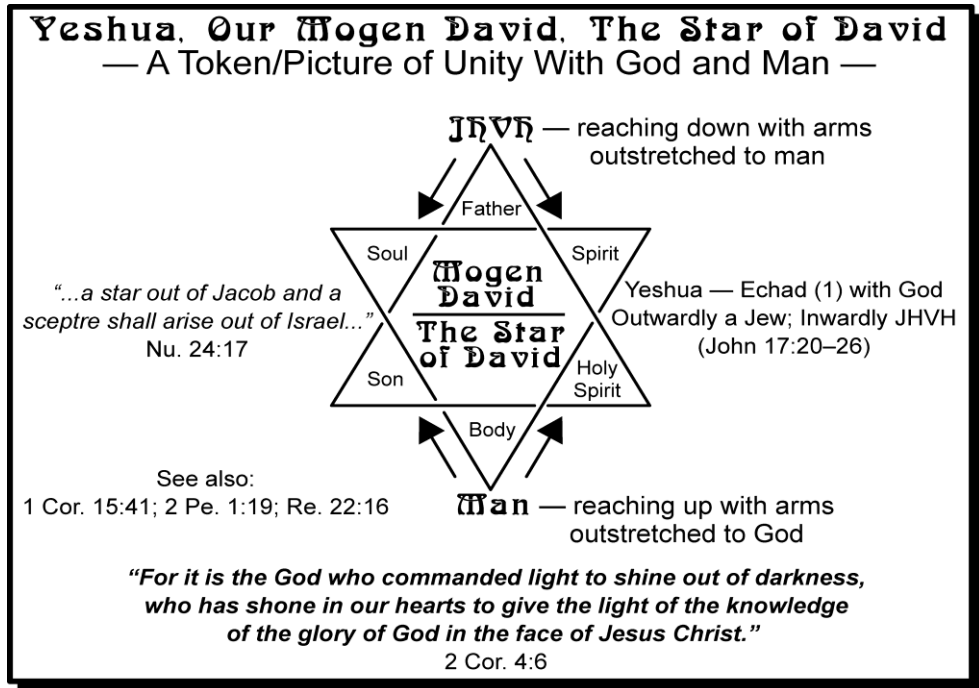
- ▶ Intercession: Hebrew — PAGA (paw-gah') — to light upon, join, encounter, meet (of kindness), reach (the mark), interpose, make entreaty, make intercession.
- ▶ Intercessory Prayer requires those who will tenaciously intermeditate between man and God to plead for a supernatural divine enablement to be enacted. Successful intercession is achieved when the intervention process produces God's ultimate objectives for the benefit of His Kingdom and righteousness. It's then that the release comes and shalom is realized.
 - ⚡ **Shalom — nothing missing; nothing broken; nothing out of place.**
 - ⚡ “For the kingdom (sovereignty) of God (Elohim) is not eating and drinking (natural), but righteousness (justness) and peace (shalom), and joy (cheer) in the Holy Spirit (supernatural).” Rms. 14:17 NKJV (emphasis mine)
 - ⚡ “But seek first the kingdom (sovereignty) of God (Elohim) and His righteousness (justness), and all these things shall be added to you. Therefore, do not worry (be not anxious) about tomorrow, for tomorrow will worry about its own things, Sufficient for the day is its own trouble.” Mt. 6:33–34 NKJV (emphasis mine)

Why Would Christians Study A “Jewish” Ritual Object?

- ▶ Hebrew Roots of Christianity (Rm. 11)
 - ⚡ The Biblical root of Christianity grew from an everlasting covenant God made with Abraham (Genesis 12:1-3, 13:15, 15:18–21, 17:7–21, 22:16–18, 26:2–5, etc.)
 - ⚡ Christians become part of that covenant through faith in Jesus — the Star of David, “Mogen David,” (e.g., Mt. 21:9; Jn. 7:42; Rm. 1:3; 2 Tm. 2:8)
 - We continue the numbering of the stars (Ge. 15:5)
- ▶ Two sticks in one hand (Ez. 37:15–28; KV 23)
 - ⚡ Judah and for the Children of Israel.
 - ⚡ Joseph, the stick of Ephraim, and for all the house of Israel, his companions.
- ▶ The object of my affection is Him whom my souls loves, which may be represented by a token.
 - ⚡ God established tokens/reminders (e.g., the rainbow, tabernacle, cups of wine, rain, prayer shawl, etc.) throughout His Word.
 - ⚡ A desire to study them sprouts from a love of the God of Israel as manifested through Jesus, our Yeshua HaMashiach, who loves us and gave up His life.
 - ⚡ The Bible is a book written by Jews, to Jews, about a Jewish Lord. In order to understand the meaning of their words for today, we must read them in the context of their world, not ours.
 - ⚡ Discovering the Biblical Hebraic Roots of Christianity gives a fuller and clearer understanding of the Bible, renews your passion for Jesus, our Yeshua HaMashiach, and will change your life forever.

To the right is an example of applying an understanding of Biblical/Scriptural Hebraic Roots that can enrich your appreciation of a symbolic representation.

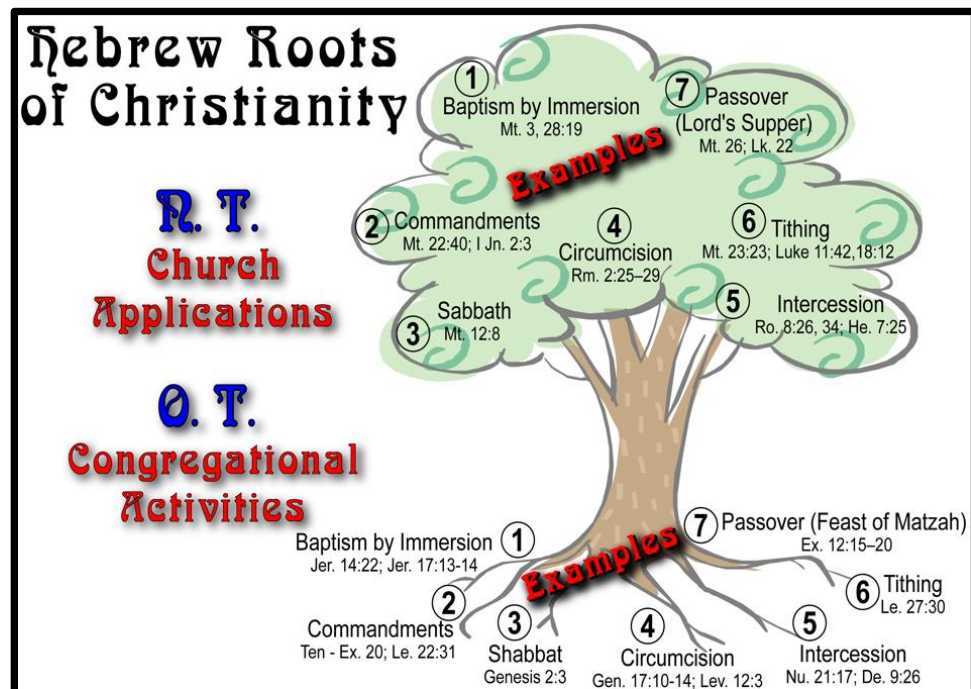
An object is not holy "KADOSH" in and of itself. It is a reminder of our decision to live wholly (holy) unto YHVH — atoned, vindicated, consecrated, set apart, dedicated, kept, undefiled, and completely His.



Yeshua HaMashiach, came to establish His Kingdom by fulfilling and not destroying the law, covenants, and commandments.

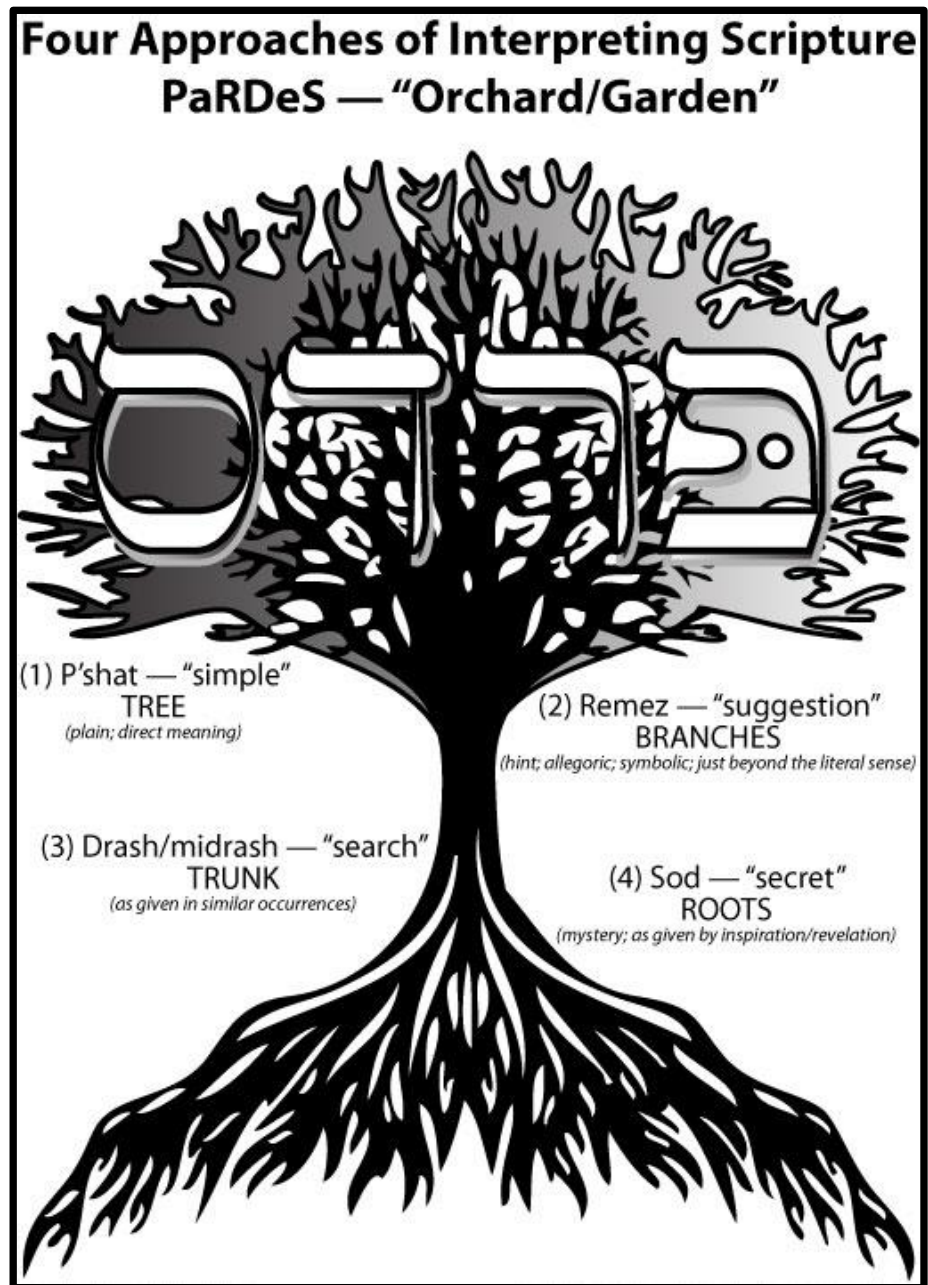
Matthew 5:17–20, “Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill. For assuredly, I say to you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle will by no means pass from the law till all is fulfilled. Whoever therefore breaks one of the least of these commandments, and teaches men so, shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven; but whoever does and teaches them, he shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven. For I say to you, that unless your righteousness exceeds the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, you will by no means enter the kingdom of heaven.”

- ▶ Abraham’s blessings are ours (Gal. 3:1–14).
- ▶ We are not to “replace” Israel; but have been grafted in.
- ▶ These examples are meant to show that there is a substantial relationship between the New Testament/Covenant Church Applications of Old Testament/Covenant Congregational Activities. However, this is in no way an exhaustive study of the subject.



Interpreting Scripture

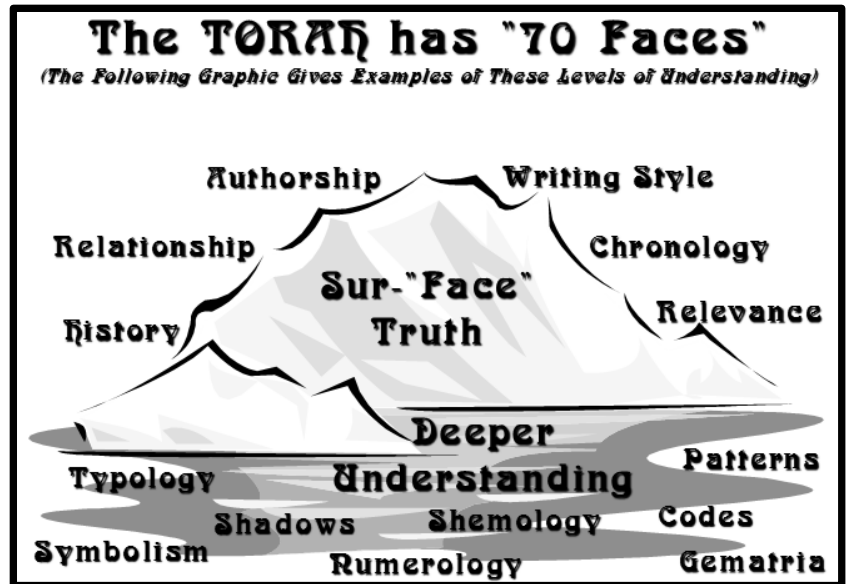
- ▶ P'shat: "simple" — the plain, literal sense of the text, more or less what modern scholars mean by "grammatical-historical exegesis," which looks to the grammar of the language and the historical setting as background.
- ▶ Remez: "suggestion/hint" — wherein a word, phrase or other element in the text hints at a truth not conveyed by the p'shat. The implied presupposition is that God can hint at things of which the Bible writers themselves were unaware.
- ▶ Drash/midrash "search" — an allegorical or homiletical application of a text. This is a species of eisegesis — reading one's own thoughts into the text — as opposed to exegesis, which is extracting from the text what it actually says. The implied presupposition is that the words of Scripture can legitimately become grist for the mill of human intellect, which God can guide to truths not directly related to the text at all.
- ▶ Sod "secret" — a mystical or hidden meaning arrived at by operating on numerical values of the Hebrew letters, noting unusual spellings, transposing letters, and the like. For example, two words, the numerical equivalents of whose letters add up to the same amounts are good candidates for revealing a secret through them.



Example: Luke 4:14-22

- ▶ P'shat — Rabbi Yeshua goes to the Synagogue and reads from Isaiah 61:1-2.
- ▶ Remez — Yeshua is received and accepted as a rabbi.
- ▶ Drash/midrash — Why are they uncomfortable with Yeshua taking his seat?
- ▶ Sod — Might Yeshua have taken his seat in "Elijah's Chair?"

- ▶ **Shiv'im Panim laTorah, "The Torah has 70 faces."** This phrase is sometimes used to indicate different "levels" of interpretation of the Torah. *"There are seventy faces to the Torah: Turn it around and around, for everything is in it"* (Bamidbar Rabba 13:15). The Torah is a work of literary art, written by the LORD Himself, and therefore shares characteristics with all other works of art.*



- ▶ **Why 70 faces to the Torah?** As the face, so the eye... There are seventy ways of "looking" at the Torah. The Hebrew word for "eye" is 'Ayin. Ayin is one of the letters of the Aleph-Bet and has the numerical value of seventy. Also, our holy books indicate that seventy has a sacred significance:

- ⚡ 70 Jewish souls that descended to Egypt
- ⚡ 70 elders were chosen by Moses
- ⚡ 70 sages of the Sanhedrin
- ⚡ 70 years of King David
- ⚡ 70 years of the Babylonian exile
- ⚡ 70 Nations of the World
- ⚡ 70 words of Kiddush

Christians Are In the Lineage of Jesus "Yeshua"

Psalm 33:11–12, *"The counsel of the Lord stands forever, the plans of His heart to all generations. Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord, The people He has chosen as His own inheritance."*

- ▶ Mt. 1:17 — Fourteen generations
 - ⚡ Abraham to David.
 - ⚡ David until the captivity in Babylon.
 - ⚡ Babylon unto Christ (Jesus was the 13th Generation).
- ▶ We are the 42nd Generation
 - ⚡ Seed receives the Covenant (Ge. 9:9).
 - To reverse the curse (Ge. 3:15; First Messianic Prophecy).
 - ⚡ A seed will serve Him and be accounted as a generation (Ps. 22:30).
 - ⚡ Kingdom Rule (e.g., 2 Sm. 7:12, 22:51; 1 Kg. 2:33; Ps. 18:50).
- ▶ L'Dor Vador — Generations to Remember the Commandments of the Lord. (Nu. 15:37–41)

How Will We Remember the Commandments Of God?

- ▶ The Prayer Shawl (Tallit) is an Object Lesson to Re-"mind" us of (to keep) God's Commandments.
 - ⚡ Numbers 15 sits between two chapters of rebellion.
 - Numbers 14 — rebellion against God's command to enter the land. Numbers 14:11–25 — Moses (mo-sheh' = "drawn"), a type of Intercessor (also, as seen in Exodus 33).
 - Numbers 16 — rebellion against Moses and Aaron. Moses intercedes for Israel (vs. 20–22) and for atonement (vs. 46–50)

Who Will Obey The Commandments Of God?

- ▶ The Mind of Messiah Enables Obedience
 - ⌘ A renewed mind proves what is good and acceptable—the perfect will of God! (Rm. 12:1–2)
 - ⌘ We can't do it on our own (Rms. 7:13-25)
 - ⌘ Blessings come in keeping His commandments (De. 28); curses if you don't.
 - ⌘ Let “this mind” be in you
 - Phil. 2:5–16
 - 1 Pe. 4:1–6
- ▶ The Greatest Commandment (Mt. 22:34–38; Mk. 12:28–30; Lk. 10:27)
 - ⌘ “Hear O, Israel, the LORD our God, the LORD is one.”
 - ⌘ “Love the LORD your God with all your heart, soul, and mind (Mark and Luke add ‘strength’).”
 - ⌘ Quotation of God's Directive (De. 5:31–6:9)
- ▶ The “New” Second Commandment
 - ⌘ Love your neighbor as yourself (Mt. 22:39–40; Mk. 12:31)
 - ⌘ Quotation of God's Directive (Lev. 19:18)

Hineni — “Here I Am” OR “I Am Ready”

- ▶ “Hineni” is the powerful, one word Hebrew answer offered in response to a request for attention.
- ▶ Based upon relationship which presumes familiarity and trust, or authority and trust.
 - ⌘ A key word in the discussion of HINENI and what it means is “relationship”.
 - ⌘ Not said out of the blue, but in context of a relationship.
- ▶ Implies not only being physically present; but, also emotionally and spiritually attentive.
- ▶ HINENI means being prepared and ready to take on tasks and challenges. Some scripture examples of “Hineni”
 - ⌘ Abraham is about to be tested by God. Abraham answers “Hineni”, and then hears the instruction. (Ge. 22:1)
 - ⌘ Isaac asks his Father Abraham where the sacrificial animal is as they ascend the mountain with wood, fire and knife. Abraham answers “Hineni”. (Ge. 22:7)
 - ⌘ The Angel of the YHVH calls to Abraham. Abraham answers “Hineni”. (Ge. 22:11)
 - ⌘ Isaac is old and dim, and summons Esau to request game stew before invoking a blessing on him. Esau answers “Hineni”. (Ge. 27:1)
 - ⌘ Moses is called by a voice from within the burning bush. Moses answers “Hineni”. (Ex. 3:4)
 - ⌘ Jacob asks Joseph to go to the fields and check on his brothers. They both know the brothers hate Joseph. Joseph answers “Hineni”. (Ge. 37:13)
 - ⌘ Isaiah is asked by God to identify someone who will be sent by God to prophesy to the people. Isaiah answers “Hineni”. (Is. 6:8–9)
 - ⌘ YHVH responds with “Hineni” to prayer and fasting. (Is. 58:6-12; esp. 9)

Are You Ready To Be Supernaturally Present?