



**Beth Ariel Ottawa**  
Messianic Congregation

# Messianic Faith

Beth Ariel Ottawa  
Messianic Congregation for Jewish & Gentile Believers

# What is *Messianic Faith* all about?

## Introduction

What is a Messianic Jew? What is Messianic Jewish faith? How does it differ from mainstream Christianity? What is [Beth Ariel Ottawa](#)'s perspective on Messianic Faith?

### Summary

[An overview of different types of Messianic Faith](#)  
[The “Messianic Movement” and its various groups](#)  
[Beth Ariel Ottawa's perspective of Messianic Faith](#)

## Overview of Different Types of Messianic Faith

Religious faith centered on the expectation and faith in a Messiah, across other religions but most prominently found within Judaism and Christianity with distinct perspectives for each:

### Jewish Messianic Faith (within Judaism)

Within traditional Judaism, the 'Jewish messianic faith' refers to the belief in a future Messiah (Mashiach in Hebrew), who will be an anointed leader, descended from King David, and will bring about a future era of peace, justice, and divine fulfillment. In Judaism, the messianic faith focuses on the following key aspects.

#### The Messiah's Role

The Messiah is expected to be a human leader, not divine, who will restore the kingdom of Israel, rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem, and bring about a time of universal peace and divine justice. He will lead the Jewish people, gather the exiles, and reestablish Jewish sovereignty.

#### The Messianic Age

This is the Jewish idea that, with the arrival of the Messiah, will come an age of worldwide peace and harmony. War, suffering, and injustice will end. It is also seen as a time when the knowledge of God will be universal, and all humanity will recognize and worship the one God.

#### Jewish Observance

During this time, the Jewish people will return to full observance of the Torah's commandments (mitzvot), and the laws of the Torah will be the guiding principles for life. Resurrection of the Dead: Many branches of Judaism believe that the coming of the Messiah will be accompanied by the resurrection of the dead, where the righteous will be brought back to life.

### Timing

Unlike in some Christian beliefs, Judaism does not emphasize a specific time for the Messiah's coming. The Talmud teaches that "the Messiah will come in a generation that is completely righteous or completely wicked," meaning the exact timing is unknown, but Jews are encouraged to live righteously in anticipation of this future.

Faith in a Messiah has been a central part of Jewish thought throughout history, but it is considered an open-ended future hope rather than something that has already been fulfilled. Traditional Jewish teaching explicitly rejects the notion that Jesus fulfilled the role of the Jewish Messiah, which is why Judaism and Messianic Judaism are considered distinct religious frameworks.

### Messianic Faith within Christendom

The common denominator within all Christian denominations is the belief in a Messiah, and that Jesus Christ is the Messiah. There are many interpretations concerning the nature of the Messiah. Some denominations and sects see Him as divine, and others not, but all believe in salvation through Him. There are some who understand the Jewishness of Jesus Christ, and others who do not, while still others refuse to acknowledge it, adhering rather to "replacement theology". This is the belief that the church has replaced Israel, and that Israel has no relevance in modern Christianity or place in God's present and future.

### Messianic Jewish Faith

Messianic Faith, also called Messianic Judaism is a religious movement centered around the belief that Jesus (Yeshua in Hebrew) is the promised Messiah of Israel. Jews within this movement consider themselves fully Jewish while accepting Jesus as the Son of God, and Gentiles who belong to these fellowships retain their spiritual heritage in Israel and choose to explore and celebrate the Jewish roots of the Bible and their faith.

## The 'Messianic Movement'

The movement consists of wide-ranging beliefs and practices. These are the major groups that exist within the movement today. While Beth Ariel Ottawa shares some points in common with each, our perspective will follow in the next section.

### Messianic Judaism

Messianic Judaism retains observance of Torah laws, celebrates Jewish holidays, and maintains their cultural heritage while also affirming the divinity of Yeshua and His role as Messiah.

### Hebrew Roots Movement

This movement emphasizes the observance of Torah laws, such as Sabbath-keeping and biblical festivals, for all believers. Primarily appealing to non-Jews, it aims to reconnect Christians with the Hebraic foundations of their faith as taught by Jesus (Yeshua) and His apostles.

### One Law / One Torah Movement

This movement teaches that both Jews and Gentiles who follow Jesus (Yeshua) are equally obligated to observe the Torah's commandments. They believe that the entirety of God's law, as outlined in the Torah, applies universally to all believers.

### Two-Houses Theology

This theology teaches that Gentile believers in Jesus (Yeshua) are spiritually connected to the lost tribes of Israel, and in the end times, God will reunite the two houses, restoring Israel to its full biblical identity.

### Jewish Roots Christianity

Jewish Roots Christianity emphasizes reconnecting Christians with the Jewish origins of their faith, focusing on understanding Jesus (Yeshua) within His historical Jewish context. Believers in this movement often adopt Jewish customs, celebrate biblical feasts, and study the Torah to deepen their faith, while maintaining belief in Jesus as the Messiah and the New Testament as Scripture.

### Christian Zionism

This is a belief held by some Christians that the return of the Jewish people to the land of Israel and the establishment of the modern state of Israel fulfill biblical prophecy. Christian Zionists support the Jewish right to Israel and see this as a key element in God's plan for the end times and the second coming of Jesus.

### Ephraimite Movement

This movement believes they are spiritually and physically descended from the Lost Tribe of Ephraim and anticipate reunification with the Jewish people as a fulfillment of prophecy.

### Nazarenes

This modern movement seeks to revive the teachings and practices of the early Nazarenes, emphasizing a return to the Jewish roots of Christianity. Members typically advocate for the observance of Torah laws, celebrate biblical feasts, and maintain Jewish customs, viewing Jesus (Yeshua) as the Messiah while integrating both Old and New Testament teachings.

### Sacred Name Movement

This movement emphasizes the use of the original Hebrew names for God (YHWH or Yahweh) and Jesus (Yahshua or Yeshua) and variations within this theme. They believe this use of original Hebrew names is essential for true worship and spiritual connection. They place a strong legalistic emphasis on Torah observance, including Shabbat, Biblical festivals, and following the Mosaic dietary code. They reject traditional Christian holidays such as Christmas and Easter, viewing them as pagan in origin.

## Beth Ariel Ottawa's Perspective on Messianic Faith

Beth Ariel Ottawa, a sister congregation of [Beth Ariel Montreal](#), is in the lineage, teaching, and approach to discipleship of [Ariel Ministries](#) in Texas (USA), founded in 1977 by Dr. Arnold Fruchtenbaum.

### Our basic tenets

#### Jewish Roots of Faith

We highlight the importance of understanding Christianity within its Jewish context. We believe that Jesus (Yeshua) is the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies and that a proper understanding of Scripture must consider its Jewish origins and Israel's proper and vital place in God's Biblical Plan.

#### Messianic Expectation

We advocate for a recognition of the messianic expectations present in Jewish scripture and traditions, arguing that Jesus fulfills these expectations. This includes his role as both the suffering servant and the reigning king.

### The New Covenant

We teach that the New Covenant, prophesied in Jeremiah 31:31-34, is central to understanding Messianic faith. We believe that this covenant provides a new relationship between God and humanity through faith in Yeshua. The New Covenant was ratified by the death of the Messiah, and during the Church Age. The Gentiles are grafted into their fullness and the universal church will be removed at the Rapture. The New Covenant looks forward to its fulfillment at the 2nd advent of the Messiah at the conclusion of the Great seven-year Tribulation.

### Torah Observance

We believe the Law of Moses as a rule of life has been fulfilled in the Messiah and therefore, believers, whether Jewish or non-Jewish, are no longer under its obligation or condemnation, but are now under the Law of Messiah. However, both Jewish and non-Jewish believers have the freedom in Messiah to maintain those aspects of the Law of Moses and Jewish cultural identity which do not violate Scripture. Observances of Jewish customs are to focus on biblical truths and magnify Yeshua. These observances are not now and never were a means of justification or sanctification, which are by faith alone.

For Jewish believers, these observances are intrinsically biblical expressions of a God-given Jewish identity and a means of fulfilling their responsibility to testify of God's faithfulness to the entire Body of Messiah and to the non-believing world. For Gentile believers it is a means of identifying with the Jewish community and expressing the Jewish roots of their faith.

### Evangelism

Beth Ariel Ottawa emphasizes the importance of evangelism, particularly to Jewish people, and discipleship, encouraging believers to grow in their understanding of the Scriptures and their relationship with God.

### Discipleship

We foster spiritual growth through mentoring with a particular focus on providing solid doctrinal teaching, as well as a daily discipline of reading God's Word and Prayer. We also provide counseling and pastoral care to the extent we can for those with different needs and struggles.

### Eschatology

Beth Ariel Ottawa also focuses on biblical prophecy and eschatology, believing in a literal fulfillment of God's promises to Israel and the eventual return of Christ.

## Observances

Beth Ariel Ottawa follows a variety of observances that reflect its commitment to both Jewish traditions and faith in Jesus (Yeshua) as the Messiah. Here are some key observances and practices typically associated with Beth Ariel Ottawa.

## Shabbat (Sabbath)

Observance of Shabbat is celebrated from Friday evening to Saturday evening. This includes communal worship, prayer, and a weekly service.

## Biblical Festivals

We observe the Jewish biblical festivals such as Passover, Unleavened Bread, First-fruit, Shavuot (Pentecost), Feast of Trumpets, Day of Atonement, Festival of Tabernacles. These festivals are celebrated with services, special readings, and sometimes community meals.

## Weekly Services

We emphasize prayer and worship in Hebrew and English, incorporating traditional Jewish prayers and songs. Our services are held every Shabbat at 11:00 AM, and feature teaching, music, with food and fellowship following the service.

## Teaching and Study

Bible studies and teachings focus on both the Old and New Testaments, highlighting the connection between Jewish tradition and the Messianic faith. This includes exploring the Jewish context of the New Testament.

## Community and Fellowship

The congregation fosters a sense of community through various activities, including pot-blessing meals, fellowship gatherings, and outreach events. This communal aspect reflects the importance of relationships in the Messianic faith.

## Outreach and Evangelism

We place great emphasis on reaching both Jewish and non-Jewish people with the message of Yeshua, often participating in outreach initiatives to share their faith.

## Weekly Prayer

We meet every Monday night at 7:00 PM on ZOOM for prayer.

Overall, Beth Ariel Ottawa promotes a Messianic faith that is deeply rooted in the Jewish context of the Scriptures, emphasizing the significance of Yeshua as the Messiah and the importance of

living out one's faith in accordance with biblical teachings and honouring our spiritual heritage in Israel.

Contact us

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### We answer your Questions

E-mail [info@betharielottawa.ca](mailto:info@betharielottawa.ca)

Telephone [613-312-1017](tel:613-312-1017)

Our website e-form <https://betharielottawa.ca/#sectionContactForm>

### Shabbat Services

Attend our Shabbat Services every Saturday at 11:00 AM

West Ottawa Community Church, Carp ON

### Come Visit us

Beth Ariel Ottawa - West Ottawa Community Church

3123 Carp Road, Carp, Ontario K0A 1L0

[Locate us on the Map](#)

