

A person wearing a colorful, patterned shawl and a head covering is shown from the back, blowing a long, curved horn. The scene is set against a dramatic sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The background features rolling hills or mountains under a clear sky. The text is overlaid on the lower half of the image.

THE ROLE OF A WATCHMAN


5780 WATCHING & PROCLAIMING

80		1		
Gematria	Pictograph	Ktav Ivri	Ktav Ashurit	Book Type

- ◆ **The number 80 (part of 5780) is the Hebrew letter Peh/Pey . The pictograph from Paleo ancient Hebrew is a picture of “The Mouth”.**
- ◆ The Meaning of Peh means “Mouth” and by extension, “Word”, “Expression”, “Vocalization” , “Speech” and “Breath”. In the order of the Hebrew Alphabet, Pey follows the letter “Ayin”, suggesting the priority of the eyes (i.e. understanding, awareness) before verbal expression (negatively, reversing this order results in “blind consumption” or mindless chatter). The chokhmah (wise one) is swift to observe and then to offer an opinion about something. “Ayin gives insight, but it is the Peh (mouth) that gives insight expression.

The Hidden Bet in Pey

80		1		
Gematria	Pictograph	Ktav Ivri	Ktav Ashurit	Book Type

- ◆ The inner space of the letter Pey reveals the letter Bet. Since the first word of Scripture (Bereshit) begins with an enlarged Bet  (representing the house of creation) it is inferred that the invisible letter Pey (surrounding the Bet) represents the Word of God that created the heavens and the earth. (Gen. 1:1; John 1:1-3). In other words, the very first letter of the Scriptures is a picture that the “Word” (Yeshua) of God is the agency behind the entire universe. Ps. 33:6

Joshua – As For Me and My House

A person wearing a red and white headscarf and a red and white patterned garment is blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a large sun on the left and a hazy horizon.

- ◆ **Choose Whom You Will Serve**
- ◆ Jos 24:14 “Now therefore, fear Adonai and worship Him in sincerity and in truth. Get rid of the gods that your fathers had worshipped beyond the River and in Egypt, and worship Adonai.
- ◆ Jos 24:15 If it seems bad to you to worship Adonai, then choose for yourselves today whom you will serve—whether the gods that your fathers worshipped that were beyond the River or the gods of the Amorites in whose land you are living. But as for me and my household, we will worship Adonai!”

Service and Worship

A person wearing a red and yellow robe is shown from the back, blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a large sun and a colorful sky.

- ◆ 'āḇad: A Hebrew verb meaning to work, to serve. When the focus of the labor is the Lord, it is a religious service to worship Him. Moreover, in these cases, the word does not have connotations of toilsome labor but instead of a joyful experience of liberation (Exo_3:12; Exo_4:23; Exo_7:16; Jos_24:15, Jos_24:18). Unfortunately, this worship service was often given to false gods (Deu_7:16; 2Ki_10:18-19, 2Ki_10:21-23). Hebrew/Greek Word Studies

Getting Our Spiritual House in Order

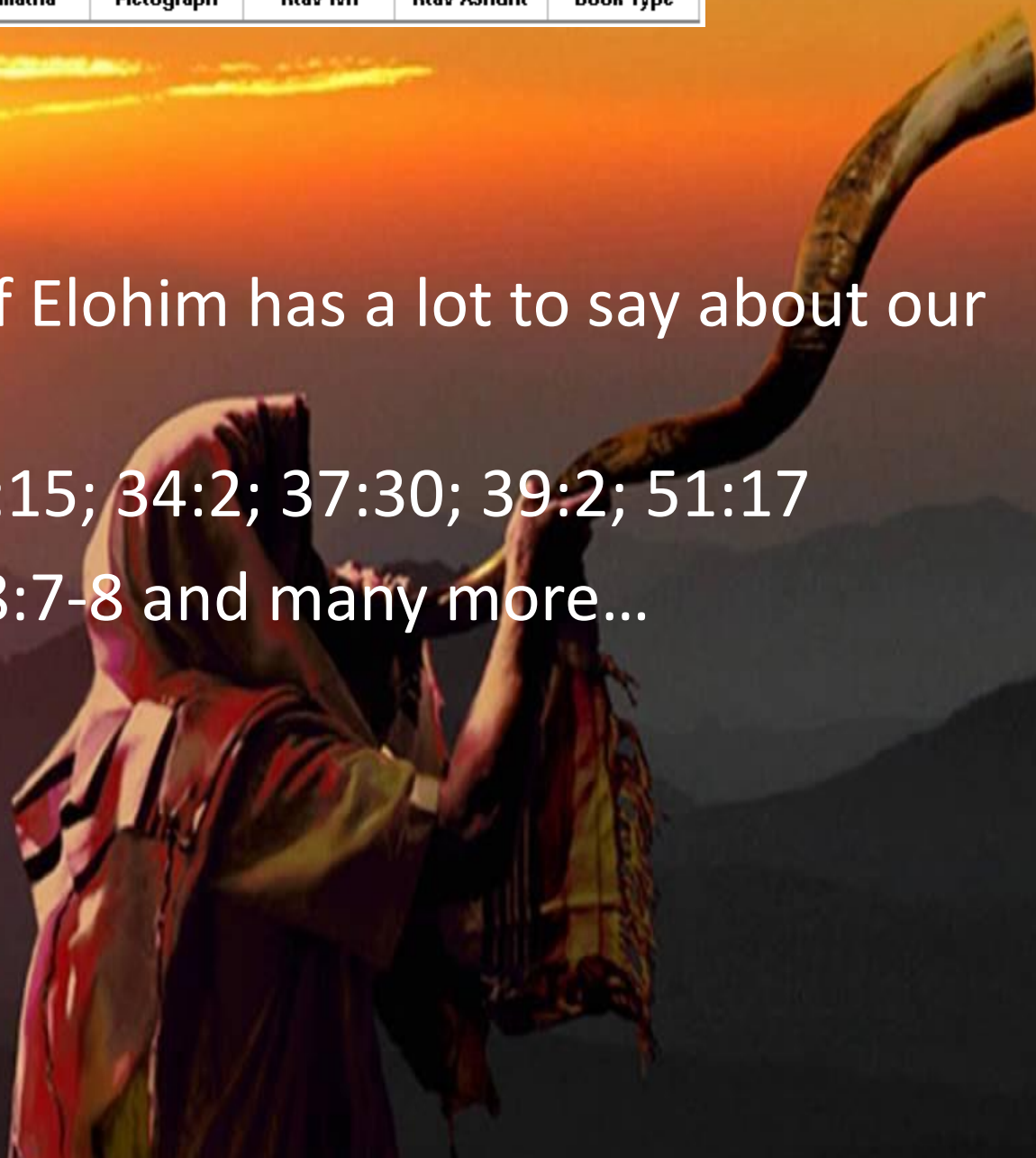
A person wearing a colorful, patterned shawl and a headscarf is blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a vibrant sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The scene is set against a dark, silhouetted landscape.

A Drash on the hidden Bet suggests that since Pey means mouth and Bet means home, what is spoken within the home is likewise spoken outside the home. In other words, our private conversation within our homes will reflect itself in our public life. Conversely, what we speak in public will also affect the quality of our life at home.

80

80		1		
Gematria	Pictograph	Ktav Ivri	Ktav Ashurit	Book Type

- ◆ The Word of Elohim has a lot to say about our mouth:
- ◆ Ps. 17:3; 19:15; 34:2; 37:30; 39:2; 51:17
- ◆ Prov. 4:24, 8:7-8 and many more...



Cost of Being A Talmidot/Disciple

A person wearing a red and yellow robe is shown from the back, blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a large sun and orange and yellow clouds.

- ◆ Luk 9:23 Then Yeshua was saying to everyone, “If anyone wants to follow Me, he must deny himself, take up his cross every day, and follow Me.
- ◆ Luk 9:24 For whoever wants to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for My sake will save it.
- ◆ Luk 9:25 For what does it profit a man if he gains the whole world but loses or forfeits himself?
- ◆ Luk 9:26 For whoever is ashamed of Me and My words, the Son of Man will be ashamed of him when He comes in His glory and the glory of the Father and the holy angels. TLV

Cost of Being A Talmidot/Disciple

A person wearing a colorful, patterned shawl is shown from the back, blowing a long, curved shofar (ram's horn). The background is a vibrant sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The scene is set outdoors, possibly on a hillside or near a body of water, with some faint outlines of structures or trees in the distance.

- ◆ **The Cost of Following Yeshua**
- ◆ Luk 9:57 As they were traveling on the road, someone said to Him, “I will follow You wherever You go.”
- ◆ Luk 9:58 But Yeshua said to him, “Foxes have dens and birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man has nowhere to lay His head.”
- ◆ Luk 9:59 He said to another, “Follow Me.” But that one said, “First let me go and bury my father.”
- ◆ Luk 9:60 But Yeshua said to him, “Let the dead bury their own dead. But you, go and proclaim the kingdom of God.”
- ◆ Luk 9:61 Then another also said, “I will follow You, Master, but first let me say goodbye to those in my home.”
- ◆ Luk 9:62 But Yeshua said to him, “No one who has put his hand to the plow and looked back is fit for the kingdom of God.” TLV

The Role Of A Watchman

- ◆ **TH6822 Watchman**
- ◆ *šāpāh*: A verb meaning to watch, to keep guard. It means to keep an eye on something or someone, to guard someone, to watch over. It refers to God watching over persons while they are apart (Gen 31:49); over the nations (Psa 66:7). A person who watches is a watchman (1Sa 14:16; 2Sa 13:34; Isa 21:6; Mic 7:4). The prophets were called watchmen for God (Jer 6:17; Eze 3:17; Eze 33:7; Hos 9:8). It is used figuratively of waiting to see something, what God will do (Psa 5:3 [4]; Nah 2:1 [2]; Hab 2:1). The wicked watch the righteous to do harm (Psa 37:32).

The Role Of A Watchman In The Kingdom of Elohim

A person wearing a colorful, patterned headscarf and a long, flowing robe is shown from the side, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a vibrant sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The horn is dark and has some markings on it. The overall scene is dramatic and evocative.

- ◆ **Watch**

- ◆ **A. Nouns.**

- ◆ mishmeret (H4931); mishmar (H4929), "watch; guard; post; confinement; prison; custody; division." The first or feminine form of this word appears 78 times, while the masculine form is attested 22 times. These forms are scattered through biblical literature.

The Role Of A Watchman

- The noun mishmar means a "military watch" over a city: "Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch against them day and night because of them [our enemies]" (Neh 4:9). This word represents the place where a guard or watchman fulfills his task: "...And appoint watches of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, every one in his watch, and every one to be over against his house" (Neh 7:3). Someone who guards something keeps "watch" over it: "Mattaniah, and Bakbukiah,...were porters keeping the ward at the thresholds of the gates" (Neh 12:25). In Job 7:12 mishmar means "watch" or "guard" in general (over a potentially dangerous criminal): "Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou settest a watch over me?"

The Role Of A Watchman

A person wearing a colorful, patterned headscarf and a long, flowing robe is shown from the side, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a dramatic sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow over the scene. The person's hands are positioned to blow into the horn, which curves upwards and to the right.

- ◆ **B. Verb.**
- ◆ shamar (H8104), "to keep, watch." This verb occurs 468 times in the Old Testament. The word means "to watch" in Job 14:16 : "For now thou numberest my steps: dost thou not watch over my sin?"

The Role Of A Watchman

- ◆ Mishmeret often is used to represent a more abstract idea than mishmar, whereas mishmar means the units of Levites who served the Lord (perhaps with the exception of Neh 13:30, where mishmeret may mean "service-unit"). Mishmeret refers to the priestly or Levitical itself: "Therefore shall ye abide at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation day and night seven days, and keep the charge of the Lord..." (Lev 8:35). Num 3:25 speaks of the duties of the Levites in the tent of meeting. The Levites were to "keep the charge of the tabernacle of testimony" (Num 1:53). The word, therefore, suggests both regularly prescribed act and obligation. The latter idea alone appears in Num 8:26, where God allows Levites over 50 to serve in extraordinary circumstances, to keep an obligation.

The Role Of A Watchman

- ◆ **The watchman could not be caught asleep on their watch!**
- ◆ The sages of the Mishna (Midot 1:2) provide a vivid description of the nightly routine in the Holy Temple with regard to these watches, and the manner in which they were rendered.
- ◆ "Each night, the supervisor of all the watches patrols the Temple Mount, inspecting each and every watch. Burning torches are borne before him (in order for the guards to recognize that it is he), and if perchance he encounters a watchman who does not rise up before him, the supervisor cries out to him: "*Peace be unto you!*"
- ◆ But if the supervisor receives no reply, it is obvious that the guard has been caught asleep. He would then **rap the sleeping Levite with his stick**; the supervisor was even empowered to **set his covering on fire**(as a punishment for not carrying out his duty properly).
- ◆ Everyone within earshot who heard the cries of the unfortunate sleeper would say: „*What is that noise in the court? Oh, it is the sound of a Levite who has been rapped, and his covering set alight, for he has fallen asleep on his watch.*“

The Role Of A Watchman

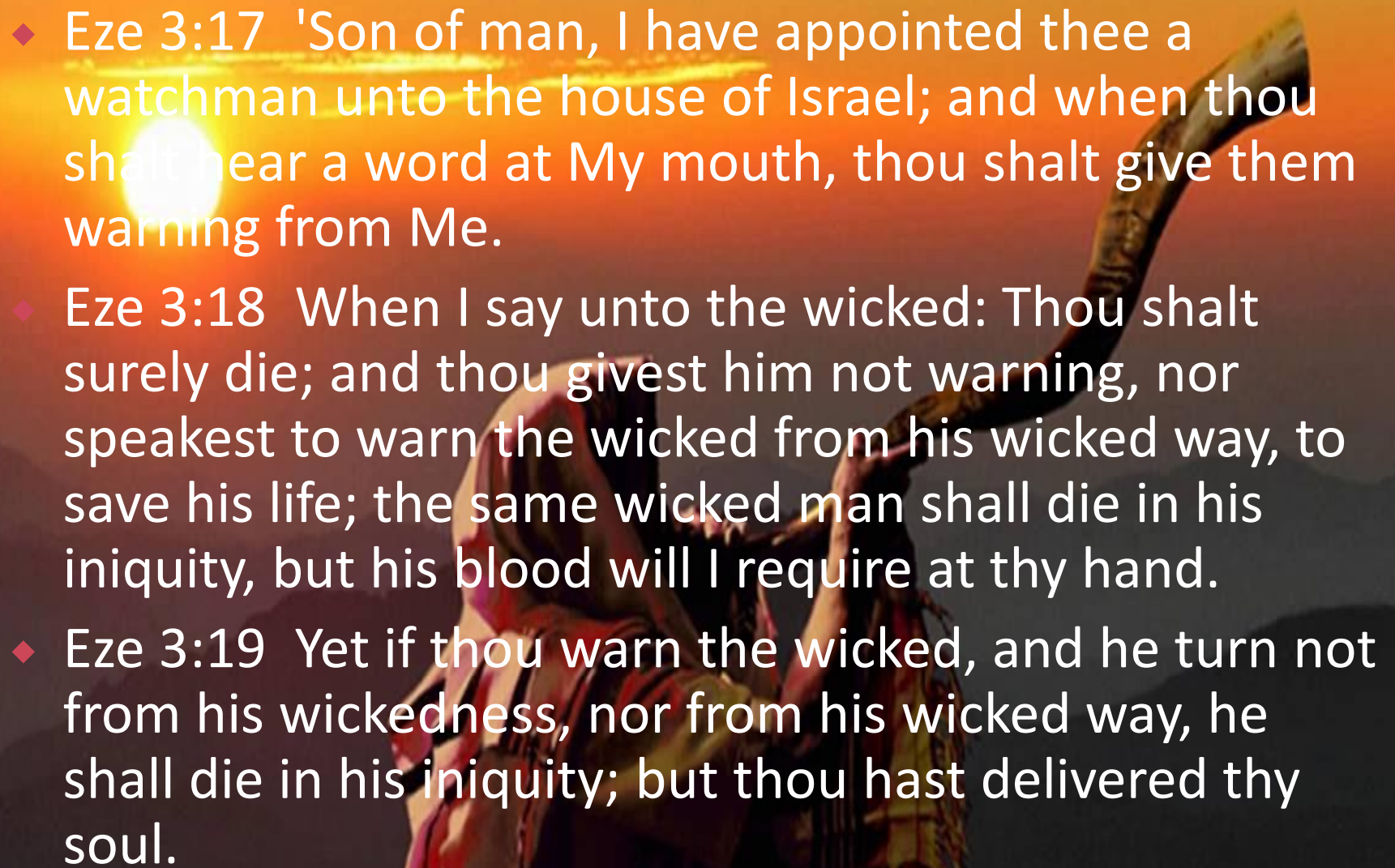
A person wearing a colorful headscarf and traditional clothing is shown from the chest up, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset or sunrise with a glowing sun on the left and a hazy, mountainous landscape in the distance.

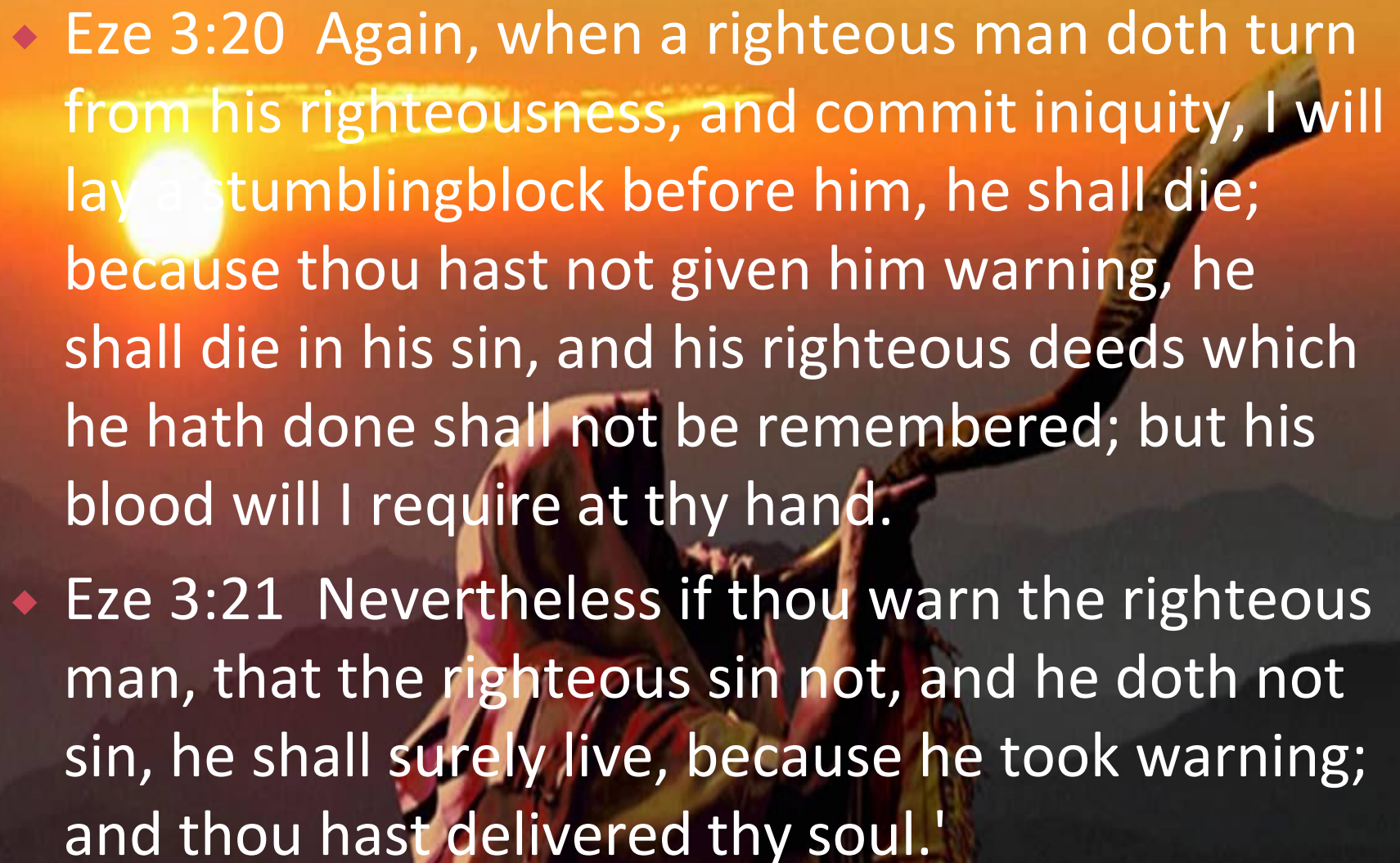
- ◆ The role of an intercessor is mirrored in the responsibilities of the ancient watchmen of Jerusalem. The watchmen stood guard
- ◆ on the walls of the holy city 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They were the eyes and ears of the people. They knew that thousands
- ◆ of lives and the future of the nation might depend on their diligence, courage and willingness to stay alert and respond to any threat that might arise.

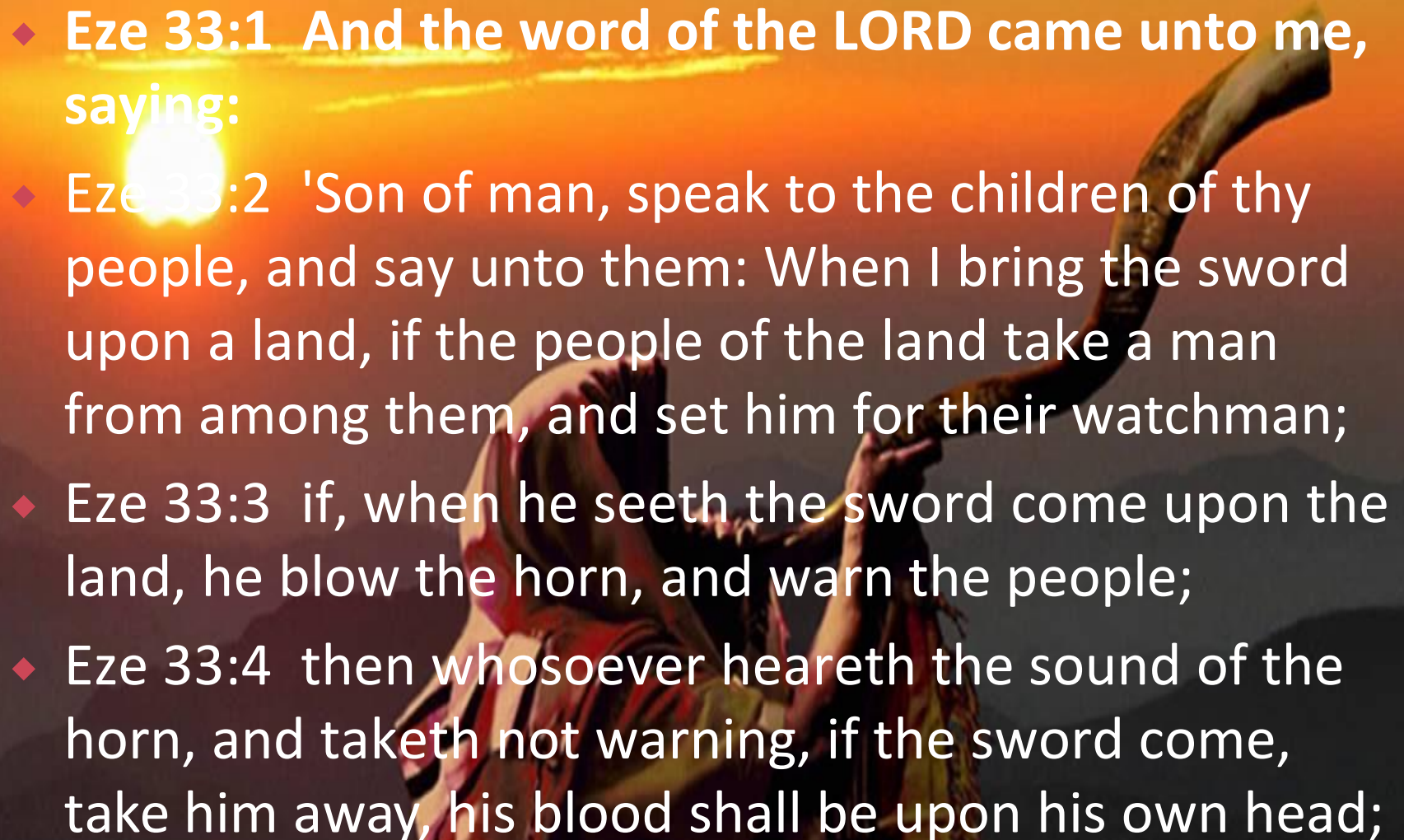
The Role Of A Watchman

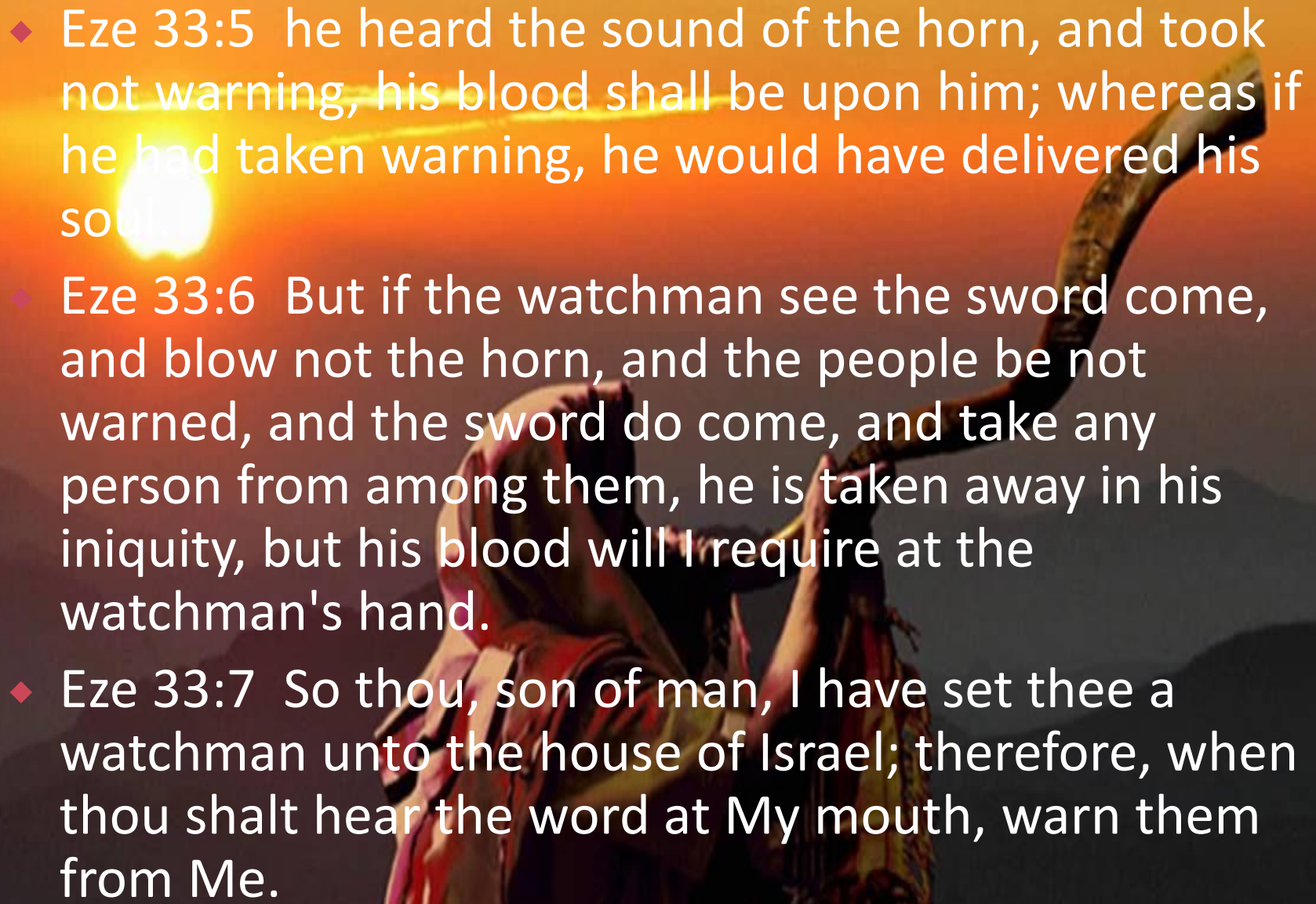
A person in traditional, colorful clothing is shown from the chest up, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset or sunrise with a glowing sun and a warm orange and yellow sky. The person's face is partially obscured by the horn and their hands.

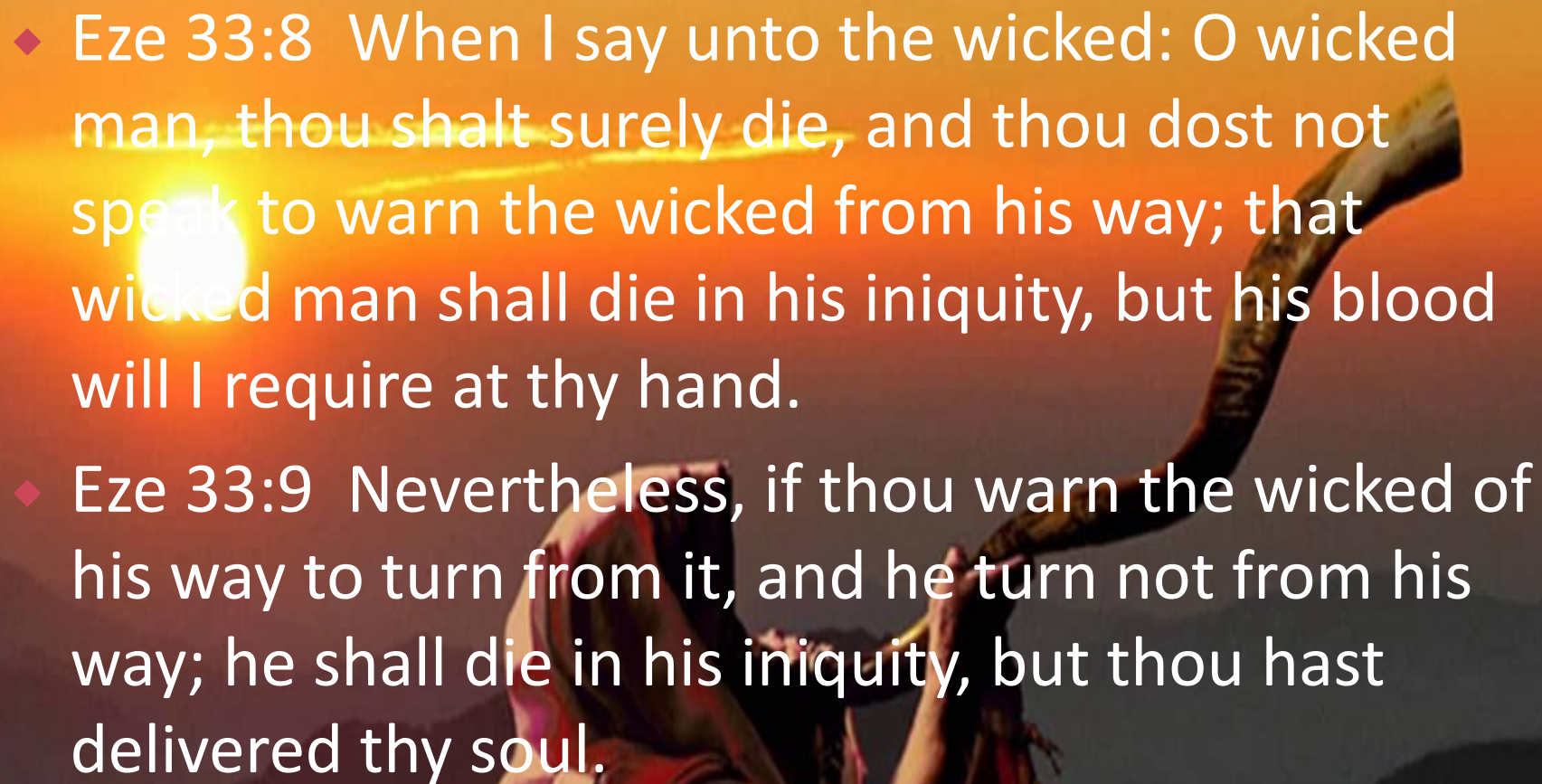
- ◆ **Intercessors** who lift up the Body of Messiah today fulfill a similar role, serving as guardians of the Body. Their prayers keep them in constant communication with YHWH, ready to receive His instructions and take action as He commands. Today, the future of the nations is being weighed and determined as Messiah moves toward the day of His return. More than ever before, watchmen
- ◆ intercessors are needed to help guard and guide the Body of Messiah along the paths YHWH reveals.
- ◆ To be a true watchman, an intercessor must be to perform six strategic tasks for our Master and for His Assembly/ Body:

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- A person wearing a red and yellow robe is shown from the chest up, blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a glowing sun on the left side, casting a warm orange and yellow light across the scene. The person's face is partially obscured by the horn and the lighting.
- ◆ Eze 3:17 'Son of man, I have appointed thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; and when thou shalt hear a word at My mouth, thou shalt give them warning from Me.
 - ◆ Eze 3:18 When I say unto the wicked: Thou shalt surely die; and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life; the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thy hand.
 - ◆ Eze 3:19 Yet if thou warn the wicked, and he turn not from his wickedness, nor from his wicked way, he shall die in his iniquity; but thou hast delivered thy soul.

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- A person wearing a colorful, patterned headscarf and a long, flowing robe is shown from the chest up, blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a dramatic sunset or sunrise with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm glow over the scene. The sky transitions from a deep orange near the sun to a darker, hazy blue in the distance. The overall mood is solemn and urgent.
- ◆ Eze 3:20 Again, when a righteous man doth turn from his righteousness, and commit iniquity, I will lay a stumblingblock before him, he shall die; because thou hast not given him warning, he shall die in his sin, and his righteous deeds which he hath done shall not be remembered; but his blood will I require at thy hand.
 - ◆ Eze 3:21 Nevertheless if thou warn the righteous man, that the righteous sin not, and he doth not sin, he shall surely live, because he took warning; and thou hast delivered thy soul.'

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- A person wearing a red and yellow robe is shown from the back, blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a glowing sun and orange sky. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.
- ◆ Eze 33:1 And the word of the LORD came unto me, saying:
 - ◆ Eze 33:2 'Son of man, speak to the children of thy people, and say unto them: When I bring the sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man from among them, and set him for their watchman;
 - ◆ Eze 33:3 if, when he seeth the sword come upon the land, he blow the horn, and warn the people;
 - ◆ Eze 33:4 then whosoever heareth the sound of the horn, and taketh not warning, if the sword come, take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head;

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- A person wearing a red and yellow robe is shown from the back, blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a glowing sun on the left and a dark, hazy landscape on the right. The text is overlaid on the image in white.
- ◆ Eze 33:5 he heard the sound of the horn, and took not warning, his blood shall be upon him; whereas if he had taken warning, he would have delivered his soul.
 - ◆ Eze 33:6 But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the horn, and the people be not warned, and the sword do come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand.
 - ◆ Eze 33:7 So thou, son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore, when thou shalt hear the word at My mouth, warn them from Me.

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- A person wearing a colorful, patterned shawl is shown from the side, blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a dramatic sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm glow over the scene. The person's face is partially obscured by the shawl. The overall mood is solemn and urgent.
- ◆ Eze 33:8 When I say unto the wicked: O wicked man, thou shalt surely die, and thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way; that wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thy hand.
 - ◆ Eze 33:9 Nevertheless, if thou warn the wicked of his way to turn from it, and he turn not from his way; he shall die in his iniquity, but thou hast delivered thy soul.

The Role Of A Watchman

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored shawl is shown from the back, blowing a long, curved horn. The scene is set against a dramatic sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The background shows a dark, silhouetted landscape.

- ◆ **Watch:** The watchmen on the city walls had to stay alert and ready to respond to any changing circumstance or challenge. They
- ◆ could never allow themselves to forget the great responsibility they had to stand guard over the city, or allow themselves to be
- ◆ lulled into complacency or slumber.
- ◆ In the same way, intercessors must take their responsibility seriously and make a commitment to pray and follow orders as the
- ◆ Lord reveals His will. Watchmen intercessors must be willing to echo the pledge: “I will stand my watch and set myself on the
- ◆ rampart, and watch to see what He will say to me” (Habakkuk2:1, NKJV).

The Role Of A Watchman

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored robe is shown from the back, blowing a large, curved horn. The scene is set against a dramatic sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The background features silhouettes of mountains or hills.

- ◆ **Wait:** Like a watchman, intercessors must have patience. In humility, they must be humble before the Lord and wait for His
- ◆ answer in His time. They must be willing to say with the Psalmist, “My soul waits for the Lord more than those who watch for the
- ◆ morning” (Psalm 130:6, NKJV).

The Role Of A Watchman

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored shawl is shown from the side, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a dramatic sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The scene is set against a backdrop of dark, silhouetted hills or mountains.

- ◆ **Go to War: Enemies on earth and in heavenly places are bent on destroying the Church and preventing the Lord's return.**
- ◆ **Intercessors, like watchmen, are warriors, ready to do battle against any foe. King David said, "Blessed be the Lord my Rock, who**
- ◆ **trains my hands for war, and my fingers for battle" (Psalm 144:1, NKJV).**

The Role Of A Watchman

A person wearing a red and yellow robe is shown from the side, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a large sun and a colorful sky. The person's face is partially obscured by the horn and the lighting.

- ◆ **Warn:** A critical responsibility of the watchman and the intercessor is to warn the people of approaching danger. Ancient
- ◆ watchmen always scanned the horizon, searching for enemies and ready to sound a warning. On the spiritual battlements,
- ◆ intercessors must be on the lookout for enemies of darkness that threaten to destroy God's people, and like the prophets of old,
- ◆ sound an alarm when the Ruach HaKodesh reveals an approaching danger.

The Role Of A Watchman

A person wearing a colorful, patterned shawl is shown from the chest up, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a vibrant sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The person's face is partially obscured by the shawl and the horn.

- ◆ **Wrestle in Prayer: Intercessors must be ready to do battle, but also be prepared to struggle long and hard for the victory. As the**
- ◆ **apostle Paul says/“For we do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the**
- ◆ **darkness of this age, against spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places” (Ephesians 6:12, NKJV).**
- ◆

The Role Of A Watchman

A person wearing a colorful, patterned headscarf and a long, flowing robe is shown from the chest up, blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a vibrant sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The person's face is partially obscured by the headscarf, and their hands are positioned to blow into the horn. The overall scene conveys a sense of solemnity and vigilance.

- ◆ **Weep:** We sometimes forget that Yeshua was “a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief “(Isaiah 53:3). When he discovered that his
- ◆ friend Lazarus had died, we are told that “Yeshua wept” (John 11:35). Intercessors must be bold in battle, but share God’s great love for
- ◆ the lost and reflect His compassion for those in need by covering them in prayer.



The Role Of A Watchman

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored shawl is shown from the side, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a dramatic sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The person's face is partially obscured by the shawl, and their hands are positioned to blow into the horn. The overall scene conveys a sense of spiritual vigilance and proclamation.

- ◆ **Worship:** The most uplifting aspect of the watchman's duties is to lead the way in worship and praise of our Lord and Savior. One
- ◆ of Isaiah's inspiring prophecies that looks towards the Lord's return says, "Your watchmen shall lift up their voices, with their
- ◆ voices they shall sing together; for they shall see eye to eye when the Lord brings back Zion" (Isaiah 52:8, NKJV). The Lord loves to hear the worship of the saints in anticipation of that great day, with intercessors leading the way.



The Shofar and Spiritual Warfare

A person wearing a colorful, patterned shawl is shown from the back, blowing a large, curved shofar (ram's horn). The background is a bright sunset with a large sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow over the scene. The person's hands are positioned to blow into the wide end of the horn, which curves upwards and to the right.

- ◆ Essential in going to War – Numbers 10:9
- ◆ To be blown constantly in battle-Joshua 6:8-9
- ◆ Corporate blowing is powerful – Judges 7:8, Judges 7:22
- ◆ Israel conquered in the battle of Jericho with the blast of the shofar – Joshua 6:4-5,20
- ◆ The watchman who stood upon Jerusalem's walls blew the shofar – Ezekial 33:3-11

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored patterned robe is shown from the back, blowing a long, curved horn. The scene is set against a dramatic sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The background features silhouettes of mountains or hills.

- ◆ Spiritual warfare: To stand between the people and the “gates of hell”—demonic realm of Satan—on behalf of His people--to stand for the will of Yahweh in order to loose someone or a group of people from the grip of Satan.
- ◆ We must be clothed in the “whole armor of Elohim” in order to “stand” firm.
- ◆ Ephesians 6:10-13a

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a red and yellow robe is shown from the back, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a large sun and a colorful sky.

- ◆ **II Corinthians 10:3-6:** “For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh: For the weapons of our warfare are not fleshly, but mighty through Elohim to the pulling down of strongholds—casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalts itself against the knowledge of Elohim, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Messiah, and having a readiness to revenge all disobedience, when your obedience is fulfilled”.

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a red and yellow robe is shown from the back, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a large sun and a colorful sky.

- ◆ The role of intercession is not for novices in the faith. It is for the mature, the stable in the Word, the obedient, the ones **Yahweh can trust** to speak His will into the earth. He only backs His will! **Our authority-level is built by trust, through our obedience to Him, and our submission to Him, even in our thoughts.**
- ◆ We cannot rightfully speak His will into the earth, unless our life is pure before Him. **Judgment is also a part of intercession**, and we must not judge anyone or any situation by our “self” —only His judgment is perfect. (1 John 5:14-15)

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a red and yellow robe is shown from the chest up, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a large sun on the left and a gradient of orange and yellow light. The person's face is partially obscured by the horn and the lighting.

- ◆ Intercession, and spiritual warfare require an intimate relationship with Him—for we are “living sacrifices” unto Him—(see the above description of “sacrifice”). He cannot use someone with “self” on the throne—we must die to selfish ambitions, selfish agendas, and self in general, and live a life of repentance, in order to be pure and set-apart bond slaves of Yahshua Messiah.
- ◆ The bond-slave lives in the Master’s house—is trusted totally—and receives the benefits of friendship with the Master. (John 15:14-15)
- ◆

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

- ◆ In Acts 19:15, the demons ask those playing games with deliverance: “Yahshua we know, and Sha’ul we know, but who are you?”
- ◆ At times He says: **Do not make intercession** for someone or something, as in Jeremiah 7:16. It is because the person or people have gone so far into sin that His mercy cannot reach them, because they love their sin (not because He doesn’t want to redeem them). Jeremiah 7:15-16: He says to Judah: “And I will cast you out of My sight, as I have cast out all your brethren, even the whole seed of Ephraim.” To Jeremiah He says: “Therefore, pray not for this people, neither lift a cry nor prayer for them, neither make intercession to Me: for I will not hear you”. In Jeremiah 15:1 He puts it this way to Jeremiah: “Then said Yahweh unto me: Though Moses and Samuel stood before Me, My mind could not be towards this people: cast them out of My sight, and let them go forth”.



SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a colorful, patterned headscarf and a dark, patterned garment is blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset or sunrise with a large, glowing sun in the upper left corner, casting a warm orange and yellow light across the scene. The person is positioned in the lower half of the frame, and the horn extends from the bottom right towards the top right.

- ◆ The worst punishment that Yahweh could have inflicted on His people as a whole was to banish them from the land of Israel. The greatest gift is now in operation—He is bringing back a remnant of the whole house of Jacob—all the tribes (Judah and Ephraim) to the Land. Deuteronomy 11:12—His eye is on one Land continually—His Land—Israel—that He gave to Abraham and his seed through Isaac and Jacob. Therefore, to cast them out of His sight was to cast them out of the Land. We must know Him—His thoughts, His ways, His modus operandi—so that we do not intercede, when He says “NO”.

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a colorful, patterned headscarf and a long, flowing robe is shown from the chest up, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset or sunrise with a large, glowing sun in the upper left corner, creating a warm, orange and yellow glow. The overall scene is dramatic and evocative.

- ◆ **Intercession is “mediation”.** The High Priest, Yahushua, is our mediator before the throne of Yahuweh—II Timothy 2:4-6; Hebrews 4: 14; 7:25.
- ◆ **Mediation—intercession—is not “prayer” or “supplication”.** **Prayer is basically: To hear Him, and know His will, so that we can go out and do what He says.** Messiah spent whole nights in prayer, and then went out to do what He said, and speak what He said. **We are to “pray without ceasing”—that doesn’t mean we are to talk without ceasing, but to listen to Him continually, and then do what He says—to be ready to intercede when He says, to prophesy when He says, do minister to individuals as He says. “Supplication” is asking—requests.**

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored shawl is shown from the chest up, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset or sunrise with a large, glowing sun in the upper left corner, casting a warm orange and yellow light across the scene. The person's face is partially obscured by the shawl and the horn.

- ◆ We are to have our ears constantly tuned to what He wants—to prophesy, to minister, to speak, to act, to do as He says, when He says to do it. The obedient servant has his ear “pierced” to the “door”. (Deuteronomy 15:16-17) Messiah said: “I am the door”. If we have our ear pierced to the door, as a willing bond-slave, because we love the Master, then we are always in “prayer”, and obedience. Supplication is “request”. Yes, we can ask for ourselves, our family, and speak to Him about our needs, other’s needs. But, this also must be guided by His will, or else we get nothing—I John 3:21-22; 5:14-15.

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored shawl is shown from the chest up, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a warm sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a golden glow over the scene. The person's face is partially obscured by the shawl and the horn.

- ◆ I John 3:21: “Beloved, if our heart condemns us not, then we have confidence towards Elohim, and whatsoever we ask, we receive of Him because we keep His commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in His sight”.
- ◆ I John 5:14-15: “This is the confidence that we have in Him, that if we ask anything according to His will, He hears us, and if we know that He hears us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desire of
- ◆ Him”.

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored shawl is shown from the side, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a warm sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a golden glow over the scene. The overall mood is one of spiritual proclamation or warfare.

- ◆ Do you see that keeping His commandments—His teachings and instructions—His laws and right-rulings (His Torah) is paramount to getting what we ask for?
- ◆ Isaiah 55:10-11: “For as the rain comes down and the snow from heaven and returns not...so shall my Word be that goes forth out of My mouth: It shall not return to Me void, but shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it”.

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person in traditional, colorful clothing is shown from the chest up, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset or sunrise over a mountain range, with the sun low on the horizon, creating a lens flare effect.

- ◆ “Mediator”: #3316 Greek: “go-between, a reconciler, intercessor, or mediator”.
- ◆ Intercessor: #6293 Hebrew: “To come between, to entreat, intercessor, to meet together...” Intercession before the Father when we stand between Him and the people, and entreat on their behalf according to His will, where we meet before Him, and submit ourselves to His desires, on behalf of the good of His beloved ones. Only one whom He knows and respects can do this. Those who “fear” Him enough to keep His commandments, are the ones He respects. (Psalm 103:13-18)
- ◆
- ◆ Romans 8:26: #5241: “to intercede on behalf of”
- ◆ Romans 8:27: #1793: “to confer with, to entreat in favor or against, deal with, make intercession”
- ◆ (Numbers (#) from James Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible)

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored shawl is shown from the side, blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a warm sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a golden glow over the scene. The person's face is partially obscured by the shawl.

- ◆ Identification is paramount in deep and thorough intercession. A person can lay their hands on a map, and intercede over places on the earth, as He leads, from their home. But, when He needs an open door, and something paramount to be enacted, the intercessor must go on-site. The calling of an intercessor is the calling of a priest and a prophet, whose duties require a laying down of one's life totally to the will of the Master!

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a red and yellow robe is blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a sunset with a bright sun on the left and a dark sky on the right.

- ◆ We must learn wisdom in dealing with demonic forces—for this is no game. If our authority level is low, then the demons will mock us and attack us, and attack our families, as in the story in Acts 19:13-16. **We must be backed by His authority, in His rightful Name, in order to go against these powerful demonic forces upon the earth—especially now.** We must only stand in the gap according to His Word. We must have wisdom—demons are legalists, bound by Yahweh's law. We must know how to bind them, and loose them to go.

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a red and yellow patterned robe is blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a large sun low on the horizon, creating a warm orange and yellow glow. The person is positioned in the lower half of the frame, with the horn extending towards the upper right corner.

- ◆ He does not respect those who do not seek totally purity and set apartness unto Him. He is a jealous Elohim! (Exodus 34:14)
- ◆ Intercession as proclamation and declaration: Elijah heard from Him, as he stood before Him (I Kings 17:1). Then Elijah went and proclaimed it before Ahab:
- ◆ “It shall not rain these years, because of **my** word”. How could Elijah proclaim that it would not rain, and then later that it would rain, because of “his word”?
- ◆ It is because Yahweh’s word had become his word in his mouth!
- ◆ A big part of intercession is proclaiming His word into the earth, to open doors, or shut doors, as He wills. He is the one who shuts and opens (Revelation 3:7), but He uses our mouth to do it. He put His Word into the mouths of His prophets, and as the prophet spoke, Yahweh spoke!

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

- ◆ The intercessor becomes the mouth of Yahweh!
- ◆ **This is why the intercessor must fear Yahweh with a passion!** To speak in His Name without it being from Him is highly dangerous. To speak for Him with lack of forgiveness, hate or bitterness in our heart, with hidden or open sin, personal agendas to promote ourselves, greed, and other defilement, is very dangerous. Isaiah 8:13: “Set-Apart Yahweh of hosts and let Him be your fear and let Him be your dread”. The word “fear” means terror, great fear. Leviticus 10:3: After Aaron saw his oldest sons burned up before him by Yahweh, Moses told him not to mourn, for the two sons were in great disobedience, having no fear of Yahweh, and Yahweh judged them on the spot. Then in verse 3, “Moses said to Aaron: `This is that, which Yahweh spoke saying, “I will be set-apart in you that come near to Me, and before all the people, I will be esteemed.”””

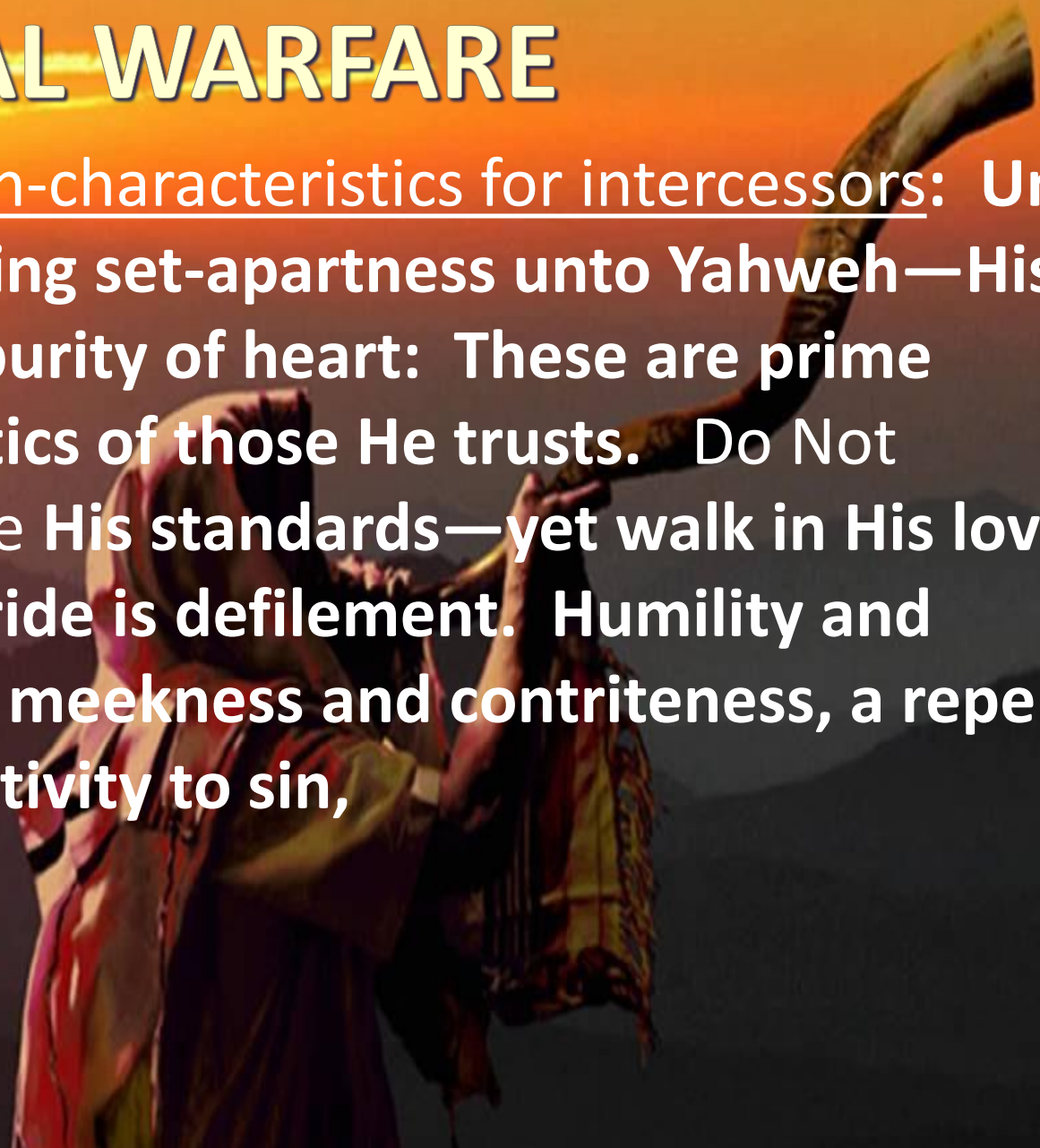
SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a red and yellow headscarf is blowing a long, curved horn. The background is a sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow. The person is positioned in the lower center of the frame, with the horn extending towards the upper right corner.

- ◆ We must be careful to guard His Torah (His instructions and teachings of the Kingdom of heaven), written in His Word, and obedient to His will as He speaks to us daily! No excuses, no “but”, no anything—just “yes Sir”.
- ◆ Matthew 7:21-23—those who did things “in His Name”, yet calling Him, “lord”, were cast out of the Kingdom because they were “a nomia” (Greek)—without Torah. They were law-less, Torah-less—

SPIRITUAL WARFARE

- ◆ Qualification-characteristics for intercessors: **Uncompromising set-apartness unto Yahweh—His way—and purity of heart: These are prime characteristics of those He trusts. Do Not Compromise His standards—yet walk in His love. Religious pride is defilement. Humility and gentleness, meekness and contriteness, a repent heart, sensitivity to sin,**



SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored shawl is shown from the back, blowing a long, curved horn. The scene is set against a bright sunset or sunrise, with the sun low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow. The background shows silhouettes of mountains or hills.

- ◆ gentleness, kindness, compassion, joy and peace—**operating in the fruit of the spirit** (Galatians 5:22-24) is what is required. Loudness, fleshly boldness, aggressiveness, pushiness—**attracting attention to ourselves—this is not of the Father!** Boldness, in the power of the Ruach Yahweh gets the job done—and does not draw attention to ourselves. It is not loud—it is not a performance!
- ◆ **Wear proper clothing i.e. prayer shawl!** Intercessors must be modest and represent the instructions of the Word, for women and men.

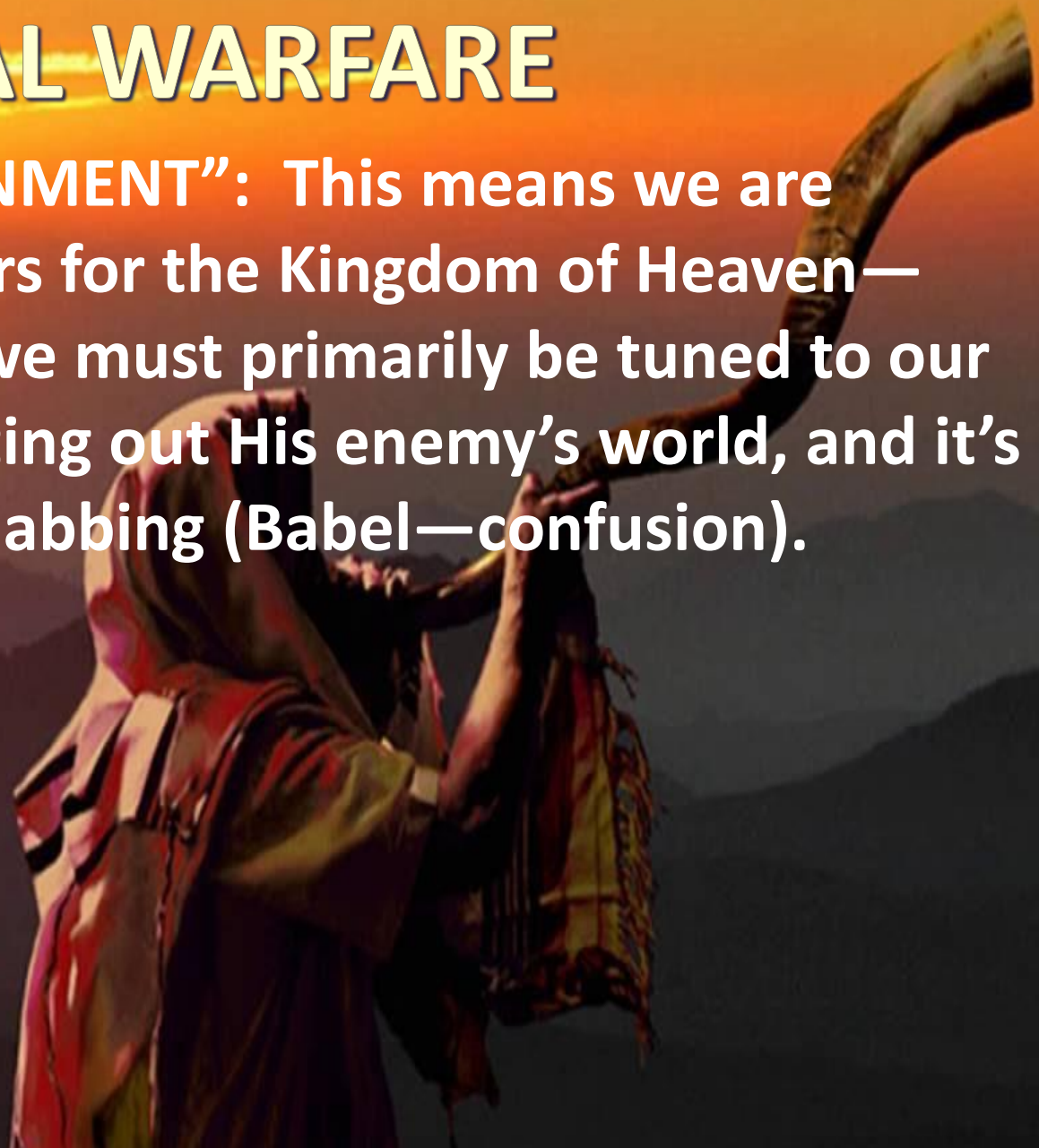
SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a red and yellow robe is blowing a long, dark horn. The background is a bright sunset with a glowing sun on the left side, creating a warm orange and yellow light. The person is positioned in the lower half of the frame, and the horn extends towards the upper right corner.

- ◆ Humility, meekness, a quiet spirit, contriteness, (no pride, arrogance, or a religious spirit) are major characteristics. We must know our bond-slave position. Hearing from Him in silence and aloneness, submission, develops a high relationship with Him. We must become living “sacrifices”—drawing near to Him. We must be highly focused. **NO CHIT CHAT—NO WORLDLY BLABBING** and shallow talking, when on assignments for Him. But, the rule is, in speech, that we are to speak “the oracles of Elohim”—that which is pleasing to Him—that which is from His heart must be our main line of speech. (I Peter 4:11)
- ◆ When under orders from Him—which is a lifestyle--we must not watch TV, listen to man’s chitchat, talk on the phone to chitchat, go on the internet, play games, or socialize, or do anything that would disturb our focus.

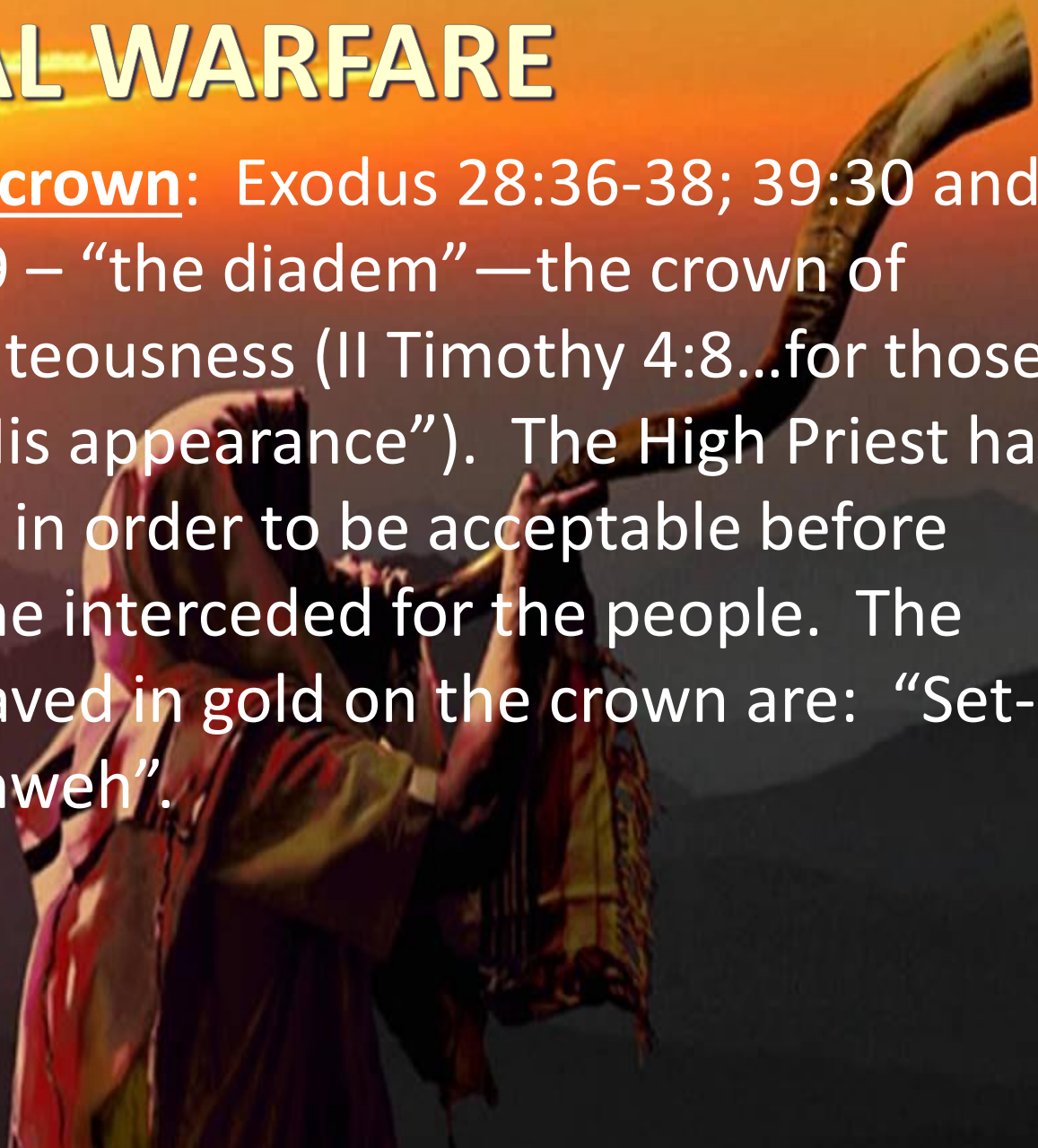
SPIRITUAL WARFARE

- ◆ “ON ASSIGNMENT”: This means we are ambassadors for the Kingdom of Heaven—therefore, we must primarily be tuned to our King—shutting out His enemy’s world, and it’s incessant blabbing (Babel—confusion).



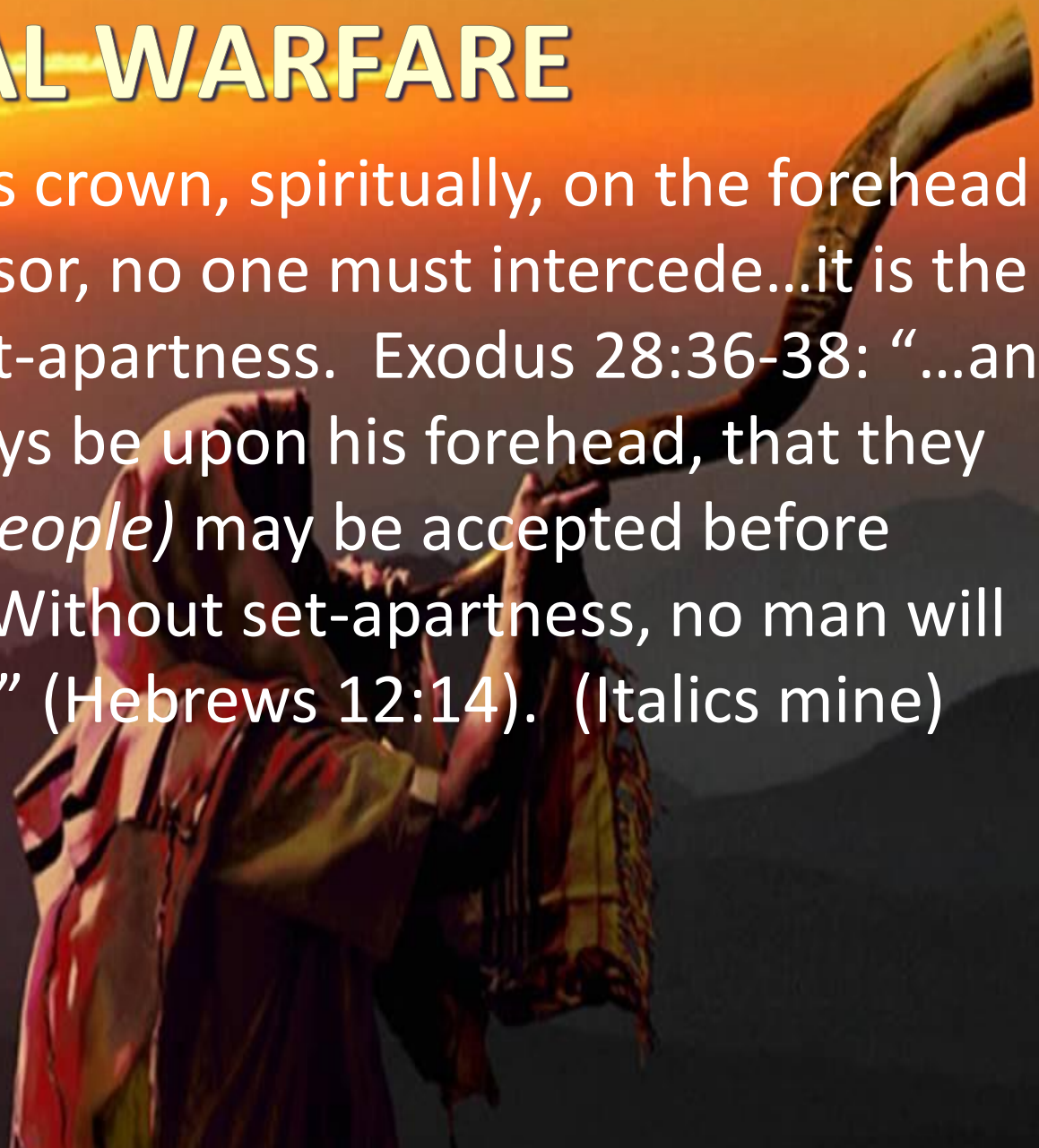
SPIRITUAL WARFARE

- ◆ The Golden crown: Exodus 28:36-38; 39:30 and Leviticus 8:9 – “the diadem” —the crown of Zadok—righteousness (II Timothy 4:8...for those who “love His appearance”). The High Priest had to wear this in order to be acceptable before Yahweh as he interceded for the people. The words engraved in gold on the crown are: “Set-Apart to Yahweh”.



SPIRITUAL WARFARE

- ◆ Without this crown, spiritually, on the forehead of His intercessor, no one must intercede...it is the crown of set-apartness. Exodus 28:36-38: “...and it shall always be upon his forehead, that they (*Yahweh’s people*) may be accepted before Yahweh”. “Without set-apartness, no man will see Yahweh” (Hebrews 12:14). (Italics mine)



SPIRITUAL WARFARE

A person wearing a red and white headscarf and a red and white patterned shawl is blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a bright sunset with a large sun in the upper left corner, casting a warm orange glow over the scene. The person is positioned in the lower center, with the horn extending from the right side of the frame towards the center.

- Without this crown, spiritually, on the forehead His intercessor, no one must intercede...it is the crown of set-apartness. Exodus 28:36-38: "...and it shall always be upon his forehead, that they (*Yahweh's people*) may be accepted before Yahweh". "Without set-apartness, no man will see Yahweh" (Hebrews 12:14). (Italics mine)

A person wearing a colorful, patterned headscarf and a long, flowing robe is shown from the side, blowing a large, curved horn. The background is a vibrant sunset with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a warm orange and yellow glow. The scene is set against a backdrop of dark, silhouetted hills or mountains.

Finally 6 Things to Watch- “Take Heed”

1. Don't be confused by false teaching and false teachers, be a Berean – Matthew 2:4
2. Don't' base your faith upon tradition's of men – Col. 2:8
3. Don't listen to false prophets – Luke 21:8
4. Don't be a foolish craftsman as you do your part to build the Kingdom of Yahweh – 1 Cor. 3:10, Col 4:17
5. Don't be characterized by Pride – 1 Cor. 10:12
6. Don't ever allow the glory of Yeshua to be diminished – Hebrews 3:12, 12:1-12