

Entering into the Presence of God

In this weeks reading from Parsahat Va'etchanan (*Devarim / Deuteronomy 3:23-7:11*), Moshe asks the Lord if he can to go into the Promised Land and the Lord tells him no. The Lord told him to go up to the top of Pisgah and see the Promised Land with his own eyes (*look north, east, south, and west*). Moshe then proceeds to urge Israel to obey God's instructions for life (the Torah). He says to keep your soul diligently and to not forget the things the Lord has done so that the testimony (the Torah) does not depart from your heart all the days of your life. He goes on to say they should teach God's word to their sons and grandsons, so they too learn to fear the Lord all of the days they live on this earth (*4:9-10*). The Ten Commandments are repeated and then we are told how Moshe interceded on behalf of the people at the mountain of Sinai. We are told to obey the Lord, His commands, His statutes, and His judgments so that the Lord will prosper you. Moshe warns the people who are entering the Promised Land to tear down the altars, smash the sacred pillars, cut down the Asherim, and burn the graven images with fire the people have set up in Canaan. God says that you are a holy people, the Lord God has chosen you to be a people for His own possession out of all peoples who are on the face of the earth (*7:4-6*).

At the mountain of Sinai, the people feared God and asked that Moshe speak for them on their behalf. They were afraid to hear the voice of the living God speaking from the midst of the fire so they asked Moshe to draw near, to hear the word of the Lord, and then bring that word back and they will do what God has commanded (*Devarim / Deuteronomy 5:27-29*).

ספר דברים פרק ה Devarim / Deuteronomy 5:27-29

כד קרב אַתָּה וּשְׁמַע אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר יֹאמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאַתָּה | תְּדַבֵּר אֵלֵינוּ אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר יְדַבֵּר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֵלֶיךָ וּשְׁמַע-נוּ וְעָשִׂינוּ: כֹּה וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת-קוֹל דְּבָרֵיכֶם בְּדַבְּרְכֶם אֵלַי וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֵלַי שְׁמַעְתִּי אֶת-קוֹל דְּבָרֵי הָעָם הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר דָּבְרוּ אֵלַיךָ הֵיטִיבוּ כָּל-אֲשֶׁר דָּבְרוּ: כֹּה מִי-יִתֵּן וְהָיָה לְבַבְכֶם זֶה לְהֵם לִירְאָה אֹתִי וְלִשְׁמֹר אֶת-כָּל-מִצְוֹתַי כָּל-הַיָּמִים לְמַעַן יֵיטֵב לָהֶם וּלְבָנֵיהֶם לְעֹלָם:

5:27 'Go near and hear all that the Lord our God says; then speak to us all that the Lord our God speaks to you, and we will hear and do it. 5:28 'The Lord heard the voice of your words when you spoke to me, and the Lord said to me, 'I have heard the voice of the words of this people which they have spoken to you. They have done well in all that they have spoken. 5:29 'Oh that they had such a heart in them, that they would fear Me and keep all My commandments always, that it may be well with them and with their sons forever! (NASB)

In this portion of Scripture, the people recognized that it is a dangerous thing to enter into the presence of the living God. The Lord God's response is שְׁמַעְתִּי אֶת-קוֹל דְּבָרֵי הָעָם הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר דָּבְרוּ אֵלַיךָ הֵיטִיבוּ כָּל-אֲשֶׁר דָּבְרוּ, 5:28 'The Lord heard the voice of your words when you spoke to me, and the Lord said to me, 'I have heard the voice of the

words of this people which they have spoken to you. They have done well in all that they have spoken. (NASB) saying the people have done well to realize to whom it is that they are drawing near to. God says that this is the type of heart one is to have, to fear Him and obey His mitzvot (commandments). It is this action of recognizing the importance and the sanctity of the One whom they draw near to in prayer. This is the concept known as Kavanah (כונה) in Judaism. According to Rabbi Hayim Halevy Donin, Kavanah may be defined in the following way:

Kavanah (כונה)

The Talmud speaks of the importance of being aware that it is God who is being addressed, to “know before Whom you are standing.” (Talmud Bavli Berakhot 28b) For example, simply reading from a prayer book does not mean you are praying. The Hebrew word for Kavanah states that “he who prays must direct his heart to heaven” (Talmud Bavli Berakhot 31a). Without Kavanah one is only making a mechanical and perfunctory reading of words. One cannot have proper kavanah when one is in a mood of extreme anger, sorrow, distraught over problems, is extremely fatigued, or when there are external distractions. (Quoted from the book by: Rabbi Hayim Halevy Donin, To Pray as a Jew, 1980, Moreshet Publishing Co, Jerusalem, pg 18-20)

In the Torah portion, the people were afraid and asked for an intermediary, someone who would go on their behalf before God, hear the word of the Lord, and then bring that word back to speak and teach what the Lord had said. This is the general attitude that Rabbi Bachya ben Yoseph ibn Paquda (בה"י אבן פקודה) had towards prayer and drawing near to the Lord. Rabbi Bachya was a Jewish philosopher who lived at Zaragoza, Spain, in the first half of the eleventh century; he wrote in his book titled *“Chovot HaLevavot”* (*“Duties of the Heart”*) giving three general categories for Kavanah under the heading *“the different ways of serving God:”*

The Different Ways of Serving God

1. Duties of the heart alone (the subject of his book).
2. Duties of the body and heart together. These involve prayer, Torah study, praising and glorifying God, teaching wisdom, enjoining right conduct, warning against evil, and the like.
3. Duties of the limbs, in which the heart has no part except for initially directing the act towards God. For example, sukkah, lulav, tzitzis, mezuzah, observing the Shabbat, the festivals, and giving charity, to name a few.

The topic of prayer and the One whom we draw near to based upon the Torah portion has led to many written works in Jewish thought and practice. The importance of prayer, drawing near to the Lord, knowing whom it is we are standing before, should permeate every area of our daily lives. Because of the magnitude of God's words in Parashat Va'etchanan, that what the people were asking for was good and their fear of the Lord, the rabbis pick up on this in Midrash Devarim Rabbah on drawing near to the Lord. Let's read what they have to say regarding this topic.

Midrash Rabbah Devarim, Parashat 2, Part 10

"... Rabbi Judah son of Rabbi Simon said, You will find that idols are near and yet distant, and the Holy One blessed be He, is distant and yet near. How are idols near? A heathen makes an idol and places it within his house, then that idol is near unto him. And whence do we know that this very idol is distant? For it is said, Yea, thou one cry unto him, he cannot answer, nor save him, etc. (Isaiah 46:7); thus the idol is distant. And God is distant and yet near. How? Rabbi Judah son of Simon said, From here the earth unto heaven is a journey of five hundred years; hence He is distant. Whence do we know that He is also near? A man stands at prayer and meditates in his heart and God is near unto his prayer, as it said, O You that hears prayer, unto You does all flesh come (Tehillim / Psalms 65:3). David said before God, Master of the universe, when the nations of the world come to pray before You do not answer them, for they do not approach You with a perfect heart, but they first appeal to their idol, and when it does not answer them and they see their sore plight they approach You; then do You also not answer them, as it says, They cried, but there was none to save; even unto the Lord, but He answered them not (Tehillim / Psalms 18:42). What is the meaning of, They cried? They cried to their idol. And when they then approached You, Unto the Lord, but He answered them not. But when Israel call unto You, You hear our prayer immediately, as it is said, Answer me when I call (Tehillim / Psalms 4:2). God said to him (David), You say, Answer me when I call; by your life, even before you call will I answer you, as it is said, Before they call, I will answer (Isaiah 65:24); for I have no other nation but you. Whence do you know this? From what we read in the same context, For what great nation is there that has God so near unto them, and the Lord our God is whensoever we call upon Him?

Midrash Rabbah Devarim, Parashat 2, Part 2

Another explanation, AS THE LORD OUR GOD. This bears out what Scripture says, But as for me, let my prayer be unto You, in an acceptable time (Tehillim / Psalms 69:14). Rabbi Khanina son of Papa asked Rabbi Samuel son of Nakhman, What is the meaning of the verse, But

as for me, let my prayer be unto You in an acceptable time? He replied, The gates of prayer are sometimes open and sometimes closed, but the gates of repentance always remain open. He then asked him, When do you know this? Rabbi Samuel replied, Because it is written, With wondrous works do You answer us in righteousness, O God our salvation; You the confidence of all the ends of the earth, and of the far distant seas (Tehillim / Psalms 65:6). Just as the ritual bath is sometimes open and sometimes closed, so too the gates of prayer sometimes open and sometimes closed; but as the sea ever remains open, so is the hand of God ever open to receive the penitent. Rabbi Anan said, The gates of prayer also are never closed, for it is written, As the Lord our God is whenever we call upon Him; and calling is nothing else but prayer, as Scripture in another context has it, And it will come to pass that, before they call I will answer (Isaiah 65:24). Rabbi Khyya the elder said, It is written, Waite for the Lord; be strong, and let your heart take courage; yea, wait you for the Lord (Tehillim / Psalms 27:14); pray and pray again, and you may light upon the hour when your prayer will be answered. Another explanation, But as for me, let my prayer, etc. David, because he prayed as an individual, said In an acceptable time; but the prayer of a community never remains unanswered. This is the force of the expression As the Lord our God is whenever we call upon Him.

In Midrash Rabbah Devarim, Parashat 2, Part 10, a discussion proceeds on idols, drawing near and yet being far away whereas the Lord God Almighty is far away but yet is near. The question is asked about the idol being near; the heathen makes an idol and places it within his house and the idol is near, it is also distant because the heathen pray to the idol and it does not answer. The Lord God on the other hand is distant but yet near because the man who prays the Lord is near to him. The idea is that when one prays one is standing in the very presence of God. The nations do not hear from God because they do not approach the Lord with a perfect heart (or in the way or manner in which God has designed). In Midrash Rabbah Devarim, Parashat 2, Part 2, the midrash speaks of the gates of prayer being open or closed whereas the gates of repentance are always open. A parallel is drawn to the mikvah (the ritual bath) being open and closed to the gates of prayer being opened and closed. The ritual bath, which is understood to be synonymous with repentance, is always open because the sea can be used as a valid mikvah to receive the penitent. Rabbi Anan disagrees with the previous conclusions and states the gates of prayer are always open because the Lord God is at every place that we call upon His name in prayer, drawing the conclusion that when one prays he/she is standing in the presence of God. The obvious conclusion based upon the midrash is that the drawing near to speak to the Lord is possible only for the penitent, the humble, the innocent, and for those who seek the Lord with a pure heart.

The point of this week's Torah study and mentioning the rabbinic tradition on Kavanah is not that every person reading the Torah commentary should begin "*praying*

as a Jew,” as Rabbi Hayim Halevy Donin wrote in his book. The point and the use of the rabbinic commentary is that the rabbinic tradition contained within the Jewish commentaries from the Midrashim, the Talmud, and the Mishnah, are meant to facilitate a deeper discussion regarding our faith and who we are in Christ. Taking the example the topic of Kavanah and prayer, we can ask ourselves questions like *“what does my pray life look like today?”* *“Am I doing what the Lord wants me to do, to humble myself and pray?”* (2 Chronicles 7:14) *“Am I holding the proper respect and reverence for the Lord when I go before Him in prayer?”* *“Am I spending enough time praying, one hour, thirty minutes, or even fifteen minutes each day?”* I have run into quite a few people who when the rabbis are mentioned there is a *“knee jerk”* reaction where one gets upset or angry saying *“we are only supposed to study the Bible”* (i.e. *Sola fide*) or even *“we only need to study the NT.”* The point and importance of this topic is that it is possible to understand Judaism and the Jewish literature (the Midrashim, Talmud, and the Mishnah, etc) within the framework of the teachings of Yeshua the Messiah and the disciples according to the Gospels and the Apostolic Writings in a way that is not a contradiction to who Yeshua is the Messiah of God. Our goal should be to deepen our faith and relationship with the Lord, and to draw nearer to Him, while learning more about His word (the Bible). We can also learn a lot while trying to understand first century Judaism, culturally and rabbinically because many things the rabbis say actually sheds light on some of the discussions that Yeshua had with the Pharisees in the Gospels. As the children of God, we should get excited about these things and we should be actively engaged in studying and searching the Scriptures with the confidence hope that we have in Yeshua who is the Messiah of God! Studying the rabbinic commentaries helps to add a new dimension to the context of the Scriptures. The rabbis during the Talmudic period wrote extensively using midrash in their study of the Torah and the Psalms and examining the rabbinic thought process can actually help us to think deeply about our own faith and walk before God in Christ. In the Torah portion, the people recognized the meaning of entering into the presence of the living God and hearing His words. Do we have the same sense of sanctity today when we pray? The Lord said it is good what the people are asking because they have humble hearts, they fear Him, and this will cause them to come to Him with Kavanah. Do we have the proper kavanah when we pray today? Do we have the proper respect for who He is? Do you really believe you are entering into the presence of the Most High God when you call upon our Father in heaven in the name of His Son Yeshua the Messiah? We have read and heard it said *“there is power in the name of Yeshua.”* Do we really believe in the power and sanctity of that name? This is serious food for thought...

