



# ADAT HATIKVAH Messianic Synagogue

Dec 12th 2020/ Kislev 5781  
Baptism By Fire Prayer  
Rabbi Jacob Rosenberg PhD



## ADAT IS...

Reflecting the Jewishness of Yeshua

A House of Prayer for all Nations

Centered on the Biblical Calendar

Spirit-filled blended worship made up of contemporary music and liturgy

A congregation of people who are discovering who we are, becoming who we are created to be, and investing in God's kingdom.

## PARTNER WITH US

Most importantly you can partner with Adat through prayer.

You can give to Adat Hatikvah online, in our app, and by mail.

[www.adathatikvah.org/give](http://www.adathatikvah.org/give)

200 Lake Cook Rd  
Deerfield, IL 60015

**Torah:** Gen 37:25-28

**Haf:** Amos 2:6-11

**B'rit:** Matthew 27:1-7

The book of Acts records the important history between the resurrection of Yeshua and the death of Rabbi Paul. The book of Acts encourages us with the power of the Gospel and how God uses and empowered His people to expand His kingdom. Acts 1 and 2 teach us the important place of prayer in the lives of the Apostles.

Acts 1:1-11

Acts 1:12-14

Acts 1:15-26

Acts 2:1-8, 37-43

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### **Growth Group study questions:**

#### **Read Acts 1:1-11,**

- Why was John immersing people in water?
- Why would Yeshua immerse people with the Holy Spirit?
- What did the Apostles think Yeshua was going to do?
- What does Yeshua say he is going to do?

#### **Read Acts 1:12-14**

- What did the apostles do while waiting?

#### **Read Acts 1:15-26**

- What were the Apostles praying for?
- Have you ever asked God what ministry he has for you?

#### **Read Acts 2:1-8, 37-43**

- What do you need from God to accomplish His mission for you?

Available in App Stores



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## This Weeks Nation Focus Is: **Sudan**

A crevasse of division and violence marks the largest east African country of Sudan. The jagged ethnic and geographic barriers decades in the making have contributed to challenges of the present. After gaining independence from the UK in 1956, differences between north and south led to civil wars and the eventual formation of South Sudan as a sovereign nation in July 2011. Though concessions have been reached between the north and south, Sudan remains a spiritual and physical battlefield, as Christians comprise only a small minority.

Before South Sudan seceded, Sudan was torn in two by ethnic and religious differences. Though less in number, northern Arab Muslims controlled the government with little regard for the Sudanese majority who occupied the south. Civil wars and exploitation of southern oil fields led to retaliation of blacks in Darfur, western Sudan in 2004. Government forces responded harshly to the rebellion, displacing an estimated two million people and killing 200,000 to 400,000 more. Four tragic years later the UN became the leading force in peacekeeping operations and began the difficult task of restoring a society devastated by ethnic discrimination and displacement.

Today, the majority of Sudan's inhabitants are Arab Sunni Muslims. As the ruling majority, their influence over law and government is strong. Though a recent agreement provided protection for non-Arabs, conversion to Christianity is legally punishable by death. While their brothers and sisters in South Sudan live in relative freedom, believers in Sudan face strong persecution, with those in the Nuba Mountains facing the most severe. There is a great need for regional and denominational unity and the establishment of Christian communities throughout Sudan. Pray that Sudanese believers would remain faithful to Christ despite persecution and join together as a unified body of believers.

Continent: Africa

Capital City: Khartoum

Government: Federal Republic

Population: 37,345,935

Major People Groups:

Sudanese Arab (Approximately 70%), Fur, Beja, Nuba, Fallata

Religion: Sunni Muslim, small Christian minority

Language: Arabic, English, Nubian, Ta Bedawi, Fur

GDP Per Capita: \$4,600

Literacy Rate: 75.9%

UNREACHED: 80.2%

Jewish Population: Unknown

In 2019, in South Sudan the last Jews made Aliyah to Israel.