



























The Ancient Jewish Wedding

A Picture of the Messiah

Many passages in the New Testament make more sense and become clearer when understanding the cultural and historical aspects of a Jewish wedding. To us in the west these concepts will probably seem strange. Nevertheless, this is a beneficial study. The purpose of this teaching is to list in order the parts of an ancient Jewish wedding and show the relevant New Testament passages where Christ the Messiah (and we his bride) fulfill these stages.

	Steps	Ancient Custom	Hebrew Words	Bible References	Heb	Ancient	Meaning
1 st coming	1. Bride _____	Chosen and approved by the father of the bride. It was common for marriages to be arranged by fathers for their children. This means they have not seen each other. Many times a most trusted servant or friend of the groom would do the search as a representative.	<i>Kiddushin</i> (holy) <i>Erusin</i> (engagement)	John 15:16; 6:44 1 Peter 1:8	 Aleph	Ox head 	Father, strong leader, power
	2. Bridal _____	Brides were purchased. Payment was made to the father of the bride. This was to compensate for all the years of rearing her. The shows how serious the groom is. Consider Abraham (Genesis 24) sending Eliezer (15:2) with 10 camels to find a wife for Isaac (24:4).	<i>Tenaim</i> (conditions) <i>Mohar</i> (price)	1 Peter 1:18-19, Ephesians 1:13-14, 1 Corinthians 6:19-20; 7:23; Matthew 20:28; 1 Timothy 2:6	 Bet	Tent plan 	Household, floor plan, family, in
	3. The _____	Engagement commitment covenant of groom's promise of provision. Once signed and witnessed by two, the couple were considered legally married except for consummation. Typically 1-2 years. Breaking this engagement could only be done by a divorce.	<i>Ketubah</i> (document, contract, bridegroom's promise)	Jeremiah 31:31-34; Matthew 6:28-30; Matthew 6:33; Philippians 4:19; Matthew 1:19	 Gimmel	Foot 	Foot, lift up, gather, carry, walk
	4. Bride's _____	The bride still has a choice and a free will in the matter and must accept the offer. She is not forced into this arrangement. The bridegroom is also a gentleman.	<i>Hatan</i> (bridegroom)	Genesis 24:57-58	 Dalet	Door 	Entrance, move, hang, pathway
	5. First _____	First Cup of the covenant. Drinking from this cup indicates agreement. The second cup would be shared later at the marriage ceremony.	<i>Kiddush</i> (sanctification)	Luke 22:20 Matthew 26:27-29	 He	Man arms raised 	Look, reveal, window
	6. Bridal _____	The bridegroom gives things of value to his bride. Among these may have been a coin. These gifts were symbolic of love and commitment and a memorial.	<i>Kallah</i> (bride, complete)	1 Corinthians 12-14; Romans 12:6-8; Ephesians 4:7-12; 1 Timothy 4:14	 Vav	Tent peg 	Secure, hook, add
	7. Ritual _____	This baptism in water is a physical and spiritual preparation of the wedding ceremony. There is a separation of the old life to a new life.	<i>Mikvah</i> (pool of living water)	Mark 16:16; 2 Corinthians 5:17 Romans 6:3-6; Titus 3:5	 Zayin	Mattock 	Cut, nourish, food
	8. Bridegroom _____	During the betrothal, the groom now goes to his father's house to prepare a place, the wedding chamber and a Home. The place is to be beautiful and to the groom's father's conditions. If asked when the wedding would be, he would say "I don't know, only my father knows."		John 14:1-3 Luke 5:33-34 Matthew 24:26	 Het	Tent wall 	Separate, divide, outside
	9. Bride's _____	Now the Jewish bride is set apart for her bridegroom to remain faithful during this lengthy time until his sudden return. She would need to always be ready with her belongings, lamps, etc... It is said by the sages that on your wedding day the groom and bride stand before God spotless.		2 Peter 3:3-4 2 Corinthians 11:2 Ephesians 5:25-27	 Tet	Basket 	Surround, contain, mud
2 nd coming	10. Bridegroom's _____	Once the chambers were complete to the satisfaction of the Father, he would then give approval for the son to go get his bride. Many times the bridegroom and friends would come swiftly as a thief near midnight to steal away his bride with a shout and the sound of the SHOFAR breaking the long wait.	<i>Midrash</i> (teaching)	Matthew 24:27 1 Thessalonians 4:16-18; 5:2 Matthew 25:1-13	 Yod	Arm closed hand 	Work, throw, worship, deed, to make
	11. Second _____	The home taking (<i>Nisuin</i>) to the bridal chamber. This ceremony of the Bridegroom and the Bride alone together lasted for 7 days. Everybody else waits until the bridegroom's friend is told by the groom of the consummation. Then the guests celebrate for 7 days.	<i>Huppah</i> (canopy, covering, room) <i>Tallit</i> (prayer shawl)	Isaiah 26:20-21 Isaiah 62:5 Ephesians 5:31-32	 Kaph	Open palm 	Bend, open, allow, tame
	12. Marriage _____	After the 7 days is completed, the bride and groom come out of the wedding chamber and there is a grand wedding feast for all of the invited family, friends, and guests. It is a time of celebration with music and dancing.		Revelation 19:6-9 Revelation 22:17	 Lamed	Shepherd staff 	Prod, teach, yoke, bind, toward
	13. Depart for _____	The Bride and Groom now depart, leaving the groom's father's house, for their new home and life together in a home prepared by the bridegroom.		Revelation 21:1	 Mem	Water 	Chaos, water, blood
	Other Tradition (modern)	Breaking of the Glass: life is fragile, end to a shattered past, Mazel Tov, destruction of temple					