

Why Jesus Could Not Have Died for Your Sins



The Word of YHWH Still Speaks
One is eternal. The other, a shadow cast by the works of men.

Written by Rex
For the Awakening Remnant

Walking the Ancient Path of Torah Obedience
Calling out Deception – Calling out Truth

The Torah of YHWH is perfect, restoring the soul. (Ps. 19:7)

As Roots Nourish the Tree ~ So Torah Nourishes the Soul

Why Jesus Could Not Have Died for Your Sins

The Most Widespread Untruth Ever Told

Introduction – The Central Claim of Christianity

There is perhaps no belief more sacred to Christians than this:

That Jesus died for the sins of the world.

It is the heart of their message—the reason for the cross, the foundation of salvation, the cornerstone of countless sermons and songs. For many, this idea is tied deeply to their identity, their comfort, and even their hope of eternal life.

So let it be said clearly:

This teaching is not written with hatred or mockery. It is not an attack on people—but a defense of truth. A call to return to what YHWH Himself has spoken, without distortion, without foreign additions, and without fear.

Because the question must be asked:

Did YHWH ever say a man would be sacrificed for the sins of others? Is there anywhere in Torah where human blood—no matter how “sinless”—is accepted for atonement?

And more urgently:

If the Torah forbids such an act... then what exactly are people believing in today?

This study is not based on feelings, creeds, or centuries of church tradition. It is based on the unchanging Word of YHWH—the standard by which all claims must be measured.

So, come. Let us test this belief. Let us search the scrolls—not to win an argument, but to stand in awe of the truth.

What Torah Requires for Atonement

If we want to understand how sin is atoned for, we must return to the Source. Not to a creed, council, or commentary—but to the instructions of YHWH Himself.

YHWH did not leave atonement to guesswork. He gave specific laws, detailed procedures, and strict requirements for how sin is to be covered. And nowhere—nowhere—does He ever ask for the blood of a man.

Only Animals Without Blemish

From the beginning, atonement in Torah required:

An unblemished animal:

*If his offering be a burnt sacrifice of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish: he shall offer it of his own voluntary will at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD.
(Leviticus 1:3)*

Presented at the door of the Tabernacle

And bringeth it not unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, to offer an offering unto the LORD before the tabernacle of the LORD; blood shall be imputed unto that man; he hath shed blood; and that man shall be cut off from among his people: (Leviticus 17:4)

Laid hands upon by the sinner to transfer guilt

*And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him.
(Leviticus 1:4)*

Slaughtered by the priest in a precise way.

Blood sprinkled on the altar—not on a hill, not on a cross

*And he shall bring his offering, a male without blemish... and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him.
(Leviticus 1:3–4)*

There is no verse that ever says a man can replace this process. There is no command that allows human flesh to be the substitute.

The Role of the Priesthood, the Altar, and the Temple

Every atoning sacrifice had to be offered by an ordained Levitical priest, in the sanctified Tabernacle (or later, the Temple), and on a specific altar—built and sanctified by YHWH's command.

And the priest shall make atonement for him, and it shall be forgiven him. (Leviticus 4:20)

No priest? No altar? No Temple?
Then no atonement.

- YHWH does not accept offerings on foreign altars.

No Human Can Be the Offering

You shall not give any of your children to be sacrificed to Molech, and so profane the name of your God: I am YHWH. (Leviticus 18:21)

Human sacrifice was strictly forbidden—not only because it was pagan, but because it defiled His Name. To suggest that YHWH later changed His mind and allowed a human to be sacrificed "*just this once*" is to accuse Him of inconsistency—or worse, partiality.

Nowhere in the Torah does YHWH say a man—however “sinless”—can be offered to cleanse another's sin.

In Summary:

- Atonement requires an animal without blemish
- It must be brought to YHWH's altar, not a Roman cross
- It must be handled by a Levitical priest, not Gentile soldiers
- And it must never involve the blood of a man

If the death of Jesus does not meet these conditions—and it does not—then it cannot be an atoning sacrifice by Torah standards.

Human Sacrifice: An Abomination to YHWH

One of the clearest commands in all of Torah is this:

HUMAN SACRIFICE IS FORBIDDEN.

Not just forbidden—it is detestable, abominable, and a violation of YHWH’s holiness.

You shall not give any of your children to pass through the fire to Molech; neither shall you profane the Name of your God: I am YHWH. (Leviticus 18:21)

There shall not be found among you any that makes his son or daughter to pass through the fire... for all who do these things are an abomination unto YHWH. (Deuteronomy 18:10–12)

This was not merely about pagan fire rituals.
It was about offering a human life as a religious sacrifice.
It was—and is—utterly detestable to the Most-High.

Pagan Sacrifices vs. YHWH’s Way

The nations surrounding Israel routinely practiced human sacrifice:

The Canaanites sacrificed, offered and burned their children to Molech.

The Phoenicians offered human blood to Baal and Ashtoreth.

Even the Romans—who crucified Jesus—viewed execution as a political and religious spectacle.

YHWH called these practices abominations, and He repeatedly warned Israel not to imitate them.

They built the high places of Baal... to cause their sons and daughters to pass through the fire unto Molech; which I commanded them not, neither came it into My mind, that they should do this abomination... (Jeremiah 32:35)

Think on that: “Neither came it into My mind.”
YHWH Himself said He never even considered commanding such a thing.

The Cross: Pagan Pattern, Not Torah

Now compare that with the story told in churches today:

- A man was beaten, bled, and executed.
- His death was called a “sacrifice.”
- People are told to believe in him and that he died for mankind to receive forgiveness; and if one does then they are doomed to an eternal hell.

His blood was offered outside the Temple... by foreign hands... without an altar... and without a priest.

By every standard of Torah, this was not an act of obedience—it fits the pattern of pagan ritual, not YHWH’s Commanded Way.

To say that YHWH sent His own “Son” to be sacrificed in human form is not just unbiblical—to say it and to claim it people are then actually placing the Creator in the same category as Molech.

Final Verdict of Torah:

Human sacrifice is never permitted.

YHWH called it an abomination.

Jesus’ death, as described by the Church, fits the exact mold of forbidden pagan ritual.

Therefore, it cannot be from YHWH.

Can Someone Die for Another Person’s Sin? (Ezekiel’s Verdict)

One of the most powerful and repeated declarations in all of Scripture is this:

THE SOUL THAT SINS SHALL DIE.

The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father; neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son: The righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him. (Ezekiel 18:20)

YHWH does not deal in transferred righteousness or borrowed innocence. Each soul stands for itself.

Each life is judged by its own deeds.

No one can carry the guilt of another—not by blood, not by ritual, not even by sacrifice.

Repeated Again in Ezekiel 33:

When the righteous turns from his righteousness and commits iniquity, he shall even die thereby. But if the wicked turn from his wickedness, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall live thereby. (Ezekiel 33:18–19)

YHWH's system is not substitutional—it is personal, just, and rooted in repentance and obedience, not in someone else's suffering.

The Lie of Transferred Guilt

Christianity teaches that Jesus' righteousness can be imputed to the believer—that one man's perfection can be credited to others through faith in his death.

But YHWH said the opposite:

- No one is punished for someone else's sin.
- No one is rewarded for someone else's obedience.
- No one's death can wipe away another's guilt.

This is not a minor difference—it is a complete contradiction of YHWH's justice.

Final Verdict:

- Atonement is not transferable through blood.
- Righteousness cannot be borrowed.
- Guilt cannot be erased by someone else's death.

“The soul that sins... it shall die.”

The message is consistent, immovable, and clear.

Why Jesus' Death Does Not Fulfill Torah Atonement

When measured against the clear instructions of Torah, the story of Jesus' death—however sincere or sacred it may seem to millions—falls apart completely. It is a mixture of Roman violence,

Christian symbolism, and misunderstood metaphors. It is not the fulfillment of Torah—it is a contradiction of it.

No Priest, No Altar, No Temple

According to Torah, a sin offering must be:

Brought by the sinner to the Tabernacle or Temple:

And bringeth it not unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, to offer an offering unto the LORD before the tabernacle of the LORD; blood shall be imputed unto that man; he hath shed blood; and that man shall be cut off from among his people: (Leviticus 17:4)

Slaughtered by a Levitical priest:

And he shall kill the bullock before the LORD: and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall bring the blood, and sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar that is by the door of the tabernacle of the congregation. (Leviticus 1:5)

Offered on a sanctified altar, by fire, with blood sprinkled:

And the priest shall take of the blood of the sin offering with his finger, and put it upon the horns of the altar of burnt offering, and shall pour out his blood at the bottom of the altar of burnt offering. (Leviticus 4:25)

But Jesus was:

- Arrested by Roman guards
- Tried by a pagan governor
- Executed outside the Temple, on a Roman stake
- Slain by Gentile soldiers—not by a priest, not in the sanctuary, and not on an altar

This is not an offering—it is a political execution.

The Passover Lamb Was Never about Sin

Many claim that Jesus was the "Passover Lamb." But Torah says the Passover lamb:

- Was not a sin offering
- Was not killed by a priest
- Was not brought to the altar
- Was not offered for atonement
- Was eaten as part of the Exodus memorial (Exodus 12)

The blood of the Passover lamb was placed on doorposts—not sprinkled on an altar. It marked a household in Covenant—it did not cleanse from sin.

To call Jesus a "Passover lamb for sin" is to twist Torah beyond recognition.

Scapegoat or Lamb? You Can't Have Both

Christianity often flips between metaphors:

- Sometimes Jesus is the lamb, led to slaughter.
- Sometimes he's the scapegoat, sent out with sin.
- Other times he's both.

But in Torah, these are two completely different roles:

The lamb was offered at the altar, killed, and burned.

The scapegoat was not killed

And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness: And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited: and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness. (Lev. 16:21-22)

—it was released into the wilderness, bearing the sins symbolically.

Jesus could not be both. And he does not meet the requirements for either one.

Final Verdict:

- Jesus was not offered by a priest.
- He was not placed on an altar.
- His death was not in accordance with the Instructions in Torah.

The metaphors used to justify his death conflict with each other and with the Torah itself.

Therefore: His death cannot be called a sin offering in any Torah-honoring sense.

What Was and Still Is the Real Path to Forgiveness?

The idea that someone must die in your place to be forgiven is not only foreign to Torah—it is wrong. It is yet another way that men, who think they know more than YHWH, try adding foreign precepts into what YHWH called holy. He never demanded blood to forgive; He always demanded repentance.

From beginning to end, the path to forgiveness has always been the same:

Confession of sin

Turning away from transgression

Returning to YHWH's ways – *via turning back to obedience to the Torah*

And walking in obedience from that day forward

This is not a new idea—it is the ancient path carved deep in the scrolls of the prophets and Psalms.

For I desire steadfast love and not sacrifice; the knowledge of God rather than burnt offerings. (Hosea 6:6)

For You do not delight in sacrifice, or I would give it; You are not pleased with burnt offering. The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and contrite heart, O God, You will not despise. (Ps. 51:16-17)

Wherewith shall I come before the LORD, and bow myself before the high God? shall I come before him with burnt offerings, with calves of a year old? Will the LORD be pleased with thousands of rams, or with ten thousand rivers of oil? shall I give my firstborn for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul? He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? (Micah 6:6-8)

No Substitute. No Loophole.

Nowhere do the prophets say:

“Just believe in someone else's blood and you'll be forgiven.”

They say:

Repent. Return. Obey.

No man's death can cover rebellion. Only turning from sin and walking in the Covenant brings reconciliation.

Final Word:

YHWH does not need a dead man to forgive a living one.

He desires a living heart that returns to Him through His Torah.

So Why Was He Killed?

If Jesus' death was not for the sins of mankind—then why was he killed?

The answer is not theological... it's political. It was about power, fear, and control. Not divine purpose, not divine will, and certainly not divine sacrifice.

A Political Threat to Rome

First-century Judea was a powder keg. Messianic expectations were running high, and Roman rule was tightening its grip. Anyone who stirred large crowds or hinted at kingship was a threat.

Jesus attracted multitudes. He was hailed by some as “King of the Jews.”

That was enough to draw the attention of Rome.

We have no king but Caesar. (John 19:15)

— quoted by the priests themselves!)

To a Roman governor, that kind of language meant sedition.

To keep peace, Pilate did what Rome always did—he crucified the one who stirred unrest.

A Religious Threat to the Priesthood

But Rome wasn't alone. The Temple elite had their own fears.

Jesus:

- Challenged their authority
- Exposed their hypocrisy
- Threatened the system that brought them wealth and favor

*If we let him go on like this, everyone will believe in him, and the Romans will come and take away both our place and our nation.
(John 11:48)*

He was disrupting their Temple economy—overturning tables, driving out merchants. They feared loss of control, and in alliance with Rome, they sealed his fate.

The Test of Deuteronomy 13

But there's more—and this cuts even deeper.

Torah provides a test for prophets who perform signs or wonders, yet turn hearts away from obedience.

*If a prophet or a dreamer of dreams arises among you and gives you a sign or a wonder... and says, "Let us go after other gods"... you shall not listen to him... YHWH your God is testing you...
(Deuteronomy 13:1–3)*

Even if the man works miracles—if he turns people away from Torah, he is a false prophet, permitted by YHWH to test the hearts of the people.

Jesus said things that directly contradicted Torah; as per the Christian Bible:

- He redefined food laws
- He forgave sins without sacrifice or priesthood
- He claimed authority to override Sabbath observance
- He declared himself "one" with the Father—raising questions of divine identity

By Torah's standard, that is not the behavior of a faithful messenger—it is the test of Deut. 13.

And for that, the penalty was death (Deuteronomy 13:5).

Final Verdict:

Jesus was not killed to atone for sin.

He was killed because he was a threat—

- To the empire
- To the priesthood
- And to the Covenant itself

Whether people saw him as Messiah or not, the Torah testifies that any voice who leads others away from YHWH's commands must not be followed.

And YHWH Himself said:

You shall not be afraid of him. (Deuteronomy 18:22)

Conclusion – You Don't Need the Cross, You *Need* the Covenant

You've been told that someone had to die for you:

- That blood had to be spilled.
- That without the cross, there is no forgiveness.
- And that you're going to Hell if you don't believe and accept Jesus.

But YHWH never said that.

The Torah—the only foundation YHWH ever gave—tells a different story.

- You don't need a middleman.
- You don't need a blood-soaked stake.
- You don't need to put your trust in the death of a man executed by Rome.

What you do need...

Is to return.

- Return to repentance, not rituals.
- Return to obedience, not offerings.
- Return to the Covenant, where forgiveness, life, and righteousness dwell—not by sacrifice, but by faithfulness.

Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts... and let him return unto YHWH, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon.
(Is. 55:7)

This is NOT a religion.

This is not a new religion.

This is not a new message.

This is the Ancient Way. The sacred, unchanging Torah of YHWH.

The cross was never your covering.

The Covenant is.

And it still stands—waiting for you to return.

Questions to Ponder

If YHWH forbids human sacrifice, how can Jesus' death be acceptable to Him?

Answer:

It cannot. YHWH called human sacrifice an abomination (Deut. 12:31, Jer. 32:35). To claim He later accepted it contradicts His own Word.

Why is the blood of an animal, offered by a Levitical priest on a sanctified altar, replaced by a human death on a Roman cross?

Answer:

It was never replaced by YHWH—only by men. Torah's requirements for atonement were never abolished or altered by YHWH.

If each person bears their own guilt, how can anyone else's death pay for your sins?

Answer:

It can't. Ezekiel 18 and 33 both declare that no one can die in place of another. The righteous live by their own deeds, and the wicked die for their own.

If YHWH desires repentance and obedience, why does the Church teach belief in blood instead?

Answer:

Because it inherited pagan systems that used blood to appease gods. YHWH, however, wants a broken and contrite heart—not human blood.

If the Passover lamb was not a sin offering, why is Jesus called the "Lamb of God who takes away sin"?

Answer:

Because Church doctrine confuses metaphors. The Passover lamb was for protection during judgment—not for sin atonement. That role belonged to different offerings entirely.

Why does the Church use metaphors (lamb, scapegoat, sacrifice) that conflict with Torah definitions?

Answer:

Because it built theology backward—from Jesus to the Scriptures—rather than from Torah forward. It forces Torah to fit the doctrine, instead of testing the doctrine by Torah.

Why did YHWH say we must not follow anyone who leads us away from His Commandments—even if they work signs and wonders?

Answer:

Because obedience is the test, not miracles. Deuteronomy 13 reveals that YHWH allows false prophets to rise up as a test of the people's loyalty to Torah.

If the prophets never taught salvation through a man's death, where did that doctrine come from?

Answer:

It came from Greco-Roman influence, mystery religions, and evolving Christian theology—not from Moses, not from the Prophets, and not from YHWH. It was developed by Early Church Fathers—men educated in the schools of Plato and Aristotle, not in the scrolls of Moses. They built a new religion on foreign soil.

Is the cross truly a fulfillment of Torah—or a replacement of it?

Answer:

It is a replacement NOT ordained by YHWH. No Torah requirement for atonement is fulfilled in the crucifixion. The location, the manner, the officiants—all violate Torah. The place, the process, and the people involved all violate the very instructions they claim to fulfill.

Who will you trust—YHWH and His eternal Word, or men who rewrote the path to forgiveness?

Answer:

As for me and my house, we will trust YHWH. His Word is eternal. His path is clear. His Covenant is still standing.

Write These Verses on Your Heart

The soul that sins—it shall die. (Ezekiel 18:20)

I desire mercy, not sacrifice; and the knowledge of God more than burnt offerings. (Hosea 6:6)

The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: a broken and contrite heart, O God, You will not despise. (Psalm 51:17)

He has told you, O man, what is good: to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God. (Micah 6:8)

Let the wicked forsake his way... and return unto YHWH... and He will abundantly pardon. (Isaiah 55:7)

◆ A Whisper Nugget ◆

*The truth was never hidden at the top of a hill nailed to a tree.
It was written in fire on stone, spoken in thunder at Sinai,
and sealed in the hearts of those who walk in His Ways.*

You do not need a cross.

You need the Covenant.

Return... and live.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ הַלֵּל יְהוָה ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

As Blood is to the Body – So Torah is to the Soul