

Jewish Wedding Ceremony

1. Selection of the bride – Usually chosen by the Father. Jn 15:16
2. A price is established – Yahshua paid an unusually high price – His life 1 Cor. 6:20
3. The bride and groom are betrothed to each other – Jer 2:2; Hos 2:19-20 – Betrothal (kiddushim) legally binds the bride and groom.
4. A written document is drawn up (Ketubah). The ketubah is the marriage contract that states the price, promises of the groom and rights of the bride.
5. The bride must give her consent – Exo. 24:3; Rom 10:8-10 – You must still say “I do”
6. Gifts were given to the bride and a cup called the cup of the covenant was shared between the bride and groom. The Ruach HaKodesh is Yahweh’s gift to us, plus the spiritual gifts of Rom 5:17-18; 6:23; 5:12,14-15; Eph 2:8-9. The cup is the cup of the covenant – Jer 31:31-33 and Luke 22:20
7. The bride had a mikvah (water immersion) – ritual of cleansing.
8. The bridegroom departed going back to his Father’s house to prepare the bridal chamber. Jn 14:1-3
9. The bride was consecrated and set apart while the bridegroom was away. The bride was to wait eagerly for his return. She was to be ready at all times. Mk 13:32-37; Mt 25:1-13
10. The bridegroom would return with a shout and the Rams horn would be blown. Mt 25:6; 1 Thess. 4:16-17. The cantor would chant “Blessed is he who comes”. Yahshua said he would not return for his bride until these words were said. Mt 23:29
11. He would abduct his bride, usually in the middle of the night, to take her to the bridal chamber. They would stay in the bridal chamber 7 days. Joel 2:16
12. Marriage supper – Guests invited by the Father of the bride.