

/Now we will begin the eleventh lecture on the book of Leviticus. /The main text comes from Leviticus chapter 23.

/Chapter 23 talks about different types of appointed feast. /There are regulations about the Sabbath, /the Lord's Passover as well as the Feast of Weeks, /the Feast of Trumpets and the Day of Atonement, /and the Feast of Booths. /This chapter starts with the Sabbath.

/Read verses 1-3. /The Lord spoke to Moses, saying, "Speak to the people of Israel and say to them, these are the appointed feasts of the Lord that you shall proclaim as holy convocations; they are my appointed feasts. "Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day is a Sabbath of solemn rest, a holy convocation. You shall do no work. It is a Sabbath to the Lord in all your dwelling places.

/This is the Word of God. /Moses has to teach the Word of God to the people of Israel. /These are the holy convocations. /These are the holy days of Jehovah. /First is keeping the Sabbath holy.

/"Six days shall work be done." /"But on the seventh day is a Sabbath of solemn rest." /God tells us to fully rest. /There are basic things you have to take care of. /In the era of the New Testament, we wake up on the Sabbath to wash our face /and eat breakfast.

/In addition, we change our clothes, make up our beds, /and drive to our church. /We can take a bus or subway to our church. /God allows such matters.

/However, we should not work on the Sabbath. /We should not work for our profits as well as benefits. /The Sabbath is holy. /We should do no labor on this day.

/We must keep the Sabbath in our positions. /Nowadays in our New Testament age, we do not keep this day of Sabbath. /This was Saturday based on the Old Testament. /In the New Testament period, we keep it on the first day of the week.

/This is the Sabbath. /Today, we keep the Lord's Day. /It is the day when Jesus was resurrected. /In addition, it is the day when the Holy Spirit descended. /Based on Revelation 1:10, it is the day when God gave us His revelation.

/In Hebrews 7:18, it says that because the weakness of the former commandment, He will provide us with a new day. /The disciples of Christ kept the Lord's Day. /The disciples of Jesus' disciples kept the Lord's Day as well. /We have been keeping the day holy.

/We have been keeping such faith concerning the Sabbath. /On the Sabbath, God first rested after his work of creation. /He commanded us to keep it as the day of rest.

/It is noted in Exodus 20:8. /It is also recorded in the Fourth Commandment. /"People must not work on this day." /"Even the animals must not work." /This is especially noted in Isaiah 58:13-14.

/We are not to enjoy entertainments on this day. /We must not seek entertainments /Wouldn't it be proper to turn the television off on the Lord's Day? /Do not read newspaper on this day. /Read the Bible and books related to faith on this day.

/Then what can we do on the Lord's Day? /We pray, /praise, and worship with our family members. /If not, go to bed right after supper. /We should also review the Word of God.

/Pray for our family. /We must keep the day holy. /We should not say personal matters. /"It is a holy day." /"It is a day filled with joy. /We are also" not to go to any places."

/The Sabbath of the Old Testament is applicable in the New Testament as the Lord's Day.

/There are commandments for certain eras. /It would be difficult to keep the First as well as the Second Commandments /when there are persecutions. /People would demand idol worship.

/During that time, we must be able to keep the First and the Second Commandments. /Today we keep the Fourth Commandment. /Is it easy for us to keep the Fourth Commandment? /We must keep the Fourth Commandment.

/So are we cast into the lake of fire if we fail to keep His commandments? /That is not the case. /However, God will not be pleased. /Do not travel long distance on the Lord's Day.

/It is proper to visit. /However, do not travel long distance for your own sake. /Satan tries to take away our blessings we received on the Lord's Day. /Through activities such as writing letters, reading newspapers, /and watching television, /we should not put our hearts in the wrong place.

/We must keep the Lord's Day holy. /Students should not go to school on that day. /They should not take exams. /We should choose jobs that do not require work on the Lord's Day. /Factories should not be operated on the Lord's Day.

/We should not make our employers work on the Lord's Day. /We should not make our servants work. /We are not to make animals work. /We should not operate machines in our factory.

/We should not sell on the Lord's Day. /We should not open our stores even if our regular customers come. /It is not proper to sell on the Lord's Day. /God told us not to gather wood on the Lord's Day.

/We should gather wood on other days. /We must not work on the Sabbath. /We should fear God. /He commanded us. /We must keep His command. /Especially, the Fourth Commandment is for us.

/There is the second regulation. /Verse 4 talks about the second one. /This is the appointed feast of God. /It is on January 14th. /It is the Passover. /How did the Passover begin?

/In the past, God punished the land of Egypt with ten plagues. /What was the last one? /It was the death of the firstborn. /What did God tell the Israelites?

/"Sacrifice the lamb." /"Take some blood and apply it." /"Put it on the two doorposts and the lintel of the houses." /"The angel of God will see the sign." /"He will pass over you."

/“The Passover” literally means to pass over. /The plague of God will pass over us. /Death will pass over us. /This is noted in 1 Corinthians 5:7. /The lamb is Christ.

/Through the death of Christ, the plague of God will pass over us. /The Passover is when we were saved. /It is the day when we believed in Christ. /It is also the day when we were washed through the blood of Christ.

/The lake of fire and eternal destruction passed over us. /We must keep the Passover. /There is the day after the Passover. /A new day starts after six for the Israelites. /The next day comes when it becomes six on the Passover.

/Then the Feast of Unleavened Bread lasts for seven days. /The fourteenth day is the Passover. /Starting from the fifteenth day and for seven days is the Feast of Unleavened Bread. /What is the Feast of Unleavened Bread? /We do not add leavens on breads. /We eat the unleavened bread.

/The leaven here represents our sins. /During the unleavened period, /God requires His people to leave their sins. /This is what God wants Moses to teach them.

/When the Israelites reap harvest of their lands, they gather certain kinds of fruits. /This is noted in verses 9-14.

/They gather the firstfruits of their harvest. /God said the “firstfruit” belongs to Him.

/“Bring your firstfruit to the priests.” /It is given to God. /It represents the people of God. /The elect are the firstfruits of this age.

/The believers are offered to God as holy sacrifices. /It is noted in Romans 12:1. /“I appeal to you present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God.” /We must become an acceptable sacrifice.

/How clean are we? /Can we be acceptable? /How unclean are we? /How hideous? /We are totally depraved. /We are totally ignorant. /We must acknowledge our condition in the presence of God.

/Verse 15 talks about the Feast of Weeks. /When is this?

/Verse 15. /“You shall count seven full weeks from the day after the Sabbath, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering.”

/It is fifty days after the Passover. /There will be seven Sabbath days. /It is on the seventh Sabbath. /So seven times seven is forty-nine.

/Verse 16. /You shall count fifty days to the day after the seventh Sabbath. Then you shall present a grain offering of new grain to the Lord.

/It is forty-nine days the day after the Sabbath /or fifty days after the Sabbath. /It is the Feast of Weeks. /We must present a grain offering to the Lord. /This is clear in Deuteronomy 16:9. /It is the Feast of Weeks.

/In Exodus 20:16, /this day is known as the Feast of Harvest. /Some churches these days keep the Feast of Harvest. /It would be ideal for a place with barley farming to keep this day.

/They keep the Feast of Harvest on spring. /They usually keep it after their barley harvest. /Two loaves of bread are needed.

/Verse 18. /And you shall present with the bread seven lambs a year old without blemish, and one bull from the herd and two rams. They shall be a burnt offering to the Lord, with their grain offering and their drink offerings, a food offering with a pleasing aroma to the Lord.

/Verse 17. /You shall bring from your dwelling places two loaves of bread to be waved, made of two tenths of an ephah. They shall be of fine flour, and they shall be baked with leaven, as firstfruits to the Lord.

/There are two loaves of bread. /They are baked with fine flour. /The two loaves of bread symbolize the Israelites and foreigners. /Some of them are chosen by God.

/In other words, the two loaves of bread are referring to the believers of Israel and other nations. /‘Fine flour’ refers to the complete sacrifice of Christ. /He became fine flour. /He will be offered to God.

/Verse 18 talks about many sacrifices of the Feast of Weeks. /Seven lambs a year old, /one bull, /two rams, /and one ox /are listed as sacrifices. /Such sacrifices point to Christ who will shed His blood for us.

/Verse 22. /“And when you reap the harvest of your land, you shall not reap your field right up to its edge, nor shall you gather the gleanings after your harvest. You shall leave them for the poor and for the sojourner: I am the Lord your God.”

/How are we to reap the harvest of our land? /We are to remember the poor and sojourner. /This is also stated in Proverbs 19:17. /“There are always the poor.” /There are people who became sojourners to live by faith.

/We are to leave some for them. /We are not to reap our field right up to its edge. /We are also not to gather the gleanings after our harvest. /Leave some for them.

/The Feast of Trumpets appears from verse 23. /It is July 1st. /This day is proclaimed with the blast of trumpets. /What does this symbolize? /The old has passed away and the new will come.

/Because the old has passed, /we look onto the new. /It is the eternal kingdom of God through Christ. /Through Christ, the graceful redemption has come.

/All the difficult time of the past has passed away, /and the hope of salvation through God /as well as new hope /came to us. /The believers have to live with hope. /This is what God requires. /This is a great appointed feast. /We proclaim it with the blast of trumpet. /We get hope.

/Verse 26 notes about the Day of Atonement. /This is also on July. /It is July 10th. /What does this mean? /The Day of Atonement. /It symbolizes that Christ will come and redeem us from our sins.

/It is a time of great joy and blessing for us. /However, it is the day Christ died. /Christ, on the cross, /was crucified / and was insulted by other people. /It was the day of suffering.

/It is the day we should suffer. /We should think about the suffering of Christ. /It is noted in Colossians 1:24. /“I rejoice in my sufferings for you.” /“I’m filling up what is lacking in Christ’s affliction.”

/Whoever does not make himself suffer will be cut off from the Israelites. /How do we make ourselves suffer? /There was a man who was not able to pray with confidence. /It was the tax collector.

/“I am a sinner.” /“Please forgive my sins.” /We have to pray in such a way. /“I am a sinner.” /“Please forgive my sins.”

/However, how shameless are we? /We have no credits in the presence of God. /Why do we want to be recognized in our church? /Why do we seek for honor? /We are sinners.

/“Forgive me.” /We must lower ourselves, /humble ourselves, /and become servants of others. /This is the spirit of Christ.

/“We must serve other people.” /“We have to become servants of others.” /“We have to stay in a humble state.” /“Only then will you become my true disciple.” /We must remember this on the Day of Atonement.

/In verse 33, the Feast of Booths appears. /What do we do on this day? /This day is also on July. /It is July 15th. /The Day of Atonement is July 10th. /After five days, it is the Feast of Booths.

/In such a manner, July is a precious month. /We keep it from the 15th. /We also call this the Feast of Ingathering. /Exodus 13:16. /Deuteronomy 16:16. /In the New Testament church today, we keep the day of Thanksgiving.

/We reap our harvest /and thank God on this appointed feast. /July of Israel is October for us. /Korea usually celebrates it on November. /It is the biggest appointed feast in the US.

/It is a national day. /However, something is strange here. /Did we hear anything about Thanksgiving in England? /England tends to view Thanksgiving as the result of their colony.

/However, the US celebrate it as the greatest holiday. /In the Old Testament, /people keep this Feast of Booths. /We are to remember that. /What do we do on this day?

/“There shall be no labor.” /“We should do no work.” /“We offer food offerings /as well as burnt offering every day, /and offer sacrifices with sacrificial blood daily.

/We keep it for seven days. /We meet on the first day for a holy convocation /and gather on

the eighth day. /It is the day after the Feast of Booths. /There will be another holy convocation on the eighth day. /We must keep it holy as the Sabbath.

/What do we remember on the Feast of Booths? /It is the day the Israelites came out from the slavery of Egypt. /God led them to the wilderness /and provided manna from heaven.

/They drank water from the rock /and God destroyed all their enemies /while leading them in the wilderness. /We should remember /such wonderful events.

/God worked for us /as well as saved us, /and inside the booths we are to remember /such amazing periods /and events. /We cannot go home while keeping this day.

/In town square /or in our roof /we install our booths /and spend one week. /We cannot go home. /We must stay outside. /It is a joyful appointed feast. /God tells us to keep such days.

/There was the Sabbath, /the Passover, /the Day of Unleavened Bread, /the Feast of Weeks, /and the Feast of Trumpets. /Israel also kept the Day of Atonement. /In addition, they kept the Feast of Booths. /What does God requires?

/We should think about Leviticus. /How did you read this before? /We think Leviticus is difficult. /“Leviticus seems difficult because it is the Old Testament.” /That is not the case.

/Are we not blessed by Leviticus? /We can understand how much God loves us. /For us /and for His glory, /God requires such days from us.

/“Wow! This is tiring.” /“The process is too complicated.” /“God demands such tiresome matters.” /We should not think this way. /We cannot receive blessings from God.

/“Worship is boring.” /“The time of worship is boring.” /“My pastor always teaches the same thing.” /We should not think in such a way. /Offer God a joyful worship. /There will be joy. /There will be hope.

/We will receive blessings from God during that time. /It will be a time when my problems will be solved. /Thank you.