

Teacher's Lesson Flow:

Say (Emor) אמור

Lev. 21:1-24:23 ~ Ezekiel 44:15-31 ~ 1 Peter 1:15-16 ~ Romans 12:1-2 ~ John 2:9-11

Life Verse: Leviticus 23:1-2 (NKJV) And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,

² "Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: 'The feasts of the LORD, which you shall proclaim to be holy convocations, these are My feasts.'

proclaim means - trumpet, call, show, speak out holy means - separate, not common

convocation means - assembly, meeting, get-together

5.

Reinforcing the WORD to Build "Banah" lives

- Quickly review Prayer and Praise Words to Thank YHVH God.
- Review quickly Life Verse: Leviticus 23:1-2
- Can you name all the feasts of the Lord?
- How do we know that YHVH, the LORD, loves us?
- How do we know that YHVH, the LORD, loves Israel?
- How can we love YHVH, the LORD, every day?
- Do you remember to do and enjoy the feasts of the LORD?

4.

New Testament "B'rit Chadashah"

- Be Holy
 - 1 Peter 1:15-16
 - Romans 12:1-2
 - 1 John 2:9-11

Patterns to be Holy

3.

Prophets/Writings "Haftarah"

- Lord's priests are holy
 - Ezekiel 44:15-16
- Teaching the difference between Holy and Profane
 - Ezekiel 44:23-24

Start Here

1.

PRAISE "Hallel"

- Practice Prayer and Praise Words to the Lord Including the Fruit of the Spirit Definition and Hebrew Praise Word.
- Life Verse Practice
- Hebrew Writing Practice
- Read Story

2.

God's Teachings/Law - "Torah"

- Feasts of the Lord
 - Leviticus 23:4-11, 15-16, 23-28, Leviticus 33-37, 40-44
- You shall be holy
 - Leviticus 20:26, 19:9-18

Children's work pages begin here!

Teacher's Special Instructions

We start with a lesson on the Hebrew language. We will both write and speak Hebrew.

We do this for two reasons:

- 1) All students are at the same level in learning a new language, and they enjoy it.
- 2) It gives the students a chance to learn biblical truths embedded in the original language of the Hebrew Scriptures (Old Testament). Start by pointing out they are used to reading from left to right, but Hebrew reads from right to left. They also will need to write Hebrew from right to left.

Materials and Vocabulary:

- a. White board, black board or large easel and paper
- b. Markers
- c. Handouts or writing paper for the students
- d. Pens or pencils for the students

Tzedakah (Charity)

Aanah (Afflict)

Col (commonness, profane)

Preparation:

- a. Choose 2 or 3 Hebrew words from the Hebrew writing page(s). On the board, write the words in English and in the transliterated form given in the left column of the Hebrew writing page(s).
- b. Leave space to write the word in Hebrew.
- c. Explain that the letters they see on the page are written in book print like they might see on a sign, or that they would print themselves.
- d. The words used on their Hebrew writing pages are all words that are related to each individual lesson. Generally, a Hebrew word is chosen from the lesson and emphasized each week, both to teach character and increase understanding of the concepts being taught. New words will be in the box on the upper right of this page. We also teach various names of the Triune God in Hebrew.

Israeli street sign



Procedure:

- a. Demonstrate the writing procedure of two or three Hebrew words on the board. Have the students follow your directions on their work pages. Be sure to point out the special features of each letter.
- b. Then have the students try a few words on their own, or complete the rest of the page. The ability to finish the whole exercise will depend on how much time you have. (2 to 5 minutes time is needed to finish the page.)

Games/Activities: Normally games are played after children's work pages are complete.

Continue to use the Counting the Omer activity at the end of this volume.

Prayer and Praise Words

(Thank you ...Bless you...)

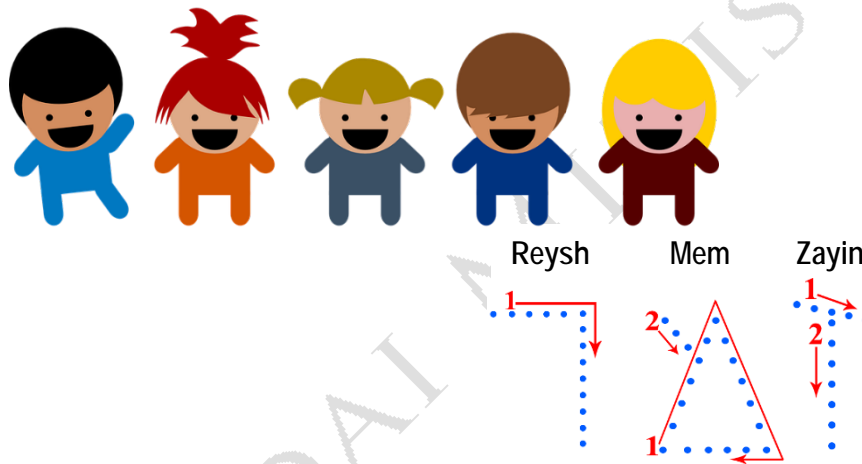
Say together and discuss briefly.

Faithfulness: Thank you, Lord, that You will **always** care for me and **never** leave me.

1. Let's thank God for one thing He has blessed you with this week.

Write your thank you here:

PRAISE is a way to THANK GOD for HIS Goodness to us and others.



Praise word: Zamar

Zamar means "to pluck the strings of an instrument, to sing, to praise."

EXPRESS a Holy atmosphere with music





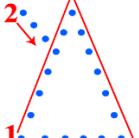
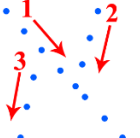
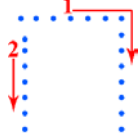

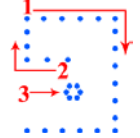

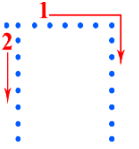
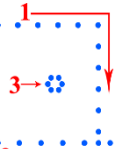
Psalm 21:13 (NKJV)

Be exalted, O LORD, in Your own strength! We will sing and praise Your power.

Life Verse: Leviticus 23:1-2 (NKJV)

And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, ² "Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: 'The feasts of the LORD, which you shall proclaim *to be* holy convocations, *these are* My feasts.'

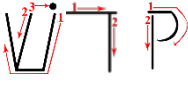

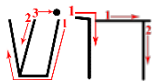
Patterns to be Holy

Hebrew /English	 Write and read Hebrew from right to left  Start here
Emor (Say)	<div>Reysh</div>  <div>Vav</div>  <div>Mem</div>  <div>Aleph</div> 
Practice Writing	
Palah (Seperated or distinct)	<div>Hey</div>  <div>Lamed</div>  <div>Pey</div> 
Practice Writing	
Bachar (Chosen, preferred)	<div>Reysh</div>  <div>Chet</div>  <div>Beit</div> 
Practice Writing	

Emor/Kedushim Say/ Holiness

Lev. 21:1-24:23; Ez. 44:15-31 and Lk. 18-20

This Torah portion is about holiness. We serve a holy God, and He wants us who believe and love Him to be holy too! (1 Peter 1:15)

The Hebrew word for "holy" is  (sheen, dalet, kaf).  (kaf) means what follows and  (sheen, vav dalet) means threshing. If you put those two meanings

together, you have, what follows the threshing or what must be threshed (removed or separated) to have the usable part left. What is left after the threshing is good or holy.

So how does being "holy" apply to our lives? What does it mean to me to be holy? It means to be separate from what is ordinary or common. Someone who is common is not an expert or fully skilled. They are ordinary, not special. This is how Webster's dictionary describes common. To be separate is to sever (as in disconnecting or cutting off from) what is common. So being holy is separating yourself from what is common.



If a group of kids is making fun of someone who fell down, and you walk away from the group and help the one they are making fun of – you are separating yourself from their common behavior. In helping the one who had fallen, you would not be common, you would be special.

How much fun is it to be chosen when kids are choosing teams on the playground? When you are chosen, you have to be told what position you are playing and how to play it.

Do you know that before the foundation of the world, GOD CHOSE YOU!! (Eph. 1:4) When He chooses you, He gives wonderful directions about how He wants us to be holy – you know – separate from what is common.

Here are some of the directions God gives us:

1. His Name is to be honored and special and not profaned.
Profaned is like making God's name dirty or polluted. (Lev.21:2)
2. Show honor to your parents. That means you obey them and treat them with respect. (Lev. 19:3)
3. Protect and care for what is weaker than you like little baby birds (Deut. 22:6,7)
4. Keep some food to give to the poor. (Lev. 19:9,10)
5. Don't make idols and gods for yourselves. This means love God more than anything and only worship Him.
6. Don't steal what belongs to someone else and tell the truth – don't lie. (Lev. 19:11-12)
7. Be kind to people who are deaf and blind.(Lev. 19:14)



8. Be fair when you decide who is right or wrong. (Lev. 19:15)
9. Don't rob or cheat people and pay people on time when they work for you. (Lev. 19:13)
10. KEEP THE SABBATHS AND THE FEASTS OF THE LORD (Lev. 19:3 and 23)
11. Don't hate your brother or be a gossip and talk about people. (Lev. 19:16) Don't hold grudges or try to get even. (Lev. 19:18)

The next 5 words sum up God's laws about holiness regarding how we treat people:
LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR AS YOURSELF! (Lev. 19:18)



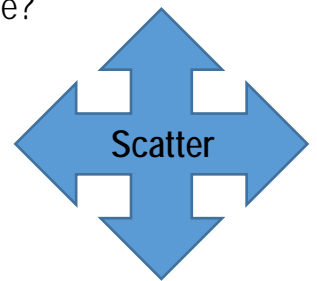
When you love other people the same way you love yourself, you will do to them what you want them to do to you – be kind, patient, loving, helpful, honest, and respectful.

Isn't God amazing! When we look at how He wants us to treat each other, we can see HIS HEART! How would you describe God's heart for people?

What happens if we don't obey God and decide we don't want to be holy?

Well, we can listen to the prophet Ezekiel. He told us that Israel decided to make idols, treat moms and dads poorly; they weren't helpful to strangers; they did not keep God's Sabbaths, they and cheated people.

(Ez. 22:1-16) Did God notice their behavior? Yes! God told them, I will scatter you among the nations. They would no longer live in the land of Israel- the Promised Land! And God did scatter them all over the world.



God is a wonderful Father – He disciplines His children, so they will obey. When His people obey, He can bless them. God always keeps His Word, and though He scattered His people, He also brought them back to live in the Land of Israel.

The prophet Amos tells us God's words saying: I will bring back the captives of My people Israel; they shall build the waste cities and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and drink wine from them; they shall also make gardens and eat fruit from them. I will plant them in their land, and no longer shall they be pulled up from the land I have given them. Says the LORD your God.

(Amos 9:14,15)

AND GOD HAS DONE THIS IN OUR DAY!!

Does God have consequences for disobedience? How has He kept His word to Israel?

So what does "holy" mean? Can you explain it?

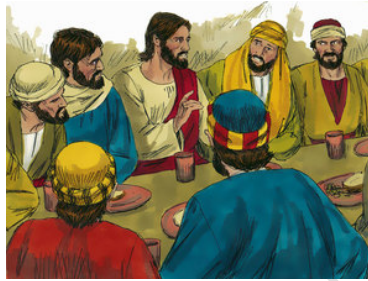
Yeshua summed it up in the Brit Hadashah. Can you pick out the 3 most important things He wants us to do?

He said: The first of all the commandments is: Hear, O Israel, the LORD your God, the LORD is One. And you shall love the LORD your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your mind and with all your strength.

And the second is this: you shall love your neighbor as yourself. There is no other commandment greater than these. (Matthew 22:34-40)

Did you find these 3?

1. Hear and obey
2. Love God with all you are
3. Love and serve others



What does it mean to be Holy?



TORAH (God’s Teachings / Law) Leviticus 20:26 (CJB)

Rather, you people are to be holy for Me; because I, ADONAI, am holy; and I have set you apart from the other peoples, so that you can belong to me.



What is Holy?

Kadosh



Means what follows



Means threshing

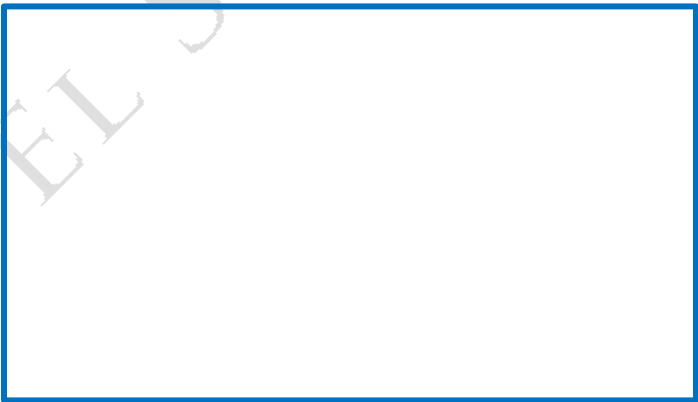
Hebrew/English	Read Hebrew Letters		
Kadosh/ Holy	Sheen	Dalet	Koof
Write Hebrew			

Holy is what follows the threshing or what must be threshed
(removed or separated)
to have the usable part left.

How does being “Holy” apply to our lives?

What does it mean to be holy?

It means to be separate
from
what is ordinary or common.



If a group of children
is making fun of someone
and you don’t make fun but you help instead.



In helping the one who had fallen,
you would not be common, you
would be special.

Draw or write about a time
you were holy or separate
from what is ordinary or common.

TORAH (God's Teachings / Law) Leviticus 23:24-25

Leviticus 23:24-25 Names of God Bible (NOG)

²⁴ "Tell the Israelites:

On the first day of the seventh month
hold a worship festival. It will be a memorial day,
a holy assembly announced
by the blowing of rams' horns.

²⁵ Don't do any regular work.
Bring a sacrifice by fire to *Yahweh*."



Read Leviticus 23:24-25

Rosh Hashanah is scripturally known as Yom Teruah which means
"Day of Blowing" and is commonly known as the Jewish New Year.
This is the only feast day when the
shofar is blown during the service 100 times.

1. Circle what they were not to do.
2. Circle what they were to bring To Yahweh.
3. Tell your neighbor what day was Rosh Hashanah.

The 100th blast is set apart and is known as the "Last Trump".

Rosh Hashanah occurs on the 1st and 2nd days of the month of Tishrei.

Rosh Hashanah lasts for two days, but it is referred to as one long day.

1. It is customary to eat apples dipped in honey to symbolize a wish for a good and sweet year.
2. It is also common to eat round challah to symbolize a crown that reflects our coronating God as the King of the world.
3. It is customary to greet each other by saying L'shanah tovah meaning "to a good year".
4. This is a shorter version of "L'shanah tovah tikatev v'taihatem" (or when addressing women, "L'shanah tovah tikatevi v'taihatemi"), which means "May you be inscribed and sealed for a good year."
5. Rosh Hashanah is a Holy Convocation in which no work is permitted.

TORAH (God's Teachings / Law) Leviticus 23:26-27

Leviticus 23:26-27 Names of God Bible (NOG)

²⁶ *Yahweh* spoke to Moses,

²⁷ "In addition, the tenth day of this seventh month is a special day for the payment for sins. There will be a holy assembly. Humble yourselves, and bring *Yahweh* a sacrifice by fire.



Yom Kippur is the day of atonement for the nation of Israel and was the **only day** the High Priest could enter the Holy of Holies.

Yom Kippur is a Holy Convocation in which no work is permitted.

1. Yom Kippur is also a fast day. It is a complete 25-hour fast that begins at sunset on the evening before Yom Kippur and ends after sunset on the day of Yom Kippur.
2. It is customary to wear white on Yom Kippur to symbolize purity and cleanness from sin.



1. Do you have white clothes to wear for Yom Kippur? Yes or No
2. Tell your neighbor how you demonstrate (show) repentance.

TORAH (God's Teachings / Law) Leviticus 23:39-42a

- ³⁹ "However, on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when you have gathered what the land produces, celebrate *Yahweh's* festival for seven days. The first and the eighth days will be worship festivals.
- ⁴⁰ On the first day take the best fruits, palm branches, the branches of leafy trees and poplars, and celebrate in the presence of *Yahweh* your *Elohim* for seven days.
- ⁴¹ It is *Yahweh's* festival. Celebrate it for seven days each year. This is a permanent law for generations to come. Celebrate this festival in the seventh month.
- ⁴² Live in booths for seven days. Everyone born in Israel must live in booths.



Read Leviticus 23:39-42a

Sukkot is also known as the Feast of Tabernacles. Sukkot begins on the 15th of Tishrei and last for 7 days.

The 1st and 8th days are Holy Convocations in which no work is permitted.

1. During Sukkot we are to "dwell in booths" or a sukkah for seven days. We dwell in booths to remind us of the temporary dwelling places in the wilderness. There are no laws in scripture pertaining to the specifics of how a sukkah must be built, just that it is temporary. Tradition however says it must have at least two and a half walls that will not blow away in the wind. The walls could be canvas, wood, bamboo, cornstalks, etc. And traditionally speaking you should be able to see stars through the ceiling. Many people also decorate their sukkah.

2. During Sukkot we are to also worship the Lord with what is known as The Four Species (Lev. 23:40).

The Four Species are also known as the Lulav and Etrog. The Four Species are made up of an Etrog (a citrus fruit native to Israel, similar to a lemon), a palm branch, two willow branches and three myrtle branches. The six branches are bound together and are referred to as the Lulav.

While holding the four species a blessing is said and the species is waved in six directions, East, South, West, North, Up and Down to symbolize God being everywhere.

1. Circle where we are to dwell (live) for seven days during Sukkot.
2. Circle what you should be able to see through the ceiling.

TORAH (God's Teachings / Law) Leviticus 23:5

⁵ "The fourteenth day of the first month, in the evening, is Yahweh's Passover.

Passover is the 14th day of the month Nissan.

Passover is celebrated in Jewish homes with a Seder.

1. The story of Passover is often recounted during the Seder and read from a Haggadah.
2. Traditionally symbolic foods like Charoset and Horseradish are eaten.
The symbolic foods are placed on a specific plate called a Seder plate/tray.
3. No leavened foods are eaten during Passover.
4. The Passover Seder is a reminder to the families celebrating of their ancestors suffering in Egypt and of the miraculous deliverance from their bondage.

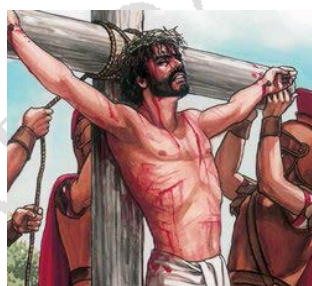
The first Passover (Pesach) Un-Leaven Bread was with Moses and the people of Israel in Egypt as slaves.

Exodus 12:1-4, 6-8, 12-13

Many generations later,

Approximately 2000 after the 1st Passover
Yeshua became our Passover Lamb.

Matthew 26:17-19, 26-28 Luke 22:7-20



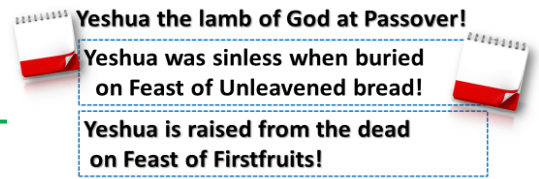
Draw a picture of you of your face
when your sins are forgiven,
and you are a child of God.

TODAY:

Titus 2:14 New King James Version (NKJV)

¹⁴ who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us
from every lawless deed and purify for Himself
His own special people,
zealous for good works.

TORAH (God's Teachings / Law) Leviticus 23:6-8



Leviticus 23:6-8 Complete Jewish Bible (CJB)

- ⁶ On the **fifteenth day of the same month** is the festival of *matzah*; for seven days you are to eat *matzah*.
- ⁷ On the **first day you are to have a holy convocation**; don't do any kind of ordinary work.
- ⁸ Bring an offering made by fire to *ADONAI* for seven days. On the **seventh day is a holy convocation**; do not do any kind of ordinary work.'"



The Feast of Unleavened Bread begins on the 15th day of Nissan and lasts for 7 days.

The 1st and 7th days are Holy Convocations in which no work is permitted.

1. During the Feast of Unleavened Bread no food with leaven is eaten.
2. In the days leading up to Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread Jewish families clean their homes of any leaven so as not to cause defilement during the feast. The **unleavened bread** eaten during the feast is called **Matzo**. Matzo is pronounced like "Ma-tzah".

Leviticus 23:10-14 New King James Version (NKJV)

¹⁰ "Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: 'When you come into the land which I give to you, and reap its harvest, then you shall bring a sheaf of **the firstfruits** of your harvest to the priest. ¹¹ He shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted on your behalf; **on the day after the Sabbath** the priest shall wave it. ¹² And you shall offer on that day, when you wave the sheaf, a male lamb of the first year, without blemish, as a burnt offering to the LORD. ¹³ Its grain offering *shall be* two-tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil, an offering made by fire to the LORD, for a sweet aroma; and its drink offering *shall be* of wine, one-fourth of a hin. ¹⁴ You shall eat neither bread nor parched grain nor fresh grain until the same day that you have brought an offering to your God; *it shall be* a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.



The Feast of Firstfruits is a celebration of the barley harvest which began in the month of Nissan.

It was required of the Israelites to bring the first sheaf of their harvest to the Temple as a wave offering.

Feast of Firstfruits also begins the counting of the Omer leading up to Shavuot.

TORAH (God's Teachings / Law) Leviticus 23:15-21



שבועות

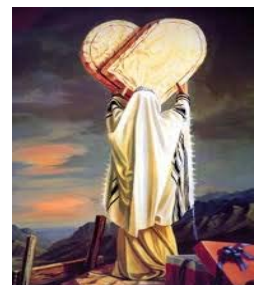
Leviticus 23:15-21 Hebrews Names Version

15 You shall count to you from the next day after the Shabbat, from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave-offering; seven Shabbat shall there be complete:
16 even to the next day after the seventh Shabbat shall you number fifty days; and you shall offer a new meal-offering to the LORD.
17 You shall bring out of your habitations two wave-loaves of two tenth parts [of an ephah]: they shall be of fine flour, they shall be baked with yeast, for first fruits to the LORD.
18 You shall present with the bread seven lambs without blemish a year old, and one young bull, and two rams:
they shall be a burnt offering to the LORD, with their meal-offering, and their drink-offerings, even an offering made by fire, of a sweet savor to the LORD.
19 You shall offer one male goat for a sin-offering, and two he-lambs a year old for a sacrifice of peace-offerings
20 The Kohen(priest) shall wave them with the bread of the first fruits for a wave-offering before the LORD, with the two lambs:
they shall be holy to the LORD for the Kohen.
21 You shall make proclamation on the same day; there shall be a holy convocation to you; you shall do no servile work:
it is a statute forever in all your dwellings throughout your generations

Shavuot is to take place exactly 7 Sabbaths (7x7=49) and 1 day or 50 days total from First fruits. In Hebrew Shavuot means "weeks". Shavuot is often called Pentecost which means "fifty" in Greek.

1. Shavuot, like First fruits, is a harvest festival in which the Israelites were to present an offering of new grain (in this case wheat) to the Lord in the Temple.
2. Today Shavuot is celebrated in Israel by reading the account of the giving of the Law in Exodus chapters 19 and 20.
3. The book of Ruth is also read because it is a book of harvest and redemption.
4. It is customary to eat dairy foods like cheese during Shavuot.

1. In the scripture above circle how many days they are to number before Shavuot.
 2. What are they doing when they count the 50 days?
-



What does it mean to be Holy?

HAFTARAH (Prophets / Writings) Ezekiel 44:15-16, 23-24

15 But the Kohanim (priests) the Levites, the sons of Tzadok, who kept the charge of my sanctuary when the children of Yisra'el went astray from Me,
they shall come near to Me to minister to Me; and they shall stand before Me to offer to Me the fat and the blood, says the Lord GOD:

16 they shall enter into My sanctuary, and they shall come near to My table, to minister to Me, and they shall keep My charge.

1. Circle what the priests could do because they were Holy or separated off to the Lord.

23 They shall teach my people the difference between the holy and the common,
and cause them to discern between the unclean and the clean. 24 In a controversy they shall stand to judge; according to my ordinances shall they judge it: and they shall keep my laws and my statutes in all my appointed feasts;
and they shall make my Shabbat holy.

2. Circle what the duties of the priests were.



EL SHADDADAI MINISTRIES