

God's Faithfulness / Love and Obey God

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Ceremonial Laws (Deut 12:1-16:17)

Worship Him in Truth (Deut 12-13)

Moses the Wise Teacher - Moses was a wise teacher. He devoted the first part of his discourse (Deut 1-5) to reviewing the past and helping the new generation appreciate all that God had done for them. Then he told them how they should respond to God's goodness and why they should obey Him (Deut 6-11). Moses was helping His people develop hearts of love for the Lord because if they loved Him, they would obey Him (see John 14:15). Moses repeated God's covenant promises to the nation but also balanced the promises with the warnings if they disobeyed. His heart's desire was for Israel to mature in faith and love so that they could enter the land, conquer the enemy and enjoy their inheritance to the glory of God.

In Deuteronomy 12-26, Moses built on this foundation and applied the law to Israel's new situation in the Promised Land. Israel had been slaves in Egypt and pilgrims in the wilderness, but now they would become conquerors and tenants in God's land (Lev 25:23). He set before them their responsibilities if they were to be God's chosen people and if they wanted to enjoy God's blessings in the land.

Purging the Land (12:1-3)

Verse 1 is both an assurance and a commandment: the assurance that Israel would enter the land and overcome the enemy, & the commandment was to purge the land of all idolatry (see Deut 7:1-6, 23-26; Num 33:50-56). Israel's conquest of the nations east of the Jordan was a prototype of their cleansing of the land of Canaan (Num 21:31).

The Canaanites worshipped a multitude of gods and goddesses, chiefly Baal, the storm god, and Asherah, his consort. The wooden "Asherah poles" were sex symbols and the people made use of temple prostitutes as they sought to worship their gods. Since their major goal was fertility for themselves and their crops, they established worship on the mountains and hills ("high places") so as to be closer to their gods. They also worshipped under the large trees (symbols of fertility). Their immoral religious practices were a form of magic with which they hoped to please the gods and influence the powers to nature to give them bountiful crops.

But Moses pointed out the danger of leaving anything idolatrous because it will be used by the devil to tempt Israel into sin against the Lord. Israel's later history is a sad comment on their disobedience to this commandment.

Application: We live in a pluralistic society where anything goes as long as it doesn't "harm" anyone and as long as it "helps" you. It isn't politically correct to proclaim Jesus Christ as the only Lord and Saviour of the world (Acts 4:12; John 4:42). But Moses made it clear that God rejected all the Canaanite religions and wanted all evidence of their pagan practices removed for HIS LAND. Likewise, God will tolerate NO IDOLATRY in His house, the church of the living God.

Worshipping the Lord (12:4-13)

"You must not worship the Lord your God in their way" (v4, NIV). The Jewish faith and Christianity came by revelation, not by man's intervention or Satan's instruction (1Tim 4:1; 2 Tim 3:5-7). Israel worshipped the true and living God while the pagans in the land worshipped false gods. The Canaanites had many shrines, but Israel would have ONE central place of worship. The Canaanites had many altars, but Israel would have only ONE altar. The Canaanites sacrificed anything, even their children to their gods, but Israel can only sacrifice that which the Lord ordained – clean animals, never children (Jer 19:5)!

Application - The most important activity of the church is the worship of God because everything truly spiritual that the church does, flows out of worship. How tragic when churches imitate the world and turn worship into entertainment and God's sanctuary into a theatre. "To the law and to the testimony! If they do not speak according to this word, it is because there is no light in them" (Is 8:20; NKJV)

The Place that God Dwells

Israel carried the tabernacle into Canaan and placed it at Shiloh (Josh 18:1; 19:51; Jer 7:12). During the days of Samuel, it was at Mizpah (1 Sam 7:6) and then at Nob (1 Sam 21:1-6). Because of Israel's sins against the Lord, God allowed His ark to be taken by the Philistines for 7 months (1 Sam 6:1). When the ark was returned, it was at Beth-shemesh (1 Sam 6:19-20) but they sent it to Kiriath-jearim because they had looked into the ark and the Lord struck down 50,070 men. The ark remained at Kiriath-jearim for 20 years (1 Sam 7:1-2).

David brought the ark to Mount Zion while the tabernacle itself was at Gibeon (1Chron 16:1; 37:42; 1 Ki 3-4). God revealed to David that his son Solomon would build him a temple for His glory on Mount Zion and when Solomon dedicated the temple, the glory of the Lord came to dwell there (1 Ki 8:10-11). When Babylon captured Judah, Ezekiel saw the glory of God leave the temple (Ezek 8:1-4; 9:3; 10:4, 18; 11:22-23), but he also saw it return and dwell in the Millennial Temple (Ezek 43:1-3).

Relevance to us Today: Jesus "tabernacled" among us (John 1:14), but sinful men nailed the Lord of glory to the cross. He arose from the dead and is seated at God's right hand.

Now every believer who trusts in Christ is "built together into a dwelling of God in the Spirit", the "holy temple in the Lord" (Eph 2:20, 21). Someday, all of God's people will dwell in the heavenly city, the New Jerusalem, which will be lighted by the glory of God (Rev 21:23)

[Respecting Life \(Deut 12:15-16, 20-28\)](#)

The life is in the blood (Lev 17:11). God said that long before science discovered the significance of blood. Thus it is not to be treated like common food, but to be poured out in reverence and respect for God's gift of life to them and to the animal who died that they might live. The Israelites did not eat meat frequently because it was too costly to slay livestock, so when they did slaughter an animal, they were to do it with respect.

Relevance of Blood - This emphasis on the shedding of blood is at the heart of the Gospel. We aren't saved from our sins by the life of Jesus Christ or by His wonderful example. We are saved by His death, i.e., the shedding of His blood (Eph 1:7; Col 1:14). The blood of Christ is precious (1 Pet 1:19) because of who shed it and also because of what it accomplishes for those who trust Him: justification (Rom 5:9), cleansing (1 John 1:7), eternal salvation (Heb 9:11-29), access to God (Heb 10:19-20) and reconciliation (Eph 2:13), etc.

[Bringing Tithes and Offerings \(Deut 12:17-19\)](#)

The practice of bringing 10% of the produce to the Lord antedates the Law, for Abraham tithed (Gen 14:17-20; Heb 7:4) and so did Jacob (Gen 28:22). Today, God's people usually bring money rather than produce. 2 Cor 8-9 give the principles for giving and although tithing is not mentioned, generous giving from the heart is encouraged. We should also give systematically as the Lord has prospered us (1 Cor 16:1-2). The priests and Levites had no inheritance in the land of Israel, for the Lord was their inheritance (Num 18:20; Deut 10:8-9; Josh 13:14,33; 14:13; 18:7), so they trusted God for His provision through His people. The Levites received the people's tithes and in turn gave a tithe to the priests (Num 18:20-32). The people also brought an extra tithe every three years which was shared with the poor (Lev 27:28-29). People who lived too far from the sanctuary were allowed to sell the produce and with the money buy a substitute sacrifice when they arrived (Deut 14:24-26).

Relevance to us today - It's a basic principle in Scripture that those who serve the Lord and His people should have the support of God's people. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" (Luke 10:7) and "So also the Lord directed those who proclaim the gospel to get their living from the gospel" (1 Cor 9:14).

[Beware Human Curiosity \(Deut 12:29-31\)](#)

The Canaanites had grossly defiled their land by their abominable deeds which included sacrificing their children to Molech. This practice was forbidden to Israel (Deut 18:10; Lev 18:20; 20:2-5) but in later years, both kings and commoners in Israel abandoned God's law and sacrificed their children (2 Ki 17:16-17). Godly King Josiah defiled the Valley of Hinnom where this practice was held in Judah (2 Ki 23:10), but his son, Manasseh brought it back (2 Chron 33:6).

Relevance to us today - Curiosity is "one of the permanent and certain characteristics of a vigorous intellect" (Samuel Johnson) and certainly our children learn because they are curious about life and the world they live in. Someone defined a child as "an island of curiosity surrounded by a sea of question marks." However, there are some things that are dangerous to investigate: the despicable religious practices of the Canaanites is one. After maturing in the faith, the safe way to study them is as Robert M'Cheyne said, "True, we ought to know them; but only as chemists handle poisons – to discover their qualities, not to infect their blood with them"

[Don't Add or Take Away from God's Word \(Deut 12:32\)](#)

see Prov 30:5-6; Rev 22:18-19

[Temptation from the False Prophets \(Deut 13:1-5\)](#)

The faithful prophet spoke in God's name and gave only God's message for God's glory and for the good of God's people. Moses made it clear that the Word of God was true no matter how many miracles or signs a prophet might perform. We don't test the message by supernatural events; we test the message by God's Word. Satan can perform miracles (2 Thess 2:9; Rev 12:9) and not everyone who performs miracles is a genuine child of God or a servant of God (Matt 7:21-23).

Relevance to us today - Israel must purge the evil from among them (v5) and so must the church. Just as a surgeon removes cancerous tissue from a patient's body to keep it from spreading, so the church must undergo painful surgery to maintain the spiritual health of the church.

[Temptation from Friends and Relatives \(Deut 13:6-11\)](#)

It's difficult to expose and execute a false prophet, but what if it were your close friend and relative? And what if the temptation is secret and the worship of the idol is also secret? Moses' answer was clear: even if a man's own wife or beloved son entices you to sin, you must expose them, for this type of capital sentence would put the fear of the Lord into the rest of the nation and they would think twice before turning to idols (v11).

The rabbis say that these verses were never once obeyed by Israel, and we all know the consequences of their failure to obey God in this area.

Relevance to us today - The lesson for the church is "Those who continue in sin, rebuke in the presence of all, so that the rest also may be fearful of sinning" (1 Tim 5:20). Peace at any price is NOT the biblical way to deal with problems, and unity based on hypocrisy will never last.

[Temptation from A Multitude \(Deut 13:12-18\)](#)

"You shall not follow a multitude in doing evil" (Ex 23:2). The fact that hundreds of people approve of evil doesn't change its character. It is God who defines what sin is and how we should deal with it. God governs His people by decree, not by consensus. How could an entire city turn away from the Lord and start worshipping false gods? By failing to deal with the first person in the town who turned to false gods.

It was important to investigate the matter thoroughly and accurately. If found true, the people were to be slain, the city destroyed and all their possessions burnt and the city was to remain a ruin forever. Israel did not obey these laws and idolatry multiplied in the nation during the reign of Solomon and the kingdom divided. Jeroboam made idolatry official when he set up two golden calves in the Northern Kingdom of Israel (1 Ki 12:25ff) and God judged them and Israel fell to Assyria in 722 BC. Judah did not learn from her sister and sinned likewise and they also fell to Babylon (605, 597, 588 BC). God would rather the nation be scattered and His holy sanctuary destroyed rather than allow His people to continue to worship false gods!

Food and Festivals (Deut 14:1-16:17)

Worship is not a “business arrangement” with God by which we agree to praise Him if He will agree to bless us (see Job 1:10-12). Our primary purpose in worshipping God is to please and glorify Him and one of the spiritual by-products of true worship is that we become more like Christ (2 Cor 3:18).

We don't always recognize the transformation the Lord makes in our hearts and lives when we spend time with Him, but others see them and glorify God. Worship is our highest priority and our greatest privilege.

Three Kinds of Worship

1. Worshipping God with our minds – the highest form of worship (Mark 7:6-8)
2. Worshipping God with our lives (Rom 12:1; Phil 3:3)
3. Worshipping God with our lips (Heb 13:15)

The Holy and the Unholy (Deut 14:1-2)

“Holy” means “that which is set apart and marked off, that which is different and wholly other”. Our English word “holy” comes from an old English word meaning “to be whole, to be healthy”. What health and wholeness are to the body, holiness is to the inner person.

As a holy people, Israel was set apart from the other nations because of the holy presence of God in their midst and the holy laws they received from God. Thus they were not to imitate the wicked practices of the nations such as cutting their bodies or shaving their foreheads in mourning (1 Ki 18:28; Jer 16:6; 41:5). This is a reminder for us to “not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind” (Rom 12:2)

Clean and Unclean Food (Deut 14:3-21)

Israel was to demonstrate the difference even by what they ate. The laws of eating only what God permitted caused the people to enjoy better health than the rest of the nations. It also taught them to exercise discrimination in whatever they put into their mouths lest it impair their health. Some of these prohibitions may have been associated with the pagan worship that Israel was to avoid, e.g. the admonition about boiling a kid in its mother's milk (v21).

The list includes land animals (v4-8), water creatures (v9-10), fowl (v11-18), and flying insects (v19-20). The final admonition to refrain from eating animals found dead involved the important rule that Jews were not to eat blood, and there was likely blood in the carcass. Also they were not to touch dead bodies because this made them unclean (Lev 11:24-25; 22:8). They could give it or sell it to a resident alien because they were not under the law of God. There are some things the world can do that believers cannot do or should not even want to do. “Others may, I cannot.” God has every right to tell us what we can have around us (Deut 12:1-3) and what we can put within us (Deut 14:3-21).

A Generous People (Deut 14:22-29)

The people were to be generous with tithes and offerings because the Lord had been generous with them. Each time they brought their tithes and gifts to the sanctuary and enjoyed a thanksgiving feast, it would teach them to fear the Lord (v23), because if the Lord had not blessed them, they would have nothing to eat and nothing to give. When we cease to fear God and fail to appreciate His bountiful provision, we become proud and start to take His blessings for granted. Then the Lord has to discipline us to remind us that He is the Giver of every good and perfect gift (James 1:18).

Every third year, the people were to give the Lord a second tithe which remained in their towns and was used to feed the Levites and the needy people of the land, especially the widows and orphans. The Levites served at the sanctuary and were scattered throughout Israel. If the people of Israel demonstrated concern for the needs of others, God would bless their labors and enable them to give even more (v29).

Relevance to us today - Our Lord promised “Give, and it will be given to you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, they will pour into your lap. For by your standard of measure it will be measured to you in return” (Luke 6:38) and “he who sows sparingly shall also reap sparingly; and he who sows bountifully shall also reap bountifully” (2 Cor 9:6). Be forewarned that “if you give because it pays, it won't pay” (R G Le Tourneau). Our motive must always be to please God and glorify Him.

A Trusting People (Deut 15:1-18)

Those who think it takes a great deal of faith to give God a tithe of their income will be shocked by these verses. Just as every 7th day was set apart for God as the Sabbath day, so every 7th year was set apart as a Sabbath year. During this year, they were not allowed to cultivate the land but to allow it to rest. The people would have to trust God to produce the grain, vegetables and fruits they needed for themselves and for their flocks and herds and farm animals (Lev 25:1-7). Every 50th year was to be a Jubilee year when the land would lay fallow for another year! It would really take faith on the part of the people to trust God for what they needed for two long years!!

The Sabbath year also included cancelling debts (some scholars think it's just the interest that is cancelled, not the debt or else people will take advantage of this and not pay at all) (Ex 23:10-11) and setting free the servants who had served for 6 years (Deut 15:12-18). The people could collect interest from foreigners but not from their brothers. What was a test of faith for some would be an answer to prayer for the poor and the needy. They were permitted to eat freely from the fields and orchards and were given an extra year to raise money to pay their debts (if only the interest is cancelled).

The Sabbath year and the Year of Jubilee were part of God's wise plan to balance the economic scales in the nation so that the rich could not exploit the poor or the poor take advantage of the rich. If Israel only obeyed the Lord, there would be no poor in the land. However the Lord knew there would always be poor people in the land because Israel could not consistently obey these laws.

[The Poor Debtor \(Deut 15:1-11\)](#)

The Sabbath year was a test of faith but it was also a test of love (v7-11). This is especially so when a poor Israelite needed a loan when the Sabbath year is near, thus the loaner would lose the interest for one year! To reject his loan on the basis that it is a poor business proposition is acceptable in the world but not with the Lord. The lender must open both his heart and his hand and help his poor brother and the Lord would see to it that he is compensated for his generosity (Pro 19:17).

[The Indentured Kinsman \(Deut 15:12-15,18\)](#)

Jewish debtors unable to repay their loans could become indentured servants in the household of the lender and work off their debt in that way. They were not allowed to enslave their brothers, but they could have slaves from other nations (Lev 25:39-43). Male servants were to be set free after 6 years of service, whether the seventh year was the Sabbath Year or not. This law assumes that the man's 6 years of service without a salary had adequately repaid the loan. But once again, the Lord commanded generosity, for the masters were to send the servant away bearing gifts that would help them start life over again.

During those 6 years of slavery, the kinsman servant may decide to stay with his master because he loves his master, his master's household and because he fares so well with him. When he does so, then the master is to bore a hole in his ear to mark him as a "bond-servant" for life. A female servant could make the same choice as well.

[Relevance to us today](#) - This is the biblical basis for the writers of the NT who styled themselves as bond-servants of the Lord – Paul, James, Peter, John, Jude. It's love for the Lord, His family and because He takes such good care of them that prompted the apostles to call themselves "bondservants". As bondservants of old were marked in their ear, so were the apostles marked by their devotion to their Lord.

[Concerning the Firstborn Animals \(Deut 15:19-23\)](#)

This section follows Deut 14:22-29 logically and enunciates the principle that all first-born animals should be dedicated to God, since all life is His gift. The offering must not be delayed beyond a year (v20). As with other sacrifices, it must be without blemish and in the light of Lev 27:26 and Num 18:17-18, it is obvious as to who had the right to eat the firstling.

[The Feasts of the LORD](#)

[Passover and Unleavened Bread \(Deut 16:1-8\)](#)

Passover was a compulsory feast for all Jewish males. Passover was "Independence Day" for the nation of Israel, for on that night the Lord delivered them from Egypt with His mighty hand.

The NT identifies the Passover lamb with our Lord Jesus Christ and commands us to celebrate the feasts of Passover and Firstfruits (1 Cor 5:7-8).

[The Counting of the Omer](#) - Ideally, at the end of the Omer process, we will have experienced a journey of self-improvement and be ready to receive the Torah. The holiday we're working toward is called "Shavuot," which means "weeks." The name itself tells us that without the weeks of preparation beforehand, there is no Shavuot. So don't just count the Omer - make the Omer count.

[The Feast of Weeks / Pentecost \(Deut 16:9-12\)](#)

On the Feast of Firstfruits, the priest waved a sheaf of grain, but on the Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost, he presented 2 loaves of bread baked with leaven (Lev 23:17,20).

The initial fulfillment occurred in Acts 2 when the Holy Spirit baptized all believers into Christ (1 Cor 12:13), so we no longer have individual sheaves of grain but grain made into flour and formed into loaves. The flour was made from the "firstfruits sheaves" from the wheat harvest. The presence of leaven in the loaves indicates that the church on earth isn't yet a pure church and never will be until Christ takes it to heaven. It may also be a picture of both Jew and Gentile in one body (Eph 2).

The Feast of Pentecost was another compulsory feast for the Jews. It ushered in the harvest season (Lev 23:22) and the Jews were commanded to share what they had and to feast joyfully before the Lord (Deut 16:11). When the Spirit came upon the believers at Pentecost, it was the beginning of a great harvest season for the church. Peter's message brought 3,000 people to Christ (Acts 2:41) and shortly after that, 2,000 more were added (Acts 4:4).

[Our Need for the Ongoing Infilling of the Holy Spirit \(Eph 5:18\)](#) - "If God were to take the Holy Spirit out of this world, much of what the church is doing would go right on, and nobody would know the difference" (A W Tozer). What an indictment that our churches depend on everything except the power of the Holy Spirit! The early church had none of the things that we deem essential – budgets, buildings, academic degrees, and even political "connections" – but they did have the power of the Holy Spirit and saw multitudes turn to Christ.

[The Feast of Booths \(Deut 16:13-17\)](#)

The Feast of Booths was another compulsory feast for all Jewish males and it celebrated the completion of the harvest begun at the Feast of Firstfruits, continued with the wheat harvest at Pentecost and now the harvest of fruits, grapes, figs and olives. After the harvest, the farmers would plough their fields and sow their grain and then the winter rains would begin. During this feast, the Jews lived in booths made of tree branches as a reminder of their wilderness wandering. It was a week of joyful celebration which began with a holy convocation and ended with a solemn assembly (Lev 23:33-44).

[Relevance to us today](#) - All of us know that the younger generation don't like hearing the "old people" talk about the "good old days", but the Lord wrote the memory of Israel's past into the Passover and Tabernacles, the first and last feasts of the year. While the church must not live in the past, she must not forget the past and what the Lord had done for His people through the ages. We're prone to take our blessings for granted and forget the faithfulness of the Lord.

Israel's Agricultural Calendar

Nisan	Ziv / Iyar	Sivan	Tammuz	Ab	Elul	Tishri /Ethanim	Bul /Marcheshvan	Kislev	Tebeth	Shebat	Adar	Adar Sheni
Mar-Apr	Apr-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug-Sep	Sep-Oct	Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb	Feb-Mar	
30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	29 days
SPRING		SUMMER			AUTUMN			WINTER				
barley & flax harvest begins	barley harvest dry season begins	wheat harvest	tending vines	ripening of grapes, figs & olives	process-ing of grapes, figs & olives	plowing	sowing of wheat & barley	winter rains begin	rainy winter months	new year for trees	almond tree blossoms citrus fruits harvest	

- Passover
- Unleavened Bread
- First-fruits

- Pentecost



- 9 Av
Destruction of Jerusalem + Temple
BC 586
AD 70

- Trumpets
- Atonement
- Tabernacles







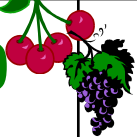





- Dedication (Hanukkah)
John 10:22
8 days
25 Kislev - Tebeth






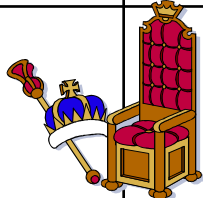
- Purim
14,15 Adar

- Israel's calendar was an agricultural one, based on the moon.
- A lunar cycle requires 29 days, 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds between two successive new moons. ∴ Marcheshvan, as often as necessary, is lengthened to 30 days.
- Yom Kippur (Atonement) can't be on a Friday or a Sunday because of the great inconvenience of preparing food.
- Rosh Hashanah (Trumpets) can't occur on Sunday, Wednesday or Friday. ∴ adjustments were made to Marcheshvan & Kislev in the preceding year.

The Hebrew Calendar

Feast	OT	NT	Significance
Sabbath	Exo 20:8 	Heb 4:9 	Millennium
Passover	Lev 23:5 	1 Cor 5:7 	Jesus the Passover slain for our sins
Unleavened Bread	Lev 23:6 	1 Cor 5:7-8 	Holy Walk of Believers
First-fruits	Lev 23:10 	1 Cor 15:27 	Christ the First-fruits raised from the Dead
Weeks or Pentecost	Lev 23:16 	Acts 2:1 	Outpouring of the Holy Spirit

Summer – Age of the Predominantly Gentile Church

Trumpets	Lev 23:24 	1 Thess 4:16; 1 Cor 15:52; Rev 8:2 	Second Coming of Christ
Atonement	Lev 23:27; 25:9 	Matt 24:30-31 Heb 9:1-14 	Nation of Israel Mourns
Booths or Tabernacles	Lev 23:42 Zech 14:16-18 	Rev 20:4 	Millennium

The Counting of the Omer

16 Nisan: Being Aware Every Moment Today is 1 day of the Omer.	17 Nisan: Listen Effectively Today is 2 days of the Omer.	18 Nisan: Arrange It On Your Lips Today is 3 days of the Omer.	19 Nisan: Understanding Of The Heart Today is 4 days of the Omer.	20 Nisan: Awe Today is 5 days of the Omer.	21 Nisan: Mastering Fear Today is 6 days of the Omer.	22 Nisan: The True Charisma Today is 7 days of the Omer.
23 Nisan: Joy Today is 8 days of the Omer.	24 Nisan: Concentration and Will Power Today is 9 days of the Omer.	25 Nisan: Honor the Wise Person Today is 10 days of the Omer.	26 Nisan: Work It Through With Friends Today is 11 days of the Omer.	27 Nisan: Growth Through Teaching Today is 12 days of the Omer.	28 Nisan: Be Deliberate Today is 13 days of the Omer.	29 Nisan: Something That Is Read Today is 14 days of the Omer.
30 Nisan: The Oral Instructions for Living Today is 15 days of the Omer.	1 Iyar: Apply Business Acumen to Living Today is 16 days of the Omer.	2 Iyar: Harnessing the Power of Sex Today is 17 days of the Omer.	3 Iyar: The Use of Physical Pleasure Today is 18 days of the Omer.	4 Iyar: Minimize Sleep Today is 19 days of the Omer.	5 Iyar: The Art of Conversation Today is 20 days of the Omer.	6 Iyar: Laugh at Your Troubles Today is 21 days of the Omer.
7 Iyar: Conquering Frustration Today is 22 days of the Omer.	8 Iyar: A Good Heart Today is 23 days of the Omer.	9 Iyar: Choosing the Right Advisor Today is 24 days of the Omer.	10 Iyar: Accepting Pain Today is 25 days of the Omer.	11 Iyar: When to Lead - When to Follow Today is 26 days of the Omer.	12 Iyar: Happiness Today is 27 days of the Omer.	13 Iyar: Protect What Is Precious Today is 28 days of the Omer.
14 Iyar: The Subtle Traps of Arrogance Today is 29 days of the Omer.	15 Iyar: How to be Loved Today is 30 days of the Omer.	16 Iyar: The Greatest Pleasure Today is 31 days of the Omer.	17 Iyar: The Dynamics of Loving Today is 32 days of the Omer.	18 Iyar: Take Pleasure In Fulfilling Your Obligations Today is 33 days of the Omer.	19 Iyar: Using Your Inner Guide Today is 34 days of the Omer.	20 Iyar: Love Criticism Today is 35 days of the Omer.
21 Iyar: Handling Social Pleasure Today is 36 days of the Omer.	22 Iyar: How Never to be Bored Today is 37 days of the Omer.	23 Iyar: The Art of making Decisions Today is 38 days of the Omer.	24 Iyar: Sensitivity to Others Today is 39 days of the Omer.	25 Iyar: Make Your Help Count Today is 40 days of the Omer.	26 Iyar: Getting Into Reality Today is 41 days of the Omer.	27 Iyar: Achieving Peace Of Mind Today is 42 days of the Omer.
28 Iyar: Being Fascinated with Living Today is 43 days of the Omer.	29 Iyar: How to Analyze an Issue Today is 44 days of the Omer.	1 Sivan: Expanding Your Ideas Today is 45 days of the Omer.	2 Sivan: Learn In Order To Teach Today is 46 days of the Omer.	3 Sivan: Learn In Order To Do Today is 47 days of the Omer.	4 Sivan: Educating the Educators Today is 48 days of the Omer.	5 Sivan: Organize Your Mind Today is 49 days of the Omer.

6 Sivan: The Rewards of Gratitude Today is SHAVUOT.

16 Nisan: **Being Aware Every Moment**

Today is 1 day of the Omer.

17 Nisan: **Listen Effectively**

Today is 2 days of the Omer.

18 Nisan: **Arrange It On Your Lips**

Today is 3 days of the Omer.

19 Nisan: **Understanding Of The Heart**

Today is 4 days of the Omer.

20 Nisan: **Awe**

Today is 5 days of the Omer.

21 Nisan: **Mastering Fear**

Today is 6 days of the Omer.

22 Nisan: **The True Charisma**

Today is 7 days of the Omer.

23 Nisan: **Joy**

Today is 8 days of the Omer.

24 Nisan: **Concentration and Will Power**

Today is 9 days of the Omer.

25 Nisan: **Honor the Wise Person**

Today is 10 days of the Omer.

26 Nisan: **Work It Through With Friends**

Today is 11 days of the Omer.

27 Nisan: **Growth Through Teaching**

Today is 12 days of the Omer.

28 Nisan: **Be Deliberate**

Today is 13 days of the Omer.

29 Nisan: **Something That Is Read**

Today is 14 days of the Omer.

30 Nisan: **The Oral Instructions for Living**

Today is 15 days of the Omer.

1 Iyar: **Apply Business Acumen to Living**

Today is 16 days of the Omer.

2 Iyar: **Harnessing the Power of Sex**

Today is 17 days of the Omer.

3 Iyar: **The Use of Physical Pleasure**

Today is 18 days of the Omer.

4 Iyar: **Minimize Sleep**

Today is 19 days of the Omer.

5 Iyar: **The Art of Conversation**

Today is 20 days of the Omer.

6 Iyar: **Laugh at Your Troubles**

Today is 21 days of the Omer.

7 Iyar: **Conquering Frustration**

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8 Iyar: **A Good Heart**

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