6**B**

Defendants subpoenaed for testimony (Isaiah 1:10)

Continued from page 5B

Continued from page 5B Matthew 6:7, 8). We hear food's Word best when we hear it for what it actually is and not what we want it to be (2 Timothy 4:3,4). 4. What were the "ap-pointed feasts" (v. 14)? The bistering indictment continues with strong statements of the Lord's contempt. He hates the ap-pointed feasts. God actu-ally referred to their feasts as "your" (v. 14) new moons and appointed feasts. They were no longer His, for the people had cor-rupted them and were no longer fulfilling the pur-poses for which they had been established. When He gave the law to Moses, God gave detailed instructions about how the people of Is-

real were to treat these spe-cial days. They were always to honor Him and recog-pize His goodness and faithfulness to His people. They were never intended to be simply for the people. Psalm \$1:3.4 says, "Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time ap-pointed, on our solemn feast day. For this was a statute for Israel, and a law of the God of Jacob." The "new moon" observations were to be held at the be-pinning of each month, as prescribed in Numbers 28:11-15. Certain offerings were specified for that twee appointed feasts" (Isa.

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1:14) refers to the feasts the twee to be observed at specific times and in specific places. God was probably thinking of the three manual major feasts for which God also gave instructions (Leviticus 23). The times of intended worship and fellowship were no longer being carried out as He had devorable and fellowship were no longer being carried out as He had fellowship were no longer being carried out as He had fellowship were no longer being carried out as He had the specific trans and refused to histen towas they spread out their bands to Him in prayer, He hid His eyes from seeing them and refused to histen towas they spread out they saved (Isa. 1:15).
5. What specific reason fod God give for His refusal to see their sacrifices and hear them pray (vr. 15)?
The reason for God's refused to far the second series and fease for the second series and series and the second series and series

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Ival was explained in one mands are full of blood' (isa. 1:15). The same hands the enused is one management of the sight of God. Perhaps on the sight of the sight

require of Judah to stop their bad ways (v. 16)? It was not enough for the people of Judah to fele sorry about their sins. They would need to change their ways. Three actions are mentioned in verse 16. The first of these is "Wash you, make you clean." This is not a call to exert human effort or to stir up enough willpower to accomplish the change. It is a call to allow God to cleanse the heart. James 4:8 says it this way: "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Cleanse your hands, ye sinners; and purify your

hearts, ye double minded." The second action is "Put away the evil of your do-ings from before mine eyes" (Isa. 1:16). True re-pentance is a change of mind that results in a new direction for life. The peo-ple of Judah seemed to think that they could live any way they wanted to as long as they made things right with God through the sacrificial system. That at-titude had turned the entire system of sacrifice into a sham with no practical, life-affecting meaning in tt. We too must realize that a relationship with God dehearts, ye double minded.

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