

The Fivefold Ministry and its Purpose

- According to Ephesians 4:11-13, the fivefold ministry consists of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers.
- The purpose of the fivefold ministry is to equip the saints, serve the work of the ministry, and edify the body of Christ.
- The question posed is why Jesus gave these gifts to his people when he ascended to heaven.
- The two choices given are: 1) for the saving of souls, and 2) for the perfecting of the saints.
- The correct answer, according to the verse, is the perfecting of the saints.
- The role of the fivefold ministry is to help believers grow and mature in their faith.
- It is important to have pastors who fulfill their role of perfecting the saints.
- The idea that no ongoing work of sanctification is required is challenged.
- If all that is needed is belief in Jesus as Savior, the purpose of the fivefold ministry becomes unclear.
- The point of the fivefold ministry goes beyond evangelism and includes the ongoing spiritual growth and maturity of believers.

The Progress of Perfection in the Tabernacle

- The Tabernacle represents the progress of perfection that Yahweh is guiding us through.
- We are being perfected until we reach a certain point - the unity of faith and knowledge of the son of Yahweh, leading to a perfect man with the stature of Christ.
- The purpose of the fivefold ministry is to bring believers to this full, unmeasured stature.
- In Hebrews 9:8-9, the Holy Spirit reveals that access to the holiest of all was not possible while the Tabernacle was standing.
- Despite physically possessing the Tabernacle, no one had access to its fullness except the high priest.
- Yua is our high priest, and the Tabernacle serves as a symbol of his role.

Misunderstood Verses in the Bible

- The curtain in the sacred place was torn open by a man who walked beyond it and invited others to experience the fullness of Almighty Yahweh's glory.
- John 14:1-2 is often misunderstood, and it has nothing to do with Heaven or the dead.
- The phrase "let not your heart be troubled" was said by Jesus as he was preparing to physically leave his disciples.

- At that time, Jesus was the only man who had walked beyond the third door and had a special relationship with his father.
- The statement "in my father's house are many mansions" refers to the purpose and preparation for Jesus' departure, not the idea of multiple dwelling places in Heaven.

Understanding John 14:2 and the Concept of Abiding Places in the Father's House

- In John 14:2, Jesus refers to "my father's house" and emphasizes the existence of many mansions, dwelling places, or abiding places within it.
- The word "mansions" in the Bible is translated from the Greek word "Monai," which refers to places that require wealth or money to acquire, rather than physical mansions as commonly understood.
- The focus of Jesus' message is on the concept of abiding places or staying places in his father's family, indicating that it was never about just one individual (himself) but about the many.
- Jesus states that he must go away in order for his disciples to also go behind the third door and enter into the holy of holies.
- The third door represents a place where only Jesus has gone so far, but his father intended for others to follow and dwell.
- By going away, Jesus prepares a place for his disciples so that they can be with him in the father's house.
- Jesus emphasizes the importance of moving beyond mere focus on him and entering into a deeper understanding of the father's plan.
- The goal is for his disciples to enter the third door themselves and go beyond the veil, leaving behind a limited view of Jesus and embracing the broader glory of Yahweh.
- This understanding of John 14:2 provides a more profound perspective compared to the typical interpretation in Christian churches.

The Way to the Third Door

- Jesus tells his followers that they must come into headship union with the Father, just as he did, in order to enter the third door.
- Jesus explains that he is going away to make room for his followers to enter, and then he will come again to receive them.
- The day of Shavuot, or Pentecost, is when the Holy Spirit received the disciples and allowed them to enter where Jesus already was.
- Jesus tells Thomas that he is the way, the truth, and the life, and that no one can enter the third door without following his path.

- Jesus emphasizes that the focus should not be on waiting for mansions in heaven, but on finding the way into the holiest of holies.

Understanding the Father through the Life of Christ

- Jesus teaches that to know the Father, one must understand his life, not just his death
- Philip asks Jesus to show them the Father
- Jesus explains that he is one with the Father and has shown the Father through his actions
- Believers should feel heartbroken when someone asks what God is like and should strive to reflect God's character
- Jesus is the manifestation of the Father and has revealed the Holy Spirit to his disciples
- Jesus demonstrates the Father's compassion, love for the unlovable, and forgiveness towards those who wrong him
- By living out God's love and compassion, believers can show others the Father
- Once believers have entered into a deep relationship with God, they no longer need to confront lies or enemies but can outlive them with the love of God.

The Purpose of Wilderness and Brokenness in Ministry

- The purpose of the wilderness is to break individuals to the point where they don't have anything or anyone to depend on. Total dependence on Yahweh is the goal.
- Sister Ruth Hein discusses the breaking process and the need for total dependence on Yahweh. A clip of her teachings is available in the ministry chat group.
- When someone is broken, there are cracks through which the light can shine. This is similar to how Yahweh was broken.
- People may doubt or reject the truth, even after witnessing miracles, just like Peter denied Jesus after witnessing His miracles.
- Do not hold it against those who temporarily deny or reject the truth. If the truth is in them, they will eventually come back.
- The purpose of studying the Tabernacle is connected to the teachings on brokenness and the wilderness.
- The greatest Miracle of Shavuot on the day of Pentecost was that all the world heard the voice of God through the men in their own language.

The Miracle of Peter's Restoration and Authority on the Day of Pentecost

- Peter, who had previously denied Christ three times, was able to stand up and speak the word and truly believe it.
- The greatest Miracle on that day was that the other 11 apostles recognized Peter's authority in spite of his failures.
- If this happened in the present, people would have questioned and discounted Peter's authority, but the apostles saw the true authority in him.
- Restoration was the miracle of the day, as Peter was an apostate before this moment and had not even repented to the other apostles.
- Only the Holy Spirit can overlook a man's shortcomings and see their position in God.
- On the day of Pentecost, the world saw forgiveness in the Apostle Peter, which is an attribute of the Father.
- The world saw the Father through the forgiveness and restoration of Peter.
- The Scripture in John 14 talks about being "in the Father," not being the Father.

The Third Door Ministry and Greater Works

- Yua mentions three rooms: 30, 60, and 100-fold.
- Yua tells his disciples that they are at 60-fold and cannot come in unless he leaves.
- Yua emphasizes that he has gone beyond the veil, into the third door of the Tabernacle.
- Yua states that it is not necessary to tell others if you are 60-fold or 100-fold; it is evident through the works of the father.
- Yua explains that he is going away to make room for a greater company of men behind the veil.
- Yua refers to "Greater Works" that his disciples will do.
- Yua explains that the purpose of these Greater Works is to bring a greater number of men behind the veil.
- Yua encourages his disciples to ask for things in his name, so that the father may be glorified.

The Power of Asking in Yah's Name and His Prayer Request

- According to the text, if we ask anything in Yah's name, He will do it. However, it is important to understand the true meaning of asking in His name by listening to a sermon on prayer.
- Asking in Yah's name means asking in His authority and nature, aligning our will with His will.
- When we ask the Father in Yah's character, we are both operating in His will, and this brings glory to the Father.

- The author suggests that the prayer request of Yah that has never been answered is for all of creation to become sons of Yah.
- Beyond the third door, our focus shifts from personal prayer requests to Yah's prayer request for reconciliation and unity among His people and then to the whole world.

The Importance of Praying in the Character of Yeshua

- Praying in the character of Yeshua means praying in the same manner and spirit that Yeshua would pray.
- It is not simply praying and saying "in the name of Jesus" or "in the name of Yeshua," but rather aligning our prayers with the will of the Father.
- The will of the Father is for all mankind to be saved.
- Yeshua intercedes for us in heaven and joins us in our prayers when we pray in his character.
- The purpose of moving into third-door praying is to come into unity of faith and the knowledge of the Son of God.
- The goal is to reach the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.
- The outer court represents a state of being focused solely on salvation and baptism.
- Moving into third-door mentality involves praying in the character of Yeshua and aligning our prayers with the will of the Father.

Prayer and Unity in Yahweh's Kingdom

- Prayer of unity is a way to join Heaven and Earth together in devotion to our father.
- The importance of prayer is emphasized, with a suggestion to watch a series on prayer for further understanding.
- All men being saved is highlighted as the ultimate prayer request that should be fervently prayed for in unity.
- Through such prayer, believers can enter a third door Glory realm, a deeper understanding of the holy of holies.
- The addition of the word "it" in John 14:14 is discussed, with the suggestion that it limits the scope of what God can do in response to requests.
- The italicized "it" in the Bible is explained to be an addition by translators, not part of Divine scripture.
- The presence of Jess and Tasha Parker, who have expressed their enjoyment of the ministry, is acknowledged with excitement.
- Technical difficulties prevent Jess and Tasha from being heard, but they are welcomed and blessed.

- Greetings are extended to Christina from Malaysia, and she is urged to say something to the church.

Understanding the Context and Message of the Text

- The pastor greets the audience and asks for the time in Malaysia.
- The pastor mentions that there are no mansions in heaven.
- Elder Connie reads from the book of St John 14.
- Lisa points out that although their mansions were taken away, they were given crowns instead.
- The pastor apologizes for not being able to start today's lesson yet.
- The pastor discusses the importance of loving Jesus and keeping his commandments.
- The pastor explains that he needed to move out of the way for the Holy Spirit to come.
- The pastor emphasizes the opportunity to take the position where Jesus is.
- The pastor expresses excitement and praise.

The Unity of the Holy Spirit and Christ

- The speaker emphasizes the need to move out of the way to allow the Holy Spirit to abide with the listener forever.
- The Holy Spirit is referred to as the Spirit of Truth.
- The Holy Spirit currently dwells with the listeners but will be in them once the speaker moves out of the way.
- The speaker, referred to as "yua," is the carrier of the Holy Spirit and the only one who can enter the third door, representing a close relationship with God.
- The Holy Spirit is also referred to as a Comforter.
- The Holy Spirit is identified as the father and is in Christ, making them inseparable.
- The unity between the Holy Spirit and Christ is emphasized, with the speaker being in the father, the father in Christ, and the listeners in both the speaker and Christ.
- This unity is described as the beautiful third door.

Unity and Commandments in the Father

- The speaker emphasizes the concept of unity and oneness between individuals, specifically between themselves and the Father.
- Keeping the Father's commandments is seen as an expression of love for both the Father and the speaker.

- Those who keep the commandments will be loved by the Father and will have the speaker reveal themselves fully to them.
- The speaker claims the Father's commandments as their own, indicating a complete unity and lack of separation between the two.
- The unity and oneness extend to all believers, creating a headship unity in the faith.
- The Father is said to be "all in all," meaning believers become indistinguishable from one another and one with the Father.
- This unity extends to the point where identifying the Father becomes unnecessary, as all believers embody the Father.
- The need for clarity about who will rule during the Millennium is dismissed, as the headship unity means that seeing one of them is seeing the Father.

The Manifestation of Jesus and the Concept of Mansions in Heaven

- Jesus explained to Judas (not Iscariot) that he would manifest himself to those who love him and keep his word. He emphasized that if anyone loves him, both Jesus and the Father will come and make their home with that person.
- This connection between Jesus and the Father is significant, highlighting that the spirit of the Father is the spirit of Christ, making them one.
- Jesus referred to the multitude of dwelling places in his Father's family, indicating that he is going away to make room for the Spirit that is in him to now reside inside believers.
- The presence of the Father and Jesus inside believers is portrayed as their dwelling places and mansions.
- The discussion about mansions in heaven is questioned, with the idea that teachings focused on seeking after worldly mansions should be rejected, as they divert attention from the crown of life awaiting overcomers.
- Verse 24 reinforces the importance of loving Jesus and keeping his words, and highlights that the words spoken by Jesus are from the Father who sent him.
- A review of the previous lessons on the Tabernacle is mentioned, particularly discussing the symbolism of different colors, such as blue representing heaven and the law, and red symbolizing the animal nature that needs to be transformed into purple.

The Symbolism of Colors and Needlework in the Text

- The text mentions that a maggot can become purple by taking on blue, which is the result of combining red and blue. This signifies a transformation and growth.
- The Hebrew word for maggot is "talach," reflecting the lowly status of the creature.
- Through baptism in the Holy Spirit, one can experience a spiritual transformation, symbolized by turning shades of purple, representing authority and rulership.

- The struggle between two men is mentioned, possibly referring to a spiritual battle.
- The curtain in the Tabernacle is described as having needlework, representing piercing, suffering, humiliation, and affliction.
- The gate of the Tabernacle is located on the Eastern side, where the sun rises. This symbolizes a coming Son of God and an ever-increasing light.
- The Third Temple, which the readers are now part of, is characterized by a need for continuous spiritual growth and an openness to adjusting beliefs.
- This contrasts with other churches that lack a concept of ever-increasing light and continue to teach the same things for decades.

The Principle of an Ever-Increasing Light in First Service Ministry

- First Service Ministry emphasizes the importance of adjusting to ever-increasing light.
- The church does not have an outdated Creed on its wall but rather a statement of beliefs that is continuously evolving.
- Making doctrinal adjustments is seen as a sign of strength, not weakness.
- The temple in the wilderness faced toward the East to teach the principle of an ever-increasing light.
- The gate of the temple had to be 20 cubits long and 5 cubits high to accommodate all men.
- The gate is the main feature, representing the first-born son of Yahweh.
- John 3:16 is seen as a demonically misleading verse due to its translation of "only begotten son."

The Misinterpretation of the Term "Only Begotten Son"

- Scholars have uncovered a mistranslation in the Greek word monogenesis, which is commonly translated as "only begotten son."
- It is now understood that monogenesis should actually be translated as "uniquely begotten son."
- This correction is important because it challenges the notion that Jesus is the only begotten Son of God.
- According to the correct interpretation, Jesus is the uniquely begotten Son of God due to the supernatural circumstances of his birth.
- Other translations have also made this correction, removing the term "only begotten" from the verse.
- Satan perpetuates the idea that Yahweh has only one begotten son, but this limits our understanding of our own sonship.
- The white linen curtains surrounding the Tabernacle symbolize all the sons of Yahweh, while Jesus is the uniquely born son at the center.

- The lying pen of the scribes corrupted the Bible, causing confusion about the true nature of Jesus' sonship.
- The word "begotten" refers to Jesus being placed within the womb, not conceived through sexual intercourse.
- This unique birth was arranged by the Holy Spirit, making Jesus uniquely born and distinct from other sons.

The Tabernacle, Grace, and Symbolism

- The term "begotten" can be interpreted and translated in different ways.
- The word "only begotten" can lead to the belief that there is only one Son of God.
- However, the word "begotten" refers to the unique way in which Jesus was conceived, not the fact that he is the only Son of God.
- In the Greek, the word "Sperma" is used to describe how believers are begotten by the word of Yahweh, like Jesus was in the womb of the church.
- The door and veil of the Tabernacle are both 10 by 10, symbolizing perfection.
- The wider gate of the Tabernacle represents God's grace available to many.
- "Many are called but few are chosen" is illustrated by the first and third doors of the Tabernacle.
- Humility is required to enter the Tabernacle, as one must pass underneath the hangings.
- The tribes of Israel guarded the Tabernacle, and only they were allowed to be near it.
- Similar symbolism and setup can be found in the wilderness, Revelation, and the New Jerusalem.

The Structure of the City and the Brazen Altar in the Third Temple

- The city mentioned is referred to as the holy of holies and is said to have 12 gates as described in the Bible.
- Each gate is named after one of the 12 tribes of Israel and the disciples of Jesus.
- The gates symbolize the only way to enter the holy of holies, with the requirement of coming into the 12 tribes of Israel.
- Understanding the Old Testament is necessary to comprehend the New Testament.
- The Eastern Gate is associated with the tribe of Judah, which represents the Jewish people.
- It is mentioned that the Jewish people receive the first sunlight, but the other tribes enter before them.
- Finally, attention is drawn to the Brazen Altar, the first thing encountered when entering the door of the third temple.
- The appearance of the altar is described.

- Exodus 27:1-8 is referenced for further understanding of the altar's significance.
- The progression in one's experience with Yahweh is suggested to be reflected in the altar's purpose and existence in the Third Temple.

The Importance of the Altar in the Journey to the City of God

- The altar is the first thing that needs to be built on the journey to the third door.
- Prayer is the key that unlocks the door to all three doors.
- The outer court consists of only two pieces of furniture: an altar and a wash basin.
- In order to enter into the holy place or the holy of holies, one must first master these two pieces of furniture.
- The outer court is also known as outer darkness or outside the city.
- The city of God is where Yahweh lives.
- Yahweh does not live in the outer court or outside the outer court.
- The city of God, where Yahweh lives, is beyond the third door.
- Only the High Priest has access to the city of God.

The Significance of the Altar in Christian Worship

- The altar is a central part of Christian worship and holds great significance.
- The altar represents the starting point of one's spiritual journey.
- It is where individuals first encounter the message of Jesus dying for their sins and make the decision to give their life to Christ.
- However, some Christians have been misled into believing that reaching the altar is the ultimate goal, when it is actually just the beginning of their journey.
- Believing this lie hinders their ability to rule and reign with Christ.
- The altar experience is a pivotal moment when one falls in love with Jesus and accepts Him as Lord and Savior.
- This moment should not be belittled or forgotten.
- In ancient times, the altar was used for offering sacrifices for sin.
- Individuals would bring animals, lay their hands on them to transfer their sin, and the animal would be sacrificed on the altar.
- The altar had four horns to tie the sacrificial animals to prevent them from running away when the fire got hot.

The significance of the altar and surrender in one's walk with Yahweh

- When beginning one's journey with Yahweh, the first thing one experiences is the desire to give in or surrender, but also the urge to run away from the altar.
- The phrase "get a hold of the horns of the altar" means to quit trying to jump off and stay committed.

- The four horns on the altar symbolize the need to stay in a position of surrender, in order to prevent running away.
- Putting oneself on the altar signifies a total surrender to Yahweh and letting go of the urge to run away.
- People often run away from the altar when they start feeling out of control or when the preaching starts interfering with their lifestyle.
- Yahweh ties individuals to the horns of the altar to prevent them from running away.
- Total surrender at the altar is the first significant experience with God.
- The animal being burnt on the altar represents God's judgment and the need for acceptance of it.
- The fire of God's judgment is depicted as the burning of the animal on the altar.
- The altar and the burning of the animal represent the path that people following Yahweh's teachings must walk.
- Yahweh, as the elder brother, laid his life down on the altar as an example for others to follow.
- There is a need to accept God's judgment and surrender fully, similar to how Yahweh accepted God's judgment until he was "burnt alive."

Yahweh's Love and the Symbolism of the Altar

- The altar symbolizes the sacrifice and redemption of Christ.
- The altar is made of Acacia wood overlaid with brass.
- It represents Yahweh's heavenly nature combined with humanity.
- The altar's four sides represent a full breadth of side to every quarter of the earth.
- The Tabernacle is referred to as the Third Temple in the Book of Revelation.
- The number four represents the earth and connects everything.
- The altar is for all mankind and represents the fullness of the earth.
- Contrary to some Christian teachings, all of the earth and its fullness belongs to Yahweh and will not be lost or go to hell.

The Lake of Fire and Judgment in the House of God

- Every man will face judgment in God's judgment and will be thrown into the Lake of Fire to be purified of rebellion.
- The Bible replicates itself and contains references to the Lake of Fire, which was present in the Tabernacle.
- Judgment begins in the house of God, and everyone will be thrown into the Lake of Fire, including yua (unclear reference).
- The Lake of Fire is not a physical place but a metaphorical representation of the trials and corrections we face in life.

- The judgment of God intensifies and gets "seven times hotter" to test our obedience and willingness to stay in the fire.
- Rebellion must be renounced and submitted to the judgment for purification to occur.
- Personal example of a young man who initially resisted the fire of judgment but eventually submitted and let go of rebellion.
- Judgment in the house of God is necessary to burn out rebellion and purify believers.
- Encouragement to embrace judgment and allow God to burn out any rebellion within oneself.

Understanding and Experiencing the Fullness of God

- Elder Connie discusses the message of obtaining the fullness of God and ruling in the Kingdom of Yahweh.
- Refers to Ephesians 3:16-19 as a supporting scripture.
- Emphasizes the prerequisite of knowing the breadth, depth, height, and full measure to experience the fullness of God.
- Gives the example of Adam knowing his wife as a way to illustrate the concept of knowing through experience.
- Highlights the importance of comprehending and experiencing the love of Christ as a means to attain the fullness of God.

The Importance of the Burning Fire on the Altar

- The love of Christ is multifaceted, encompassing width, depth, breadth, and height.
- Christ demonstrated his love by laying down his life for his friends.
- In order to experience the fullness of Yahweh, one must also experience the depth and breadth of Christ's love.
- Allowing others to talk about and crucify oneself leads to experiencing the authority granted by God.
- As individuals give more of themselves to God, they gain more authority to speak His word.
- The fire on the altar should never be allowed to go out, as it represents ongoing devotion to God.
- Some individuals allow the fire to go in and out, leading to spiritual problems.
- The burning fire on the altar is a symbol of Christ's devotion to his father's will.
- Embracing the constant burning fire on the altar leads to transformation and death to one's old self.

The Power of the Altar and Supernatural Fire

- The fire on the altar is perfect and represents holiness, while individual imperfections are burned up.
- Exodus 29:37 emphasizes the sanctity of the altar and anything that touches it.
- Matthew 23:19 highlights the importance of the altar over the sacrificial gift, indicating that the altar sanctifies.
- Leviticus 9:24 describes how supernatural fire started in the Third Temple and how it can manifest in one's personal life.
- Tying one's hands to the altar initiates the entrance of supernatural fire.
- Seeing the supernatural fire led the people to shout and fall on their faces in awe.

The Necessity of Humility and Obedience in the Spiritual Journey

- The presence of God is signified by a supernatural fire that starts when someone surrenders or lays their life down at the altar.
- Attending Passover and consistently laying one's life down ensures that the Divine fire continues to consume and burn in one's life.
- If one misses a Passover, the fire in their life will eventually extinguish.
- The importance of humility and obedience is exemplified in the life of Jesus, who, as a man, had to humble himself and become obedient, even to the point of death on the cross.
- Jesus' humility and obedience serve as an example for all humans, as we will also have to humble ourselves and become obedient in order to fulfill our spiritual journey.
- The next piece of furniture in the outer court after the altar is the brass laver, as described in Exodus 30:17-21.

The Importance of Water Baptism

- Water baptism is considered necessary according to the Tabernacle.
- Acts 2:38 states that repentance and baptism are the next steps after the Brazen Altar and the laver in the Tabernacle.
- Acts 2:38 emphasizes the need for repentance and baptism in the name of Yeshua ha-mashiach for the reception of the Holy Spirit.
- The church often debates whether baptism is required for the forgiveness of sins.
- Water baptism is believed to wash away sins, as stated in Acts 2:38.
- The blood of Yua seals the New Covenant, but baptism is necessary for the washing away of sins.
- Baptism is not enough on its own, as one must also believe in Jesus.
- Water baptism is a demonstration of laying down one's life, similar to the burning sacrifice in the Tabernacle.
- Exodus 30:17-21 is cited as further evidence of the importance of water baptism.

The Significance of Washing Hands and Feet in Passover Celebration

- The scripture mentions the instruction to make a labor of bronze with a base of bronze for washing, to be placed between the Tabernacle of meeting and the Altar. Water is to be put in it for Aaron and his sons to wash their hands and feet before entering the Tabernacle or ministering near the altar.
- The purpose of washing with water is to avoid death, and it is considered a forever statute for Aaron, his descendants, and the priests throughout their generations.
- The Passover celebration includes the washing of hands and feet, symbolizing the laying down of lives and the importance of being part of the priesthood.
- The two pieces of furniture, the Brazen Altar and the Labor, are present in the Passover service at First Harvest Ministries.
- While originally all of Israel was meant to be a kingdom of priests, only Aaron's sons have access to God. The labor is specifically for the priestly individuals who seek to go beyond the Veil and have a closer relationship with God.
- Baptism is an important step for those who desire to be priests unto God and to progress to the next level of their spiritual journey. However, baptism alone is not a guarantee of further spiritual progress.
- 1 Peter 2:9 describes believers as a chosen generation and a royal priesthood.

Understanding the concept of priesthood and the progression from darkness to light

- The text discusses the idea of priesthood and a group of people being called out of darkness into marvelous light.
- The outer court is mentioned as a place of darkness, while the holy place is described as the marvelous light.
- The text emphasizes that the only people who need to wash their hands and feet are those about to handle holy things in the holy place.
- The progression towards the marvelous light requires baptism as a crucial step.
- Exodus 38:8 mentions the bronze labor made from mirrors, which symbolizes self-scrutiny and washing away what one sees in the mirror.
- James 1:22-2 is referenced to highlight the importance of looking at oneself when coming to the water of the word. Further steps are not necessary at this point.

The Importance of Continued Engagement with Scripture

- The altar in Israel required individuals to bring a sacrifice, specifically a lamb, in order to be part of Israel and be saved by faith in the lamb.
- This ministry is not for those who do not want to go any further in their spiritual journey and refuse to purify themselves or put away the filth of the flesh.

- James 1:22-25 emphasizes the need to be doers of the word, not just hearers, or else one deceives oneself. It compares hearing the word without action to a person who forgets what they look like after looking in a mirror.
- Continued engagement with the word is necessary to remember and confront the knowledge of one's true self, even if it reveals aspects one does not like, as the word acts as water that washes away impurities.
- Ephesians 5:25-27 instructs husbands to love their wives as Christ loved the church, sanctifying and cleansing her through the washing of water, which symbolizes the transformative power of the word in purifying and renewing individuals.

The Importance of Daily Spiritual Nourishment

- The text emphasizes the significance of continuously staying connected to the word and spiritual teachings.
- The writer warns against having a superficial understanding of baptism and emphasizes the need for daily spiritual cleansing.
- Both the altar and the labor are mentioned as the places where one must remain to stay connected and faithful.
- The writer acknowledges that his teachings may evoke negative emotions, but emphasizes the importance of seeking truth in the word.
- The annual practice of washing hands and feet during Passover is mentioned as a reminder to continually cleanse oneself through the word.
- The verse from Exodus is referenced to explain the purpose of daily washing at the labor to prevent spiritual death.
- Elder Morgan's experience with overcoming addiction by listening to daily sermons is shared as an example.
- The writer encourages the audience to listen to sermons daily for spiritual growth and assures that it is the message itself, not the person delivering it, that holds the power.
- A call is made for honest confession and it is implied that not listening to sermons daily can lead to spiritual struggle.
- The water symbolizes spiritual nourishment, with the first Harvest Ministries being mentioned as a source of this nourishment.
- The importance of drinking in a sermon every day is emphasized.

Importance of Listening to Pure Messages

- It is emphasized that in order to make it and grow as a believer, one must engage with pure messages.
- The importance of listening to sermons every day is highlighted, especially during prayer time and while traveling to and from work.

- The need to find a place where the pure word of Yahweh is preached, free from false doctrines and fillers, is emphasized.
- The analogy of being health conscious with food but not applying the same standard to sermons filled with fillers is mentioned.
- The idea of supporting the storehouse where the pure word is taught and preached is emphasized, rather than giving tithe to the poor.
- The significance of maintaining the storehouse so that there is a continuous source of pure teachings is emphasized.
- The caution against sending tithes to multiple places and not considering the source of pure teachings is mentioned.
- A reference to 1 Corinthians 11:30-32 is made, although it does not provide further clarity on the specific content of the verses.

Repentance and Moving from the Outer Court to the City of God

- Many individuals among the audience are weak, sick, and even experiencing death because they fail to examine and judge themselves.
- Sister Ruth shares a personal experience of getting sick while preaching in Asia but was instantly healed when she declared her willingness to stay in India instead of going back to Hong Kong.
- She connects her story to the verse mentioned by Paul, explaining that God sends judgment when individuals refuse to let go of their comfortable lives and obey His call to move.
- Sister Ruth urges the audience to watch her seven-minute clip which emphasizes the importance of self-examination and following God's leading.
- The outer court is portrayed as a place of darkness and suffering, while the city of God represents a place of light and protection.
- The fire on the altar is kept low at night, symbolizing the lack of sacrifice and spiritual fervor outside the city.
- Inside the city, the menorah always provides bright light, symbolizing divine revelation and presence.
- Every individual who repents and is baptized will hear a call from behind the curtain, calling them to come out from the outer court and separate themselves unto God.
- This call is referred to as the Nazarite or Zite call and represents a higher level of commitment and discipleship.

The Glorious Light and the Outer Court Darkness

- The author reflects on a past experience of being immersed in a sacrificial act and finding it to be a glorious experience.

- However, they later realize that spiritual darkness begins to engulf them, and the outer court no longer satisfies them.
- They describe a transition to the next level and how Yahweh turns out the lights on their repentance and water baptism, causing the outer court glory to become outer darkness.
- The author expresses their desperation in seeking a greater light, paralleling it with the Tabernacle of Moses and the Temple of Solomon where the outer court became a realm of darkness at night.
- They point out that, inside the Tabernacle, there was a continual light in the inner court, symbolizing the light of revelation.
- The author connects this concept to the idea that in the New Jerusalem, there would be no need for the sun because a group of people would have moved into a glorious light and wouldn't be dependent on day and night.
- They emphasize that this group doesn't experience ups and downs or in and out, but lives in a constant light of God.
- The author repeats the mention of not having a need for the sun and explains that this is for "outer court people" who still rely on the sun and experience its absence as darkness.
- They compare their experience to smiling even when the sun goes down because they are unaware of its absence in their glorious light.
- The author encourages the reader to make connections to the Book of Revelation, referring to the absence of the sun in that text and the weeping and gnashing of teeth that occurs outside of the glorious light.
- They suggest that the glorious light is truth, but leave the explanation incomplete.

Walking in the Light of Truth and Going Beyond the Outer Court

- The truth allows one to walk in a state of continuous revelation where external circumstances do not affect one's faith.
- Being in the temple signifies being in a place of spiritual protection and not being affected by the ups and downs of life.
- The revelation of truth brings about a sense of constant well-being, even in times of sickness or difficulty.
- God desires to call individuals into a deeper understanding of truth, where external circumstances have no power.
- The outer court represents a stagnant state of faith where repetitive actions and celebrations occur without growth.
- The Apostle Paul urges believers to move beyond the outer court and strive for perfection.
- Going beyond the outer court involves leaving behind the foundational teachings, such as repentance and baptism.

- The concept of laying on of hands is also associated with the outer court, where animals were touched before sacrifice.
- The instruction to move on to perfection means seeking a ministry that can guide individuals to go beyond the limitations of the outer court.
- The message is to continuously grow and not be content with staying in a comfortable, surface-level faith.

Review of a Teaching Session

- The teaching session was about connecting with the word of God.
- The speaker expressed gratitude for the participants' presence and hoped that they were blessed by the teaching.
- The session was led by a Pastor who was thanked for his contribution.
- The participants were likely part of a religious gathering or study group, as indicated by the mention of "amen" and "hallelujah".