

Love & Faith Community Church



**CONSECRATION &
SOLEMN ASSEMBLY
GUIDE**

Friday, September 18, 2020 – Monday, September 28, 2020

LFCC 2020 Consecration

September 18, 2020 – September 28, 2020

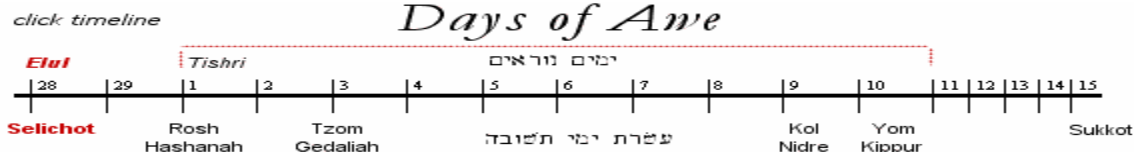


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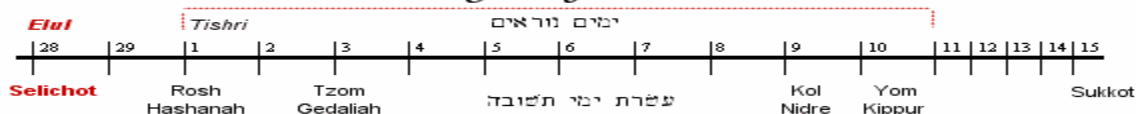
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Days of Awe



A Word from the Pastor

One of the keys to the success of this time of Corporate Consecration is that each of us take it seriously and participates to the best of our ability, realizing that we are members of the same corporate body. So, make a commitment to this time, not just for yourself, but for your brothers and sisters in Christ as well.

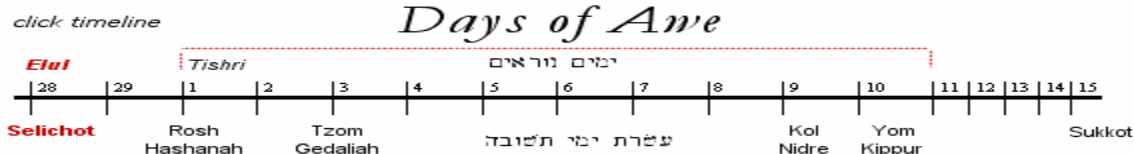
This time of consecration and preparation is a great opportunity for us to lay a solid foundation to walk worthy of the Lord in this new year, seeking to please Him in all things. Finally, let's remember that it is, "not by might, nor by power, but My Spirit, says the Lord" (Zechariah 4:6). We want God to meet us during this time. Let us approach this time with much faith and expectation that God will meet us, and He will do exceedingly and abundantly above we could ever ask or think!

Yours in His Service,

Bishop-Elect Lamar Simmons

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What is Rosh Hashanah? (Hebrew: ראש השנה):

The name “Rosh Hashanah” literally means, “head of the year” or “first of the year.” Rosh Hashanah serves as a renewing of the covenant God made with the Hebrew people. It recognizes and crowns God as the sovereign Lord over all time and space. While Rosh Hashanah is a joyous time, the Hebrew New Year also serves as a time of introspection, looking back at the past mistakes or sins, and planning the changes to ensure that the new year is different and better than the previous. Rosh Hashanah falls on the first and second day of the month Tishrei.

According to Hebrew tradition, on Rosh Hashanah, the destiny of the Righteous (the tsaddikim) are written in the Book of Life, and the destiny of the wicked (the resha'im) are written in the book of death. It determines whether someone will live or die, who will have a good life and who will have a bad life, for the next year.

What are the Days of Awe? (Hebrew: ימים נוראים):

The ten days starting with Rosh Hashanah and ending with Yom Kippur are known as the Days of Awe (Yamim Noraim) - the “Days of Repentance.” These are days that call for sincere personal repentance (turning away from sin and turning to God) so that the divine decree will be given for our good. Abraham Heschel wrote, “No word is God’s final word. Judgement, far from being absolute, is conditional. A change in man’s conduct brings about a change in God’s judgement. “For by one offering he hath perfected forever them that are sanctified” (Hebrews 10:14). Christ is our atonement, but we must renew and remain faithful to Him.

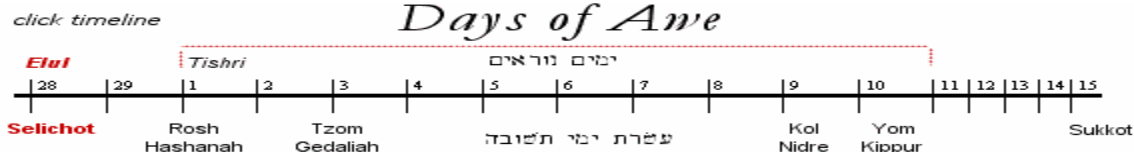
The books are written in on Rosh Hashanah, but our actions during the 10 days of Awe can alter God’s decree. If a person turns to God and makes amends to those whom he/she has harmed, he/she may be given another year to live in the following (Hebrew) year. In other words, though the books are opened on Rosh Hashanah, our deeds during the first ten days of the new year will determine whether we are written in the book of life or the book of death. Actions that can change the degree are repentance, prayer, and good deeds (charity). The books are then sealed on Yom Kippur.

When is Rosh Hashanah 2020?

It begins on Friday, September 18, 2020 and ends on Sunday, September 20, 2020.

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Traditions of Rosh Hashanah:

The name “Rosh Hashanah” is not used in the Bible. The Bible refers to this holiday as “Yom Ha-Zikkaron” (the day of remembrance) or “Yom Teruah” (the day of the sounding of the shofar). The holiday was instituted in Leviticus 23:24-25. The Lord commanded His people to blow the shofar (translated trumpet).

The Blowing of the Shofar:

1. The blowing of the shofar announces the coronation of a king. It acknowledges the sovereignty of God and recognizes Him as our King. (Psalm 98:6)
2. The blowing of the shofar stirs our conscience, causing us to confront our sins and shortcomings. (Hosea 6:1)
3. The blowing of the shofar stirs a feeling of humility. It causes us to recognize that God is mighty and majestic. It reminds us that we are the creation, not the creator. (Psalm 66:4; Habakkuk 2:20)
4. The blowing of the shofar reminds us of the judgement to come. It causes us to recognize that we must give a final account for our actions. (1 Corinthians 15:51-52; 2 Corinthians 5:10)
5. The blowing of the shofar reminds us of the second coming of Christ. It comforts us in knowing that what we do has a greater purpose, and Jesus is coming back for us. (1 Thessalonians 4:16-18; Revelation 11:15)

The Day of Rosh Hashanah:

1. The formal greeting for this day is “L’shanah tovah” which translates, “For a good year,” or “For a sweet year.”
2. No work is permitted on Rosh Hashanah. Much of the day is spent in the synagogue in prayer and the recitation of liturgies.
3. Some Hebrews practice “Tashlikh” (casting off). It is a tradition where they walk to flowing water to empty their pockets into the water. It represents the casting away of sin.

The Foods of Rosh Hashanah:

It is customary to have a big feast on both nights of Rosh Hashanah and there is a plethora of customary dishes. These food items include, but are not limited to:

Apples with Honey: Represent a sweet and prosperous new year.

Dates & Pomegranates: Represent Blessings coming in the new year.

Wheat, Barley, Grapes, Figs & Olives: Represent victory over enemies.

Fish (Head): Represent being ahead or the head and not the tail or behind.

Carrots: Represents the victory over negative decrees against us.

Spinach, Beets: Represent the removing of enemies.

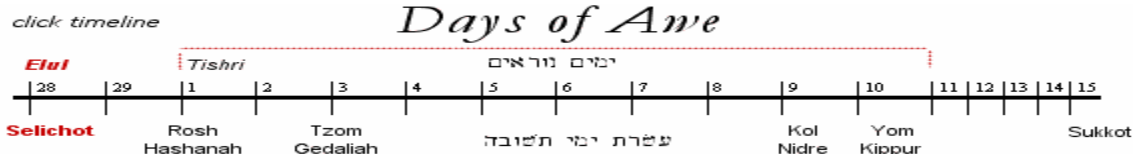
Black-eyed peas, Green Beans: Represent increase and merit (value).

Challah Bread: Represents God’s word, growth & expansion, and unity.

Brisket (Beef): There is no significance to this cut of beef. It’s just good eating!

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What is Yom Kippur? (Hebrew: יום הכיפורים or יום קפור):

Yom Kippur is the most important and holiest day on the Hebrew calendar. It occurs on the tenth day of Tishri, the seventh month of the Hebrew calendar. Yom Kippur translates, “Day of Atonement.” It was instituted by God in Leviticus chapters 16-17, and 23:26-32. On that day, the high priest was to perform elaborate rituals to atone for the sins of the people. The day of Atonement is how the guilt-punishment chain produced by violation of God’s command(s) is broken; as well as the resulting state of reconciliation (at-one-ment) with God. It was to be a sabbath of solemn rest and a permanent statute.

Yom Kippur is a complete 25-hour period beginning at sunset on the evening before Yom Kippur and ending at nightfall on the day of Yom Kippur.

Traditions of Yom Kippur:

Most of this holiday is spent in the synagogue, in prayer. Prayer generally begins in the morning and continues until midafternoon. A break is then taken, and people return to the synagogue in the early evening for the evening service. The service ends with one long blast of the shofar. It is customary to wear white, which symbolizes purity and calls to mind the promise of Isaiah 1:18, that our sins shall be made as white as snow.

The prohibitions of Yom Kippur:

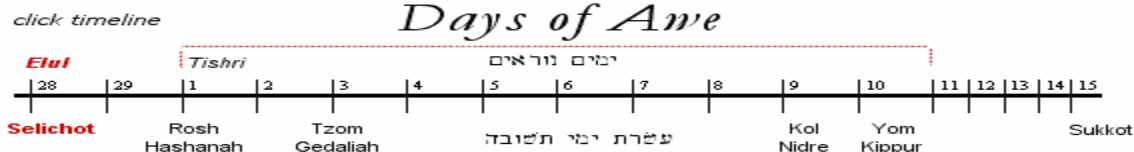
1. No working (Leviticus 23:28)
2. No eating and drinking
3. No wearing of leather shoes
4. No bathing or washing
5. No anointing oneself with perfumes or lotions
6. No marital relations

While only the first prohibition is expressly found in scripture, the others are found in the Oral Law (The Talmud). Before we dismiss them as non-scriptural, we must carefully discern from the Word of God what these traditions mean. Leviticus 23:27 reads, “*Also the tenth day of this seventh month shall be the Day of Atonement. It shall be a holy convocation for you; **you shall afflict your souls**, and offer an offering made by fire to the LORD.*” The word “afflict” has a few meanings, such as to look down upon, to bow down, to humble oneself, to oppress, to mortify. In other words, God commands His people to humble themselves and to put off or aside the normal practices of life. The items listed above are things we do without a second thought. And so, laying them aside is an expression of humility and sacrifice to an almighty God.

*As always, these restrictions can be lifted where a threat to life or health is involved. Persons with illnesses and health concerns, should consult their physician for professional advice.

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The Wardrobe of Yom Kippur:

In the Hebrew tradition, the High Priest had two sets of “holy garments”: the golden garments and the plain white linen garments. The white linen garments were only worn on the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur – Leviticus 16:4). White is a symbol of purity. White was known as a color that represents death and reminded the Hebrew people of their mortality.

The Venue of Yom Kippur:

Yom Kippur was celebrated in the Tabernacle and later the Temple. It was the one time in the year that the High Priest was allowed in the Holy of Holies. This was where the Ark of the Covenant (God’s presence) dwelt. The Ark of the Covenant is a rectangular box made of acacia wood and laid inside and out with gold. It has rings on each side to make it portable, and its cover was called “The Mercy Seat” with two Cherubim Angels on each side facing each other. Inside the ark were the tablets containing the Ten Commandments, a pot of manna, and Moses’ rod (Exodus 25; Leviticus 16:2).

The Offering of Yom Kippur:

A bull for the Priest (Leviticus 16:11-14) - Because the human mediator, the High Priest, was himself a sinner, he needed the protection of blood. So, for that reason a bull had to be offered to atone for his own sins. His sins had to be dealt with before he could begin to deal with the sins of the people.

Goats for the People (Leviticus 16:15-22) - The two goats were for atonement for the people. The story of the two goats illustrates that the removal of sin comes only after the shedding of blood. Only because the blood of the first goat was shed could the second goat take away the sins of Israel.

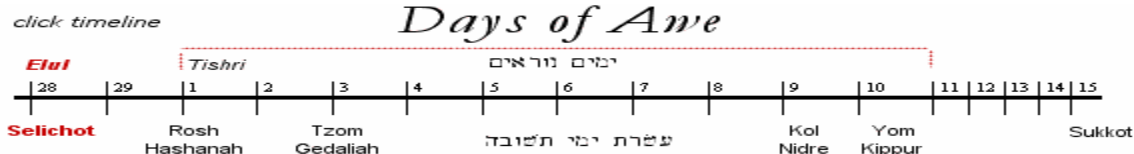
The Cleansing of the People (Leviticus 16:23-28) - The atonement included the covering of both known and unknown sins. The presence of sin was always assumed to be true. The entire Mosaic system was based upon the premise that sin was the problem. Because sin was always assumed to be there, the Day of Atonement included atonement for known and unknown sins both.

When is Yom Kippur 2020?:

It begins at sunset on Sunday, September 27, 2020 and ends at nightfall on Monday, September 28, 2020.

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Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur FAQ

How does Love & Faith celebrate Rosh Hashanah?

From the beginning, Love & Faith has honored God through a time of consecration. This time has coincided with our church anniversary, where we repent, atone, renew, consecrate, and evaluate our previous year before we celebrate. Over the years, we realized that we were not alone in our consecration practices. The Hebrew people had been doing it for centuries, and their time of often overlapped with ours. Through the leadership of our Pastor, we began observing Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. While we may not be the physical seed of the Hebrew people, we are the spiritual seed, and we observe these days with our Hebrew brothers and sisters and thank God for granting us a new year and a new beginning. We celebrate this perpetual appointment with our God. In the tradition of the Hebrew people, we share in the greeting “L’shanah tovah” (Sha-na To-va) which translates, “For a good year,” or “For a sweet year.”

How does Love & Faith celebrate The Ten Days of Awe?

Corporate Prayer Times:

Corporate prayer times are when we as a church family pray together either on a telephone prayer line or in the sanctuary.

Corporate Fasting:

Corporate fasting brings about unity and a strong awareness of our need for and dependence on God. It deepens our hunger for His presence, as well as heightens our senses to the ways of God. Corporate fasting also makes room for a fresh infilling of the Holy Spirit, both corporately and individually.

Four Acts of Worship for the Ten Days of Awe:

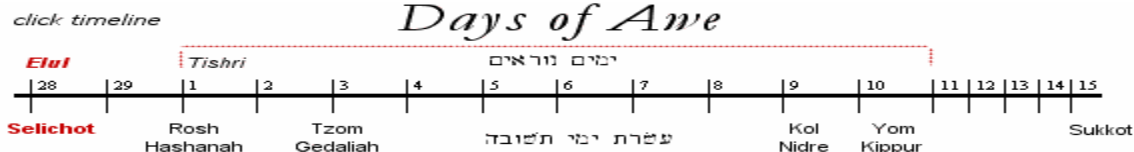
1. Pray 3-5 times per day. Use 1-2 of those times to pray with your entire household.
2. Deliberately spend time meditating in and on God’s Word.
3. Spend time cleaning out your home of unwanted and/or unneeded items.
4. Repent to those you have offended and pursue peace, offer forgiveness to those who have offended you and pursue peace, and intentionally donate time and resources to those less fortunate.

Four Prohibitions of The Ten Days of Awe:

1. Corporate Fasting (See fasting stipulations on page 10)**
2. No idle social media or television
3. No idle internet use or idle time talking or texting on the phone.
4. No frivolous spending.

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How does Love & Faith normally celebrate Yom Kippur (Solemn Assembly Service)?

LFCC does not simply celebrate her church anniversary, but we also reserve this as a time to renew with God and ask God to renew with us. It's a time of repentance, atonement and renewal. This is our time of consecration before the celebration. We not only repent for our sins, but we cry out for God's mercy upon our country.

When is Solemn Assembly Service?

Yom Kippur falls **each year** on the 10th day of the Hebrew month of Tishrei, which is 9 days after the first day of Rosh Hashanah. Because the Hebrew people use the Hebrew calendar instead of our Gregorian one, it seems like their holidays are constantly changing dates even though on the Hebrew calendar they're always the same.

For Love & Faith, Solemn Assembly Service is held on the last day of Yom Kippur, unless otherwise communicated.

What is the attire for Solemn Assembly Service?

Everyone is to wear white and observe this day as the most solemn day of the Consecration. No jewelry except for wedding band (if married), no makeup.

Six prohibitions of Yom Kippur

On Yom Kippur additional prohibitions are observed. Leviticus 23:27 stipulates that "*...and you shall afflict your souls...*" and the Talmud therefore defines self-imposed "affliction" during Yom Kippur only, as follows:

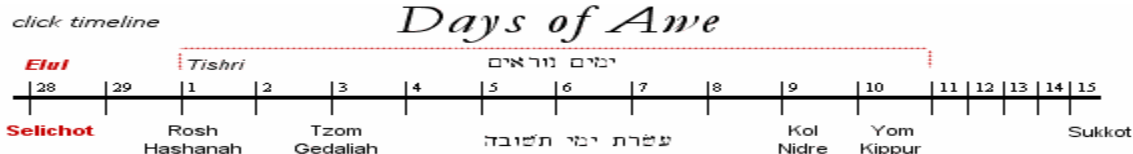
1. No working*
2. No eating and drinking**
3. No wearing of shoes with leather soles
4. No bathing or washing
5. No anointing oneself with perfumes or lotions
6. No sexual relations

*We do understand that some individuals must work and are unable to take off the entire day. We simply ask that you honor God on this day and adhere to the other restrictions.

**As always, these restrictions can be lifted where a threat to life or health is involved. Persons with illnesses and health concerns, should consult their physician for professional advice.

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How will Love & Faith Celebrate Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur during COVID-19 Corporate Prayer Times (September 19, 2020 – September 28, 2020):

1. 5:30 a.m. Each morning

(Conference call – Phone # 605-475-4350 Access Code: 545986)

2. Lunchbox Prayer

During your daily lunch break, dedicate 5-10 minutes to praying.

3. 8:30 p.m. Each evening with exception of 9/28/2020 (ZOOM Conference Call):

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86552976911?pwd=cVhSNU5xNjlyR05LWEZqUS81bmoyUT09>

Meeting ID: 865 5297 6911

Passcode: 404468

Corporate Fasting:

- Begins Saturday, September 19, 2020 through Sunday, September 27, 2020
 - Fruit and water only (5:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.) Only dinner restriction is no meat. Also, stay from weaknesses.
- Monday, September 28, 2020 – Water only fast (5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)
 - Plan to eat a meal to prepare yourself for Solemn Assembly Service at 7:00 p.m.

Rosh Hashanah Service (Family Style)

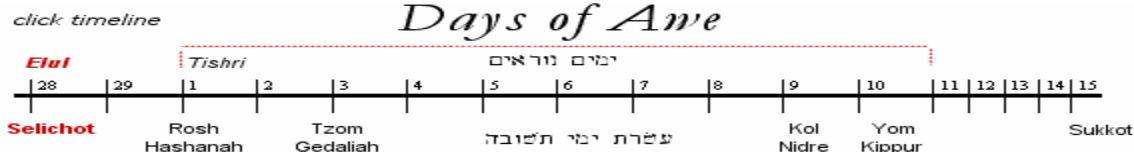
- Lighting of the Candles
- Prayer
- Hand/Foot Washing*
- Blessing and eating of the Apples and Honey
- Family Dinner
- Devotional/Family Activities and Closing Prayer

*Please take pictures and/or video of your family Rosh Hashanah service and submit to multimedia@thelfcc.org by September 21, 2020. A montage will be shown at the beginning of our Solemn Assembly service by on September 28, 2020.

Yom Kippur Service (Corporate/Family Style) - While most elements of the service will be broadcast from the sanctuary, families are encouraged to participate in worship via ZOOM.

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Yom Kippur (Solemn Assembly) Sacrificial Seed:

There are some things God does for us just because He loves us. There are no strings attached. Like Jesus Christ coming to die for our sins. Paul says it this way in Romans 5:8, “But God demonstrated His love for us in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.” But there are some things that will cost us something, that cause us to have to sacrifice to see God’s plan unfold. We will have to play our part in the process. James 2:17 says, “...faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead.”

Sometimes, as we prepare for a miracle, we must take a step of faith and bring a sacrificial seed to God. Abraham, when he had finally had a son, had to lay him on the altar of sacrifice (Genesis 22). Moses, when God came to him in the wilderness had to throw down what was supporting him, his rod (Exodus 4:3). The widow of Zarephath had to give up her last meal for the prophet (1 Kings 17:7-16). The boy gave up his lunch that his mother packed for him (John 6:9). While all of these stories show a sacrifice being made, they also show God’s hand of provision and miracle working power.

So, a sacrificial seed is simply the offering of something that causes us to stretch, makes us uncomfortable, and that cost us something. But when we give it, we don’t give it in fear. We give it standing in faith on the promises of God that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek after Him (Hebrews 11:6).

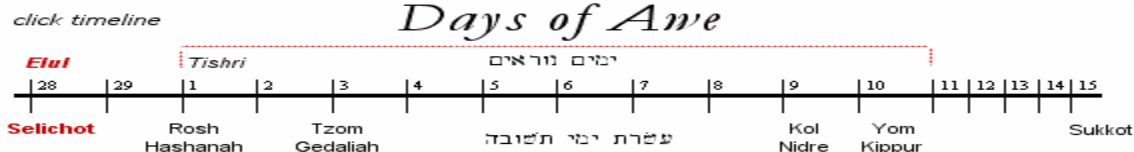
Deuteronomy 16 speaks about the Three Festivals observed: Feast of Unleavened Bread; Feast of Weeks; Feast of Tabernacles. During each festival, all men must appear before, “the Lord your God” at the place He chooses but they MUST NOT appear before the Lord without a seed for Him.

On Yom Kippur we bring a sacrificial seed unto the Lord. We do so first because God really deserves all that we have. But second, we do it because we know that when we place a seed in the ground, while it may die, it will bring forth much fruit (John 12:24). Thirdly, we do it because it shows our total reliance on God. And lastly, we do it because God commands it.

What is the Solemn Assembly Seed: This year’s seed is **\$100 per adult member** and should be given during Solemn Assembly.

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Corporate Focus: Unity

Daily Meditation and Prayer Focus

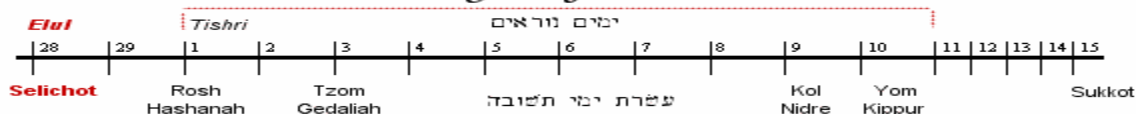
<u>Day</u>	<u>FOCUS</u>
Day 1	New Start - Deuteronomy 23:5; 1 Chronicles 16:11-12; Lamentations 3:22-23
Day 2	Wake-up Call (Blowing of the Shofar) - Joel 2:1-2
Day 3	Casting Away Transgressions (Repentance) - Ezekiel 18:30
Day 4	Desire for and Dependence on God (Humility) - Psalm 127:1; Ezekiel 4:6
Day 5	Mirror God's Acts of Love and Kindness - Ephesians 4:32
Day 6	Repair broken relationships - Matthew 5:23-24; 2 Corinthians 5:11-21
Day 7	Desire to obey the Lord in all ways - 1 Samuel 15:22
Day 8	Desire for Spiritual Awareness - 2 Corinthians 2:11; 2 Corinthians 11:14
Day 9	A desire for Spiritual Unity among God's people - 2 Chronicles 30:12
Day 10	Recognition that Jesus is our sacrificial lamb - 1 John 4:10

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Days of Awe



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
13	14	15	16	17	18 Rosh Hashanah Family Service at Home	19 Corporate Prayer and Fasting
20 Corporate Prayer and Fasting	21 Corporate Prayer and Fasting	22 Corporate Prayer and Fasting	23 Corporate Prayer and Fasting	24 Corporate Prayer and Fasting	25 Corporate Prayer and Fasting	26 Corporate Prayer and Fasting
27 Corporate Prayer and Fasting	28 Yom Kippur Water fast (5am-5pm) Break the fast at 5pm to prepare for Solemn Assembly.	29	30			

Corporate Prayer Times (September 19, 2020 – September 28, 2020:

***No evening ZOOM prayer on 9/28)**

1. 5:30 a.m. Each morning

(Conference call – Phone # 605-475-4350 Access Code: 545986)

2. Lunchbox Prayer

During your daily lunch break, dedicate 5-10 minutes to praying.

3. 8:30 p.m. Each evening

(ZOOM Conference Call)

Corporate Fasting:

- Begins Saturday, September 19, 2020 through Sunday, September 27, 2020
 - Fruit and water only (5:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.) Only dinner restriction is no meat. Also, stay from weaknesses.
- Monday, September 28, 2020 – Water only fast (5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)
 - Plan to eat a meal to prepare yourself for Solemn Assembly Service at 7:00 p.m.

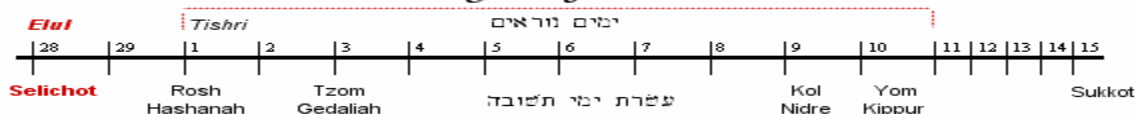
Solemn Assembly - Will take place on Monday, September 28, 2020 at 7:00 p.m. via ZOOM

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Family Friendly Recipes for Rosh Hashanah

In an effort to connect and promote unity within the LFCC family, we have included recipe and family activity ideas. Feel free to participate as you are able. Take video and pictures and share your experience with your LFCC family.

Granola & pomegranate bowl

- yogurt, whatever kind you like
- a few spoonful's of granola
- a few spoonful's of pomegranate seeds
- a drizzle of honey

Butternut Squash Salad

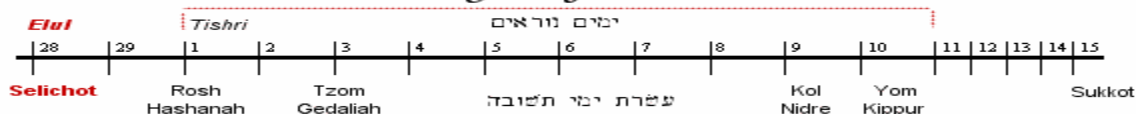
- 4.5-5 cups cubes peeled and seeded butternut squash
 - 2 tablespoons olive oil
 - Dash of crushed red pepper
 - Kosher salt and pepper to taste
 - 2 tablespoons orange juice
 - 1-2 tablespoons olive oil or nut oil
 - 1-2 teaspoons lemon juice
 - 8 cups arugula
 - ½ cup chopped walnuts
 - ½ cup pomegranate seeds
 - 2 teaspoons molasses or honey
1. Preheat oven to 450°F.
 2. Toss squash, olive oil, red pepper, and kosher salt and place on a baking sheet.
 3. Roast for 15 minutes. Turn over squash and bake for an additional 15 minutes.
 4. Whisk orange juice, olive oil or nut oil, and lemon juice in a bowl. Season with salt and pepper.
 5. Add arugula, walnuts, and pomegranate seeds; toss to coat.
 6. Spoon roasted squash over salad and top with molasses drizzle.

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Days of Awe



Sautéed Carrots

- 1 bag of baby carrots (or cut whole carrots into small pieces – about 1 pound)
- 3 tablespoon butter or olive oil
- 3 tablespoons honey
- 1/2 cup orange juice
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- Kosher salt and ground black pepper to taste

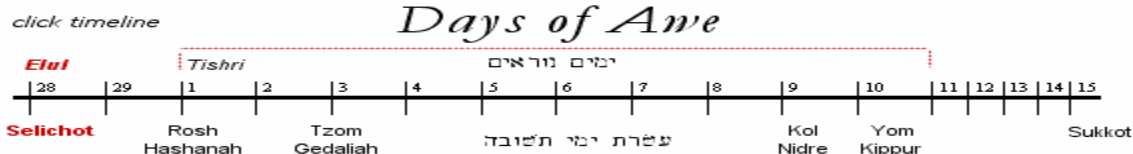
1. Heat the butter or oil in a sauté pan over medium heat.
2. Toss the carrots in and toss them.
3. Add honey, cinnamon, and orange juice. Stir to combine.
4. Turn heat down to a simmer and cover pan.
5. Cook carrots until fork tender (about 5 minutes).
6. Remove cover and turn up heat to medium to reduce the sauce. (about 3-5 minutes).

Green Beans: Represent increase and merit (value).

- 12 ounces green beans trimmed
 - 2 teaspoons extra virgin olive oil
 - Kosher salt and ground black pepper to taste
 - 1 tablespoon minced shallots
 - 1 tablespoon whole grain Dijon mustard
 - 1 tablespoon honey
 - 2 teaspoons red wine vinegar
1. Preheat the oven to 425°F. Line a baking sheet with foil and spread the green beans on top.
 2. Drizzle green beans with the olive oil, salt and pepper, and toss to coat.
 3. Roast the green beans until they are bright green and tender crisp, and just barely starting to char in spots, 12 to 15 minutes.
 4. In a small bowl, stir together the shallots, Dijon mustard, honey, and vinegar.
 5. Toss the hot green beans with the honey-mustard mixture and transfer to a serving dish.

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Black Eyed Peas

- 1-pound dry black-eyed peas
- Meat of choice (no pork, smoked turkey, or no meat)
- 7-8 cups of water or chicken broth
- 1 large onion, diced
- 2-3 teaspoons minced garlic
- 1 tablespoon onion powder
- 1 tablespoon garlic powder
- Kosher salt and ground black pepper to taste
- Red pepper flakes, optional

1. Rinse dry black-eyed peas and discard any rotten peas or foreign objects.
2. Cover peas with 3-4 inches of cold water for 2-3 hours.
3. In a large pot, add water or chicken broth, smoked meat or choice, onion, and garlic.
4. Bring to a boil and maintain a rolling boil for 20-30 minutes. (if not meat, skip this step).
5. Drain peas and add to the boiling water.
6. Add remaining seasonings. Mix and return to boil.
7. Reduce heat to simmer and cook covered for 20-30 minutes, or until desired consistency.

Sticky Honey Drumsticks

- ½ cup Honey
- 1 tablespoon minced garlic
- 1 large naval orange, zested and juiced (or half cup of orange juice)
- 3 tablespoons olive oil
- 1 tablespoon dried oregano
- ½ teaspoon kosher salt
- ¼ teaspoon ground pepper
- 2 pounds chicken legs

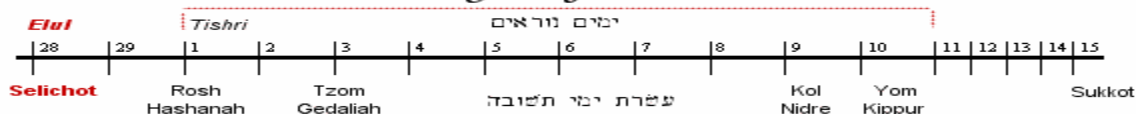
1. In a medium bowl, combine all ingredients except the chicken. Whisk until combined. Pour half of the mixture into a gallon-sized zip bag. Reserve the rest for later use.
2. Add chicken legs to the plastic bag and marinate for at least 30 minutes in refrigerator.
3. Preheat oven to 400°F.
4. Place chicken legs on a foil and greased baking sheet.
5. Bake chicken for 25 minutes. Brush both sides with reserved marinade and flip. Continue cooking for an additional 20 minutes, or until internal temperature reaches 165 degrees Fahrenheit.

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Beef Brisket

- 2 pounds of beef brisket
- 1/2 a cup of ketchup
- 1/2 a cup of white vinegar
- 1/2 a cup of Barbecue sauce
- 1 packet of onion soup mix
- 1 sweet onion cut into petals
- Kosher salt and freshly ground black pepper

1. Preheat the oven to 350°F.
2. Place your onions down in a single layer in a 13x9 inch sized pan.
3. Place the brisket on top of the onions.
4. Mix the ketchup, vinegar, BBQ sauce and onion soup mix in a bowl.
5. Pour the liquid mixture on top of brisket, making sure to coat the meat evenly.
6. Cover and seal the pan with aluminum foil.
7. Cook in the oven for 3 hours.
8. Take out the brisket and let it rest and cool for an hour.
9. Slice the brisket thinly and serve.

Challah Bread

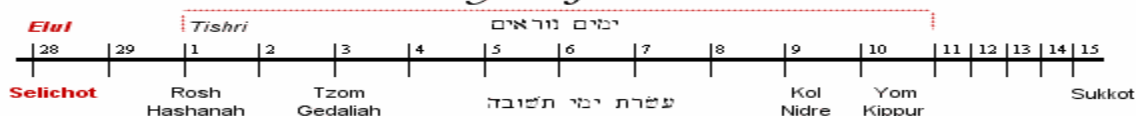
- 5 teaspoons active dry yeast
 - 1 and 3/4 cup warm water
 - 2/3 cup sugar
 - 1/2 cup olive oil, plus extra to grease bowl
 - 5 eggs, plus 1 for an egg wash before baking (6 total)
 - 1-2 tablespoons Kosher salt (depending on taste)
 - 8 – 8 1/2 cups of flour, plus extra for kneading/dusting
1. In a large bowl, or the bowl of your stand mixer, dissolve the yeast in the warm water. Let sit for 5 minutes, or until yeast begins to foam.
 2. Mix oil, sugar, and salt into the yeast.
 3. Add 5 eggs, one at a time.
 4. Add 8 cups of flour in 1 cup increments. Mix the dough little between each flour addition (if using a stand mixer, use the dough hook attachment. If not using a stand mixer, stir in as much as you can with a wooden spoon and knead the rest by hand).
 5. When the 8 cups of flour have been added, the dough should be slightly stick, but should pull away from the sides of the bowl as you mix. If the dough is too wet, add more flour in 1/4 cup increments until dough reaches the right consistency
 6. If using a stand mixer, add an additional 1 tablespoon of flour to the mixer and continue to knead the dough with the dough hook attachment until the dough is smooth and holds

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together. If you're working without a mixer, turn the dough out of the bowl onto a floured surface and knead it by hand until it reaches a smooth consistency.

- Oil a large bowl and place dough inside. Cover with plastic wrap of a clean towel and let rise in a warm place for about an hour, or until it doubles in size.
- When the dough has doubled, punch it down and turn it over in your bowl. At this point, you can either let it rise again on the counter for about 45 minutes, or let it rise overnight in the refrigerator. If using the refrigerator option, let the dough return to room temperature before proceeding with the next step (about 3-4 hours).
- Turn the dough out onto a floured surface, punch down slightly and cut it into 12 equal pieces. (Each loaf will use 6 of the pieces). Set 6 pieces aside while you form the first loaf.
- Roll each piece of dough out into a long rope, about 12-14 inches, and place the ropes parallel to each other on the floured surface. Braid one loaf and set aside. Repeat with the remaining 6 pieces of dough. Transfer the loaves to a large baking sheet.
- Cover the dough with plastic wrap of a clean towel and let the dough rise a final time in a warm place for about an hour.
- Beat the remaining egg with 1 tablespoon of water to make an egg wash. Brush it on each loaf. Place the loaves into a preheated 375°F oven and bake for 20 minutes.
- Remove loaves from the oven and brush again with egg wash.
- Return to the oven and bake for an additional 10-20 minutes or until the loaves have a deep golden color.
- Let cool for 15-20 minutes. Serve warm with butter and or honey.

Honey cake

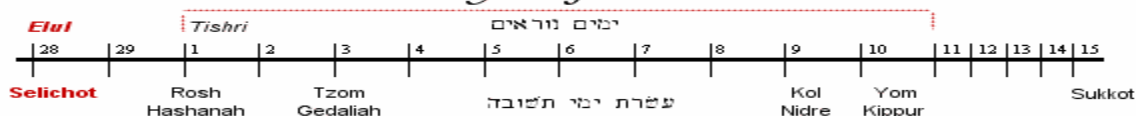
- 3½ cups (420 grams) all-purpose flour
- 1 tablespoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- ½ teaspoon table salt
- 1 cup (237 ml) vegetable oil
- 1 cup (237 ml) honey, divided
- 1½ cups (300 grams) sugar
- ½ cup (110 grams) brown sugar
- 3 large eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1 cup (237 ml) coffee or strong tea
- ½ cup (119 ml) orange juice

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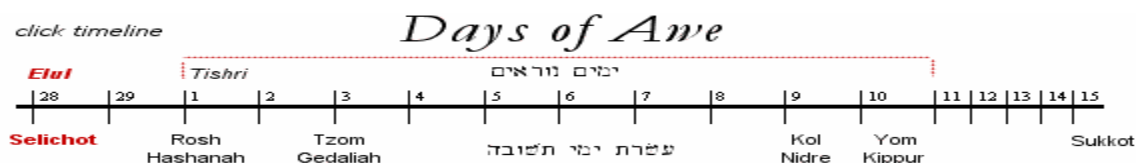
1. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees and generously grease the baking pan(s) with nonstick cooking spray, baking spray, or butter. (Use either three 9-by-5-inch loaf pans, one 9-by-13-inch baking pan, or any equivalent-sized pans.)
2. In a large mixing bowl, combine the flour, baking powder, baking soda, and salt.
3. Add the oil, 3/4 cup of the honey, sugar, brown sugar, eggs, vanilla, coffee or tea, and orange juice. Mix thoroughly, until all ingredients are combined, and no lumps remain.
4. Pour the batter into the prepared pan(s), filling each about halfway.
5. Drizzle the remaining 1/4 cup of honey over the batter.
6. Bake in the preheated oven until the cake is set all the way through and feels springy to the touch (30 to 60 minutes, depending on the size of your baking dishes). A tester inserted into the center should come out clean.
7. Let cool 15 minutes before removing from the baking dish. Slide a knife around the edges to help loosen the cake, if necessary.

Note: You can cut this recipe down. To make one 9-by-5-inch loaf or 12 cupcakes, use 1 cup plus 2 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon baking soda, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/3 cup vegetable oil, 1/3 cup honey (save about 1 1/2 tablespoons for drizzling over the batter, 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 2 1/2 tablespoons brown sugar, 1 large egg, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla, 1/3 cup coffee or tea, and 2 1/2 tablespoons orange juice.

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Family Friendly Activities for Rosh Hashanah

1. **Tashlich ceremony** - Take some bread crumbs as a family to a nearby lake or stream. As you throw your crumbs into the water, confess your faults to God and cast them into the sea of forgetfulness.
2. **Vision Casting** - It doesn't have to be all spiritual but can be things that you just want to accomplish as a family over the next year.
3. **Make a Shofar:**

Materials: 3 toilet paper rolls per horn, a party horn (kazoo), masking tape, glue, paintbrush, scissors, white and brown paint.

Instructions:

1. Cut across one roll lengthwise
2. Remove cardboard from the kazoo so your only left with the plastic noise maker.
3. Wrap the cut cardboard tube around the plastic noisemaker.
4. Fasten cardboard to plastic noisemaker with masking tape.
5. With the other two rolls fold the edge to make a pleat in the bottom side. You are making the bottom small enough to fit inside another roll. This will give the Shofar a nice curve.
6. Place the tubes inside each other.
7. Paper Mache the toilet paper rolls with long strips of paper and a mixture of equal parts water and glue (use can also use equal parts flour and water). To avoid the mess, simply wrap the toilet paper rolls with masking tape.
8. Allow the Paper Mache to dry completely. Paint with white paint. While white paint is still wet, sponge on some bits of brown and mix and smudge lightly to give the horn "realistic" color and dimension.

Try some of these Hebrew sounds:

1. Tekiah – one long blast _____
2. Shevarim – three medium blasts _____
3. Teruah – nine short blasts _____
4. Tekiah Gedolah – a final long blast (full breath) _____