

## NEWYN AM EIRIAU DUW.

**Emyn:** 198 *'Dyma Feibl annwyl Iesu.'*

**Darlleniad:** Amos 8:1-14, 9:11-15.

**Neges:**

### A. AEDDFED I'W BARNU.

*'Fel hyn y dangosodd yr Arglwydd Dduw i mi: dyma fasedaidd o ffrwythau haf,'* 1. Cafodd Amos weledigaeth o fasedaidd o ffrwythau aeddfed. Mae'n ein hatgoffa o gyfnod diolchgarwch a gwyliau penodol yr Iddewon i ddiolch am y cynhaeaf. Mae'n cynnig darlun o'r hyn sy'n llesol ac iachus, ond yn y cyd-destun yma, o ran Israel, mae'r ystyr yn wahanol iawn. Roedd Israel yn ymddangos yn iach ond mewn gwirionedd roedd yn aeddfed ar gyfer barn Duw! *'Yna dywedodd yr Arglwydd wrthyf, "Daeth y diwedd ar fy mhobl Israel; nid af heibio iddynt byth eto,"* 2. Roedd Israel yn ymddangos yn grefyddol a pharchus, ond roedd yn llawn drygioni a rhagrith. Yn ôl adnod 3 roeddent yn wynebu dioddefaint mawr. *"Bydd cantorion y deml yn udo crio ar y dydd hwnnw. Bydd cymaint o gyrff marw yn gorwedd ym mhobman! Distawrwydd llethol!"* Ni fydd mawl i ddiolch am y cynhaeaf ond anobaith a thawelwch llethol!

## B. ATEBOL AM EI DRWG.

**Beth oedd drwg Israel?** *'Gwrandewch hyn, chwi sy'n sathru'r anghenus ac yn difa tlodion y wlad, ac yn dweud, "Pa bryd y mae'r newydd-loer yn diweddu, inni gael gwerthu yd; a'r saboth, inni roi'r grawn ar werth ... inni gael twyllo a chloriannau anghywir, inni gael prynu'r tlawd am arian a'r anghenus am bar o sandalau,"* 4-5.

a) Cam-drin yr anghenus; b) Ymarfer rhith o grefydd - roedd dychwelyd i'w busnesau yn fwy pwysig iddynt nag addoliad; c) Twyllo'r tlodion gyda mesuriadau anghywir; ch) Cymryd mantais o anffawd yr anghenus. **Eu tynged?** i) **Colli Gras Duw:** *'Tyngodd yr Arglwydd i falchder Jacob, "Ni allaf fyth anghofio'u gweithredoedd."* Roedd Israel yn llawn balchder oherwydd hi oedd cenedl Dduw, a chredai na fuasai Duw yn ei barnu. Ond y sawl nad sy'n flin am eu drwg ac yn edifarhau, bydd Duw yn cofio eu drwg ac yn dwyn barn arnynt!

ii) **Arwyddion Ofnadwy:** *'Felly bydd y ddaear yn ysgwyd o achos hyn a phawb sy'n byw arni yn galaru. Bydd y ddaear gyfan yn codi fel afon Neil, ... "Ar diwrnod hwnnw," medd yr Arglwydd Dduw, "bydda i'n gwneud i'r haul fachlud ganol dydd,"* 8. Ni wna Duw adael i ddrygioni'r bobl barhau; mae'r arwyddion ofnadwy yn arwydd o'i farn!

iii) **Addoliad yn Troi'n Alar:** *'Trof eich gwyliau yn alaru a'ch holl ganiadau yn wylofain,'* 10. O ganlyniad i'w drwg buasent yn colli bendithion y gwyliau a'u caniadau'n troi'n alar ac yn wylofain.

### C. NEWYN YSBRYDOL.

*"Wele'r dyddiau yn dod," medd yr Arglwydd Dduw, "pan anfonaf newyn i'r wlad; nid newyn am fara, na syched am ddŵr, ond am glywed geiriau'r Arglwydd,"* 11. Dyma'r farn! **Newyn am glywed geiriau'r Arglwydd.** Cosb ryfedd oherwydd bod rhai mor ddifater tuag at eiriau Duw? Heddiw, oherwydd y feirws, a chapeli ar gau, a ydy pobl yn poeni nad ydynt yn medru clywed geiriau Duw?

Mae newyn am eiriau Duw yn golygu colli bendithion Duw. Bendithion cyffredinol a phrofir gan bawb (lleihad mewn gofal, addysg a safonau o fewn cymdeithas) a bendithion ysbrydol (pregethu'r Gair a chyd-addoli) a phrofir gan bobl Dduw. Yn ôl y darlleniad mae pobl yn chwilio yn y manau anghywir am atebion i'r newyn yma, sef am eiriau Duw, ad.12-14. **Beth yw'r ateb?** Troi'n ôl at Dduw, agor yr Ysgrhythurau, a phwyso ar Iesu. *"Pwy bynnag sy'n sychedig, deued ataf fi ac yfed. Allan o'r sawl sydd yn credu ynof fi, ... y bydd ffrydiau o ddŵr bywiol yn*

*llifo."* *Sôn yr oedd am yr Ysbryd Glan,'* Ioan 7:39. Iesu, yn unig, sydd yn rhoi gwir fodlonrwydd mewn bywyd!

**A oes newyn am eiriau Duw heddiw?** Beth bynnag yw'r rhesymau am y feirws corona heddiw: a) Ffolineb dyn; b) Esgeulusdod credinwyr; c) Barn Duw ar y byd, mae'r ateb i'r **newyn ysbrydol** yma i'w gael yn Iesu. Os gwnawn bwysu ar Iesu, bydd Duw eto yn ein hadfer a'n hadeiladu, yn ein cynnal a'n cadw, hyd dragwyddoldeb.

**Gweddi:** O Dduw Dad, bydd gyda ni oll yn y cyfnod pryderus hwn, gyda'r feirws dal o'n cwmpas. Mae wedi cael effaith ar lawer o fywydau: Nid ydym yn medru gweld anwyliaid; nid ydym yn teimlo'n rhydd i deithio o gwmpas; mae'n dwyn gofid o ran iechyd, cyflwr meddwl, gwaith a chynhaliaeth deuluol. Rydym hefyd, o ganlyniad i'r feirws, wedi gweld eisiau'r cyfleoedd i fynychu'r capel, i wrando ar dy eiriau yn cael eu cyhoeddi, i ddysgu o'th Air ac i addoli gyda'n gilydd.

Diolch bod peth cysur gyda'r sôn am frechlyn i frwydro'r feirws. Ond yn y cyfamser, diolch dy fod yn Dduw, holl bresennol ac ym mhob man, ac fe allwn droi atat Ti ble bynnag yr ydym. A dioch am dy eiriau, fel y ceir yn y Beibl. Helpa ni i'w darllen ac i brofi cysur a chynhaliaeth ynddynt. Clyw ein gweddi, yn enw Iesu Grist. Amen.

## **A FAMINE OF HEARING THE WORDS OF THE LORD.**

**Hymn: 948** *'Guide me, O thou great Jehovah.'*

**Reading: Amos 8:1-14, 9:11-15.**

**Message:**

### **A. RIPE FOR JUDGEMENT.**

*'This is what the Sovereign Lord showed me: a basket of ripe fruit,'* 1. Amos received a vision from God. A basket of ripe fruit reminds us of harvest time and the Jewish festivals thanking God for the harvest. The basket pictures that which is healthy and good, but not so in our context. Israel appeared healthy, but the basket of fruit for Amos was not a sign of blessing, but of God's judgement on the nation. *"The time is ripe for my people Israel; I will spare them no longer,"* 2. Israel appeared religious and respectable, but it was full of deceit and evil. *"In that day," declares the Lord, "the songs in the temple will turn to wailing. Many, many bodies – flung everywhere! Silence!"* 3. Instead of joy, times of sorrow would occur.

### **B. ACCOUNTABLE FOR ITS WRONGDOING.**

**What was Israel's error?** *'Hear this, you who trample the needy and do away with the poor of the land, saying,*

*"When will the New Moon be over that we may sell grain, and the Sabbath be ended that we may market the wheat?" – skimping the measure, boosting the price and cheating with dishonest scales, buying the poor with silver and the needy for a pair of sandals,'* 4-5.

a) Israel mistreated the poor and the needy. b) Israel practiced an empty religion – they could not wait for the services to be over so that they could return to making money. c) They deceived the needy with 'dishonest scales.' d) They took advantage of those less fortunate. They were lacking in their care of others! **What resulted?**  
i) They Lost God's Grace: *'The Lord has sworn by the Pride of Jacob: "I will never forget anything you have done,"* 7. God is a forgiving God, yet He cannot forgive those who have not repented and asked for forgiveness.

ii) Terrible Signs: *'Will not the land tremble for this ... "I will make the sun go down at noon and darken the earth in broad daylight,'* 9. God will not allow the evil of the people to continue; these terrible occurrences are a sign of his judgement of the people.

iii) Praise Turns to Wailing: *'I will turn your religious feasts into mourning and all your singing into weeping,'* 10. As a result of their wrongdoing, they would lose the blessings

of the festivals and their songs of joy would turn to sorrow.

### C. A FAMINE FOR GOD'S WORDS.

***“The days are coming when I will send a famine through the land – not a famine of food or a thirst for water, but a famine of hearing the words of the Lord,”*** 11. This was God’s judgement on the nation – a famine of His words! This might seem a strange punishment, because there were many who were so indifferent to hearing the words of God. Yet, a famine of God’s words would mean losing God’s presence, guidance and blessings: a) General blessings – a decline in care, teaching and standards within the community. b) Spiritual blessings – The preaching of God’s Word and worshipping together would be lost. According to the reading the people were looking for answers to their loss (of God’s words) in the wrong places (vs. 12-14). **What is the answer?** To return to God, to open His Word and to trust in Jesus. *“If anyone is thirsty, let him come to me and drink. Whoever believes in me, as the Scripture has said, streams of living water will flow from within him:”* By this he meant the Spirit, whom those who believed in him were later to receive,’ John 7:37-39.

Jesus alone satisfies the heart and gives true satisfaction in life! A new life, through His words and the Spirit. **Is there a famine of hearing the words of the Lord today?**

Whatever the reasons for the coronavirus today: a) the foolishness of man; b) The apathy of believers; c) A judgement from God. The answer to a person’s spiritual famine or thirst is to be found in Jesus. If we rest in Him, God can once again restore and rebuild us as a people.

**Prayer:** O Heavenly Father, be with us at this difficult time, as the virus continues to hinder our lives. The virus has affected us in many ways: We are no longer able to visit loved ones. The virus has brought much worry with regards to health, both physical and mental, to jobs of work and our ability to sustain our families. Also, we are unable to visit our chapels as we would desire, to hear the preaching of God’s Word and to share worship with others.

In the meantime, we give thanks that you are all knowing and present in all places, and that we can turn to you, wherever we may be. We give thanks for your words as recorded in the Bible. Help us to read your words, so as to receive comfort and spiritual strength in our lives. Hear our prayer, in Jesus name. Amen.

