

Awake to Israel

History ● Current Events ● Prophecy ● Evangelism

20 years
in 2021

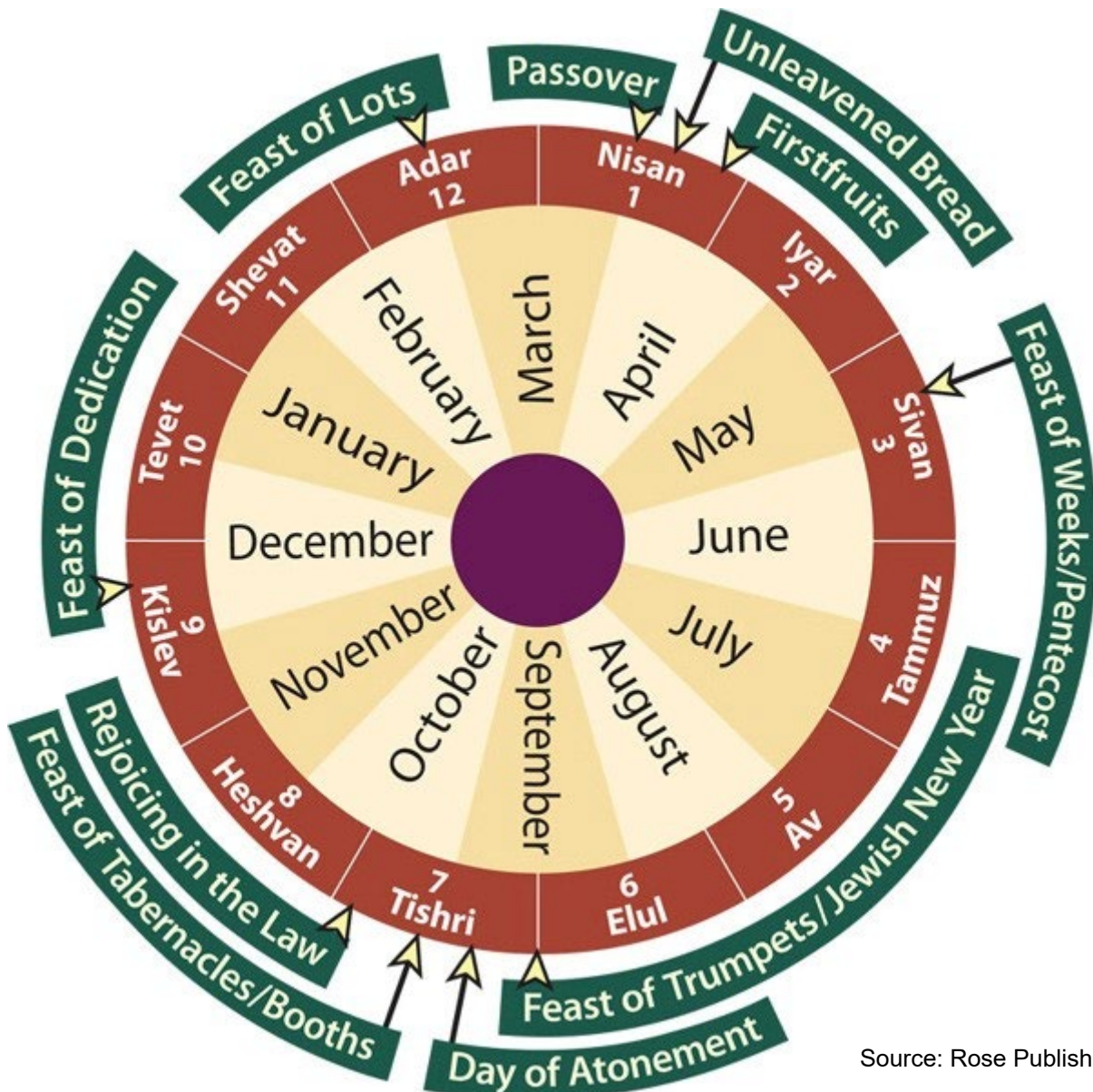
...To declare unto you all the counsel of God. Acts 20:27

Saturday 12th November 2022

Epping Gospel Chapel

The Seven Feasts

GOD'S PROPHETIC CALENDAR



Source: Rose Publishing

THE SEVEN JEWISH FEASTS

Appointed Feasts and Holy Convocations of Leviticus 23

Exodus 6:6-8 "I will ..."

"bring you out, ...rescue you, ...redeem you, ...take you as My people, ...be your God, ...bring you into the land."

Spring Feasts			
Old Testament			
Passover	Unleavened Bread	First Fruits	Pentecost
Exodus 12 Lev 23:5	Lev 23:6-8	Lev 23:9-14 Deut 26:1-11	Lev 23:15-22 Deut 16:9-12
Redemption	Separation	Praise	Praise

Autumn Feasts			
Old Testament			
Trumpets	Day of Atonement	Tabernacles	
Lev 23:23-25 Num 29:1-6	Num 29:7-11 Lev 23:26-32 Zeph 1:14-18 Zech 12:10 Zech 13:1	Num 29:12-40 Lev 23:33-44 Isa 65:17-19 Ezek 43:7 Micah 4:1-3 Zech 14:16-18	Wilderness Provision
Re-gathering	Lev 16		

Colossians 2:17

"These are a shadow of the things that were to come; the reality, however, is found in Christ"

New Testament			
Matt 26:17-29 John 1:29 John 18:28 1 Cor 5:7	John 6:35, 47-51 1 Cor 5:8	Acts 2:29-32 1 Cor 15:20-23 James 1:18	Acts 1 and 2
Crucifixion	Burial	Resurrection	Holy Spirit

New Testament			
Matt 24:31 1 Cor 15:51-53 Phil 3:20-21 1 Thes 4:13-18 Rev 4:1-6	Matt 24:29-31 Luke 21:25-28 Rom 11:25-27 2 Thes 1:5-10 Rev 19:11-21	John 14:1-6 Rev 20:1-6 Rev 21:1-27 Rev 22:1-5	Millennium/ Heaven
Rapture	2nd Coming		

C H U R C H A G E

Feasts Fulfilled at Christ's 1st Coming

Priestly role – Suffering Servant

Feasts Fulfilled at Christ's 2nd Coming

Kingly role – Coming King

Awake to Israel

Topic: **Rosh Hashanah**

The Fifth Holy Season: Yom T'ruah—The Feast of Trumpets

'23 And Jehovah spoke unto Moses, saying, 24 Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, shall be a solemn rest unto you, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation. 25 Ye shall do no servile work; and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto Jehovah.' (Lev. 23:23-25)

I. Introduction

A. Names

Rosh Hashanah is the most common Jewish name used today to identify with the **Feast of Trumpets**. It is not a name ever used in the Scriptures for this feast. Rosh Hashanah means “the head of the year”

Biblical names used – **Yom T'ruah**, which literally means “a day of blowing,” Num 29:1. Emphasises the blowing of the shofar

Zicharon Teruah, which means the “memorial of blowing” Lev 23:24

Yom T'ruah, or the Feast of Trumpets, is the fifth of the seven holy seasons of God outlined in Leviticus 23:23-25

It is the first after the four-month interval following **Shavuot** or **Pentecost**, and the first of the festivals yet to be fulfilled by Messiah's second coming

Observed on the first of the month of Tishrei (September-October), this year it fell on the 26th September

B. The Biblical Observance

Yom T'ruah was a one-day festival – a day of rest – day of special sacrifices – celebrated by the blowing of trumpets, *shofar*.

C. The Rabbinic Observance

Rabbis view it as the head of the year – became a two-day festival in Judaism

1. Purpose of the Blowing of the Trumpet

First purpose is a call to repentance – second, reminds Israel of her covenant relationship with God – third purpose is to confuse Satan on the day that he accuses Israel

2. Meaning of the Blowing of the Trumpet

Rabbis saw the blowing of the trumpet as a symbol of the final regathering of Israel when the Messiah comes. It was also the symbol of the resurrection from the dead.

There was to be a total of one hundred blasts of the shofar on Yom T'ruah – four different types of blasts – fourth type of blast is known as the *tekiah gedolah*, which means “the great tekiah” or “**the last trump.**”

II. The Prophetic and Messianic Significance

A. The Old Testament

Isaiah 27:13 – speaks of the regathering of Israel and mentions that a great trumpet (shofar) shall be blown in relation to this event – this will be the signal for Israel to return to worship God in the Messianic kingdom – this return takes place after the blowing of the trumpet.

B. The New Testament

Matthew 24:31 – worldwide regathering of Jewish elect will happen after the blowing of the trumpet

The feast, Yom T'ruah, is an announcement of coming judgment especially the specific judgments of the great tribulation e.g., Rev 8:2-6

III. The Fulfillment of Yom T'ruah – Feast of Trumpets

Yom T'ruah/Feast of Trumpets will be fulfilled by the rapture of the church

I Thessalonians 4:13-18 – a trumpet is going to be involved in the command for the rapture to occur – *the trump of God*, will trigger the beginning of the rapture

I Corinthians 15:50-58 – *‘at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed’* – same trumpet of I Thessalonians passage, our bodies will be changed

Sounding of this trumpet begins the process of the rapture itself; it begins the process of both the resurrection of dead believers and the translation of living believers

the last trump refers to the Jewish practice of the blowing of the trumpets at Rosh Hashana/Yom T'ruah each year. Refers to the specific *tekiah gedolah* trumpet blast on Yom T'ruah. The rapture will be the fulfillment of Yom T'ruah

Day of Atonement – Yom Kippur

Intro

Names and Designations of the Day of Atonement

1. A Sabbath of solemn rest שַׁבַּת שְׁבֻתוֹן, (*Shabbat Shabbaton*), Leviticus 23:32
2. A holy convocation מִקְרָא-קֹדֶשׁ, (*miqra qodesh*), Leviticus 23:27
3. Day of Atonement / Day of Atonements יוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים, (*Yom HaKippurim*) Leviticus 16

Atonement in Biblical History

Leviticus 16:1 *after the death of the two sons of Aaron the High Priest*

Increasing holiness

Geography of Holiness

Holiness of time

Holiness in mankind

Leviticus 16 Sacrifices

Bull & Ram

Who or what is the Azazel

The Suffering Servant bringing in the atonement Isaiah 53

Day of Atonement in Rabbinic Judaism

Teshuvah, Tefillah, Tzedakah

1. תשובה (*Teshuvah*), from the word to turn meaning repentance
2. תפילה (*Tefillah*), prayers, specifically psalms
3. צדקה (*Tzedakah*), “righteousness”, commonly used to signify the giving of charity

Things the Rabbis say we must and must not do

1. No Eating or drinking
2. No Washing
3. No Applying oils or lotions
4. No Marital relations
5. No Wearing of leather

Kapparot

Prayers: Kol Nidre

Prayers: Ne'ilah

Atonement by Yeshua

Biblical Omens / signs

Matthew 27:45-56, Mark 15:33-41 & Luke 23:44-49

Additional Omens mentioned in Jewish sources

1. The western light [of the menorah] went out,
2. The lot for the Lord always came up in the left hand.
3. The gates of the Temple would swing wide open
4. The crimson thread remained crimson,
5. * Sanhedrin no longer sat in the hall of Judgement

Reflecting on the Death of Yeshua

1. It was a propitiation (1 John 2:2)
2. It was a substitution (2 Corinthians 5:21)
3. It is His blood that cleanses the believer from sin (1 John 1:3-9)

Reflection in Isaiah 53

Reflection in Hebrews

Messiah appeared as a high priest Hebrews 9

Messiah's body the Veil Hebrews 10

Yeshua foreshadowed in the Scapegoat

The Future aspect of the Day of Atonement

Hosea 5:1-6:2

Zechariah 12:10-13:1

Conclusion



The Feast of Tabernacles / Sukkot

The Season of our Joy

Introduction

It is one of the three feasts that Israel were to observe each year by travelling to Jerusalem the place appointed by God Himself.

Tabernacles occurs in Tishrei, the seventh month of Israel's religious calendar, it is celebrated for 7 days and there is a closing assembly on the 8th day.

This feast has the divine imprint of 7 all over it, as it brings to completion God's prophetic plans and purposes. We need to remember this festival is the crescendo, the consummation of their festivals and so everything is done with great joy and excitement.

To understand the rejoicing and celebration of Tabernacles we want to go back and consider the historical significance and then to consider the future prophetic fulfilment.

Historical Significance

This feast was to be celebrated after all the crops of the land had been harvested.
Deut 16:13

Celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles for seven days after you have gathered the produce of your threshing floor and your winepress.

The agricultural year was at an end, the crops were gathered into the storehouses. The work was done, the harvest was over; and the joy that was unleashed at the end of a long, hard labour found the perfect outlet for expression in the feast of tabernacles, celebrating the present goodness and provision of God.

Tabernacles is also an opportunity for Israel to remember the past goodness and provision of God further back in their history. Leviticus 23:42-43

Live in booths for seven days: All native-born Israelites are to live in booths so your descendants will know that I had the Israelites live in booths when I brought them out of Egypt. I am the LORD your God.

This was a time for Israel to remember God's provision, protection, and presence in the past when all the natural laws said they should have perished, but because of God's eternal love for them, He preserved them.

Personal Challenge: How quickly do we tend to forget the goodness and blessings of God in our lives?

The feast of Tabernacles was and is an opportunity for the Lord's people to remember the provision of their God, as they dwelt for 7 days in booths called a Sukkah.

Before the celebration can begin, the father must obtain a lulav and etrog. These symbols of celebration are based on Leviticus 23:40

The feast of Tabernacles forms the backdrop to some of the well-known teachings of Jesus.

The Water Drawing Ceremony.

The Temple Lighting Ceremony.

The tradition of Simchat Torah.

The Prophetic Significance...where the rehearsal becomes the reality.

It speaks of the millennial reign of Christ that period of time when Messiah shall reign over this world from Jerusalem for 1000-years. Zechariah 14:16

The 70 oxen...

A snippet of the Millennial Reign.

Tabernacles finishes on the last great day, the 8th Day, in Hebrew the number 8 speaks of new beginnings, the new order of things that Revelation talks about. The temporary tabernacles of the millennium gives way to our eternal tabernacle.

See Revelation 21 and 22.

Tabernacles truly is the season of Joy and may our hearts be filled with praise and adoration towards our God and Saviour who went about redeeming a people, both Jew and Gentile unto Himself.

We are a people of hope!

